



# Indiana German Heritage Society Newsletter

Volume 21 Number 3

Summer 2005

## Family, Architects and Programs

### KESSLER FEATURED IN HISTORIC LANDSCAPES CONFERENCE

Indianapolis will be host for the Historic Landscapes Conference, "Hidden Treasures of Indianapolis: Historic Landscapes and Gardens and the People Who Created Them," June 9-11, at Marian College. It will feature nationally recognized experts on landscape designs of George Kessler, Jens Jensen, and the Olmsted firm. There will also be guided tours. Information at <http://riverdale.marian.edu> or call Deborah Lawrence at 317.955.6208

Indianapolis is home to one of the highest concentrations of historic landscapes and gardens in the Midwest. In 1908, the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners hired George Edward Kessler (1862-1923) as landscape architect, a position he held until 1915. A prolific park planner and landscape designer, Kessler flourished in the early 1900s when the City Beautiful Movement swept America. Born in Frankenhausen, Germany, he came to the U.S. with his parents at age three. 1878 he returned to Germany to train at the Grand Ducal Gardens in Weimar, followed by studies at the Charlottenburg Polytechnicum and instruction in civil engineering

at the University of Jena. Beginning in 1892 he began a career as landscape architect until his death. Internationally known, Kessler created park and boulevard systems for 26 cities in the U.S., including Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Dallas, Houston, Salt Lake City, Denver, as well as Mexico City, Mexico. Four Indiana cities: Indianapolis, South Bend, Fort Wayne, and Terre Haute, claim citywide systems or individual park plans designed or influenced by Kessler. Just before his death he completed plans for the park and boulevard system in Terre Haute. Although never a resident of Indianapolis, Kessler died in the city following surgery for kidney disease.

The Indianapolis Historic Park and Boulevard System, known informally as the "Kessler Plan"--developed between 1908 and 1923--called for 12 parks linked by six wide, sweeping east-west and north-south parkways and two boulevards, many paralleling rivers and streams, to create a countywide network of transportation and recreation corridors. These corridors were established to guide the city's growth, conserve the natural environment, limit water pollution, and provide flood control. Graceful bridges, paths, statuary, gardens and fountains along the routes and

throughout the parks, were designed with an eye for the creation of views. While under contract to the city, Kessler also redesigned the Garfield Park plan, adding the sunken gardens and new bridges, and designed scenic bridges at Brookside Park. In 1917, he planned the suburban enclave of Brendonwood, with its curvilinear streets, homes sited on wooded hills, and golf links. He also designed the Fletcher Savings and Trust Lands and the McGowan Residence (1907), Crown Hill Cemetery and Butler University (1922). An addition to the boulevard system in Indianapolis, completed in 1929, was named "Kessler Boulevard." It gracefully meanders from Fall Creek through the city until it is lost in 56th Street. Besides Kessler Boulevard, Kessler's name lives on in: Kessler Common Blvd, Kessler Lane, Kessler Ridge Rd., Kessler View Dr. and Kessler View St.

The Kessler Plan serves as the foundation of the Indianapolis Parks system. The legacy resulting from a combination of early park planning efforts (1873-1907) and the visionary planning and leadership of Kessler (1908-1923), was carried on, after Kessler's death in 1923, by others. They built on Kessler's legacy with continued im-



plementation and informed expansion of the plan to the Marion County limits. Remarkably timeless in its aesthetic features as well as practical function, much of Kessler's original Indianapolis design remains intact.

The City of Indianapolis commissioned Storrow Kinsella Associates, an Indianapolis landscape architecture firm, to nominate the Indianapolis park and boulevard system to the National Register of Historic Places. The successful 2003 listing encompasses nearly 3,500 acres of land, making it the largest Indiana entry. Since most bridge demolition and replacement uses federal transportation funds, the National Register listing also protects more than a dozen historic bridges cited in the nomination.

The National Register listing of the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System complements the city's vision of becoming a more vibrant, livable and walkable city with a high quality of life.

The historic district has also become the framework for the nationally acclaimed Indianapolis Greenways system which has masterfully utilized the open space created by George Kessler to thread a network of trails throughout the city, linking parks and open space with neighborhoods and commercial centers. This historic landscape architecture-guided urban plan became the framework for a regional greenway system and for the development of the Indianapolis Downtown Cultural Trail. A planned pedestrian and bicycle path that threads through downtown, it will connect the five Indianapolis Cultural District, engage the many cultural resources of the regional center, and provide a central cultural hub for the nationally acclaimed Indianapolis Greenway trail system.

Sources: Indiana Preservationist #2 March/April 2005

Connie J. Zeigler The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis  
Storrow Kinsella Associates <http://www.storrowkinsella.com/>

### AN OLD FRIEND RETIRES, GOOD-BY REID WILLIAMSON

In April, Reid Williamson, President of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana retired. He packed his bags and moved to Hilton Head S.C., not too far from Savannah, GA, to be close to his two sons and grandchildren. Williamson had arrived in Indianapolis 31 years ago from Savannah, where he had managed the largest urban historic district in the nation. The organization he led there had been successful in restoring over 800 important structures by using revolving funds, design review techniques and a wide variety of community programs. Williamson took the Indiana job, to see if the preservation strategies that were adopted and implemented to save historic buildings in Savannah could be effectively applied on a state-wide basis. It turns out that they could and the proof was laid in Indy's Lockerbie Square.

In 1974 the only real estate Historic Landmarks Foundation owned, and operated as a museum, was the Morris Butler House, and half a dozen unrestored properties in what is now Lockerbie Square. HLF's first acquisition dates to 1965, when it purchased the Joseph W. Staub house at 342 N. Lockerbie, the 'ancestral home' of H. Roll McLaughlin, prominent local architect and volunteer president of Historic Landmarks before Williamson's arrival. (See related story by McLaughlin elsewhere). At that time Eli Lilly had made a \$100,000 contribution to purchase some cottages in Lockerbie Square. But no improvements had yet been made and Lockerbie exhibited the run-down conditions of an inner-city slum. Historic Landmarks began to restore the exteriors of the Lockerbie houses the organization owned. By the time the work had

concluded, HLF's imprint was on no fewer than 49 of the historic homes between East, New York and Vermont streets and College Avenue. Lockerbie (the former Germantown) had become the prototype, the show-piece. From there HLF moved on to save 34 homes in the Old Northside, 40 in Chatham Arch and 22 in St. Joseph. They used the revolving fund - known today as FLIP (Fund for Landmark Indianapolis Properties). HLF would move into a neighborhood and start buying, restoring and selling. Then the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission would make a plan, put on the protective overlay, and HLF would move on to another district. And eventually they would move to the state as a whole. Lockerbie's success, Williamson said "was absolutely key to us branching out to the Old Northside and Chatham Arch." And it was also important in HLF's mission of branching out beyond the city's borders, "because we were just starting to build our base around the state." And so it was that Lockerbie Square became a model to places such as the West Central neighborhood in Fort Wayne and West Washington Street in South Bend. "We brought those people to Lockerbie," Williamson said, "and took Lockerbie people to them. They were very helpful in spreading the message of historic district neighborhoods around the state.

The advent of Lockerbie has been vitally important also for the Athenaeum, and Williamson also had a hand in its preservation. Reid, we thank you for all you have done and we wish you the very best!

*Ruth Reichmann*

Source: Preservationist, Publication of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, pp. 2/3, March/April 2005



## SELM NAMED TO INDIANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

The Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources announced that William L. Selm was named to the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board. Selm, who grew up in Franklin and Rush counties, received his Masters degree in historic preservation studies from Boston University after graduating from Indiana State University with a degree in history. He has authored a number of national Register nominations and served as historian for the Indianapolis historic Preservation Commission from 1983-1992. He currently is part-time faculty at IUPUI where he teaches a course in architectural history. Selm has been a co-founder of the Indiana German Heritage Society and still serves as a board member. He was in the forefront of efforts to save the historic Athenaeum building and developed the Society's "Wegweiser," a self-guided tour of German-American sites in Indianapolis.

