

# **Johann Heinrich (John Henry) Jung, named Jung-Stilling (1740–1817)**

A concise biographical and bibliographical survey

Compiled in autumn 2016 by  
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## Family, schooling and first professional experience

1740

September 12: Johann Heinrich Jung, (he later called himself "Stilling" which means: a humble, modest, unpretentious person), was born in the small village Grund in the former principality of Nassau-Siegen, situated roughly in the middle of Germany. He is the son of John Helmann Jung (1716–1802) and Joan Dorothy, née Fischer (1717–1742). His father is a tailor and occasionally works as a schoolmaster. He also helps now and then his brother John Henry Jung (1711–1786) who is a land surveyor and in later years becomes honorary chief mines inspector in the principality of Nassau-Oranien. The young couple lives in their parents' home, which was usual in that time. The family Jung, belonging to the lower middle class of their days, is deeply religious. Morning prayer, grace at meals and evening prayer are a matter of course, as well as the attendance of service on Sunday at Hilchenbach. Here was the church for the surrounding rural communities and farmsteads.

1742

April 19: Stilling's mother died at the age of not yet 25 years. His father fell due to that in a period of depressiveness. So the little Stilling largely is brought up by his grandfather Ebert Jung (1680–1751), owner of a small farm and a charcoal burner, and his wife Margarethe, née Helmes (1681–1765). Moreover, there are four younger aunts who helped to provide for the little boy. After about a year of melancholy the father dedicates himself with care to the education of his son.

1747–1750

Stilling attends the elementary school of his native village Grund, and in the last year the school of the nearby Allenbach where his father found employment as a teacher.

1750–1754

Stilling is a pupil at the secondary school of Hilchenbach, a small town with at that time roughly 780 inhabitants and the centre for all adjacent villages; at the same time the capital city Siegen had about 3'200 inhabitants. Here Stilling learned to express himself fluently in Latin which was the language of the educated people at that time.

1755

April 15: Confirmation: a rite by which the recipient is admitted to full communion with the reformed church. Since 1559 Nassau-Siegen was a Calvinistic heartland in Germany.

1755–1762

Stilling becomes a teacher at diverse villages in his local environment. Besides, Stilling works as a tailor and button maker with his father. – School attendance was compulsory for all children between 6 und 14 years. Intelligent young males and literate craftsmen then regularly acted as teachers in the rural areas. A teacher was elected and paid by the village community. The parish priest carried out school supervision.

### **House instructor and office assistant in the Duchy of Berg; access to ophthalmology**

1762

April 12: Since he does not see any professional advancement at home, Stilling decides to leave his fatherland. As a tailor-journeyman he travels to the neighbouring Duchy of Berg, at that time a technologically advanced and industrialised region. After brief work-related interstations he gets a contract as a tutor in the family of the manufacturer (iron products, chiefly for marine applications in the shipyards on the North Sea), wholesale trade businessman and landowner Peter John Flender (1727–1807), acting also as the chief's right-hand man. It is here that he had the opportunity to study both the practice and the fundamental principles of production, business administration, agriculture and commerce. He considers those years as university-like studies in technics as well as in business management. – During the seven years with Flender, Stilling learned mostly autodidactically French, Greek and Hebrew.

1769

Springtime: John Baptist Molitor (1713–1768), a Catholic priest and lay ophthalmologist at Attendorn (a little town in the surrounding area of Nassau-Siegen) hands Stilling over a manuscript with detailed advices for the diagnosis and therapy of eye diseases. This is the beginning of Stilling's career as an ophthalmologist. Since 1773 he performs eye surgery, and for the most part as a specialist who removes a patient's cataract. Throughout his life Stilling may have operated approximately 3'000 patients. About 25'000 people suffering eye diseases he gave ophthalmological advice. Stilling demanded no honorarium for his medical support.

### **Study; marriage; working as a medical doctor**

1770

February 12: Engagement to Christine Heyder (1749–1781), the sickly daughter of a small-sized textile manufacturer at Wuppertal-Ronsdorf. By this he refused the marriage with a rich, beautiful and righteous daughter of a merchant who would take

Stilling as a business partner. Stilling writes 1804 in his "Years of Apprenticeship" that the reason why he decided so was a disaffection towards the profession as a merchant.

In the autumn of that year, after a longer period of intensive self-study, he enrolled as a medical student at the University of Strassburg. At this time Strassburg with roughly 40'000 inhabitants ranked upon the biggest towns in Europe; Munich counted then about 31'000 inhabitants and Frankfurt on the Main 30'000. The University of Strassburg – and particularly the Faculty of Medicine – enjoyed a reputation as one of the best European training institutions. Here Stilling came into contact amongst many others with John Wolfgang Goethe (1749–1832) and John Gottfried Herder (1744–1803).

1771

June 17: Marriage to Christine Heyder; the couple had three children of whom two survived.

1772

Final degree in medicine at Strassburg. May 1: Opening of a doctor's practice at Wuppertal-Elberfeld: at that time an industrial and commercial city with roughly 7'500 inhabitants. Here Stilling acted as a general practitioner, obstetrician and eye doctor for seven years. – Stilling set up and deepened during these years friendly relationships with many writers and academics, above all with the Zurich poet, writer, philosopher, physiognomist and theologian John Caspar Lavater (1741–1801).

1773

April 22: On presenting a doctoral thesis to the University of Strassburg, Johann Heinrich Jung is conferred the degree of a Doctor of Medicine. Stilling's thesis deals with the metal mining in his home country. Sciences at that time were attached commonly to the Faculty of Medicine, and the medical professors regularly were competent in at least one natural science. – Dedicatee of Stilling's thesis is Carl Theodor (1724/1742–1799), elector of the Palatine at Mannheim, his sovereign, whose realm then also included the Duchy of Berg with the capital city Düsseldorf on the Rhine river. According to former practice, the dedicatee took over the printing costs of a book.

1774

July 22: John Wolfgang Goethe visits Stilling at Elberfeld and took home with him the manuscript of "Henrich Stillings Jugend" (Henrich Stilling's Childhood). – Colleagues envy, mistrust and his wife's sickness are making life increasingly difficult for Stilling at Wuppertal-Elberfeld. In addition, Stilling became more and more indebted. His

doctor's surgery was not at all economically profitable. The father-in-law, therefore, again and again had to help out and to act as a guarantor.

1775

Composition of "Die Schleuder eines Hirtenknaben gegen den hohnsprechenden Philister den Verfasser des Sebaldu Nothanker" (The Sling of a Shepherd Boy against the Philistine, the mocking author of Sebaldu Nothanker). Writer of "Sebaldu Nothanker" was the radical enlightenment philosopher and bookseller Christoph Frederick Nicolai (1733–1811) at Berlin.

