

Schilling-Courier



Descendants of the nobleman Heinrich Schilling von Lahnstein who died in 1221

News of the Schilling Association and Annual Report 2013

Looking for Traces of the Family

Fantastic family reunion in Wrocław and Krakow/Discovery of epitaphs and coat of arms



Members of the family in front of the Old Town Hall of Wrocław

60 years after the re-foundation of the Schilling Association on July 31, 1954, 123 family members came to Wrocław, now in Poland, on the occasion of the 18th family reunion. In 1946 the family association founded by Heinar Schilling in Dresden in 1927, was dissolved by the Soviet occupation force.

Members of all ages had come from eleven countries. The oldest was 90 years old, the youngest two years young. Except from

European countries they came from Australia, Chile, United States and Canada. After all, the Canadian branch was represented by 19 people.

After a welcome evening on Friday (June 13) we started our extensive programme on the next morning. Halima Okolska, deputy director of the municipal museums of Wrocław, welcomed the participants in the Old Town Hall. Big surprise: The keystone in one of the vaults of the beautiful Town

Hall carried the Schillings' Linden coat of arms, a fact that had as yet been unknown to the family. It was probably placed in honour of Gottfried Schilling (1547-1603) who was an important councillor of Breslau. We believe that the first member of the Schilling family had come from Lahnstein to Breslau in the 14th century.

This was the first step towards finding traces of the Schillings. Our next stop was the St. Elisa-

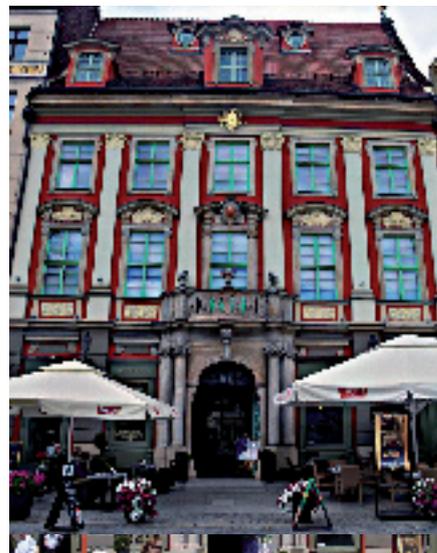
Impressions of the Family Reunion



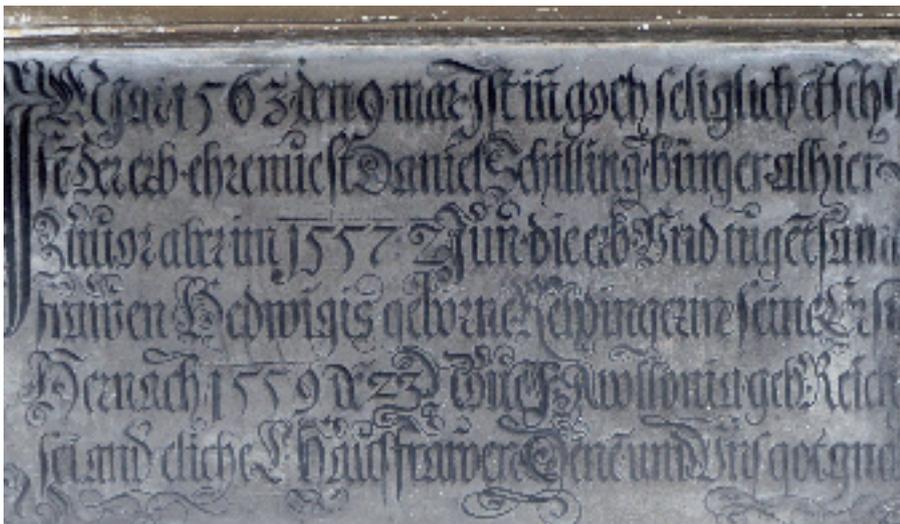
Welcome to the Hotel in Wroclaw



Coat of arms bearing the Linden leaf



Supposedly Daniel's house



Epitaph in St. Elisabeth's Church



A coat of arms in St. Elisabeth's Church



At the festive dinner table in the „Royal Restaurant“ in Wroclaw



Epitaph in honour of the "Physikus Dr. Johannes Schilling" in Frankenstein, the coat of arms bearing the linden leaf, however, is missing.



Eric (Canada) with children playing on the Rynek



A reading dwarf



Tired like the Schillings

In 2005 statues of dwarves dedicated to the memory of the Orange Alternative (students' protest movement in the 1980s) were put up everywhere in Wrocław.