## INDIANAPOLIS' GERMANTOWN-LOCKERBIE

*H. Roll McLaughlin  
Remembers*

By the time H. Roll McLaughlin was born in 1922, his family had moved away from Lockerbie Square - as so many others had - for greener pastures to the north. But he remembers the neighborhood, and particularly the red-brick Federal style house which was still in the family. "The only memory I have is my father driving down there every couple of weeks to try to collect the rent." The house holds a much dearer place in his heart today, but only partly because about 30 years ago McLaughlin, as an architect and as a key player in Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, led the restoration

building of the historic College Avenue home.

The larger reason: McLaughlin's great-grandfather, Joseph W. Staub, built the house in 1859. His grandfather and namesake, Harry W. Roll, was born in the house in 1888. It was a time when, for good reason, Lockerbie Square was also part of what was known as Germantown.

Joseph Staub had emigrated from Alsace, a region that was German in nature and language but at that point in history actually part of France. His wife, Magdalena, was also German-born. As was Hermann Koch, a boot-and shoe-maker who that same year bought the lot next door. And Christian F. Schrader, a Prussian-born laborer-turned-merchant who built a unique two-story brick house a block north on Noble Street (as College Avenue was known in those days). A piece of Deutschland, it seems, had come to the early Midwest, in people such as August Spiegel and Friedrich Thoms, two partners in a furniture company who built substantial houses on corner lots at Vermont and Liberty streets, the latter eventually becoming Park Avenue. The German stamp on Lockerbie Square is everywhere. The neighborhood, though, was platted by Janet McQuat, a woman of Scots descent, and named for her father, George Lockerbie, who had come to America from Scotland and would serve as president of the Indianapolis Town Board from 1836-37.

But it would be German immigrants, many of whom streamed into Indianapolis during and after the Civil War, who would give the area its early personality. The original Germantown was thought of as the area immediately to Lockerbie's south, bordered by New York, East, Market and Liberty (now College) streets. But as Germans bought up parcels in Lockerbie, Germantown grew. Germans of various incomes moved into

Lockerbie, building everything from substantial brick townhouses such as tailor Henry Hoffmeyer's two-story brick house at 337 N. Park Ave. to 1 1/2-story frame cottage built in 1865 by Henry Kappes, a lawyer who served on the city's Common Council from 1865 to 1867. And then there was Herman Lieber, who immigrated from Düsseldorf, to become one of the city's leading citizens - a patron of Indiana artists such as T.C. Steele, and co-founder of the German-American School Society (the Deutsch-Englischer Schulverein, with the three-story school located on Maryland Street between Alabama and Delaware streets).

More importantly to Lockerbie Square, Lieber was co-founder of the nearby Athenaeum, which began its life in 1894 as "Das Deutsche Haus." Lieber also founded H. Lieber & Co., which prospered with picture framing, an art emporium and a photography supply firm for over a century. In 1860 built the Swiss chalet-like cottage at 407 Park Ave.

There were many other German immigrants who left their indelible mark on the fabric of Lockerbie Square. The list includes:

- Nicholas Hoffmeister built the structure at 656-660 E. New York Street beginning in 1863. He operated a grocery store into the 1890s, living upstairs as was the habit of the time.

- George Holler, a plasterer and officer of Freya Lodge No. 63 of the D. O.H., a secret German fraternal society. He built the cottage at 324 N. Park Ave. - another historic Lockerbie residence that McLaughlin had a hand in restoring.
- Friedrich Tapking, a partner of Joseph Staub who built the brick portion of the house at 349 N. Park Ave. in 1849. A second-story frame addition came in 1861.
- John Ernst Despa built the 1 1/2-story brick house at 538 Lockerbie



St. in 1863. Despa is listed in historical documents as a painter; in 1858 he became the second conductor of the Maennerchor.

- William Kuhn operated a bakery at 302-04 N. East St. in an 1861 building that now houses lawyers' offices. Kuhn, born in Schnaith, Wuertemberg arrived in Indianapolis in 1855, and was like many of his neighbors a subscriber for the establishment of the German-English Independent School.

Most Lockerbie houses, in fact, bear the Germanic names of their first owners, names such as Scheier, Franz, Hattendorf, Treiter and Hoffman. Add to that other influences such as architect Charles Mueller, who designed the Tate-Willis-Gaunt House at 228 N. East St., or Clemens Vonnegut, who was president of the Indianapolis school board and gave his name to "School 9," the earliest portions of which were built in 1899. Vonnegut was the father of Bernard Vonnegut, who designed the Athenaeum, and great-grandfather of the revered author Kurt Vonnegut Jr. And then there are the churches - including what we now call Lockerbie United Methodist Church, built in 1882-3 as the Erste Deutsche Evangelische Kirche (the First German Evangelical Church). Germantown, if not Lockerbie itself, was home to several other churches of German origin, including St. Mary Catholic Church, modeled somewhat after the Cologne Cathedral; St. Joseph Catholic Church and Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ. Another, St. Paul Lutheran Church, no longer exists. One structure that does still exist, the 2 1/2-story building at 244-46 N. College Ave., was built in 1882-83 by Joseph Staub, who leased it to druggist Edward H. Enners until about 1892. There's that name again: Staub. Roll McLaughlin's great-grandfather not only made Civil War uniforms in his successful business located on East Washington St., but also in his College Avenue

home. His wife, Magdalena, also played a significant role in Lockerbie's early development, buying about a dozen properties over the years. When Magdalena died in January 1911, those properties were split among five children, including McLaughlin's grandmother, Catharine Roll. Those properties were 604 New York St., 604, 606, 234, 236, 342, 226, 228-30 and 401 Noble St. (College Avenue); 605-07 Cincinnati St.; 720-24 E. Vermont St.; and 609 Lockerbie St. Magdalena also owned one St. Joseph-area property at 719 N. Alabama St.

The McLaughlin heritage also touches upon 605 Lockerbie St., a house built by his grandfather, Harry W. Roll, and the home in which McLaughlin's mother, Ruth, was born. Harry's father, William, is also a significant figure in early Indianapolis history. Known as "the gentle bear" because of his six-foot-six-inch frame, William Roll fought in the Civil War and then came home to Indianapolis to co-found and serve as acting director of the Wheeler Mission.

William Roll's wife, Julia, was a daughter of Ephraim Colestock, another German immigrant who built the original Marion County Infirmary and received the contract to build the magnificent Marion County Courthouse. Colestock, unfortunately, died during the construction project.

Such history, plus his early memories, gives Lockerbie Square a special place in Roll McLaughlin's heart. And a regret or two. "I often wish I had bought the Staub House," he said. Fortunately, the house was purchased by Eli Lilly, a key player in the formation of Historic Landmarks Foundation. Lilly, in fact, gave the Staub House to Historic Landmarks, with McLaughlin handling the restoration after which it was operated for a while as a house museum.

McLaughlin, in fact, was a founding member of Historic Landmarks, serving as its president for 10 years in its early days as an all-volunteer organization. He also served as chairman for five years, and completed an early master plan for the redevelopment of Lockerbie Square. Along the way, he and his wife, Linda, an interior designer, also put their mark on Lockerbie's revitalization by handling the restoration of the 1876 house at the corner of Lockerbie and East streets that now serves as national headquarters for the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

McLaughlin has reason to be proud on several fronts - for his family's impact upon Lockerbie's development, and for the neighborhood's German heritage, which would of course be important to a man whose mother and grandmother both spoke German. Mom even spoke German Yiddish. Add to that the pride of knowing his own contribution to the neighborhood's revitalization effort. "It's amazing to me," he said as he reflects not only upon the rehabilitation and restoration achievements but also the economic boon that has followed. "To think that not that long ago, people bought condemned houses for three or four thousand dollars ..."

[Based on H. Roll McLaughlin's presentation, March 29, 2003, at the Annual Symposium of the Indiana German Heritage Society. ]

## HERMANN THE GERMAN

*by Ruth Reichmann*

Memorialized as one of the earliest events of German history, the monument to Hermann near Detmold stands on a hilltop near what was then presumed to have been the battlefield site where the Romans in 9 A.D. suffered a devastating defeat by Germanic tribal forces under the leadership of Hermann. The 87-foot-tall memorial by architect and sculp-



tor Joseph Ernst von Bandel was dedicated in 1875 by Kaiser Wilhelm I. The statue of Hermann has been called Germany's Statue of Liberty. While Lady Liberty is holding a torch to call the huddled masses, Herman, hoists a sword. Had it not been for him and his sword the land we know as Germany today may have become a Roman Province and history may have taken an entirely different turn.