1776

Publication of "Die große Panacee wider die Krankheit des Religionszweifels" (The Great Panacea against the Malady of Religious Scepticism). "Panacea" means a remedy for each ill or difficulty: something that would make all of one's troubles and problems disappear.

The treatise is followed by the "Theodicee des Hirtenknaben als Berichtigung und Vertheidigung der Schleuder desselben" (Theodicy of the Shepherd Boy as a Correction and Defence of his Sling). The term "theodicy" refers to the defense of God's goodness and omnipotence in view of the existence of evil in the world.

Stilling writes "Theosophischer Versuch vom Wesen Gottes und vom Ursprung aller Dinge" (About the Nature of God and the Origin of Being. A theosophical Attempt). "Theosophical" means philosophical speculation based on a mystical insight into the divine nature. Stilling points out in the preface his aim to outline an introduction in a "true philosophy". The draft contains 82 paragraphs. It was not published in print though analysed in detail by several authors. Some of the main ideas, Stilling took up and revived them in his book "Glances into the Secrets of Natural Wisdom", published in 1787.

1777

Thanks to Goethe's mediation, "Henrich Stillings Jugend. Eine wahrhafte Geschichte" (Henrich Stilling's Childhood. A true History) is issued in one of the most famous publishing houses of those days. It quickly grows into a bestseller. Since then John Henry Jung-Stilling has his place amongst the classical authors of German-language literature. – This first narrative description as well as the following autobiographical reports of Stilling are translated into many languages and made him famous in the global literary world.

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### **Appointment as professor at Kaiserslautern; death of his wife; admission into the Masonic Lodge; remarriage**

1778

Stilling has published some well-founded articles in a scientific journal about technical and business-related questions. Hence he becomes highly esteemed at the Palatine administration at Mannheim. As a result, Stilling was appointed Professor of Applied Economics (Agriculture, Forestry, Technology, Commerce and Veterinary Medicine) at the Kurpfälzischen Kameral Hohen Schule (Academy of Economic and Administrative Sciences of the Electoral Palatinate) at Kaiserslautern; the town at that time was named "Lautern."

Thanks to his broad experience in all the subjects he had to teach, Stilling without doubt was the ideal person for this professorship. Accordingly, Stilling was able to realise the strive for know-how transfer from theory into practice and vice versa, and this is reflected in all of his related textbooks.

By the way something funny. In his autobiography, Stilling usually designated persons, places and landscapes by own-given characteristic names. So he calls Kaiserslautern "Rittersburg", which means "Castle of Knights", and the Western Palatine "Austrasien". *Austrasia* was called a territory which formed the northeastern section of the Merovingian Kingdom of the Franks during the 6th to 8th centuries, and at that time Kaiserslautern may have belonged to it. In the translation from German to Norwegian by Mrs Kirsten Dorothee Aargard Hansen (1850–1902), published at Kristiania (former name of Oslo) in 1880, "Austrasien" was mistranslated in "Australia". So is said about Stilling that he was appointed professor at Rittersburg in the far away Australia.

But even in German publications about Stilling, his invented names frequently are not recognised. So can be read "Eisenhart" (a man solid as iron) instead of the real name "Medicus", or "Rosenheim" (home of roses) what really is [Wuppertal]Ronsdorf where Stilling met, and later married, his first wife.

Publication of "Henrich Stillings Jünglings=Jahre. Eine wahrhafte Geschichte" (Henrich Stilling's Youthful Years. A true Story) and "Henrich Stillings Wanderschaft. Eine wahrhafte Geschichte" (Henrich Stilling's Wanderings. A true History) as the second and third part of his autobiography. –

The repeatedly used subtitle "a true history" by Stilling should demonstrate that the text contains experienced reality, and is not existing only in the imagination or fancy, in other words: that it is not a novel, not a fictitious prose narrative.

Mainly the growing financial burden obliges Stilling to write not only course books for his students but also novels.

1779

At Kaiserslautern was published "Versuch einer Grundlehre sämmtlicher Kameralwissenschaften zum Gebrauche der Vorlesungen auf der Kurpfälzischen Kameral Hochschule zu Lautern" (Approach to a basic Theory of Cameralism as a Whole for Use in the Lectures at the Palatinate Academy of Economic and Administrative Sciences at Lautern). Roughly speaking the book can be seen as a programme of key themes Stilling intends to teach. It furthermore shows that Stilling had delved deeply into the subject literature.

Dedicattee of the "Basic Theory" is the regent of Palatine, Baron Francis Albert Oberndorff (1720–1799) as the protector of the Academy at Kaiserslautern. The Palatine elector Carl Theodor as the founder of the Academy entered 1778 into the inheritance of Bavaria and moved from Mannheim to Munich.

The two-volume novel "Die Geschichte des Herrn von Morgenthau. Von dem Verfasser der Geschichte des Henrich Stillings" (The History of Herr von Morgenthau. Written by the Author of the Life of Henrich Stilling) is published at Mannheim and was translated in Dutch some years later. The story deals with the life of a prince who is betrayed to his birthright by false suspicions. He withdraws in the solitude and does a great deal of good. Finally, after many pursuits, he can assert his right as the ducal heir. Stories of this kind were well received by the reading public of those days. – At the same time Stilling begins to write romantic tales for a Palatine almanac.

1781

Publication of "Versuch eines Lehrbuchs der Landwirthaft der ganzen bekannten Welt, in so fern ihre Produkten in den Europäischen Handel kommen. Den Vorlesungen auf der Kurpfälzischen Kameral-Hohenschule zu Lautern gewidmet" (Approach to a Textbook of Agriculture inasmuch as the Products are merchandised in Europe. Presented to the Lectures at the Academy of Economic and Administrative Sciences of the Electoral Palatinate at Lautern). This comprehensive textbook shows that Stilling has an exact knowledge of worldwide agricultural production and trade. During his time as an assistant at the enterprise of Flender, Stilling became familiar with the trade in colonial goods. Flender bought those directly from the importers at the sea ports of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Antwerp, and he sold them at a profit in the Duchy of Berg. In his textbook Stilling, as a physician, deals furthermore with the potential medical application of the plants. Thus by this book healing effects of herbal agents, hitherto often forgotten, came in life and use again.

1781

October 18: Decease of his wife Christine at Kaiserslautern on October. As the cause of death was given emaciation. This was a term often used in medicine of those days describing loss of weight, muscle atrophy, fatigue, weakness and loss of appetite. Stilling also mentioned phthisis (Lungensucht) which probably means inflammation of the lungs or perhaps tuberculosis.

