

Indiana German Heritage Society &

IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

Volume 30 Number 1

Winter 2014

Daniel Nützel Memorial Scholarship Established

The Indiana German Heritage Society, the IUPUI Max Kade Center, and the Athenaeum Foundation are joining forces to establish a new scholarship for IUPUI students in honor of the late Dr. Daniel Nützel. Dan was president of IGHS and Hoyt-Reichmann Scholar of German-American Studies at IUPUI at his untimely death in April of 2013. The scholarship is funded through donations by IGHS, the IUPUI Max Kade Center, the Athenaeum Foundation, as well as individual donors who wish to perpetuate Dr. Nützel's legacy in the field of German-American Studies. Dan was not only a wonderful colleague and friend; he was also an untiring supporter of students, making a lasting impact on many of them. Therefore, establishing a student scholarship in his name is a most fitting way to honor his memory.

The Daniel Nützel Memorial Scholarship will be offered once a year to an undergraduate or graduate student in support of a part-time, semester-long internship at a German-American institution. The scholarship will allow students the opportunity to work in a professional internship and gain hands-on learning experience in a community-based institution with a German-American tie. Undergraduate applicants must be Juniors or Seniors, with a record of academic excellence, German language skills, and an interest in the German-American her-



SAVE THE DATE FOR THE 2014 IGHS SYMPOSIUM

Indiana was and is home to a long tradition of brewing, winemaking and imbibing these products in Wirtshäuser where *Gemütlichkeit* —

Conviviality thrived and still thrives. So the topic of the 2014 Indiana German Heritage Society Annual Meeting and Symposium will be: *Hoosier German Brewers, Winemakers, Distillers and Innkeepers*.

This symposium will be the thirtieth anniversary event for the Indiana German Heritage Society and appropriately this year's event will be held in our home base, the Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis on 21-22 March 2014.

The symposium will look at the past, present and future of producing and consuming these spirituous beverages in Indiana, with an added dash of what is going on beyond our state borders.

The Symposium will bring together historians of the brewing and winemaking arts, current practitioners, and historians of German-American culture and entrepreneurship.

Keep your eye out for the next Newsletter with details and information about the Annual Business Meeting of the Society. For any immediate questions, contact Dr. Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu.

Save the Date

21-22 March 2014.



itage of Indiana and the U.S. Graduate students with an interest in the non-profit sector, museum studies, history and/or German studies are also encouraged to apply. The scholarship amount will be established at \$ 1,500.

For more information or to donate to the scholarship fund please contact Dr. Claudia Grossmann, Interim Director of the IUPUI Max Kade Center, at (317) 274-3943 or at cgrossma@iupui.edu.

Renewal Notice

Dear Friends and Loyal IGHS Supporters, it is time to renew. The membership year runs concurrent with the calendar year. Check the newsletter label for your expiration date. Please use the renewal form in this newsletter. If we do not need to send you a notice, it saves IGHS money and time. Also report any change of address or e-mail so we can update our records. If you already renewed, thank you.

Your Membership helps the Society to achieve its mission of collecting, preserving, interpreting and sharing Indiana's German-American history and heritage. As a not-for-profit membership organization, membership fees, donations and occasional grants provide the essential support for activities and programs of the organization, our quarterly Newsletter, which focuses mainly on Indiana German-American history and heritage, but brings also items of general interest. You will receive member discounts of 10 to 20% on our publications and discounts on other publications, including *German Life Magazine* – a form to subscribe at the reduced rate can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. Information on IGHS, including a membership form and publications list can be found at <http://www.ighs.org>.

The Membership Committee

Support the Marie Schoch Endowment Fund

The Marie Schoch Endowment Fund was established for the benefit of "qualified persons wishing to gain and distribute knowledge with respect to

Please Renew Your Membership in IGHS TODAY!

the cultural, historic and linguistic contributions of the German American community." German language study at secondary or university level may be included.

Tax-free contributions may be made directly to the Marie Schoch Endowment Fund. Checks may be sent to the Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204. Please include a note stating that the contribution is intended for the Marie Schoch Endowment Fund.

IGHS prospers because of the support of its members. We want to especially thank the following supporters for their contribution: Dwight Bieberich, Wilhelm and Renee Bilgram, Tom Bonsett, Ralph and Lois Buschbacher, Rioco Carrasco, Birgit Deymann, Charles Disque, Klaus Martin Finzel, Roger and Patricia Franke, James Funk, Robin Gei-

 **Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter** 

The Indiana German Heritage Society was founded in 1984 as a statewide historical and educational membership organization aimed at preserving and celebrating Indiana's German Heritage. The Society is headed by a volunteer board of directors, it is a non-profit organization and qualifies for tax-deductible donations.

The IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center provides support to maintain an interdisciplinary research center for German-American Studies. Its mission is to support this field through research into German-American history and heritage with primary emphasis on Indianapolis and the Hoosier State, and through teaching and service.

The Indiana German Heritage Society Newsletter & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter (ISSN: 1939-3261) is published quarterly by the

Indiana German Heritage Society, Inc.
401 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis Indiana 46204
317-464-9004
<http://www.uib.iupui.edu/kade/IGHS/home.htm>

Managing Editor: Ruth Reichmann reichman@indiana.edu
Editor: Steven J. Schmidt schmidt@iupuc.edu

senger, John and Darleen Himmelheber, Carl and Kandace Kinker, Joe and Anneliese Krauter, Robert and Marilyn Kuhn, Carl Miller, Arthur Nation, Brigitte Randall, Lois Rust, Robert and Rita Schilling, Robert and Marjorie Schweir, Ken and Pendy Selking, Margaret Shiman, William and Catherine Waldschmidt, W. Paul Wolfe, and B. Wurger.

Halbert W. Kunz



IGHS mourns the passing of long time member Halbert Kunz. He and his wife Ruth were founding members of Indiana German Heritage Society and Dans Norden dance group. In 2001, he was awarded the Mayor's Community Service Award.

2013 Essay Contest: German-American Visionaries, Heroes, and Heroines



Once again, the Indiana German Heritage Society sponsored an essay contest for Indiana high school students as part of the German American Day celebration. Students were asked to describe the life and impact of German immigrants who could be considered visionaries, heroes or heroines. This year's competition brought in a record number of entries; 26 essays in all. We have never had this many entries before. This year's theme was *German-American Visionaries, Heroes, and Heroines*. Five evaluators reviewed all of the essays and submitted a short list of their favorites. The lists were then compared and assigned points based upon the number of times each name appeared. At the end of this process, we had a clear first place essay and a tie for second place. And the winners are:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1st place: | Kelsey Goad, Brownsburg High School |
| 2nd place (tie): | Colleen Denunzio, St. Joe High School and Sally Johnson, Hamilton Southeastern High School. |

Because of the large number of quality essays, we

are also had two runner ups: Hannah Benchik, St. Joe High School and Daniel Trickle, Roncalli High School.

With 26 essays to read, this was a time-consuming task for the evaluators, but it was also very a rewarding experience. We thank all of the students who submitted essays for their participation. The essays of the top three students were displayed at the IGHS Culture Booth at the International Festival. The first prize essay appears in this issue of the Newsletter, followed by Kelsey Goad's biography in Auf Deutsch.

Claudia Grossmann

1st Place Essay **The German-American Bomb** **By Kelsey Goad,** **Brownsburg High School**

In the year 1939, the world's first major arms race was sparked – the race for the atomic bomb. However, Americans were barely aware of the beginning of what proved to be one of the most influential years of the 20th century. In the preceding years, Nazi scientists had begun searching for a way to create a devastating bomb; a bomb so catastrophic that it would influence all global affairs. As if an answer to their sinister prayer, Fission was developed in Germany.

Fission, also known as the splitting of an atom, is the first step in a nuclear reaction. Fission sets off a highly powerful, and devastating, chain reaction that is responsible for the magnitude of nuclear reactions. This idea disturbed many European scientists who had fled their homelands to the United States in order to avoid persecution. They realized the gravity of the situation, and the potential destruction that could be caused at the hands of the Nazis.

These scientists also understood that they would not catch the government's attention to the affair without a lionized name. On July 12th, 1939, Hungarian scientist Leo Szilard drove to renowned scientist Albert Einstein's home on Long Island with fellow Hungarian scientist, Eugene Wigner. When speaking to Einstein about the potential threat of weapons using fission, Einstein responded with

“Daran hab ich nicht gar gedacht” (I had not thought of that). In the following month, Szilard, Wigner, and Einstein collaborated and wrote their famed letter to President Franklin D Roosevelt.

Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany. Later in life, he attended Gymnasium in Switzerland. He earned his degree in physics and mathematics in 1896 at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich. Unable to find a job using his degree, he took a position at the Swiss Patent Office. He still let his mind wander, and continued to do his own research in the field of theoretical physics. Remarkably, while working his day job, he managed to receive many of his own patents, and make remarkable strides in the field of theoretical physics. In 1940, in order to avoid persecution, he fled to the United States, and took a job teaching Physics at Princeton University, then later became a US citizen in 1945.

The letter given to the president called for immediate action, suggesting that hope of winning the war was fleeting the closer Germany came to developing an atomic bomb. President Roosevelt took the letter’s advice and began a government run program to proliferate research of fission, and ultimately put an American hand into the arm’s race. The project was dubbed “The Manhattan Project”, but rapidly spread over the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The project grew as far as Los Angeles, and the German immigrant Hans Bethe was named head of the Theoretical Division at the secret Los Alamos laboratory.

Bethe was born in Strasbourg, German in 1906 to a Jewish mother and Protestant father. He changed schools and private teachers frequently – encountering family moves, and even once battling tuberculosis. He originally attended University of Frankfurt to study chemistry, but found greater interest in advanced mathematics and theoretical physics. He transferred to University of Munich, where he eventually earned his PhD. He then began doing his own research in the fields of quantum electrodynamics, nuclear physics, solid-state physics, and astrophysics. In 1935, Bethe was offered a position at Cornell University, which he accepted.

After the Manhattan Project’s modest beginnings

in 1939, the project grew to employ over 130,000 people, and cost over \$26,000,000,000 in today’s currency. But after the long years of experimenting, many fruitless days, and endless waiting, a day finally came when the first atomic bomb was detonated on July 16th, 1945. A small group of scientists were there to witness the event, and one of these scientists was Victor Weisskopf.

Victor Weisskopf was one of the leaders of the Theoretical Division in the Manhattan project. He was born in Vienna, Austria in 1908, earned his PhD in physics at the University of Göttingen in 1931, and studied under other remarkable minds like Niels Bohr. The same mentor later persuaded him to leave Germany in the late 1930’s in order to avoid persecution. After making major contributions to quantum electrodynamics, he was persuaded to join the Manhattan project in 1942, but not without any second thoughts, he believed the project to be “... an abuse of science for mass destruction.” Watching the explosion of the bomb changed Weisskopf forever, and he vowed to never do weapons research again. While the bombs were eventually dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, but the three were solemn toward the event.

After the detonation, Einstein stated that “It has become appallingly obvious that our technology has exceeded our humanity.” The three men had mutually grim outlooks on the newly developed tools, and went on to create and participate in countless organizations and activism attempts to advise against nuclear weapons. All three vowed to never do weapons research again, and Bethe went on to work on the Hydrogen bomb with the ultimate goal of proving it impossible.

The realm of the impact of these three men went largely outside of that of Physics. Their work created a bomb that ended a reign of terror; they vastly helped their new home win a war. Countless lives were altered by their work, from the hundreds of thousands of lives that were destroyed by the detonation of the bomb, to every civilian who has lived through a crisis with the potential of nuclear warfare. But what makes these three men heroes is not what they fabricated, but rather what they attempted to abandon. The true heroism comes in the work they put in in the following decades to put an end to the use and development of nuclear weap-

ons. The men understood the great danger that lies with what they had fostered.

Instead of pride in their creation, they all three instead saw the horrific truth of the monster they had worked tirelessly on. These men could be considered heroes for the war they stopped, or progress they made in physics. But what these men are truly remarkable for is for their understanding of what the greater good truly is. They stressed the value of human life, and not the value in having power over it. These men are heroes for understanding the importance of the human race, as opposed to that of an arms race.

Auf Deutsch

Meine erste Erinnerung an Deutsch!

Kelsey Goad, Brownsburg High School

Meine erste Erinnerung an Deutsch ist die Austauschpartnerin meiner Schwester. Sie heisst Luisa, und war total nett. Sie hat mich mein ersten deutschen Wort gelehrt. Ich war 13 Jahre alt als ich ihr kennengelernt habe. Sie macht mich denken dass ich deutsch lernen soll.

Als ich 14 Jahre alt war, hatte ich meine erste deutsche Klasse. Ich war ein Freshman in High School, und ich habe Deutsch total wunderbar gefunden. In Februar, habe ich zum Staatskongress gegangen.