The story of Hermann (often referred to as "the German") goes back to the time when Rome controlled the entire Mediterranean world and most of Western Europe, including England. Its borders had reached the Rhine and the Danube. At that time Germanic tribes began migrating from Scandinavia, Denmark, and coastal regions of the North and Baltic Seas into the heart of modern-day Germany, Holland, Poland, Bohemia, and Belgium. Rome assumed that it would be easy to convert the conquered lands into a Roman Province and Emperor Augustus called upon Quinctilius Varus, Governor of the occupied Germanic area to lead the mission. However, they did not count on German resistance and on

Hermann.

Hermann, also known as Arminius, his Latin name, was a young nobleman of the Germanic Cherusker tribe. Roman trained, he was the leader of a German auxiliary troop within the Roman army, where he rose through the ranks and displayed remarkable intelligence and courage. However, determined to stop Rome's advance east beyond the Rhine, his tribal forces defeated the 17th, 18th & 19th Roman legions and their auxiliary troops. Under the command of Varus they vanished in the boggy wilds of Germania in an area called the Teutoburger Wald.

As Varus moved his 3 legions from the Roman base near Trier, toward the Weser River, the swampy, wooded terrain made movement slow and difficult to deploy in combat formations. Unknown to Varus, Arminius with his Cherusker contingent had slipped away into the mist and rain, and was bringing other Germanic tribes together to herd the Roman legions into a trap. They died in a carefully planned ambush; Varus committed suicide, and the course of European history was altered forever. In Rome, Caesar Augustus is said to have lamented: "Varus, give me back my legions!" As time went by, the location of the Varus defeat, one of the Western world's most important battlefields, was lost to history and remained so for two millennia.

Convinced that the battle had taken place north of Osnabrück, at Kalkriese, J. A. S. (Tony) Clunn, a British Major credibly identified the site. Working closely with Osnabrück archeologist Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Schlüter, he spent many years searching for the truth about the disappearance of the Roman legions. The story is told in his book: *The Quest for the Lost Roman Legions: Discovering the Varus Battlefield*. The identification is supported by

serious archaeological work and has led to the construction of a beautiful new museum near the site, at Kalkriese, a few miles north of Osnabrück and about 40 miles from the site of the Hermann monument near Detmold. It displays found coins, weapons, armor, human remains and tells the story of what happened at this historic site.

19th century German immigrants to the U.S. viewed Hermann as a symbol of their newfound liberties and built a scaled-down Hermann in New Ulm, Minn. Some named sons and places of residence Hermann and formed Sons of Hermann Societies to support each other and to celebrate their German heritage. While there are no longer the same number of Hermann enthusiasts around, some of the Hermann Lodges still exist today.

Hermann Jr., the Minnesota incarnation, is a smaller copy of the German statue at Detmold, and, likewise, celebrates the German love of freedom and independence. In recent years, New Ulm officials raised money to straighten Hermann's iron frame and reattach the feather that blew off his cap. The final work included the placement of a new copper heart in his 'body', a sealed container holding documentation and items, including a vial of earth and sand from the battlefield at Kalkriese in Germany, gathered by Major Tony Clunn and the archaeologist-in-chief, Dr. Susanne Wilbers-Rost. On Oct. 6, 2000, the Hermann Monument in New Ulm, MN was recognized by Congress as "a National Symbol" to honor the contributions of Americans of German Heritage to the U.S. (IGHS Newsletter, Spring 2001, pp. 13/14.) The statue is made of copper sheeting - the largest such statue is the Statue of Liberty, about 4.5 times as large, with the statue of Hermann in second place. The people of New Ulm hope that, with broad support, Hermann will represent not only



New Ulm, but will be the unique symbol for all Americans of German heritage. Next time you are there visit the Monument and Hermann, as he overlooks New Ulm.

Information:

Varusschlacht im Osnabrücker Land  
Venner Strasse 69  
Museum und Park Kalkriese  
D-49565 Bramsche-Kalkriese  
Phone direct: 0049 5468 9204-17  
<http://www.hermannsdenkmal.de>  
[gisela.soeger@kalkriese-varusschlacht.de](mailto:gisela.soeger@kalkriese-varusschlacht.de)

## VISITING HERMANN, MO

by Nancy Hurley

Discovering German heritage in the cities and towns around the U. S. is bringing another dimension to the new lifestyle my husband and I began in 2004. We are "fulltimers", the designation of a group that makes a recreational vehicle (rv) home, wherever the whim and the wheels takes them. In my case, I also have the opportunity to share a few glimpses of German-Americana with you by way of the IGHS newsletter.

One of the first stops we made upon starting our "Great Adventure" brought us to a lovely spot in the Missouri Valley, the town of Hermann, a touch of the Rhineland in the heart of America. We quickly noted the evidence in this community of generations of dedication to a strong work ethic as well as to the enjoyment of art, culture and life in general.

Driving south on highway 19 toward the Missouri River, about 50 miles west of St. Louis, the rolling landscape can take your mind's eye back to 1836 when a schoolmaster and musician, George Bayer, originally from Karlsruhe, Baden, chose this site on behalf of a group of immigrants called the German Settlement Society of Philadelphia. With hopes of establishing a self-supporting refuge that would preserve their traditions, these settlers named their new

home for their national hero, Hermann. The land proved fertile for the German grape growers and the community flourished as skilled artisans and entrepreneurs followed. The settlers offered lots at \$50 each provided the owners grew grapes on them. Many of the German-style brick homes to this day have wine cellars.

The wines of Hermann became world famous by the late 1800s and continued to be one of the main resources of the community until the Prohibition Era when these businesses screeched to a halt, only to be revitalized in the 1960s. One of the successful early winemakers is the Stone Hill Wine Co., atop a hill overlooking Hermann, which became the third largest winery in the world in the 1800s. The unique cavernous cellars of Stone Hill Winery are remarkable for their winery uses, but they also remained open during Prohibition by their use for growing commercial mushrooms. We enjoyed the historical tour and the tasting at Stone Hill as well as the other local wineries we visited, winding down the day at Hermannhoff Winery. Picture the scene as we relaxed on the spacious patio listening to an authentic Bavarian Band while enjoying one of their delicious red wines with Braunschweiger and fresh bread from the specialty shop--a peek at the old country.

Besides exploring Hermann's wine country, we enjoyed visiting its historic buildings and museums, the flavor of its restaurants and taking in the pleasant atmosphere and character of the town. A stop at the chamber of Commerce yielded friendly assistance for locating the historic sites. Several of the 19th century buildings have been converted to German-style bed and breakfasts.

The preservation efforts throughout Hermann present the city's heritage with pride. For example, The

Deutschheim State Historic Site displays examples of German Neo Classical architecture, ca. 1840-60.

Among other interesting spots is the German School Museum on Schiller Street, home to scores of items illustrating the development of the area and the country from the mid 1800s through the 1900s. Of special note were the exhibit devoted to the town's steamboat and river history and the clock tower mechanism operating since 1890 with the inner workings available for observation in all its precision.

There is much to learn about the ingenuity and determination of German immigrants in this small river town. The citizens of Hermann show respect for this heritage by their efforts to preserve, restore and, where necessary, build a new place for its time. They offer special opportunities to gain understanding of 19th century German-American contributions through Hermann's annual celebrations, such as Maifest, Oktoberfest and Weihnachtsfest. Or perhaps if you have time for just a quick stopover you may wish to sample the fish fry scheduled each first-Friday-of-the-month at St. George's Catholic Church. We hope to visit again, perhaps just for the fish fry's fabulous German potato salad, slaw and desserts made by the residents of Hermann. Or maybe there's a Hermann festival in our future journeys.