The novel "Die Geschichte Florentins v. Fahlendorf" (The History of Florentin v. Fahlendorf) is published at Mannheim and soon translated into Dutch, English and French. Following contemporary taste in novel literature, Stilling portrays the development of a orphan originating from noble but pauperised family. He works his way up from poor rural milieu to highest profession career in civil service and can finally renew his rights as a member of an aristocrat family.

In some respects Stilling's own development is reflected in this novel. This is also true as to a lot of statements about religious life. Faith would be a horror in the eyes of God if it is not always accompanied by good deeds. The tendency to separatism Stilling identifies as cardinal sin of pietism. The pietistic contempt for all forms of civic culture indicates in Stilling's opinion pride and egotism. – The book was soon printed in a pirated edition which indicates its popularity. Even the next two centuries saw many new editions.

Stilling gets initiated as a member of the Masonic lodge "Karl August zu den drei flammenden Herzen" (Charles August to the three flaming Hearts) at Kaiserslautern, a deputy lodge of the "Karl zur Eintracht" (Charles for Harmony) at the residence city Mannheim. All secret societies were prohibited 1784 in the realm of elector Charles Theodor. The lodge at Kaiserslautern, therefore, had to be closed.

In the meantime freemasonry, in the run-up to French Revolution of 1789, had been, all over and nearly creeping, converted to a large extend into radical revolutionary cells with a strong anti-Christian touch. That was intolerable and unendurable for Stilling. In later residential locations, therefore, Stilling was not again active as a freemason. Nevertheless he held close contact to leading freemasons.

Thus through the decades John Frederick Mieg (1744–1819), member of the Reformed ecclesiastical council at Heidelberg, was his friend and even the foster father of his daughter Elisabeth (1786–1802). The girl grew up in the childless Mieg family. John Frederick Mieg was a leading freemason, and in addition secretly chief of the Illuminati Order in Palatine. This was a secret society founded 1776 with the goal to oppose superstition, illiberalism, Church influence over public life, arbitrariness of princes as well as of abuses of state power in general.



### 1781–1782

Publication of the two-volume textbook "Versuch eines Lehrbuchs der Forstwirtschaft" (Approach to a Teaching Book on Forestry) which was newly printed in a second edition 1787 and 1789. Stilling grew up at the edge of a forest, and as a child he accompanied the grandfather into the woods. His granduncle fabricated wooden spoons. By this he learned from immediate proximity not only about woodworking, timber procession, charcoal burning and other kinds of use. He also took up an impression of professional silviculture and sound forest management. The textbooks benefits from these early familiarities with the theme of the book. There is also a strong emphasis on forest administration. Other contemporary authors rarely thematise these issues. In forest science is pointed out today that Stilling contributed substantially to the awareness of the high economic importance of forests as well as to the need for a well-functioning forestal organisation and reliable forest administration.

### 1781–84

Stilling publishes the monthly magazine "Der Volkslehrer" (The People's Teacher). All the articles and stories are written by him alone. The periodical is provided as an support in the struggle for life of the ordinary people. To this target group Stilling presents educative stories and practical advices for home, leisure and garden: from animal husbandry to childbed care up to healthy eating. As in later publications of this kind, Stilling clever adapts himself in the presentation of specific topics to the way of thinking and speaking in the envisioned readership.

### 1782

Aug. 14: Stilling marries at Kreuznach, a town on the lower Nahe river (a tributary of the Moselle and, ultimately, the Rhine), Maria Salome (Selma) von St. George (1760–1790). Six children were born of this marriage, but only two survived.

Stilling wrote "Briefe eines reisenden Schweizers über die Einrichtung der Pfälzischen Fruchtmärkte herausgegeben von einem Pfälzischen Patrioten" (Letters of a Swiss Traveller regarding the Institution of Markets for fresh Products in the Palatine. Edited by a Palatine Patriot). In six letters Stilling gives lessons on the law of demand and supply. He shows that where on earth market forces could operate freely, any demand sooner or later is met by supply.

This applies as well to the market for agricultural products. Peasants, therefore, should be allowed to plant their grounds in their own and sell their products on the free market. A lot of generally and, therefore, even this very day valid statements on market theory are to be found in this letters. – The manuscript has been rested at the Karlsruhe General State Archive and was published not before 1993 by the Jung-Stilling-Society.

1783

"Leben der Theodore von der Linden" (Life of Theodore von der Linden) appears in two volumes as a novel at Mannheim. The story tells the inner and outer development of a poor peasant girl and her brothers from simple, untaught rural children to people of broad education and high social prestige. In this novel, as it was before in "The History of Florentin v. Fahlendorf", many parallels to Stilling's own development are to be found. By the way: a special feature in the stories and novels of Stilling is that he – as a learned tailor – describes the character of the persons acting very detailed from their clothing.

1784

November 13: Stilling becomes an ordinary member of the "Kurfälzische Deutsche Gesellschaft in Mannheim" (Mannheim German Society of the Electoral Palatinate), which had been founded in 1775, not least with the aim of promoting German-language writings as a counterweight to the leading French-written literature in this century. The membership Stilling brought in contact with important personalities of the Palatinate and beyond.

### **Professor at Heidelberg; palatine councillor; honorary doctorate**

1784

Autumn: The Academy of Economic and Administrative Sciences at Kaiserslautern is transferred to Heidelberg. Here it was organised as a semi-autonomous department of the university under the name of "Staatswirthschafts Hohe Schule" (National Economy Academy) and assigned to the faculty of philosophy. Stilling and his family had to move from Kaiserslautern to Heidelberg.

Stilling was glad to come from outlying – and in the world of letters unknown – provincial Kaiserslautern with just over 2'000 inhabitants to Heidelberg with at the same time nearly 10'000 peoples. The famous university, founded in 1386 on instruction of Pope Urban VI, is the oldest university in Germany and one of the world's oldest universities. Situated in the Neckar river, an affluent into the Rhine, Heidelberg has a romantic and picturesque cityscape, including Heidelberg Castle. Its ruins are among the most important Renaissance structures north of the Alps. What is more: Stilling met here colleagues and learned men from all subject areas. Figuratively speaking Stilling flourished at Heidelberg.