Als ich 15 Jahre alt war, hatte ich meine Austauschpartnerin. Sie heisst Josie, und ist noch meine beste Freunde. Dann, als ich 16 Jahre alt war, habe ich nach Deutschland geflogen. Ich habe mit Josie und ihrer Familie geblieben. Ich habe viel spass gehabt.

Ich bin in die 12te Klasse, und ich bin in einer AP Deutsch Klasse. Ich lerne Deutsch gern, und jeden Tag ist mein Deutsch besser. Ich bin die Sekretärin fuer die IASG (Indiana Association of Students of German) jetzt auch. Nächster Jahr, hoffentlich werde ich nach Leipzig gehen. Ich möchte zum Universitaet Leipzig studieren. Uni Leipzig hat eine Programme die alles auf Englisch ist, und es ist eine Programme für Physik und Deutsch.

My first Experience with German!

Kelsey Goad, Brownsburg High School

My first experience with German was through my sister's exchange partner. His name is Luisa, and she was totally nice. She taught me my first German word. I was 13 years old when I met her. She made me decide to learn German.

When I was 14 years old, I took my first German class. I was a freshman in High School, and I found German to be absolutely wonderful. In February, I went to the State Congress.

When I was 15 years old, I had my own exchange partner. Her name was Josie, and she is still my best friend. Then, when I was 16 years old, I flew to Germany. I stayed with Josie and her family. I had a lot of fun.

I am in the 12th grade, and I am in an AP English class. I like learning German, and my German gets better every day. I am the secretary for the IASG (Indiana Association of students of German) now also. Next year, hopefully, I will go to Leipzig. I would like to study at Leipzig University. The University of Leipzig has programs where everything is taught in English, and it is a program for physics and English.

Schnitzelbank Restaurant Delivers to Capitol Hill

Jasper's Schnitzelbank Restaurant has received a very unique request from Capitol Hill. Don Hayes, the Dubois County GOP Chairman recently contacted the Schnitzelbank Restaurant with a request to provide a meal for Senator Dan Coats as he hosts 45 of his Senate colleagues in Washington, D.C. The Schnitzelbank Restaurant has proudly agreed to provide food for this Bavarian-themed meal, which will be held on Thursday, October 31 in the Senate Dining Room.

Schnitzelbank co-owner, Alan Hanselman, will personally drive the food from Jasper, IN to Washington, D.C. for an October 30 arrival. He will then meet with members of the Capitol Restaurant Association and provide them with directions to complete the food preparation for the following

day. The meal will consist of Wiener Schnitzel, Hot German Potato Salad, Sauerkraut, Red Cabbage, Turnip Kraut, Spicy Mustard and hot apple strudel with Cinnamon Ice Cream. Stay tuned via Facebook on news of Alan's journey to Capitol Hill!

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Schnitzelbank-Restaurant/122316101114103>

Indianapolis – Cologne Sister City Committee Excellence in Programming Award

At the Indianapolis Sister Cities Conference, Indianapolis Mayor Ballard recognized Indianapolis – Cologne Sister City Committee for their special event *Jazz at the Indiana State Library*, awarding them the first place recognition for *Excellence in Programming*. Mayor Ballard selected the concert for special recognition from a pool of several other strong programs nominated by the other sister cities.

Indianapolis-Cologne Sister-City Committee President Martin Baier thanked all of the committee members who were involved with hosting the young musicians from Cologne and the planning of the visit and the library event, especially Monika Herzig, Nathan Smith and Steven Schmidt. Baier stressed the fact that there was very strong competition from the programs nominated by the other sister cities.



Bad News for God's Country, Southeastern Indiana

By William Selm

Archbishop Joseph W. Tobin, head of the Catholic Archdiocese of Indianapolis, made public disturbing news on June 6, 2013. His Excellency announced the closing of twelve historic Catholic parishes in Southeastern Indiana, principally in the German counties of Franklin, Ripley, Dearborn, and Decatur. These counties were heavily settled

by German Catholic immigrants before the Civil War. The parishes are to be closed in December 2013.

Five of the twelve doomed parishes were founded as German parishes by saintly German immigrant priests, Ferneding and Rudolf. German names abound on the parish registers even in the parishes not founded exclusively as German parishes.