Visit Deutschheim on the web at:  
[www.ulib.iupui.edu/kade/deutschheim.html](http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/kade/deutschheim.html)

Former board member Nancy Hurley can be reached at [Nhurley1010@hotmail.com](mailto:Nhurley1010@hotmail.com) or 317-727-5350

## President's Letter

Dear IGHS Members,  
The annual meeting and symposium of the Indiana German Heritage Society, held April 1 and 2, had as its



theme German-American contributions to the Hoosier musical scene. We held it together with the Indianapolis Männerchor, which was celebrating its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Friday evening's presentation was on the history of the Männerchor given by yours truly and Bill Laut, president of the Männerchor. Using visuals, the presentation reviewed the many accomplishments of the country's oldest continually extant men's secular choir.

On Saturday, the keynote address was given by Prof. Philip Bohlman, Professor of Music History at the University of Chicago whose visit was sponsored by the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center. Prof. Bohlman placed the history of our own Hoosier German musical traditions in the framework of German musical influence world-wide. It was a very enlightening presentation given by one of the country's premier musical historians. Eberhard Reichmann continued with the theme showing the considerable influence of Hoosier German-Americans in a wide range of musical endeavors from orchestral to popular music, including Indiana's own Paul Dresser and Julia Niebergall and May Aufderheide of ragtime fame.

The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra also celebrates its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year, and that was commemorated in a presentation "The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and its German Connections: An Anniversary Address" by Tom Akins, Director of Archives, for the ISO. All in all, there was much to be learned from very well conceived presentations that closely adhered to distinct themes of our musical heritage and its present iterations.

The piece-de-resistance was, and all will agree, a stunning performance by the Indianapolis Männerchor together with its sister choir, the Indianapolis Liederkrantz, in Zion Evan-

gelical United Church of Christ, two blocks north of the Athenaeum. Heritage was again the theme as the choirs gave a musical reflection on the development of German-American choral music in Indianapolis. Zion Church provided a much enjoyed reception for the packed house.

The summation remark is, the symposium was both delightful and instructive. Our purpose is to understand and celebrate a heritage that is a significant part of the American cultural development. That purpose was well served. And I hope to see you at next year's meeting and symposium, which will be held at Indiana State University in Terre Haute.

Mit besten Grüßen  
Giles R. Hoyt

## Programs and Events

### CALENDAR

Monday, July 4, 5-9 p.m.: Independence Day German-American Style at the Athenaeum! The best seats for fireworks are in the Athenaeum Biergarten. Patriotic Buffet, Music, Fun, Dancing. Uncle Sam will bring balloons for all the kids. \$20.00 adult/\$10.00 child (317 630-4569)

Sunday, July 10: St. Patrick's Day in July! Irish Music Concert with Brian Cunningham & The Irish Aires and Indy Irish Dancers. Athenaeum: 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis (317 630-4569)

Wednesday, July 13: 5 p.m. IGHS Board Meeting, 6:00 p.m. Stammtisch and 7:15 p.m. Program: Norbert Krapf poetry reading (317 464-9004)

Friday, July 29, 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.: Annual Rathskeller Wine and Brew Fest - benefiting the Athenaeum Foundation \$20/person in advance;

\$25.00/person Day of Event. Tasting of over 200 beers and wine from all over the world! (317 630-4569)

Wednesday, Aug. 10: 5 p.m. IGHS Board Meeting, 6:00 p.m. Stammtisch and 7:15 p.m. Program: Prof. Antonius Holtmann (317 464-9004)

Sunday, Aug. 14, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.: P. O.W. Chapel Mass and Picnic at Camp Atterbury (Betty Randall at 812 546-5328)

Wednesday, Sept. 14, 5 p.m. IGHS Board Meeting, 6:00 p.m. Eleanor Turk, "The Germans of Kansas: Research Progress and Opportunities" Stammtisch and 7:15 p.m. Program (317 464-9004)

## STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Programs are on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:15 p.m. in the Max Kade German-American Center Seminar Room, First Floor of the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. Meet the presenter and members at the Stammtisch at 6 p.m., prior to the program, in the Athenaeum Rathskeller. Good food and good talk!

July 13: Norbert Krapf will read from his new collection "Looking for God's Country: 80 poems set in Indiana and Germany." Jasper native son Norbert Krapf recently retired from Long Island University and lives now in Indianapolis.

August 10 "Passagierlisten(-Editionen) und ihre Fallstricke." "Problems with Passengerlists and the traps they can pose." Prof. Holtmann will speak (in English) about the value of these records and how to recognize problems. (It is about "Germans to America" and the utilization of these ships' documents.) Prof. Dr. Antonius Holtmann of the Forschungsstelle Deutsche Auswanderer in den USA, Olden-



burg University is currently teaching a course at IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center.

September 8: Elanor Turk, "The Germans of Kansas: Research Progress and Opportunities"

The programs--in English--are free of charge and open to the public. Information: Ruth Reichmann at (812) 988-2866, office 317-464-9004.

### SUMMER FESTIVALS AT THE GERMAN PARK

8600 S. Meridian St. (Hwy 135), Indianapolis

Gates open at 5:00 p.m.

June 25 GAK Summerfest at German Park

July 9 Saengerchor Summerfest at German Park,

Aug. 6: Liederkrantz Summerfest at German Park - Jay Fox

### ANNUAL OKTOBERFEST AT GERMAN PARK

Sept. 2,3,4,9,10 - 4 p.m. to midnight  
Main Pavilion: Sep 2,3,4: Jay Fox and Rheingold

Sept. 9: Polka Boy, 8 p.m. to midnight

Sept. 10: Jay Fox and Freudemacher Dance groups at 7 and 8 p.m.; Biergarten, 7 to 11 p.m.:

Sept. 2,3,4,9: Freudemacher, Sept. 10: Blue Notes;

### SUMMER EXCURSIONS

IGHS will have several summer excursions in support of German-American events. One to Adams County/Fort Wayne to visit the home and churches of Conrad Friedrich Wyneken, Pioneer Pastor, and Germanfest in Ft. Wayne - June 11. The Friends of Wyneken will have a booth there. The Sesquicentennial of Haubstadt the next weekend June 18, and finally Jasper's Strassenfest August 6. We will also visit the Cincinnati German Museum and the

Hofbr"uhaus in Newport, KY. Keep an eye out for more details forthcoming, also on our website [www.ighs.org](http://www.ighs.org).

### FT WAYNE GERMANFEST JUNE 5-12

Germanfest celebrates "Essen, Trinken und Gemütlichkeit." There are many activities to participate in for the whole family. Visit our Website [germanfest.org/](http://germanfest.org/)

### HAUBSTADT SESQUICENTENNIAL

June 11-18, the town of Haubstadt will celebrate the 150 anniversary of its founding. The annual Sommerfest draws 30,000 people from around the state. There will be the Unveiling & Dedication of Henry Haub Bust; a Museum Display at Haubstadt Old Gym; Sesquicentennial Parade and Children's Sesquicentennial Parade; Kids Rides; Bierstube at Haubstadt Old Gym with music by Stompbox 40, Alpen Echos and the Rhine Valley Brass Band; Walk or Drive to see the Historic Sites of Haubstadt. Stop by the Museum for more Information. Come join us! There will be plenty of fun for the whole family all week long! For further information, please contact Tom Schmitt at 812-768-6495 or Charlie Fields at 812-768-6230, 812-457-0420 (cell) or go to [www.haubstadt.com](http://www.haubstadt.com).

### JASPER STRASSENFEST AUGUST 4-7

The Strassenfest begins on Thursday, Aug. 4 and ends on Sunday, Aug. 7. Located in scenic and historic Jasper, the Strassenfest provides for family get-togethers, renewing of old friendships, making new acquaintances and having fun with an incredible number of activities for young and old, German or not. It has become the greatest attraction in southern Indiana. Thousands of visitors flock to the predominantly German-Catholic community of app. 14,000. Traditional events and activities, carnival rides, 32 booths and games are spread over several locations, with

major events on and near the square in the very heart of Jasper. Also offered again is the popular "Polka Mass" in three Catholic churches with German hymns interspersed. We encourage all those who will be traveling to make hotel reservations early. Come and celebrate Strassenfest and the Sister City Partnership Anniversary with us.