But a downer remained. The National Economy Academy was found to be a fifth wheel by not a few of the professors at the old-established faculties. In addition – or perhaps even because of the lower level of esteem and respect – there aroused persistent quarrels between the head of the Academy, Frederick Casimir Medicus

(1736–1808), and the university leadership. Stilling, too, had to suffer from this internal strife. It seems that this was the main reason for a personal alienation between Stilling and Medicus. After all, Medicus was the man who favoured Stilling. He had achieved at court at Mannheim the appointment of Stilling in 1778 as Professor at Kaiserslautern. Through the years, Medicus on several occasions protectively stood before Stilling.

1784–85

The novel "Theobald oder die Schwärmer eine wahre Geschichte" (Theobald, or the Fanatics: A True History) appears in print. The descriptions in it are in no small extent autobiographical. However, as in similar novels by other authors, as well here it has proven difficult to separate real experiences of Stilling in his life and imaginary. Nevertheless the precise descriptions of the activity within enthusiastic Christian groups is surely based on Stilling's empirical knowledge in his home country and in the Duchy of Berg. This is confirmed by other reliable historical sources. The novel was translated in Dutch, Russian and English.

1785

March 31: Stilling is appointed "Kurfälzischer Hofrat" (Electoral Palatine Councillor) by his sovereign, the elector Charles Theodor. At this time the title of "Councillor" was associated with considerable increase in social esteem.

That in turn was of strong advantage for Stilling as a traveller ophthalmologist. For an eye surgeon in those days came to the domicile of the blind. On the other hand, German small states and cities sealed oneself off by entry and transit barriers. So Stilling often had to pass five and even more turnpikes on the way to his patient. As a Palatine Councillor in most cases he got a preferred clearance and prompter passage on the borders.

Stilling published "Gemeinnütziges Lehrbuch der Handlungswissenschaft für alle Klassen von Kaufleuten und Handlungstudierenden (Textbook of Commerce useful for Everyone and especially for all Traders and Students of Commerce). The book is written with a valuable practical orientation and reveals the extensive knowledge Stilling has acquired during his time in the enterprise of Flender. A second edition appeared in 1799 and a Danish translation even in 1825.

1785

Publication of "Versuch eines Lehrbuchs der Fabrikwissenschaft zum Gebrauch der Akademischen Vorlesungen" (Approach to a Textbook of Applied Technology for Use in academic Lectures). The book is divided in the two parts mechanical technology and chemical technology. A second edition was issued in 1794. Mainly the part about

the methods of mechanical technology includes many observations and experiences Stilling has gained in his native country, the Siegerland region, and later in the Duchy of Berg.

At Heidelberg came in print "Lehrbuch der Vieharzneykunde. Erster Theil, welcher die Physiologie und Pathologie enthält" (Textbook of Veterinary Medicine. First Volume enclosing Physiology and Pathology). The second part "Zweyter Theil, welcher die medizinische Materie und Clinick enthält" (Second Volume enclosing Medical Subjects and Clinical Methods) was published in 1787. – About 80 percent of national income derived in 1780 from the agricultural sector. Animals as cows and horses, therefore, belonged to agricultural capital goods. Hence veterinary medicine generally had its place in the economic sciences.

In his inaugural speech at Heidelberg, held on November 10, 1784 "Einige wichtige Bemerkungen über das Studium der Staatswirthschaft, Nebst dem Beweiß, daß auch die Vieharzneikunde wesentlich dazu gehöre" (Some important Remarks about the Study of National Economics, including the Proof that Veterinary Medicine aptly belongs to it), Stilling shed light on these facts. It was been perceived with dislike that veterinary medicine now was introduced from the Palatinate Academy at Kaiserslautern into the famous University of Heidelberg. Nevertheless Stilling, in the inaugural speech mentioned above, favoured separate academies of veterinary medicine as had already been in existence at Hanover and Dresden.

Later at Marburg, Stilling had not to teach veterinary medicine again. But his two-volume book was printed in a second issue by John David Busch (1755–1833), professor of Medicine at the University of Marburg and director of the Veterinary College at Marburg. He was a friend of Stilling. Many textbooks published later on this subject are based on the course book of Stilling.

1786

November 8: The honorary doctorate "Der Weltweisheit Doktor" (doctor in philosophy) is awarded Stilling by the prestigious University of Heidelberg.

The textbook "Anleitung zur Cameral=Rechnungs=Wissenschaft nach einer neuen Methode des doppelten Buchhaltens" (A Guide to Accounting following a new Approach of double Bookkeeping) is published at Leipzig. It reveals that Stilling has detailed knowledge in all cases and subtleties of bookkeeping. This suggests that Stilling was assigned the task of accounting in his years at the enterprise of Flender. Stilling presents some account entries and booking transactions which are not to be found in parallel publications of these days.

## **Appointment to Marburg; death of the second wife; remarriage; patient travels**

1787

Appointment to the University of Marburg on the chair for Economic Sciences. Marburg is said to be one of the most loveliest towns in Germany. The town area spreads along the valley of the Lahn river, a tributary of the Rhine. From the viewpoint of religious history Marburg is important because 1529 Luther and Zwingli came here together and discussed about the Lord's Supper (Marburg Colloquy).

By and by Stilling grow into an important personality in scholarly, literary and public life of those days not only at Marburg but also beyond.

Stilling is co-editor of the short-lived "Intelligenzblatt für Hessen" (Information Leaflet for Hesse) and also contributes articles to that weekly.

Publication of the "Blicke in die Geheimnisse der Natur=Weisheit; denen Herren von Dalberg Herdern und Kant gewidmet" (Glances into the Secrets of Natural Wisdom, dedicated to Messrs Dalberg, Herder and Kant). The book appeared without any indication of Stilling as the author. It reveals that Stilling has rooted himself deeply in secret teachings.

This fact, as well as his membership in the Masonic lodge, he conceals in all parts of his life story. Undoubtedly not without reason Stilling seems to have feared that the simple-mindedly biblical Christians, his reader base, would have blamed him because of this.

Next was published at Mannheim in 1787 "Virgils Georgicon in deutsche Hexameter übersetzt" (Vergil's Georgica translated into German Hexameters). The hexameters now and then show up bumpy. But all agricultural technical terms are translated from Latin full and accurately, unless as is the case in highly acclaimed versions of other translators. It evidently shows that Stilling has knowledge and detailed practical experience in all the thematic areas pointed out by Vergil.

Also came in print 1787 the "Jubelrede über den Geist der Staatswirthschaft gehalten den 7ten November 1786, als die Universität Heidelberg ihr viertes Jubiläum feierte" (Celebratory Speech on the Spirit of National Economy, delivered on the Occasion of the 400th Anniversary of the Foundation of Heidelberg University).

This academic speech found thunderous applause amongst all members of the festival gathering at Heidelberg. Both, in form and content, it is without doubt the best speech held at that event and most likely the best speech delivered by Stilling at all.