Sigrid and her granddaughter Miitta, Finland



Alex and Melissa, Canada

Family from over the World



The youngest and the oldest participant: Lydia with her grandmother Egla and Helene



Deborah, Juliet and Barry from Australia



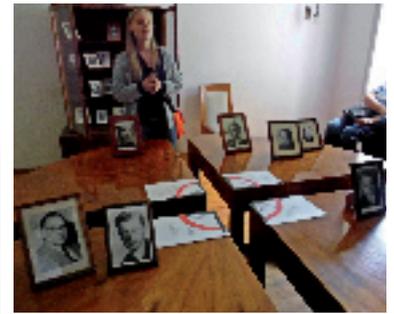
Sebastian and Johan Emil, Sweden



Stephanie, Canada



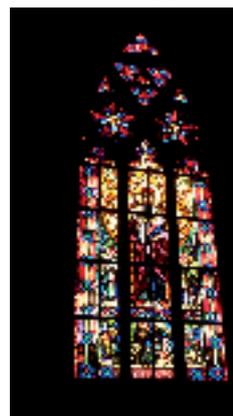
The City Hall of Wrocław



Moltkes' "Berghaus" and the table of the "Kreisau Circle"



People and carriages on Krakow's Market Square



The inside of the Cathedral on the Cathedral Island in Wrocław

beth's Church. Everyone admired the beautiful epitaph in honour of the merchant Daniel Schilling (1506-1563). Again a big surprise: There were two more epitaphs showing the Schillings' coat of arms. As the church is a Roman Catholic Garrison Church a military chaplain said a prayer in Latin for the visitors from all over the world. The parish priest read the English translation and Cousin Olav said the Lord's Prayer.

After a short lunch break three busses drove us to the university where we admired the magnificent lecture hall. Next stop was the impressive Millennium Hall, built in 1913, and the beautiful Cathedral Island where several churches are clustered around the impressive cathedral. The cathedral is a wonderful example of the typical Lower Silesian combination of gothic and baroque architecture in a building. The fresco in the dome of the exuberantly baroque Elisabeth Chapel was designed by the Italian architect Giacomo Scianzi. It is hardly surprising that several Schillings spontaneously said: "This is like Little Vatican!"

At night we had our festive dinner at the impressive Royal Restaurant "Dwor Polski". In his speech our chairman drew atten-



The military chaplain and the parish priest in St. Elisabeth's Church. In the middle: Cousin Olav.

tion to the fact that this family reunion was not only special because it was the 60th anniversary after the re-founding of the association.

On August 15, 1556, i.e. 458 years ago, there had already been a kind of family meeting in Breslau: when the contract of inheritance was concluded. According to Heinar Schilling's report Daniel Schilling who was honoured in St. Elisabeth's Church had invited to Breslau at the time. The contract of inheritance was supposed to regulate the distribution of the estate in the event of death and the

election of the head of the family. The contract was allegedly signed by 19 male members of all lines of Eric's descendants from the Rhineland to Poland and the far-away Baltic countries. Because of a family-feud one line was missing, however: No member of the Schilling von Canstatt line was present. Eventually when the association was re-founded 60 years ago, there was a great reconciliation. Naturally Helmuth was happy that this time the members of this line of the family were allowed to come to Wrocław, too.

After a short Prayer on the next morning we held our general meeting (see p. 6). Afterwards three busses drove us into the countryside. Our first stop was Schweidnitz (Świdnica) where we visited the wooden Evangelical Church of Peace which is listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2001. After the Thirty Years' War was finished in 1648, the strictly Roman Catholic House of Habsburg (the rulers of the country at the time) gave way to the pressure of the Swedes and permitted the Protestant citizens of Silesia to build a church. As the material was restricted to wood, loam and straw, they decided on a tim-



The wonderful lecture hall at the University of Wrocław

ber-framed structure. The result was a magnificent baroque building with a wonderful organ, a hall-like nave and four galleries. The vast nave has seats for about 7500 people.

Our next stop was Kreisau (Krzyżowa), the former property of Helmuth James Graf von Moltke, member of the anti-Nazi resistance group. The leaders of the German Anti-Nazi resistance group, the Kreisau Circle, met at the so called “Berghaus” (house on the hill) in order to plan a peacetime government. Moltke was executed on January 23, 1945.

It is impressive to visit the Youth Meeting Centre that is organised by the Foundation for European Understanding, especially the visit of the modest house on the hill where Moltke used to live with his courageous wife Freya and his two sons. The palace served as the living quarters of his aunts and of visitors.

Next stop: Frankenstein (Ząbkowice Sl) with its famous leaning tower. Several Schillings, such as esteemed cloth merchants, medical doctors and scientists have lived there in the 15th century. And this town is the origin of the von Brevern family who are related to the Schillings by marriage (Bernhard Brevern and his wife Sabine were present at the family reunion). And more traces of the Schillings: We saw an epitaph in memory of Johannes Schilling (died in 1597) above the entrance to St. Anna’s Church. The coat of arms bearing the Linden leaf is missing, however.

The official family reunion ended on our return to Wrocław.