Many parishioners today are direct descendants of the founding pioneer members, who bought the land, cleared it, built farms, and kept the faith as a priority. Nine of the twelve parishes were founded before the Civil War. Saint John the Baptist, Dover in Dearborn County was founded in 1824, predating the German settlement period. Two parishes were founded by Father Joseph Ferneding, a pioneer missionary priest from the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg: Saint Paul, New Alsace, 1833; and Saint Joseph in Saint Leon, 1841, both in Dearborn County. Father Franz Josef Rudolf, from Alsace, was the founder in 1844 of two Franklin County parishes: Saint Mary of the Rock, Saint Mary; and Saint John the Evangelist, Enochsburg. Both Ferneding and Rudolf worked tirelessly to serve the German Catholic faithful. Ferneding was also a cofounder of Oldenburg in Franklin County and his successor, Rudolf, is the "Founding Father" of Oldenburg as "the Village of Spires."

These parishes and their spired churches are and have been spiritual, cultural, ethnic, and architectural landmarks on the historic landscape of Southeastern Indiana. They are tangible reminders of the German character of and the contributions to Catholicism in Indiana. If not for the Germans, the Catholic Church would be a small denomination in this state. These parishes are testimonies to the sacrifices and faith of immigrants from Oldenburg, Westphalia, Rhineland, Baden, Alsace, Wuerttemberg, Switzerland, Bavaria, Austria, among other places.

With each parish is a collection of historic buildings and sites. They all have historic church buildings except Saint Anne, Hamburg, with its 1976 post-tornado church. Rectories, schools, convents, halls, and cemeteries compose these parish campuses. The fate of the historic buildings is not known. The archdiocese does not have a good track record of sensitivity for historic buildings;

witness the demolition of the Oldenburg Friary, Saint Joseph Cemetery Chapel in Indianapolis, and all the parish buildings of Saint Bridget and Saint Catherine of Siena, both in Indianapolis.

The twelve doomed parishes are in the Batesville deanery. The Archdiocese of Indianapolis is composed of thirty-eight counties in Central and Southeastern Indiana and it is subdivided into eleven deaneries. Parishes in other deaneries will be on the chopping block in the coming years.

If this is God's Country, it will be harder to recognize it when His houses have been laid waste and His flocks dispersed. *Ora Pro Nobis!* Here are twelve doomed parishes:

Franklin County:

Holy Guardian Angels, Cedar Grover, 1874
Saint Mary of the Rock, Saint Mary, 1844
Saint Anne, Hamburg, 1869
Saint John the Evangelist, Enochsburg, 1844

Dearborn County:

Saint John the Baptist, Dover, 1824
Saint Joseph, Saint Leon, 1841
Saint Martin, Yorkville, 1852
Saint Paul, New Alsace, 1833

Ripley County:

Saint Mary Magdalen, New Marion, 1830
Saint Pius, Saint Pius, 1859

Decatur County:

Saint Maurice, Saint Maurice, 1859

Jennings County:

Saint Dennis, Saint Dennis, 1894

Marian at 75: Indiana's German educational legacy

Marian University recently observed its 75th anniversary on Indianapolis' west side with several academic and religious events on campus and a very successful gala fundraiser in the new J.W. Marriott Hotel downtown. Soon after the anniversary observance Marian opened one of the only Catholic osteopathic schools in the United States.

For historians of the immigrant religious impact on Indiana, Marian serves as an educational model for a 19th century German Catholic religious community. Both laity and sisters contributed to the foun-

dation of the Third Order Regular Sisters of St. Francis in Oldenburg, Franklin County, Indiana.

The state's 1816 constitution provided public education -- when feasible; that meant it was delayed because internal improvements were deemed more important. Finally, an 1849 law allowed private groups to provide public education with local approval, followed by the 1851 constitution which renewed the state's commitment to education.

Franz Josef Rudolf, born in Battenheim, Alsace, and pastor at Oldenburg, thought that teaching sisters could provide basic education suitable to a democratic people as well as teach religion to the large German Catholic population in southeastern Indiana.

Father Rudolf sought sister-teachers in Germany. They were hard to find because most sisters were either cloistered or engaged in nursing or social work. The members of one Franciscan community in Vienna, Austria, were nurses but willing to teach the poor. It sent Mother Theresa Hackelmeier, who arrived in Oldenburg on 6 January 1851 to found the first Franciscan house in this part of the United States.

Training the sisters to teach were Professor Joseph Probst, former editor of the *Wahrheitsfreund* newspaper in Cincinnati, and Sister Antonia Dreer from Rorschach in Switzerland who had attended a pedagogical school. Most of the sisters were of German ancestry, and taught school in both German and English. And so the Marian educational tradition originated among neighborhood children in Immaculate Conception Academy, and in the practice classes of St. Francis Normal conducted at the motherhouse during summers.