In the same year was published at Leipzig the "Lehrbuch der Staats=Polizey=Wissenschaft" (Textbook of Political and Administrative Science) with the biographical introduction (instead of a preface) "Meine Geschichte als Lehrer der staatswirthschaftlichen Wissenschaft" (My History as a Teacher of Public Economy).

In thirty pages Stilling unfolds his curriculum vitae; ostensibly for the purpose of to give reasons for his competency as a teacher of economic sciences. For, as it is to a large extend the case until today, most professors came from a rich family. They had no knowledge about the daily struggle for survival in the lower classes: about the economic endeavour in private households, in profession and industry. They resort, therefore, in model theories, and students get thoroughly deformed.

1788

A pirated edition was published at Copenhagen and Leipzig: "Herrn Professor Jungs Abhandlungen, Oeconomisch und statistischen Inhalts" (Treatises of Professor Jung about Economics and Politics). With many sloppy mistakes the book reprintssix of the most important articles Stilling published during his time at Kaiserslautern, written between 1776 and 1782. This reissue shows clearly that there was a high demand in professional circles for the treatises of Stilling. For otherwise the collection would not have been brought forward. In the preface, the anonymous compiler excuses the piracy, pretending that these essays are difficult to obtain.

Stilling learned about this matter much later. However, there was no legal possibility to react efficiently and effectively against an issuer in Denmark, although it is to assume that the "Treatises" where printed in Germany. Even until the present day it is neither known who was the compiler nor on which place the book was in reality printed. At any rate is to assume that the place of printing is as much wrong as the name of the publisher and printer. Apparently, the informations on the title page are only and alone for concealment and disguise.

1789

Stilling gives in print the "Lehrbuch der Finanz=Wissenschaft" (Textbook of Public Finance). Stilling is said to be the first economist who itemised systematically the public revenues and public expenditure. Without exaggeration one can say that all of the basic statements in this textbook are timelessly valid. This also applies to the demarcation of functions and limits of the tax state.

Besides, in this textbook Stilling submits some unusual ideas relating the tax receipts: astonishing for his time. The legal obligation to submit a tax balance by every entrepreneur Stilling describes as despotism and interference in human rights. Financial authorities should in no case be allowed poking the nose into the financial matters of

a firm. In consequence, a tax should be imposed in an aggregate on the entrepreneurship as a whole. The respective professional associations should split this given amount amongst the individual members.

Stilling follows here the principle of subsidiarity: any central authority should have a subsidiary, a supporting function. Individual and group initiative is given maximum scope to solve problems. For ultimately, all authorities and all social bodies exist for the sake of the individual. That what individuals and small societies are able to do, therefore, should not be taken over by superior hierarchy elements: by know-all public authorities, bloated government agencies and hugely inflated state offices. A considerable mistrust towards the administrative fiscal machinery on the part of Stilling is obvious in the "Textbook of Public Finance". Aside from die-hard Leninists and well-paid tax officers, most people would agree with Stilling's critical attitude towards an extensive tax regime and towards a oversized bureaucracy in general.

Publication of "Henrich Stillings häusliches Leben. Eine wahrhafte Geschichte" (Stilling's Domestic Life. A true History) as the fourth part of his life story.

1790

May 23: Death of his second wife Selma. Cause of death was childbed fever, a bacterial infection of the female reproductive tract following childbirth. This happened at that time very often amongst bearing women. The causes of this disease had been exactly investigated not until nearly a whole century later. – Selma had predicted her imminent death half a year earlier. She insistently asked Stilling to marry her friend Elisabeth who would be able to manage housekeeping and to take responsibility for Stilling's large family.

November 19: Third marriage to Elisabeth Coing (1760–1817). There were four children arising from this wedlock, three of them survived.

Publication of the "Lehrbuch der Cameral=Wissenschaft oder Cameral=Praxis" (Textbook of State Economic Affairs oder Cameralistic Practice). Most of the subjects in this textbook Stilling presents in one form or another in the second part of his "Basic Teachings of Economic and Administrative Science", issued in 1792.

1791

Publication of his book "Die Methode den grauen Star auszuziehen und zu heilen, nebst einem Anhang von verschiedenen andern Augenkrankheiten und der Cur=Art derselben" (Method of Removing and Healing a Cataract, together with an Appendix on various other Eye Diseases and the Ways to cure them). Stilling hold courses in techniques of surgical ophthalmology at the Medical Faculty of the University of Marburg, and the textbook was a guideline for his students.

1792

April 13: Hanna, daughter of his first marriage, tie the knot with Frederick Henry Christian Schwarz (1766–1837), at this time country parson. In 1804 he was appointed Professor of Theology at the University of Heidelberg. The couple had ten children. The descendants are flourishing until these days.

Stilling published "Die Grundlehre der Staatswirthaft ein Elementarbuch für Regentensöhne und alle, die sich dem Dienst des Staates und der Gelehrsamkeit widmen wollen" (Basic Teachings of Economic and Administrative Science for Sons of Regents and all Those who intend to serve the State and the Eruditeness). Stilling dedicated this textbook to the Prince Regent of Hessen-Cassel, whom he had to give lessons in these disciplines at Marburg. Apparently, Stilling planned to let follow this volume additional textbooks in a series. But most likely the adverse circumstances, more precisely: the invasion of Germany by French troops involving hardship and misery connected with a withdrawal of young men from universities, have prevented the realisation of this project.

1793

Stilling published "Über den Revolutions=Geist unserer Zeit zur Belehrung der bürgerlichen Stände" (About the Revolutionary Spirit of the Time as an Instruction to the Middle Classes) in which he warns against a devastating and demoralising development in Germany similar to the chaotic states in the course of the French Revolution. Stilling complains in particular the mania of the uneducated or even illiterate people for questioning and criticising, associated with a know-it-all attitude with regard to government business. The book was translated in Italian 1996, which indicates that Stilling wrote down observations applicable even in our days – and perhaps more than ever before.

1794

The first volume of the novel "Heimweh" (Homesickness) appears in print. The "Homesickness" belongs to the genus: roman à clef. Portrayed is the way of the Christian church throughout the ages. This pilgrimage is characterised by numerous encounters and battles with figures and personalities. Their name reveals their particular mission. The main focus in the novel is Eugen of Easthome. He plays the role of the returning Prophet Elias. His mission is to guide the faithful through a dangerous life, characterised by many hazardous situations, into the eternal East.