### 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF JASPER-PFAFFENWEILER SISTER CITY PARTNERSHIP

The 20th Anniversary of the Jasper-Pfaffenweiler Sister City Partnership will be celebrated during the Strassenfest. Guests from Germany will arrive in Jasper Aug. 2, and depart Aug. 10. The Partnership Anniversary Dinner will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 3. Watch the Jasper German Club web site for upcoming details: [www.jaspergermanclub.org](http://www.jaspergermanclub.org).

### DUBOIS COUNTY MUSEUM OPENS EXHIBIT ON SISTERS OF ST. BENEDICT

You can now view items from the Monastery Immaculate Conception archives that have not before been available to the public.

The Dubois County Museum in Jasper opened a new permanent exhibit on the Sisters of St. Benedict of Ferdinand. The exhibit, "Called to Prayer, Work and Service," depicts the history of the religious community from the founding of the monastery in 1867.

The items on display--artifacts, photographs, and art work from the archives - reflect the sisters' history, their German heritage, their life following the Rule of St. Benedict, and their ties to the larger community, said Sister Mary Dominic Frederick, monastery archivist.

Among the unique artifacts are a cutter for Eucharistic hosts, a shoemaking stand, book bindery items, bakery items, reliquaries holding the rel-



ics of several saints, a German Bible, a set of Latin breviaries containing the Liturgy of the Hours, a hand-forged toothing chisel found in the catwalk of the church dome, and an intricately braided hairpiece fashioned from the cut hair of two sisters as a remembrance for their parents. In addition, items of special interest that were given to the sisters are displayed, including a spinning wheel from the late 18th century and a handmade ax.

Photos depict the 12 prioresses of the Ferdinand Benedictines, past ministries of the sisters, including classroom scenes, early photos of the town of Ferdinand and the monastery church, and other subjects of historical significance.

In future months, some items in the exhibit will be rotated out and others brought in to allow more artifacts from the sisters' archives to be on display, Sister Mary Dominic explained.

"We're honored that the museum recognizes us as a historically prominent site," she said. The Ferdinand Benedictines had one previous exhibit at the museum - a temporary display on German translations of early documents from the religious community. An exhibit on the work of the sisters was also at the IUPUI Library last year.

The Dubois County Museum is located at 2704 N. Newton St. (N Hwy 231) in Jasper. It is open on Fridays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Special arrangements can be made in advance, call 812-634-7733.

### **PROGRAM AT CAMP ATTERBURY - AUGUST 14**

You don't have to be Catholic to enjoy the Annual P.O.W. Chapel Mass and Picnic, scheduled for Sunday, Aug. 14. The American-Italian Heritage Society is once again inviting members of the Indiana German Heritage Society to participate in this event, remembering the Italian and

German WW II P.O.W.s, confined at Atterbury. At 11:00 a.m. there will be posting of the colors, followed by a Catholic Mass and pitch-in at the "Chapel in the Meadow" under the tent. Please bring a dish. Table service, tents, tables and chairs are provided.

Camp Atterbury is located 35 miles south of Indianapolis. Take 31 South to the Junction of 252 East, or 31 North from the Taylorsville/Edinburgh exit 76 of I-65. Turn west at Camp Atterbury sign and follow P.O.W. Chapel signs. (<http://www.italianheritage.org/index.html>); Sol Petruzzi 317 849-9731, or Betty Randall at 812-546-5328.

### **DONATIONS**

Our appreciation for their generous contributions goes to:

Tina Bauermeister and from the Verizon Foundation a matching donation, Lisa Gaus, Thomas and Patricia M. Goepfrich, Marianne Overstreet, Ferdinand and Beate Piedmont, Carl Ziegler

Gift membership: W.W. Ridenour for Brookville Public Library

Contributions to the Anthology were received from: Christel DeHaan Family Foundation, David Fahrenholz, Gerhard & Evelin Klemm, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard G. Koerber.

As a not-for-profit organization we depend upon membership fees and donations as our main sources of income. Donations are vital for our publishing program in cooperation with the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center. For the Archives and the Museum we gladly accept books, hand-written or pictorial materials and other items. Just bring them to the Stammtisch meetings or send a description, Attention: Eberhard Reichmann. Remember: All donations are tax deductible

## **NEWS FROM THE IUPUI MAX KADE GERMAN-AMERICAN CENTER**

**FIRST IUPUI MAX KADE GERMAN-AMERICAN FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED:** Two graduate students already enrolled in the IUPUI History Masters degree program have been selected to receive the first IUPUI Max Kade German-American Fellowships for the academic year 2005-2006. They are Owen York and Doria Durkin. The fellowships, each worth \$10,000, are made possible by the Max Kade Foundation, the major funder of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Research and Resource Center. The Center is directed by Professor Giles R. Hoyt, member of the German Program in the Department of World Languages and Cultures in the School of Liberal Arts.

The Max Kade Graduate Scholarships are available through the Center. Eligible to apply are graduate students admitted to or applying for admission to an IUPUI graduate program in the School of Liberal Arts, e.g., Public History, History, or Philanthropy. Students in other schools where a focus on the Humanities and Social Sciences is possible are also considered, e.g., School of Library and Information Science, School of Education.

Students must have a knowledge of German at an advanced level and have a demonstrated academic interest in the field of German and/or German-American Studies as indicated by course work and/or thesis work completed.

Katie Iazzo from IUPUI is the recipient of a Max Kade German American Scholarship for Study Abroad. Katie transferred to IUPUI from her native Minnesota to participate in the Program for International Engineering, a unique new dual-degree program. She is majoring in



**Mechanical Engineering and German.** This summer Katie will participate in a 6-week study abroad program in Graz, Austria, through Indiana University Overseas Study. She will take courses in German language, contemporary Austrian culture, and live with a host family. As part of her degree requirements, she will also complete a semester internship in Heilbronn, Germany, in the spring of 2006.

**THE IMMIGRATION STORY - EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE US:** Advanced Undergraduate Seminar, cross listed with History and American Studies, Summer Session II June 27-August 8  
Tue. and Thur. 9:00 a.m.-12:15 p.m.  
with Guest Professor Antonius Holtmann

Professor Emeritus, University of Oldenburg, Germany  
jointly taught with Prof. Giles R. Hoyt, IUPUI Max Kade Center

**Topic:** The relationship of emigration and immigration to the U.S. focusing on the German immigrants to Indiana: Their motives, travel conditions, difficulties during the first years in a new country, everyday life in community and church, becoming American, and sources and documentations allowing us to reconstruct their lives. With this, we hope to encourage reconstructing the history of one's own family, one's local and regional area. Course participants will: Learn to use original documents, papers, maps, books and other primary sources \* Go to the sources in archives, libraries, monasteries, churches, etc. \* Understand better American history and cultures.

For information contact: Prof. Giles R. Hoyt, Director, Max Kade Center, 317-274-2330, ghoyt@iupui.edu.

## **PROFESSOR ANTONIUS HOLTMANN RETURNS TO INDIANA**

Prof. Holtmann remembers: My first time in the U.S. was in 1968, touring Curriculum Developing Centers. Indiana and Indianapolis caught my attention in 1976 when, on a Fulbright, I focused on comparisons of American and German Social Studies in the schools. Coming from Oldenburg, Germany, Oldenburg in Indiana caught my attention and awakened my interest in German immigration. In Indiana I had met Ruth and Eberhard Reichmann. When we met again in 1984 at a Social Studies Conference in Augsburg, we talked about Americans in Germany and Germans in America, about German immigrants in the 19th century, and finally about letters of a certain Johann Heinrich zur Oeveste which were found in Columbus, IN. They had been written to a tiny place in Germany nobody seemed to be able to locate. Since it was in the Osnabrück region I located it, and the family branch as well, still living at the zur Oeveste homestead.