On the next day (16.6.) a remaining group of 64 people went to Krakow via the depressing Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

After a most interesting tour of the city on June 17, the visitors



Impressive: the Church of Peace in Schweidnitz (Swidnica)



Attentive listeners in front of Kreisau (Krzyżowa) Castle

went to the large old Wieliczka Salt- Mine. Even our older members were not afraid of descending 700 steps and of walking through a tunnel, three kilometres in length, in order to explore the

mine with its salt cathedrals and statues. Dinner at night was in a nice restaurant in the old town. This was the end of the unofficial reunion.

Helmuth von Schilling



Still depressing: Auschwitz-Birkenau today



Chairman and Board members at the general meeting: fr. l.: Reinhard, Elisabeth, Martin, Helmuth, Hans and Christian. Frank was absent.

Family Reunion 2017 in Stuttgart

The Board was confirmed by the members

At 10 o'clock on June 15, 2014, our chairman opened the members' meeting. His report on the numerous activities of the Association during the last three years was followed by the treasurer's financial report (see p. 19). Afterwards the Board was exonerated. Most important item on the agenda was the election of the chairman and the Board members. The current Board was unanimously confirmed (no abstention):

Chairman: Helmuth Baron von Schilling
Deputy: Frank Schilling
Executive Secretary and treasurer: Hans Baron von Schilling.

As Elisabeth resigned, she recommended Dphil Martin Baron von Schilling, born in 1961, as her successor. He is a Professor of English at the Technical University of Flensburg. He and the other Board members were unanimously confirmed (no abstention). Helmuth congratulated them and thanked Elisabeth for 18 years of commitment to the Board.

The current Board members:

Christian Freiherr Schilling von Canstatt (southern branch)
Reinhard Schilling (western branch)
Ralph Schilling von Canstatt (southern branch)
Martin Baron von Schilling (eastern branch)

The chairman regretted that there was no report of the Youth Representative but Mathias, a student at the Bundeswehr University, was so much overloaded with work that he was unable to offer any activities so far. Since neither he nor his predecessors had succeeded in getting feedback from the young members, the Board decided to change the position of the Youth Representative.

Now either one of the members of the Board, or any other member can act as Youth Representative. This position will have to be filled before our next family reunion.

Due to a procedural error on our part the change in the statutes was not accepted by the

district court. Therefore the current statutes remain valid.

The last item on the agenda was the chairman's information that a genealogical research group was to be founded by himself, Reinhard, Frank Schilling and Eric Bawor in order to revise the controversial results of Heinar Schilling's research. Meanwhile this group held their first meeting on 13 September in Dresden.

Another important item on the agenda was the decision on the location of our next family reunion in 2017.

The chairman proposed Stuttgart, because in his opinion it is about time to find a place of interest for the southern branch again. He suggested we visit the Canstatts' ancestral home, Hohenneuffen Castle, and the "Schlösschen" near Ober-Leningen. The Schillings have lived in the "Schlösschen" for about 100 years during the 17th century. Perhaps we will visit the Municipal Museum of Neuffen giving us insight into the Schillings' chivalric life. The last time the family met in Neuffen was in 1987, i.e. 27 years ago.

Helmuth proposed a trip to the Lake Constance after the end of the official reunion: Konstanz, Mainau Island and a boat trip on the lake. Eventually we might visit Bodman Castle on Lake Constance, since our member Mathias Schilling is married to Freiin von und zu Bodman.

The suggestion was accepted without abstention.

The idea to hold our next family reunion in Australia, as was suggested by one of our members, was not supported.



The Schillings' Vineyard House

Last year the building had its 500th anniversary



The vineyard house in Heilbronn

Last year an unusual event was celebrated: the 500th anniversary of the vineyard house on the Wartberg in Heilbronn on the River Neckar. For 150 years the vineyard house – supposedly the oldest in southern Germany – has served as a war observation point. Later, however, it was used for more peaceful purposes: it was a place for people to meet in the middle of the vineyards, a viewing point, a haven and a socialising place. It was looked after by the Sicherer family, the

Tschernings and now the Schillings (western branch).

In 1775 the pharmacist Friedrich Sicherer bought this architectural jewel which was built in 1513. He had the building renovated and extended in the Baroque style of the time. When his grandson died childless in 1861, his cousin Friedrich Tscherning (1796-1870), the owner of a retail store in Heilbronn, became the new owner of the vineyard house. After the death of his grandson Oskar Tscherning (1835-1927) his

relative, Walter Schilling (1892 - 1976), became a partner in Tscherning's business. Walter Schilling is the father of our vice chairman Frank. In 1964 the vineyard house came into the possession of the Schilling family, who has maintained it marvellously during the last half century and is still cherishing it.

When refurbishing this classical building in Heilbronn the Sicherer family had a pavilion in mind: The sloping hipped roof is quite typical for the Baroque era. During the second half of the 18th century these pavilions used to be very popular and very common in Germany.