1795–1816

"Der graue Mann, eine Volksschrift" (The Grey Man, A popular Magazine) appears in thirty issues. The magazine generally is directed predominantly to the lower social classes which have become uncertain of their Christian belief in the course of the



confusion of the time between 1789 (French Revolution) and 1815 (Congress of Vienna and the restructuring of Europe). The "Grey Man" was partly or full translated in Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, English and Russian. As regards content, Stilling writes about everything and anything across all areas of life and time.

Stilling achieved a full hit with his "Grey Man". A little exaggerated can be said that his Magazine was read all around the world. The "Grey Man" even was imitated. Between 1800 and 1805 had been published at Frankfort on Main "Der Freund des grauen Mannes. Auch eine Volksschrift" (The Friend of the Grey Man. Also a popular Magazine) by John Rulemann Ludwig Eylert (1731–1813), a Protestant preacher at Hamm. Stilling recommended this periodical to the readers of his "Grey Man." He did not – or perhaps more realistic: he would not – see it as a substitute to his own Magazine. After the death of Stilling the "Grey Man" was continued until 1833 by two other editors. In the meantime a new generation was grown up. Magazines as the "Grey Man" were not longer asked.

1795–1801

The "Scenen aus dem Geisterreiche" (Scenes in the World of Spirits) are published. Here Stilling describes mystic experiences: elations into the world beyond. His angel guardian Siona at times accompanied Stilling, and the angel even dictated him scenes. The book was published until these days in a variety of print runs and editions. Moreover, the "Scenes" had been translated in English, Dutch, French and Russian.

Next to his autobiography, the "Scenes" probably is the publication which made Stilling most famous up to our days. Nonetheless the text is faraway from easy to read. The "Scenes" apparently are not addressed to a broad public but rather to a thin community of readers with an antenna for the supernatural. Besides, some passages in the text could hardly be understood without the explanations Stilling appended to the end of the single scenes.

1796

The fourth (and last) volume of the novel "Das Heimweh" (Homesickness), whose first part came out in 1794, appears in print. It is supplemented by the "Schlüssel zum Heimweh" (Key to Homesickness). "Homesickness" soon has proved to be a best-seller. Stilling meets exactly the pulse of the time, characterised by a deep-seated uncertainty across all layers of society, and caused by the various changes in the course of the French Revolution. "Homesickness" went through a number of print runs as well as new editions in German language and was translated full or in part in Dutch, Swedish and Russian.

The novel triggered a voluminous correspondence with people of all classes in nearly all parts of the world, inter alia with Charles Frederick of Baden (1728/1746–1811)

and with the brother of his sovereign landgrave William of Hessen-Cassel (1743–1821), the influential Charles of Hessen (1744–1836), who lived in Sweden. In a variety of direct and indirect ways Stilling could benefit from these connections.

Later on, "Homesickness" – as well as the "Grey Man" – has been disparagingly referred as "pious kitsch". Mainly matters as Stilling's proposals for establishing an authoritarian Christian state caused harsh attacks. However, it should be kept in mind that Stilling wrote explicitly for his time. His goal was to present to the worried, destitute and completely despaired people of those days -- and not for the centuries later with very other ways of thinking, with other goals and attitudes, influenced by experiences from close contact with other cultures, having a new environment experience, and so on -- a model of a perfect social, religious and political system. That this was well received by Stilling's contemporaries is proven by the many print runs and reissues in German language as well as by the translations.

1798

Publication of "Staatswirthschaftliche Ideen" (National Economic Suggestions) containing eight articles about different subjects on economics, forestry, agriculture and fire prevention. The treatises reflect the broad horizon of Stilling as an economist and his power of judgement in view of the various problems he deals with. Thus, for instance, his article about the labour-saving technological progress is correct to every last detail even after more than two hundred years.

1799

"Die Siegsgeschichte der christlichen Religion in einer gemeinnützigen Erklärung der Offenbarung Johannis" (The History of the Victories of the Christian Religion. A Popular Explanation of the Revelation of St. John) is published anonymously. Stilling estimates his book as great success, while critics stated the opposite. In particular has been criticised that Stilling apparently did not take note of other contemporary interpretations of the Revelation. The book was translated in Russian, Dutch and Swedish.

Moreover Stilling spread over the curse in the name of God abundantly on other Christian churches. Damned by God is according Stilling the Orthodox Church as well as the Roman Catholic Church. In Russia, where Stilling had a broad readership, such harsh, unfriendly value judgements, brought forward by Stilling under the name of theological research, were noted with consternation and bitterness.

1801

Stilling bought an own two-seat couch with a folding top and with a luggage container, pulled by one horse. Thus he was not longer dependent on public stage-coaches. But each time he had to rent a coachman and a horse.

March to May: First patient travel to eye diseased in Switzerland. A wealthy woman at Winterthur, freed from blindness by Stilling, made him a generous donation by which he was at long last debt-free. Homeward bound, Stilling had a first personal encounter with Charles Frederick of Baden with whom he had hitherto an exchange of letters.

April 20: The famous painter and engraver Professor John Henry Lips at Zurich portrayed Stilling. Due to that we have a very reliable picture of the 60 year old Stilling.

October 29: Stilling suffered an accident with his coach near Rotenburg on the Fulda river, one of two headstreams of the Weser river which runs into the North Sea. Stilling incurred serious injuries and had almost died. Throughout his life he had to feel pain as a consequence of this coach accident. Stilling describes in "Years of Apprenticeship" in details the circumstances of the casualty.

1802

September to November: Second patient travel to eye diseased in Switzerland. On the outward journey and on the return journey meeting and intensive talks with Charles Frederick of Baden at the Karlsruhe Palace.

1803–1807

"Der christliche Menschenfreund in Erzählungen für Bürger und Bauern" (The Christian Philanthropist. Stories for Townsmen and Country People) is published at Nürnberg in a series of four brochures and was soon translated into Dutch. The "Philanthropist" presents a perfect mix of topics from all areas, similar as it was before in the "Peoples Teacher" and in Stilling's various calendar stories. The texts on the whole are easily readable, although the sentence structure could be clearer and consequently more comprehensible. There prevails a friendly, nevertheless patronising and sometimes even a somewhat schoolmasterly tone. But obviously Stilling's readership accepted and liked that. In the meanwhile, Stilling was for them an omniscient, dominant father figure.

### **Resignation from Marburg; move to Baden; privy councillor**

1803

Autumn: Stilling gives up his position as professor at the University of Marburg. The immediate reason were reprimands against him from the government at Cassel. But what is more: Stilling has undergone a deep inner change. He now felt called himself to strengthen the Christian faith for the rest of his life.