The letters had been written (1834-1892) by Oeveste and his son. The father arrived in this country in 1834, lived first in Cincinnati where, in 1839, he married an Osnabrücker girl in the "Osnabrücker Kirche." In 1840 he and others from the old country cleared land at the White Creek (south of Columbus) and built their log cabins. Zur Oeveste was a co-founder of the St. Johannes-Kirche (St. John's Church) on the White Creek. His letters landed me in Hoosier German Studies. Research grants followed for repeated trips to Indiana and the tri-state area. Two books resulted, with the letters of the Lutheran Johann Heinrich zur Oeveste, and with the Civil War letters of Theodor Heinrich Brandes from Oldenburg, IN (1862/63), a North German Catholic. The former became a successful farmer, the latter a

victim of the Civil War. The Brandes book will appear this summer in the translation of Eberhard Reichmann, the Zur Oeveste book in 2006, in the IGHS & Max Kade German-American Center Series.

My research in Indiana included the Lutheran German-language church records. With the help of IGHS we succeeded in micro-filming esp. also the "Protokoll" books, which are now accessible to researchers. Harro Eichhorn, an associate of the Research Center for German Emigrants to the USA (DAUSA), founded in 1986, just completed his dissertation on the parishes of the Missouri Synod in Southeast Indiana. We hope to have this work also in an English version before too long.

In 1990, DAUSA acquired microfilms of the National Archives with the Passenger Lists 1800-1897. On their basis, DAUSA could offer a comprehensive critique of the multi-volume work on Germans to America (1840-1897). DAUSA, at the Universität Oldenburg, also offers services for searching emigrants on these lists, including their places of origin that are frequently added to the names.

The Internet pages of DAUSA ([www.dausa.de](http://www.dausa.de)) in German and English get about 60 hits a day. Included on these pages is also my critique of Germans to America (German and English), and the book with the zur Oeveste letters (German only).

Since 2002 we have an Implementation Agreement between DAUSA and the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center. This led to the Seminar at the German-American Center, from June 28 to August 9, 2005.

My first contact with the U.S., better, with an American, was at age nine, on Easter 1945 in a Westphalian village. An Afro-American GI gave me



the first chocolate bar in my life. I brought him water from the fountain so he could wash himself.

## MEET OUR NEW BOARD MEMBERS

RICHARD ASKREN ABOUT

RICHARD ASKREN: "As I looked out of the airplane window during landing at Frankfurt's Rhein-Main Flughafen, I was intensely struck by the thought, "Richard, you are finally coming home!" Since then, my life has been a delightful odyssey through many aspects of German language and culture.

I grew up in Indianapolis during a time that was still experiencing the anti-German hysteria of the post-World War II years. German-language instruction had been removed from the schools of my largely German community. One did not talk about being German then. It was not until my undergraduate studies in the 1960s that I finally was able to study German language and culture.

Several years before my retirement from the Eli Lilly Co., a colleague recommended that I enroll in a night class in German at IUPUI. He mentioned a superb teacher, Giles Hoyt by name. My IUPUI years brought a German presence into my life mostly due to Professor Hoyt's kind invitation to become involved in the then-recently-founded IGHS. This fleshed out my German nature and led me to acquire a Master's Degree in German from the University of Cincinnati. Prof. Don Heinrich Tolzmann was my thesis advisor.

IGHS will be the focus of my efforts, as I function as liaison between three German-American communities. My regular attendance at meetings in Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville enables me not only to provide a presence at each place, but also to aid each community toward a heightened awareness of the other commu-

nities' activities.

I look forward to always being a part of the German-American community as it is helped to grow to an ever-increasing realization of its nature and importance. Besides IGHS and being a Lifetime Athenaeum-Deutsches Haus member, I dance as a regular member of Die Flederm., uschen Tanzgruppe of the German-American Klub of Indianapolis. I am also affiliated with German-American clubs in Cincinnati and Louisville."

ROBERT D. ANWEILER JR, ABOUT ROBERT ANWEILER, IGHS STATE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE: In the everyday world I am a Certified Financial Planner (tm) Professional in the Fort Wayne Area. However, I focus much of my "spare" time serving on a number of committees that focus on Germany. I am currently a member of the German Heritage Society in Fort Wayne, as well as a member of the Fort Wayne M.,nnerchor. I serve on the Fort Wayne Sister City International Board, overseeing Fort Wayne's relationship with our German Sister City Gera, in addition to serving as the treasurer to the Board. Fort Wayne is also home to a wonderful celebration of our German heritage. Germanfest is a week long festival exploring the German history of Fort Wayne. I am a member of the Board and handle the marketing aspects of the festival.

## ROSALIND (BUDDY) MCCART NAMED HONORARY MEMBER OF THE BOARD

After 21 years, Rosalind (Buddy) McCart has retired from active board membership. At the 2005 IGHS Annual Meeting she was made an Honorary Member of the board in recognition of her years of dedication to IGHS. McCart was a charter member of the Indiana German Heritage Society Board of Directors after serving on the Tricentennial Committee in

1983. This group, organized to celebrate 300 years of Germans in America, continued to meet, forming IGHS as a statewide membership organization of Germans in Indiana.

Over the years, McCart served as President of the board for two years, Vice President for two years and secretary for more years than she could recall. She chaired the Indiana German Heritage Society's Indianapolis/Nuremberg Cultural Youth Exchange from 1985 through 1999. She was also Program Chair for many years. She has been a major force behind every event sponsored by IGHS and continues to chair German Heritage Day festivities at the City Market. McCart joins other former IGHS board members Ernestine Dillon and Ray Hall, who continue to serve as Honorary Board Members. Thanks, Buddy, for your leadership and commitment to the Indiana German Heritage Society!

The IGHS Board of Directors

## Immigration and Family History

### THE PALATINES AND THE PALATINATE, AN INVESTIGATION OF TERMS

Questions often arise as genealogical researchers find their German ancestor on a ship passenger list of the 18th century identified as a Palatine. At times, they are further described as Palatines from the Palatinate. Who were the Palatines? Where was the Palatinate? The intent of this article is to answer those questions simply and briefly without delving into the complexities of the history of Germany.

The German emigrants who came in the 1700s journeyed down the Rhine to Holland where they boarded ships that sailed to England and then to America, the majority disembarking at the port of Philadelphia. The cap-



tains of these English ships that imported passengers to America were required by English law to have lists of all passengers together with their occupations and their places of origin. Unfortunately, the captains, for the most part, did not carry out the order as required. A standard reference of 18th century ship passenger lists entitled "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" reveals that the majority of passengers were simply identified as foreigners or as Palatines. However, it should be noted, that in some instances the captains did identify their passengers as, for example, Switzers, Moravians, Alsatians, or from Basel, Wirtemberg (Wuerttemberg), Zweybrecht (Zweibruecken), or Darmstadt.<sup>1</sup>

The answer as to why they came to be called Palatines lies in the early history of Germany and the root of the word. The name derives from the Latin noun "palatium" (palace) and its adjective "palatinus." Around 700 A.D. under the dynasty of Frankish kings, a courtier in the imperial palace was given the title "comes palatinus" (companion of the palace.) The Latin "comes" became the parent of the French word for count, "comte." In German, the equivalent term was "graf."

Under the rule of Charlemagne (768-814 A.D.), "grafs" were called on to defend the borders of the rather extensive empire and to administer certain of its lands that in Latin were called "palatinata." In 945, Emperor Otto the Great appointed a Bavarian nobleman as the first Count Palatine. His duty was to rule the Palatinate on the Rhine. The title in German was "Pfalzgraf," Pfalz referring to the Rhine area and graf to the count. Around 1300 A. D. an honor was accorded the Pfalzgraf. He became one of the seven persons who comprised the Electoral College. It was the responsibility of the Electors to select an emperor when the need arose. The honor was reflected in

naming the lands under his rule from "Pfalz" to "Kurpfalz," the prefix "kur" meaning election. Translated into English they are known as the Electoral Palatinate; The word palatine throughout these centuries was associated only with the office of the titled counts.

The boundaries of the Palatinate are not easily defined. One cannot point with certainty to the borders of the Palatinate as easily as one can point, e.g., to the borders of the state of Pennsylvania. Its boundaries changed with the fortunes, or misfortunes, of the counts palatine.