The most famous garden and vineyard house is situated in Weimar. Karl August, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, had given it as a present to the great German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. In 1776 the poet had the building made habitable again. The "Gartenhaus" used to be Goethe's favourite place of residence. Until 1832, the year of his death, he frequently came to stay, very often sleeping on a palliase.

During the 19th century the wealthy winemakers and wine merchants of Heilbronn liked to build more or less magnificent vineyard houses. Nowadays most of them have disappeared. Around the year 1900 ten of them were still existent. The first German Federal President, Theodor Heuss (1884-1963), a famous citizen of Heilbronn, warned against too many "villas" in the vineyards. In his PhD thesis "Weinbau und Weingärten in Heilbronn am Neckar" (viticulture and vineyards in Heilbronn on the River Neckar) he stated that difficulties

in selling the respective vineyard might arise because the prospective and financially attractive buyer might not be interested in these jewels of architecture.

Heuss' final remark was: Stop it! Even if part of the traditional culture of Heilbronn will thus disappear.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the vineyard house Frank Schilling has published

a wonderful commemorating booklet with many pictures. In his introduction he writes: "The booklet gives information ranging from the late medieval war observation point of the free imperial city of Heilbronn and the following architectural developments including other buildings of this kind in Germany, to modern viticulture."

Unfortunately the vineyardhou-

se in Heilbronn is too small for a family reunion. But eventually Frank offers to send his profound and for the first time chronologically arranged analysis to interested family members for free. His email address:

frank@schilling-homeoffice.de

Helmuth von Schilling



Southern Branch

Who was the Student Heinrich?

Freiherr Schilling von Canstatt was killed in World War I

Again and again we receive interesting inquiries. Last year Alfred Hottenträger, a German and History teacher at the Georgii-Gymnasium in Esslingen phoned me.

Hottenträger was writing a commemorative paper about those students of his school who were killed in World War I (1914-1918). The Georgii-Gymnasium was founded in 1267 as a Latin School. In 1937 it was named after Theodor Georgii (1826-1892), the first chairman of the "Deutsche Turnerschaft" (German Sports Association). Until 1910 the school was housed within a building dating from 1326. Eventually they moved into a new building.

Hottenträger asked about Heinrich Freiherr Schilling von Canstatt who had been a student at the school between 1901 and 1902. We were able to help:

Heinrich was born in Karlsruhe on January 19, 1885. He was the sixth child of Maria née Engelhorn and Leopold SvC

(1838-1897), a retired major. The descendants of Heinrich's four brothers are rather interesting. The son of his brother Friedrich (born 1869), was the father of Eitel Fritz SvC (1904-1997) who in 1946 became editor of the newspaper "Mannheimer Morgen". The son of his brother Leopold (born 1870), Heinz Hermann

SvC (1918-2007), was the long-standing chairman of our Family Association.

In 1897 Heinrich's father who was promoted to major in 1871, died from cancer at the age of 59. He died in Berlin where he had taken up residence because his doctor lived in the city. Eventually Heinrich's mother moved with her children to Cannstatt (at this time not suburbanised to Stuttgart yet). To begin with, seventeen-year-old Heinrich attended a "Gymnasium" in Cannstatt but later he became a day student at the Latin School in the nearby



The old Latin School in Esslingen, dating back to 1326

city of Esslingen. In mid-June 1902, when he was in his 9th year at school, his report card was not very good. His class included nine students and he was only seventh best. The teachers, however, gave excellent marks to the adolescent boy for his concentration and behaviour and good marks for his good work.

The seventeen-year-old student was given 4.5 for his learning skills, which was rather good. The Grammar-School boy was exempted from Sports. In the following year Heinrich had to repeat class. His class report says "has to repeat class".

In 1905 Heinrich SvC is said to have taken his A-levels in Berlin. There is no documented evidence, though. Afterwards he served as a so called one-year volunteer in the (colonial) Protection Force in German South West Africa, now Namibia. On January 12, 1904 the rebellion of the Herero people had begun, which ended disastrously for the natives in the Battle of Waterberg on August 11, 1904. We do not know whether Schilling was involved in the battle at all.

We know for certain, however, that in World War I Heinrich was Reserve Lieutenant in the Reser-

ve Machine Gun Brigade No. 4 and that on September 9, 1916 he was killed in the Carpathian Mountains at the age of 31 years. Supposedly he was buried there.

In 1901/1902 the class at the Gymnasium in Esslingen consisted of nine students, three of them were killed during World War I, i.e. one third of the whole class.

Heinrich's grandfather, Friedrich Engelhorn, was rather famous. In 1867 his daughter Maria, only nineteen years of age, married Leopold SvC, an army officer. Initially Engelhorn was the owner of a jewellery shop where he worked as an independent goldsmith. In 1848 he founded the business "Engelhorn & Company", where portable gas, i.e. gas in portable cylinders was produced.