Stilling is appointed counsellor to the monarch Charles Frederick of Baden. Since years Stilling was connected with Charles Frederick in a kind of elective affinity. He

and his family moved to Heidelberg, where they lived before, between 1784 and 1787. Stilling leads the life of a freelance religious writer, ophthalmologist and counsellor to his fatherly friend Charles Frederick.

1803–1804

Re-erection and reorganisation of the University of Heidelberg. Charles Frederick requested Stilling's opinion on the candidates, first of all on the aspirants for a chair in theology. Stilling's son-in-law Frederick Henry Christian Schwarz in 1804 receives a professorial chair for theology at the University of Heidelberg.

1804

Publication of "Heinrich Stillings Lehr=Jahre. Eine wahrhafte Geschichte" (Heinrich Stilling's Years of Apprenticeship. A true Story) appears in print. Unlike as before, the first name here is written "Heinrich" which Stilling uses in his civic life and in his various publications.

1805–1816

Stilling put out "Taschenbuch für Freunde des Christenthums" (Manual for Friends of Christianity) in twelve volumes. All the volumes were translated in Russian. Each annual book encloses between 156 and 180 pages in small octavo, in total 2037 pages. The range of subjects presented by Stilling here again is widespread. It includes memories of his childhood and adolescence as well as warning of inconsiderate inheritance contracts, biographical and historical notes of all kind, consequences of drunkenness, personal religious conversion, maltreatment of the elderly, child rising and much other excerpts from the daily life as well as again and again riddles. By the "Manual" Stilling came in the house as a fascinating entertainer, as a teacher, as a qualified advisor in all matters and not least as admonisher to a righteous and godly life.

1806

Removal to Karlsruhe, the residence of Charles Frederick of Baden. The ageing monarch demanded the daily personal contact with his trusted friend and counsellor. Stilling himself found accommodation in the Karlsruhe Palace, and he was together with the personal physician at table with the monarch. Stilling's family moved into lodgings within the city.

Publication of "Stillings kleine gesammelte Schriften (Collected small Writings of Stilling) in two volumes (volume 2 was printed in 1808) at Frankfurt on the Main. Neither the editor nor the publisher could be identified. The pirating of editions was customary at this time. In addition, Frankfurt in 1806 was a part of the Confederation of the Rhine, an association of client states of the First French Empire. German imperial law relating to print products was not longer valid. The first volume reprints the "Great Panacea" from 1776 and the "Sling of a Shepherd Boy" from 1775 together with

three tales. The second volume comprises a reissue of the "Theodicy of the Shepherd Boy" from 1776, four tales and a poem.

April to June: Third patient travel to eye diseased in Switzerland. Meanwhile Stilling had many friends and a large community of readers in German-speaking Switzerland. Further patient travels, inter alia to Stuttgart where Stilling cures eye diseases already earlier, in 1804 and 1805.

1807

Publication of "Vertheidigung gegen die schwere Beschuldigungen einiger Journalisten von Dr. Johann Heinrich Jung genannt Stilling, Grossherzoglich Badischer Hofrath" (Defense against serious Accusations of some Journalists brought against Dr. John Henry Jung named Stilling, Grand-Ducal Baden Councillor). In it Stilling defends himself against malicious insinuations. Annoying occurrences in the religious and political arena were identified as the fruits from Stilling's publications.

The untruthful information was spread that Stilling before each meal would pray half an hour, that he predicts exactly the last day, and a lot of other falsities, in short: that Stilling is a maniac and highly dangerous to the public.

In the same year and with the aim to defend Stilling is published at Basel "Mein Blick auf Jung-Stilling von S. Ringier allié Burkhardt (ehemals allié Seelmatter" (My View on Jung-Stilling by S. Ringier, married Burkhardt [formerly married Seelmatter]). Samuel Ringier (1767–1826), town judge at Aarau (Switzerland), was angry about the slanderous accusations against Stilling and felt obliged to counter them on his own initiative.

1808

April: Stilling is appointed Grossherzoglich Badischer Geheimer Hofrat (Grand-Ducal Baden Privy Councillor).

Publication of "Theorie der Geister=Kunde in einer Natur= Vernunft= und Bibelmäßigen Beantwortung der Frage: Was von Ahnungen, Gesichten und Geistererscheinungen geglaubt und nicht geglaubt werden müße" (Theory of Pneumatology. In Reply to the Question, what ought to be believed or disbelieved concerning Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions, according to Nature, Reason, and Scripture). Until now this book has been repeatedly reprinted and was also in one or another form reissued. Such it remained in the book market until the present day. Translations are put out in Swedish, Dutch, French and English. – The book, probably alone on account of the word "Pneumatology" in the main title, has established in some circles his fame as a ghost seer, though Stilling takes in this treatise a determined stance against any form of irrational belief. – Nonetheless the sale of the book was strictly prohibited in some territories, as Basle and Wurttemberg, and in circles, as the Moravian Brethren.

Stilling was very displeased about that, as we know from many letters written by Stilling on this issue.

Dedicatee of the "Theory of Pneumatology" is Charles Frederick of Baden, Stilling's fatherly friend. As is obvious from his correspondence, Charles Frederick suggested Stilling to write about this subject. Occasioned was this above all by apparitions of the White Woman in the Karlsruhe Palace. Before the demise of a princely person, the White Woman made herself visible and spoke to the death-doomed. Confirmed were those occurrences by numerous contemporary reports. The book, therefore, contains a portrait of the White Woman opposite the front page. In ten paragraphs, 245 to 254, Stilling deals with the White Woman.

1808–1816

Publication of the periodical "Des Christlichen Menschenfreunds Biblische Erzählungen (Biblical Stories of the Philanthropist); the publisher is Raw at Nurnberg. In fourteen numbers Stilling recounts here the biblical stories of the Old and New Testament in a comprehensible manner and in a easy-to-understand language.

### **Last years and decease**

1809

Various public attacks against Stilling because of the "Theory of Pneumatology" prompted him to publish "Apologie der Theorie der Geisterkunde veranlaßt durch ein über dieselbe abgefaßtes Gutachten des Hochwürdigen geistlichen Ministeriums zu Basel. Erster Nachtrag zur Theorie der Geisterkunde" (Apologia of the Theory of Pneumatology occasioned by a Report written by the Reverend ecclesiastical Authority at Basle. First amendment to the Theory of Pneumatology). "Apologia" means a defense or justification. Opinions and statements have been attributed to Stilling which he never stated in the "Theory of Pneumatology". However, Stilling in his terminology at various points in the text, is not precise enough. Accurate definitions repeatedly are missing. This seems to be a serious lack, even on a matter as complex and difficult as this one. Almost inevitably leads it to misunderstandings. – A second amandment to the "Theory of Pneumatology" was not published.