Between 945 A.D. and the 18th century, reapportionment of lands by emperors, internal settlements between rulers, marriages, the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), and invasions by the French, among other factors, helped to account for the shifting boundaries. There seems to be a consensus, however, that the Palatinate was composed of two parts—the Upper, or Bavarian, and the Lower, Rhine, or Pfalz. The lands of the latter extended on both sides of the Rhine from Moers-Homburg and Duisburg southward toward Bonn. From Bonn it extended west to Aachen at its widest point. The Upper Palatinate also lay on both sides of the Rhine from Bingen and Mainz south toward Karlsruhe. It extended east toward Heidelberg and west toward Kaiserslautern. Today it is part of the state of Rheinland-Pfalz. It is bordered on the north by Hesse, on the south by Alsace, on the east by the Rhine and Baden, and on the west by the Rhineland. Events such as those mentioned above changed the perspective in which the term palatine came to be used. By the beginning of the 18th century it came to represent, not the office of the titled count, but the subjects who lived in the Palatinate.

*Lucy Kern, Librarian, "The Pennsylvania German Review," Fall 2004, pps. 11-12 (Pennsylvania German*

*Cultural Heritage Center, Kutztown University)*

## 2005 PALAM GERMANY TOUR SEPTEMBER 30 TO OCTOBER

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The tour leader will be again Ms. Elisabeth Lutz of Zurich, Switzerland. The 14-day tour price is \$2,995.00 per person and includes: Roundtrip airfare from Newark International Airport nonstop to Frankfurt, Germany, portage and breakfast and dinner throughout. This 14-day tour will include Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg with visits to churches, archives and libraries for genealogical research as well as general tourist activities such as the famed Oktoberfest in Munich. First class hotels, buffet breakfasts and dinners throughout the tour, visits to archives at Speyer, Karlsruhe, Nuremberg, Regensburg, Stuttgart among other cities. Sightseeing will include a 1/2 cruise on the Rhine River, a half day at the Oktoberfest in Munich and other special tourist locations. Transfers to and from hotels are included as is travel on first class motor coaches. One bag per person plus underseat baggage and handbag will be allowed. Excess baggage will be charged at rates established by the airlines. The tour price does not include: taxes, overseas taxes, laundry, telephone calls or other items of a purely person nature; airflight(s) to US airport of departure and back home.

For information contact James & Jane Feit, P.O.Box 40435, Indianapolis, IN 46240 'phone 317-875-7210 (jrfeit@aol.com).

## MORE THAN 300 AT KAMM, SCHELLINGER, WESSLING FAMILY REUNION IN MISHAWAKA

Adolph Kamm was born in Zobingen, Wuerttemberg in 1842, the first of five children of Franz J. Kamm



and Antonia Maria Wurstner. The family came to America in 1848 and settled in Fryberg, OH. Adolph learned the brewery trade at Delphos, OH. In 1870 he moved to Mishawaka, IN and joined Clemens Dick in buying an established brewery from John Wagner. Later Mr. Dick sold his interest in the business to Mr. Kamm, and Adolph brought in his brother in law, Nicholas Schellinger, and the Kamm & Schellinger brewery was established.

Franz Xavier Schellinger arrived in Mishawaka from Beuren a. Aach, Wuertemberg in 1868 and established his family of six children there. The second child, Nicholas, born in 1847, joined Adolph Kamm in the brewery business in 1870. He operated a hotel in Bremen, IN, for four years before he joined the brewery and became its treasurer.

In 1887 the Kamm and Schellinger Brewing Co. was incorporated with a capital stock of \$65,000. It was very successful for many years and continued to operate during prohibition, producing soft drinks and "near beer". In 1927 the Schellinger family sold their interest to Adolph Kamm and the brewery then became known as Kamm's Brewery. The business was closed in 1951. The Kamm and Schellinger families were united by two marriage bonds, Adolph Kamm to Josephine Schellinger, and Nicholas Schellinger to Amalia Kamm.

On August 6-8, 2004 a family reunion was held at Mishawaka, the largest gathering since the closing of the brewery. A total of 364 persons attended from 20 states, Mexico, and Ecuador. We were welcomed by Mayor Jeff Rea at the brewery and presented with a proclamation of "Kamm, Schellinger, Wessling Day". We visited St. Joseph Catholic Church, the ancestral church of the families, and lunch was served at the Hacienda Restaurant, a former

Kamm family home. After lunch a tour of the brewery was conducted. The afternoon was spent on Kamm Island, an eight acre island park, located just behind the brewery. Reunion chairman Joe Schellinger was very pleased with the success of this reunion.

*Beth Kamm Reising*

## JOHANNES HERMANN THEILIG

My Father's brother, Johannes Hermann Theilig was born in Flensburg, Germany, 1899. He served in the Army in Croatia during World War I. When he returned home from the War, both of his parents were dead, a brother had been killed in the Western Front, their home was dismantled and everything was sold. All of his brothers and sisters were living with families as farm/household workers. Hermann went to live with an aunt and uncle in Denmark.

Soon he joined the German Merchant Marines, sailing on Windjammers and then Steam Cargo Ships. Then in 1923 in Port Arthur, Texas, Hermann "jumped ship". He found employment in Texas, then in Indianapolis and later in Chicago. In Indianapolis Hermann worked for the "Southside Gardeners", while learning "bookkeeping" at night school. He found employment at Merchants Bank in the Travel Department in Indianapolis. He soon became the head of the Travel Department.

He moved to Chicago where he had a job in the Travel Department of the Charles Dawes Bank. Here some complications set in, for he had no citizenship papers and having come ashore in Texas illegally, would have a hard time getting it. But Charles Dawes, The Vice President of the United States under President Calvin Coolidge, had taken a liking to him and personally went with Hermann before the judge.

This is how Johannes Hermann

Theilig became a Citizen of the United States.

*Louise Lamkin katielam@indy.net*

## New Books

Tony Clunn, *The Quest for the Lost Roman Legions: Discovering the Varus Battlefield* (ISBN 1-932714-08-1), photos, illus., maps, index; published by Savas Beatie, April 2005 (see related story "Hermann the German.")

In 9 A.D., three Roman legions and their auxiliary troops under the command of Publius Quinctilius Varus, vanished in the boggy wilds of Germania, in a carefully planned ambush by an army of Germans, led by Arminius (Hermann the German). By the time it was over, some 25,000 men, women, and children were dead and the course of European history had been forever altered. Over time the location where the Romans suffered this devastating defeat was lost to history, until recently.

Retired British Major J. A. S. (Tony) Clunn identified, with the help of German archeologists, the site at Kalkriese, near Osnabrück. His discovery in the 1980s of large numbers of Roman coins, followed by other artifacts (including weapons and human remains), ended the mystery. Today, a multi-million dollar state-of-the-art museum houses and interprets these priceless historical treasures on the very site Varus's legions were lost.

Clunn's book is a masterful retelling of his search to discover the Varus battlefield, alternating between his incredible quest, and the ancient tale of the Roman occupation of Germany that ultimately ended so tragically in the peat bogs of Kalkriese.



His well-paced, carefully conceived, and vivid writing style makes for a compelling read from the first page to the last.

Daniel J. Hoisington. *A German Town. A History of New Ulm, Minnesota.* New Ulm, MN: The city of New Ulm, 2004. 216 pp.

Although not mentioned in the book, there is an Indiana connection to the city of New Ulm, Minnesota. Prominent members of the Sozialer Turnverein (now Athenaeum Turners) had family connections to the New Ulm pioneers, esp. the Nix and Fischer families. In fact, Robert Nix, superintendent of schools in New Ulm and a very progressive free-thinker, left New Ulm after losing his position in a struggle over educational goals and became head of foreign language instruction in Indianapolis. By that time the original liberal Turner group that had founded the city was thoroughly diluted by a wide-range of other German immigrants who had a more conservative, religious-based view of education and social life in general.

This richly illustrated book does deal, however, with the Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo connection whence many of the original founders of the German Land Company of Minnesota hailed. The Land Company was the organizing company that propagated the development of a town on the banks of the Minnesota River. The town was to be constructed on the applied, practical ideals of Turnerism. Education, journalism and the arts were part of the everyday life of the progressive settlement. The Turnverein was established 1856 and 1858 The New Ulm Pioneer, their newspaper began publication.