When black coal was gasified to make coal gas, coal tar was among the waste by-products. Due to a method that the English chemist William Henry Perkin had discovered, it could be used to manufacture aniline dyes. As Engelhorn saw the chance to make considerable profit from the production of synthetic dyes he founded a chemical factory in Mannheim, together with Friedrich August Sonntag, the businessman Otto Dyckerhoff and the chemist Carl



Friedrich Engelhorn (1821-1902, the founder of BASF)

Clemm. When the prices for soda and acids, necessary for the production of synthetic dyes increased, he decided to produce these chemical substances himself. As the town council of Mannheim refused to sell him the necessary ground to build the new factory, he bought land in Ludwigshafen on the west bank of the River Rhine where on April 6, 1865 he and his brother August invested 1.4 million Gulden and founded the „Aktiengesellschaft“ (joint-stock company) "Badische Anilin- und Sodafabriken (BASF)" which eventually became the largest chemical company in the world. Friedrich Engelhorn was the first director of the company.

Unfortunately there is no picture of Heinrich, whose complete name was Heinrich Leopold Sebastian Schilling v. Canstatt. Therefore we show a picture of the old Latin School in Esslingen which Heinrich had attended, as well as a picture of his successful grandfather Friedrich Engelhorn and his chemical company in Ludwigshafen, a short time after its opening in 1866.

Helmuth von Schilling



"Badische Anilin- und Soda Fabrik" in Ludwigshafen in 1866



A New Cross on the Cemetery

The Canadian Schillings had their graves in Estonia renovated

In Estonia there are many cemeteries with graves of the ancestors of members of the eastern branch of our family association. One of these cemeteries is in Turgel/Türi. Serrefer/Särevere Manor, between 1811 and 1919 in the possession of the Serrefer line of the Schilling family, belongs to the parish of Turgel. In 1811 Fabian Wilhelm (1761-1831), the ancestor of all Baltic Schillings, bought the manor for his eldest son Karl Raphael (1789-1855). He is the great-great-grandfather of Karin, Wolter, Heinrich and Kurt of the Serrefer line, who emigrated to Canada in the 1950s.

During the past years the burial ground was in a very bad condition. At the front side the grave is marked by a tall upright stone with a cross on top. The cross had been broken for a long time but was erected again in 1992. When in 1994 all municipal cemeteries were vandalised, the burial ground was damaged, too. The cross was knocked down and broken into pieces again, but was repaired and erected a couple of years later.

In front of this grave there are six graves of descendants of Karl Raphael and his wife Helene née Freiin von Stackelberg. In addition to these there is a stone memorial to Walter von Schilling who died in Schwetzingen near Heidelberg in 1923. He was the last owner of Serrefer and is the Canadian siblings' grandfather.

There is another sister living in Finland.

After it was pulled down, the demolished cross lay on a large flat stone that was covering Karl Raphael's grave. We suppose that the names of Karl Raphael and his wife were once inscribed on a tablet underneath the cross but the tablet had disappeared.

Last year the Canadian descendants of Karl Raphael and their children decided to have the burial ground renovated at their own expense. The large stone was cleaned and a new black marble cross was erected on top of it. There is a new black granite tablet with Karl Raphael's and Helene's names and their dates of birth and death. Total cost: 2026 Euro. The other tombstones have not been renovated yet. Cousin Helene successfully commissioned the Estonian stonemason Peter Alas to do the work on the cemetery. In 1991, the first



The renovated grave of the Serrefer line of the Schillings in Turgel/Türi, Estonia

time that she has taken a larger group of the Schilling family to the cemetery, she wrote: “We were standing on the fenced burial ground, when suddenly an old lady turned up. She told me that she had come out of curiosity when she had seen the bus arrive with all those foreign people in colourful clothes and with a smile on their faces. When I told her that we were the descendants of the Schillings who were buried in the graves, she started to cry. No, she had not known the Schillings

herself, but some time in the past the Baron had sold a farm near a wood to her grandfather, and now her memories were coming back.” Nowadays Serrefer Manor is housing an agricultural college. On the occasion of the family reunion in 1999 and the reunion of the Baltic branch in 2006, members of the family association visited the Manor house and the cemetery.