1810

A higher school for young ladies was founded at Karlsruhe. Stilling teaches science at this institution. For that purpose he writes a textbook which came in print 1816: "Lehrsätze der Naturgeschichte für Frauenzimmer" (Doctrines of Natural History for Wenches). It is the last textbook of Stilling which came in print as he was still alive. The book is dedicated to Amalie of Graimberg (1776–1829), the foundress of the girls' school.

1811

June 10: Death of Charles Frederick of Baden. Stilling has to give up his two rooms in the Karlsruhe Palace, and he moved to his family in the town. For the rest of his life, however, his remuneration remains undiminished.

Publication of "Antwort durch Wahrheit in Liebe auf die an mich gerichteten Briefe des Herrn Professor Sulzers in Konstanz über Katholicismus und Protestantismus" (Answer in Truth and Love to the Letters of Professor Sulzer at Constance addressed to me about Catholicism and Protestantism). The jurist John Anton Sulzer (1752–1828) taught history and philosophy in preparing-courses for prospective students at a secondary school Constance. Sulzer is entangled in a rigid and rear-facing Catholic faith. In fourteen letters addressed to Stilling as well as to "other Protestant Christian brethren and friends" he indirectly calls on them to become Catholics.

Stilling felt himself greatly compelled to answer Sulzer and unmistakably to differentiate himself from Catholicism. For as a herald of faith in the Protestant world he had every reason not to be positioned in the vicinity of the Catholic church. Stilling's broad and deep reasoning in his response to Sulzer was translated into Dutch and Swedish.

1814, July 09: Stilling, together with three other guests, is asked to take seat at the dinner table at Bruchsal Castle with the Russian Czar Alexander I (1777/1801–1825), hence the most powerful man in the world. The day after, Jung-Stilling had a 75-minute private meeting with the Czar. Because the mother of the Czar was a princess of Württemberg, and since 1793 the 15 year-old Alexander was married with a 14 year-old princess of Baden, the Czar spoke a fairly good German. – Two years later the Czar took Frederick (1795–1853), the son of Stilling and his third wife, into his service. He made him chief postmaster of Latvia with domicile at Riga. Latvia at this time belonged to the Tsarist Empire.

1814–1815

"Erzählungen von Heinrich Jung genannt Stilling" (Stories by Henry Jung called Stilling) came out in three volumes with a preface by the editor John Ludwig Ewald (1747–1822), his friend at Karlsruhe. The "Stories" were translated into English. Twenty-eight didactic stories have been printed here. The first volume brings the dedication "Stillings Freunden gewidmet" (Dedicated to Friends of Stilling). Similar to other publications of this genre before, the three tomes comprise a mix from all kinds of subjects. Language and mode of expression indicate that the "Stories" here again are written for a broad readership.

1816

Stilling published "Heinrich Stillings Schatzkästlein" (Treasure Chest of Henry Stilling) at Nurnberg. It contains paraphrases in hexameters about biblical passages written by Stilling. Further editions were printed in the following year by a publisher at Reutlingen and by a publisher at Prague. Both were pirated editions. This demonstrates that there must have been a strong demand for the "Treasure Chest", though verses – and especially hexameters as metrical lines of six feet and most often dactylic, that means: an accented syllable followed by two unaccented syllables – are not easy to read.

1817

April 2: Stilling passes away at Carlsruhe, where he is also buried. His tomb can be seen at the central cemetery. Stilling died eleven days after his third wife. Three wives and seven children deceased before him.

### Posthumous fame

1817

William Henry Elias Schwarz (1793–1873), protestant parson at Mannheim and eldest grandson of Stilling, edits the fragment of the last part of Stilling's life story. It is amended by a heartfelt though also critical report by Stilling's son-in-law Professor Schwarz at Heidelberg.

Several publications commemorating Stilling are printed. So the young Swabian theologian Christian Gottlob Barth (1799–1862) published "Stillings Siegesfeyer. Eine Scene aus der Geisterwelt. Seinen Freunden und Verehren" (A Victory Celebration for Stilling. A Scene from the World of Spirits. Dedicated to his Friends and Admirers). In line with the "Scenes from the World of Spirits" by Stilling, the author gives an insight in the warm welcome Stilling is given in paradise.

1818

Publication of the versified "Chrysäon oder das goldene Zeitalter in vier Gesängen" (Chrysaeon or the Golden Age in four Songs) as a book. This epos Stilling had placed in by and by in his "Taschenbuch für Freunde des Christenthums" (Manual for Friends of Christianity) between 1809 and 1812. Deeply engrossed in the world beyond, Stilling portrays, similar as in the "Homesickness", the pilgrimage of man into eternity. To some extent Masonic thinking seems to resonate in Stilling's "Chrysaeon", and especially in song 3, verses 77 to 84 ("God confession of a Freemason"). This text until now could be found in many Masonic sources.



1820

The wholehearted memorial on Stilling: "Sieg des Getreuen. Eine Blüthe hingeweht auf das ferne Grab meines unvergeßlichen väterlichen Freundes Jung=Stilling" (Victory of the Faithful. A Blossom blown to the distant Tomb of my unforgettable fatherly Friend Jung-Stilling) is published. Here in scenes is described the arrival of Stilling in the life of eternal happiness. Writer is a Swiss authoress and lay theologian who was in a correspondence with Stilling.

1821

Publication of "Gedichte von Johann Heinrich Jung genannt Stilling. Nach seinem Tode gesammelt und herausgegeben von seinem Enkel Dr. Wilhelm Elias Schwarz" (Poems by John Henry Jung named Stilling. Collected and edited after his Death by his Grandson William Elias Schwarz, D.D.). The book contains poems by Stilling from different publications during the course of his life.

Until now

Some core publications of Stilling are available as new edition in Antiqua fonts. Nearly all writings of Stilling could be bought or downloaded partly free of charge in the original version. That also applies for translations in English, Dutch, French, Swedish, Russian and other languages.

But a tiresome problem is that the original publications are mostly written in Gothic lettering. The line interleaf (interlinea: the distance between baselines of successive lines of text) often is very narrow. The old publications of Stilling, therefore, could hardly be deciphered by the present generation. Unfortunately there is until to day no convincing programme to convert the often rather squiggled Gothic letters into Antiqua fonts.

What is more: some words have now experienced a change of meaning. This frequently leads to misinterpretations of the text. – Additionally, Stilling in his autobiography encrypted names and places. One had to know the factual, true name.