Soon the liberal, anti-clerical stance of the Turner pioneers gained the settlement a negative reputation among both religious Germans and

Anglo-Americans. This difficulty continued through the Know-Nothing anti-immigrant period.

The German traditions of New Ulm became quite varied with the arrival of diverse groups of German-speakers, including the Bohemian Germans from the regions now part of the Czech Republic. Staunchly Catholic, they represented another group besides the Free Thinkers and Protestant Evangelicals and Lutherans. Milling and brewing constituted two of the earliest industries. Brick and pottery factories utilized the clay deposits along the river.

Cultural life continued with German-language theater productions and rich musical activities. The "most German of cities" had its ethnic background memorialized through the erection of the now famous Hermann statue that sits atop a tower overlooking the city.

The city was and is replete with beautifully designed homes and neighborhoods. Martin Luther College still provides higher education. Parks lend a high quality of life to the city.

### Late Breaking News: The Wyneken House Has Been Moved!

**The Eagle Has Flown the Coup**  
The Wyneken House was moved across the fields and after enlisting the aid of two farm tractors, finally reached county road 1100N 1 mile to the north of its original site at 5 p.m. today. Work is scheduled to resume next Monday, assuming that the rain predicted for tonight materializes. Allen Buuck, the owner of the house said that he was going to celebrate in a most Germanic fashion, with a case of beer. Mr. Buuck's cornfield has some considerable ruts in it, but they are on the south and east edges

of his corn, so the damage to his crop should be minimal. The Friends of Wyneken.

### Short Biographical Sketch of Friedrich Conrad Dietrich Wyneken, second president of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, 1850-1864.

F. C. D. Wyneken was born in Verden, in the Kingdom of Hanover in 1810. Wyneken studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Halle in Germany. After graduating with a degree in theology, he taught for several years, both as a tutor and at a public high school.

Wyneken emigrated to America in 1838. After a brief stay in the East he became an itinerant missionary for the Pennsylvania Synod, partially supported by funds from the American Home Missionary Society. Having read in the *Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* of the death of Pastor Hoover, who was serving the Ft. Wayne area, Wyneken came to Fort Wayne in August of 1838. Resigning his commission as missionary-at-large to Indiana, Wyneken accepted the call to become pastor of the two congregations organized by Pastor Hoover (Fort Wayne and Friedheim in rural Adams County), stipulating that he be allowed time for missionary excursions. Holthouse, a merchant in Decatur, Indiana, gave Wyneken yellow fabric from which he made breeches. From then on he was known as the "preacher in yellow pants." His trips as a circuit rider often lasted weeks and sometimes months. They took him deep into southern Michigan and northwestern Ohio.

Until 1840 Wyneken resided in Fort Wayne. Then he moved to Friedheim into a small log house built for him by the Buuck family. On August 31, 1841, he was married to Sophia Buuck, daughter of Friedrich Buuck,



a prominent pioneer settler. From October 1841 to June 1843 Pastor Wyneken and his new bride embarked for Germany to plea for help on behalf of the struggling Lutherans in the American West. In Germany Wyneken authored *The Distress of the German Lutherans in North America* (1841), popularly known by its German title as the *Notruf*, a call to German Lutherans and the German Protestant churches to support their American brethren and to send pastors to serve scattered Lutheran immigrants on the American frontier. Pastor Wilhelm Löhe of Neuendettelsau, Bavaria, spearheaded the drive to collect funds and volunteers for service in America and also established a seminary to train these volunteers. Men trained by Löhe later represented a large percentage of the founding pastors of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, which was organized in Chicago in April 1847.

Wyneken returned to the Fort Wayne area in 1843. He was determined to emphasize the differences between the Reformed and Lutheran confessions which led to conflict in the Ft. Wayne congregation. In 1845 Wyneken was called to Baltimore. Five years later, while serving as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in St. Louis, Wyneken was elected president of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. He held the office of president for fourteen years and in that capacity played an important part in molding the Missouri Synod Lutheran Church. In 1859 he returned to Adams County, locating a quarter of a mile southwest of Zion Lutheran Church, the Friedheim congregation. For the next five years Wyneken served as full-time president of the Synod from his small Adams County farm and from Ft. Wayne. Wyneken sold his Preble Township, Adams County home and eighty acres late in 1864 to Christian and Caroline Prange. His final parish was in

Cleveland where he served from 1864 to 1875.

For additional information see [www.ctsfw.edu/library/files/pb/879](http://www.ctsfw.edu/library/files/pb/879)

Robert E. Smith, "Wyneken as Missionary" (22 page document - Heiko Mühr, Friends of Wyneken, Indiana German Heritage Society

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### Why Wyneken Matters

Friedrich Conrad Dietrich Wyneken's many achievements led to his gradual rise to prominence. As second president of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, he ultimately became a religious leader of national importance whose legacy should be remembered.

Wyneken came to the United States in 1838. That same year he accepted the call to become the pastor of two Lutheran Indiana congregations in Adams and Allen counties, stipulating that he be allowed time for missionary excursions. His trips as a circuit rider often lasted weeks and sometimes months. They took him deep into southern Michigan and northwestern Ohio. In many ways Wyneken's early experience was comparable to that of Methodist itinerants. As a circuit rider Wyneken laid the foundation for a network of Lutheran congregations and schools that started to appear throughout northeastern Indiana. Later he would also play an important role in establishing Concordia Seminary in Ft. Wayne.

In late August 1841, Wyneken married Sophia Buuck, the daughter of a prominent pioneer settler in the Friedheim congregation. From October 1841 to June 1843 Wyneken and his bride traveled in Germany where he went on the lecture circuit pleading for help on behalf of the struggling Lutherans in the American

West. Wyneken gave numerous lectures to Lutheran clergy and laymen but also wrote extensively. He authored *The Distress of the German Lutherans in North America* (1841), popularly known by its German title as the *Notruf*. This was a call to German Lutherans and the German Protestant churches to support their American brethren and to send pastors and Lutheran school teachers to serve Lutheran immigrants on the American frontier. Pastor Wilhelm Löhe of Neuendettelsau, Bavaria, spearheaded the drive to collect funds and volunteers for service in America and also established a seminary to train these volunteers. Men trained by Löhe later represented a sizable percentage of the pastors of Lutheran churches in the Midwest.

Wyneken returned to northeastern Indiana in 1843 and almost immediately became a prominent spokesperson for a confessional Lutheranism that emphasized the importance of Luther's teachings and of adherence to the Augsburg Confession. This led to conflict in the Ft. Wayne congregation. Wyneken took this stance at a time when Eastern Lutheran leaders by felt that they were no longer bound by "antiquated ecclesiastical documents." Men like Samuel Schmucker of the General Synod worked hard to integrate Lutherans into the Protestant Evangelical mainstream by toning down Lutheran doctrine. Wyneken's theological and biblical conservatism and his strict adherence to traditional values and beliefs led him, in contrast, to emphasize the central importance of the historic Lutheran confessions.

In 1850, while serving as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in St. Louis, Wyneken was elected president of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. He held the office of president for fourteen crucial years and in that capacity played an important part in molding the Missouri Synod



Lutheran Church. Wyneken gathered scattered German Protestants into confessional Lutheran congregations and forged them into a closely knit family of churches. Wyneken's missionary experience, method and plan would influence American Lutheran home missions for many years to come. He has been called the "thunder after the lightning." In 1859 Wyneken returned to his Indiana roots. For the next five years he served as full-time president of the Synod from his Adams County home and from Ft. Wayne.

-Heiko Mühr, Friends of Wyneken,  
Indiana German Heritage Society  
hmuehr@indiana.edu



### **Indianapolis German School**

The Indianapolis German School at IUPUI will again offer classes for children age 3-13 on Saturday mornings starting September 24, 2005. Classes are taught by native speakers in small groups. Children learn in an immersion environment and focus on conversation, culture, and interactive learning. For more information contact:

Claudia Grossmann, Ph.D.  
German Program Coordinator  
IUPUI - Dept. of World Languages  
and Cultures  
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*The Wyneken House has been moved to its new home. See article on page 14*