Helmuth and Helene v. Schilling

Celebration of Cousin Helene’s 90th Birthday



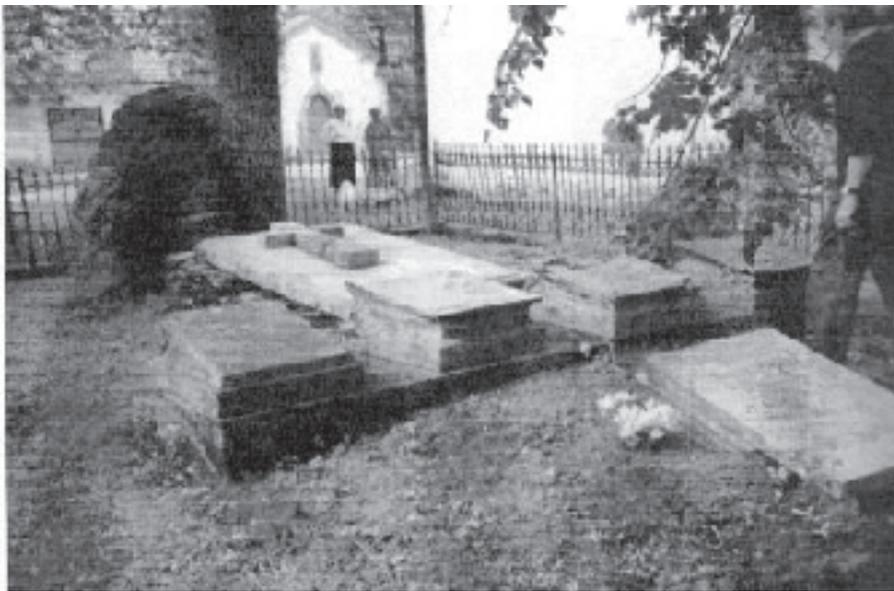
Helene and her youngest goddaughter Charlotte

For 24 years Cousin Helene (eastern branch) has been the chief executive and treasurer of the Family Association. On 26 February she had her 90th birthday and a couple of weeks later there was a celebration with 50 guests.

In his speech Helmuth, the chairman of our association, reminded the guests of the words of his predecessor Heinz when he had addressed Helene in a farewell speech on the occasion of her resigning from her post in 1996: “During the last 24 years Helene’s commitment to the association was outstanding and meritorious. Her work was meticulously accurate and her commitment exemplary.”

At her birthday celebration Helene’s commitment to her native country Estonia was often mentioned. Last year, for instance, the parishes of Christus Church in St. Tõnis, where Helene is living, and St. Johannis/Järva Jaani held a great celebration because they have been twinned for 20 years, an alliance that was initiated by Helene. Until the year 1919 two of the Schillings’ manors had belonged to the parish of St. Johannis. In her speech at the festive church service on 10 November 2013, Helene compared the alliance to a “bridge” connecting Germany and Estonia.

Helmuth von Schilling



The burial ground in Turgel/Türi in 1991



The burial ground in Turgel at the family reunion in 2006

Ball on the Spire Perforated with Bullet Holes

The spire of St. Johannis was restored

It was expected to be a special day for the parish of St. Johannis/Järva Jaani in Estonia: On St. John's Day, June 24, 2014, the anniversary of John the Baptist, the restored ball and cross were planned to be replaced on top of the spire of the church that got its name from St. John.

One hour and a half before the beginning of the festive church service, with many people already seated in the church, however, the foundry in Reval/Tallinn gave the shocking news: The work was not finished on time! Nonetheless the festive service was held because many celebrity guests had come including Cousin Helene (90) from Germany.

The ball and the cross, however, were replaced on top of the spire on July 20, i.e. almost one month later. After Pastor Jörg Schneider from Germany had consecrated the cross and the ball, they were carefully wrapped in cloths and pulled up to the spire by only one man. After they were successfully installed atop the spire, the Estonian national anthem was played. Figuratively the cross on the spire affords a view across the wide countryside just as they sing in the first verse of the national anthem: "My fatherland ... you are so beautiful...". The impressive celebration ended with the prayer: "God bless and protect our fatherland".

The building project was started in December 2013. Extensive work had to be done in order to strengthen the rotten beams. The belfry was in need of a new ceiling and the spire needed a new

tin roof.

And especially the ball and the cross were in need of repair, though surprisingly in 1958 the Soviets had given permission for the parishioners to bring both down in order to have them provisionally repaired. The ball had been hit by 81 bullets and the cross had seven damages which were not only caused by military weapons, though. There was only dust left of the documents relating to the construction of the spire (1881), placed in a time capsule in the ball.

The history of the spire including the current work and the donations were documented again. On the occasion of the celebration on June 24, Cousin Helene was allowed to put reproductions of the family coat of arms into the bullet-proof capsule in memory of the fact that the von Rosen family (17th century) and the von Schillings (18th century) had owned estates in the parish. Additionally a picture and the seal of the church in St. Tönis in Germany, where Helene is living, shall document that the parishes are twinned.

In one of the small corner towers they found an abandoned beehive with ten kg of honey. A gift from heaven? John the Baptist is supposed to have lived on wild honey while he was living in the wilderness. On the occasion of the celebration on June 24, the Pastor Katrin Melder handed out jars of "Tower Honey".

Most of the restoration of the spire was financed by the government programme "conservation



Wide view across the countryside: new cross and ball on St. Johannis/Järva Jaani

and development of sacred buildings". The parish has to contribute 2600 Euro to the building inspection. As they needed financial support, the family association has donated money as well.

"Development" means that the churches, most of which were built in medieval times, will not only be used for regular worship. Eventually a small "museum" containing the old bells has already been established in the spire of St. Johannis. In the 14th century the building has originally been a fortified church. Inside there is a shelter located above the vault, where people hid throughout the wars. A doorway giving access to this "hiding place" is taken into consideration. Very well-attended concerts are already held inside the church.

The next building project of the parish will be the restoration of the sacristy. As the room can be heated, the service will be held there during the winter months.

About an Impressive Member

Art that Inspires One's Thinking

Angela Schilling: An internationally renowned sculptress



Angela Schilling at her exhibition "Miss Missile" in Bochum

"Angela Schilling is an exceptional person whose works of art show a wide ranging versatility," said Professor Timm Ulrichs when he described his former master class student at the Academy of Arts in Münster. Various scholarships, such as one of the German Academic Exchange Service for the Cité des Arts in Paris or the highly coveted Fulbright Scholarship that made her spend one year in the USA, emphasise her position as a highly esteemed young contemporary artist.

The sculptress, born in Bochum in 1970, is the daughter of Bero Baron von Schilling and his wife Christa. Angela Schilling is her artist's name. She belongs to the eastern branch of our association. In the year 2000 she started her studies at the Academy of Arts of Münster, in 2005 she interrupted her studies for one year in order to accept a scholarship offer to the University of New Mexico in the USA. She graduated from the Academy of Münster in 2008 in the class of Prof. Katharina Fritsch.

Angela Schilling demands ex-

tremely high standards of herself and her work. She is neither fixed on a special genre of art nor on a special medium. She is notable for her versatility and technical skills and prolific in a wide range of media including sculpturing, electric or computerised installations, photography, less often painting. The wide range of subjects makes her stand out from the artists of her generation.

The creation of Angela's works of art is the result of a long development process. First comes the initial inspiration, followed by a draft or a prototype and finally she makes use of various techniques in order to realise her ideas. Many of her works are aesthetically connected with a certain material no matter whether she uses steel, leather or plastic. She has a lifelong love of learning. Eventually she trains to become a welder and learns complicated moulding or sewing techniques in order to create a new piece of art.

The most elaborate and central object of her exhibition in the Municipal Museum of Hat-

tingen in 2008 was the big installation "Rising Bull". It is the artistic version of a rodeo bull like the ones we know from the USA. While she was staying in the USA Angela was intensively involved in the American culture and especially fascinated by the myth of the cowboys. Many of the cowboys, she said, were guided by the fundamental idea that they had to "prove their own abilities".

The bull was a copy of a small clay model that the artist had made in Münster. Eventually Angela made a large sculpture of metal, expanding foam and clay serving as the model for the mould. The surface of the mould, which was made from silicon and polyester, was laminated with black polyester and finally strengthened with sheets of fibreglass. The object is propelled by four engines and moves like a rodeo bull, very slowly, almost dream-like. Angela explains: "I made everything myself except the programming which was done by engineer students."

The self-portrait is also an important part of Angela's work. In



"Martha" made of acrylic resin

the past she has created a series of fifty self-portraits. These unique portraits were not painted on ordinary paper or canvas but on balloons instead. For “anything that seems big and important today may literally be deflated tomorrow”, she says.

“Miss Missile” was the title of her latest exhibition in Bochum in this spring. She did not only demonstrate the threatening aspects of this warfare equipment

but also the fascination and the aesthetic aspects.

A series of 22 paintings on enamel squares show the silhouettes of fighter aircrafts. By viewing the fighter aircrafts from various angles they are transformed into abstract black objects. There is another, very bold exhibit combining fashion boots with a fighter aircraft. The title: “Miss Missile going out”.

Angela’s grandfather Gebhard



“Miss Missile“ going out

Baron von Schilling was born in Orgena Manor in Estonia in 1903. In 1929 he emigrated to the Province of Saskatchewan in Canada where he tried to establish a farm. Together with his family, however, he decided to return to Germany before the Second World War. The artist’s father was born in Saskatchewan. Angela has one brother. She is married to the actor Armin Rohde.

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Angela Schilling modelling the “Rodeo Bull”



The artist’s idea is: “The Rodeo Bull” moves “slowly, dream-like“.

Coat of Arms on Schilling Ducats

Realisation of Ina's dream by the University of Mittweida



Coin mould for the Schilling-ducats

A dream came true. For quite a long time Ina Schilling-Nickel, the great granddaughter of the sculptor Prof. Johannes Schilling, had planned to serve little ducat-cakes bearing the linden leaf coat of arms on the occasion of her great grandfather's annual anniversary celebration. A suitable mould was everything she needed. Now she has got it at last.

Professor Christian Schulz of the Technical University of Mittweida promised to help. He, his colleagues, Prof. Wißuwa (director of the machine laboratory), Dipl. Ing. Weigend (grad. engin.) (director of the machine construction department) and Stefan Kilger made a wonderful mould.

On June 23 the Schilling ducats were served on the occasion of this year's "Have coffee with the Professor" in the Johannes Schilling Museum. They came from the Wonneberger Bakery in Mittweida and they were really tasty.

The mayor of Mittweida, Matthias Damm, Professor Christian Schulz, one of the Board members of the Support Foundation "Alte Pfarrhäuser Museum" (Old Parsonages), the director of the museum, Sibylle Karsch and the former director of the museum,



Schilling-ducats

Heiko Weber were present.

Mayor Damm promised Ina to serve the Schilling ducats at various municipal events as well, such as the annual New Year's reception.

Prof. Schulz did not charge anything for the ducat mould, but he said he would appreciate a donation for the "Orgelverein Mittweida" (maintenance of organs) in order to make the restoration of the organ in the Stadtkirche possible. Eventually Ina and the Schilling Association made a donation.

The Schillings are very much disappointed, though: For several years our Association has been fighting for a direction sign to the Johannes-Schilling-Museum on the Motorway but a sign with directions to Mittweida has been refused so far. Now the problem seems to be solved. The inscription on the sign, however, will not be "Schilling City" but "Mittweida, University City, because the university will bear the major part of the costs of several thousand Euros.

This would be too much for the Schilling Association but perhaps some financially strong sponsors will turn up?

Museum Already Planned 100 Years Ago

In an article in the local newspaper the former director of the museum mentioned the fact that people have already thought about opening a Schilling Museum a hundred years ago. In 1907 Johannes Schilling had directed in his last will that a considerable part of his collection of prototypes and private memorabilia be given to his native town. When he died in 1910 they followed his directions, and in 1913 his estate came to Mittweida. They had already found rooms in the former City Hall and Dr. Wolfgang Roch (director of the Municipal Museum of Bautzen at the time) was supposed to become the director. But one year before the beginning of World War I the persons who were in charge in Mittweida could not make up their minds whether to have an opening celebration or not. When the war began after the assassination of the heir to the Habsburg throne and his wife on June 28, 1914, the plans for the museum were put aside and after the war they were forgotten. After all Mr. Roch, the prospective director of the museum had been killed in action in Macedonia. Eventually 90 years later the City of Mittweida delivered on the promise they had made to Johannes Schilling and his descendants to open a museum. On the occasion of the Schilling family reunion on June 4, 2005 the Johannes Schilling Museum was festively opened. Prof. Johannes Schilling as well as Dr. Wolfgang Roch would have appreciated the museum.

Data Privacy in Family Associations

In March 2014 our executive secretary attended a meeting of the family associations of the Baltic German Knights. One of the lectures was about data privacy within the associations. Since the informational self-determination is of growing importance, all our members should know that in our association we handle the private data as carefully as possible just as it is required by law.

The access to our members' private data is protected by a password. If you need a password please contact Cousin Christian Schilling v. Canstatt. The Schilling Courier is a different matter. We publish the names of new members, deaths and resignations. We congratulate on the birth of a baby and couples on their wedding and publish a list of the anniversaries of our older members.

As only our members receive the Schilling Courier we assume that no-one else has access to these data. In case you do not agree to this procedure, please contact either chairman or board members.

Hans von Schilling

Website :New Functions

We want to inform you of several new functions and options of our website. Our web address:

www.schilling-association.org

As already mentioned, our website provides all Schilling Couriers from 2001 onwards, many pictures of family reunions, a diary and the latest news of the association. If you do not have a password please contact Cousin Christian SvC (phone: 0049/71199715026, email: christian@vonschilling.eu)



Höhnscheid Castle

Reunion of the Eastern Branch in the Castle

“Small Reunion” in Höhnscheid from 4 Sept. till 6 Sept. 2015

From September 4 till September 6 next year the eastern branch will hold a reunion in Höhnscheid Castle near Kassel, centre of the Baltic German Knights. On Friday there will be a welcome evening and on Saturday we will visit the Baroque castle of Arolsen, the “Versailles of the Waldecker Land”. It was built by the imperial prince of Waldeck between 1713 and 1728.

In the afternoon there will be a slide show of St. Johannis (Järva Jaani) and the former Schilling Manor House of Orgena. The Pas-

tor Katrin Melder will give an extensive report of the restoration of the church and of the mounting of the bell. We will offer recreational activities on the castle grounds for our young members.

Our traditional festive dinner will be at night. After a prayer meeting on Sunday there will be a presentation of photos of our last “Small Reunion” in Stockholm, and the location of our next reunion will be discussed. I will propose Estonia. Return journey around noon.

Helmuth von Schilling



Arolsen Castle