Whenever the legislature raised eligibility standards for public teachers, the Oldenburg community met those new standards. The State Board of Education approved St. Francis Normal in 1910, and Immaculate Conception Junior College was founded in 1924. When the legislature required all teachers to earn four-year college degrees, the normal school and junior college were merged and named Marian College in 1936. One year later, Mother Clarissa Dillhoff, born in Cincinnati of German immigrants, relocated Marian College to

the James Allison estate in Indianapolis.

No doubt Father Rudolf and Mother Theresa would have been astounded that their educational efforts would lead to a Marian College established in the State Capital. Lay women were admitted, new buildings were built, men joined classes in 1954, the first lay president inaugurated in 1968, and the liberal arts added nursing, business, and osteopathics under the name Marian University in the early 21st century.

James J. Divita, Professor emeritus of History
Marian College (now University), Indianapolis

The German Origins of Groundhogs Day

The celebration of spring, which we know as



Groundhogs Day, began in this country with the Pennsylvania Germans in the late 18th centuries. The custom however has its origins in ancient European weather lore, wherein a badger or sacred bear forecasts the turning point of the calendar. In Catholic tradition February 2 is Candlemas Day (Maria Lichtmess), the feast day commemorating the purification of the Virgin Mary and the presentation of Jesus in the Temple at Jerusalem. It is named after the candle light procession which precedes the mass.

German immigrants had introduced the tradition of weather prediction in Pennsylvania at least as early as the 1840s. Originally this tradition was associated with the European hedgehog, but since there weren't any hedgehogs in the region, they adopted the indigenous woodchuck aka the groundhog. The first documented American reference to Groundhog Day can be found in the diary of a Morgantown, Pennsylvania storekeeper dated February 4, 1841:

Last Tuesday, the 2nd, was Candlemas day, the day on which, according to the Germans, the Groundhog peeps out of his winter quarters and if he sees his shadow he pops back for another six weeks nap, but if the day be cloudy he remains out, as the weather is to be moderate.

IGHS Board member, Ron Flick, found the following article in the 6 Feb 1875 edition of the *Jasper Courier* which shows that this custom spread westward with the German immigrants.

"Last Tuesday the hibernating ground-hog came out lively in the morning from his long winter rest, and was sporting around with the idea of an early Spring, throwing his tail over his back, and switching it to one side and the other, as a young lady does her back hair when she is combing it out, when suddenly the sun shone out from under the clouds brightly and the g.h., seeing the shadow of his narrative, was as badly frightened as the girl of the period when discovered by a young gentleman, while her hair was in her hand. In his fright he returned to his winter nest, there to stay, according to tradition, during six weeks more of winter weather. So look to your wood and coal piles for comfort for some time yet.

Five hundred new fairytales discovered in Germany

A whole new world of magic animals, brave young princes and evil witches has come to light with the discovery of 500 new fairy tales which were locked away in an archive in Regensburg, for over 150 years. The tales are part of a collection of myths, legends and fairytales, gathered by the local historian Franz Xaver von Schönwerth in the Bavarian region of Oberpfalz at about the same time as the Grimm brothers were collecting the fairytales that have since charmed adults and children around the world.

Von Schönwerth spent decades asking country folk, laborers and servants about local habits, traditions, customs and history, and putting down on paper what had only been passed on by word of mouth. In 1885, Jacob Grimm said this about him: "Nowhere in the whole of Germany is anyone collecting [folklore] so accurately, thoroughly and with such a sensitive ear." His book, *Aus der Oberpfalz - Sitten und Sagen*, came out 1857-1859, but the book never gained prominence.

While sifting through Von Schönwerth's work, Eichenseer found 500 fairytales, many of which do



INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS



Wednesday, January 8: Board Meeting, only. No Stammtisch or program:

Wednesday, February 12: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and program: *Germans in the Revolutionary War*.

Doug Roush is the re-enactor for an Unteroffizier of the Brunswick Regiment von Riedesel from the Revolutionary War. He has had a long interest in German-Americanica and especially in the role of the Braunschweigers, a German-American Regiment in the American Revolutionary War.

Wednesday, March 12: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and program: *The Cincinnati Turnverein*.

Lee Little is a 2013 graduate of Xavier U. with double major in History and German. He is a new IGHS member, a mentee of Don Heinrich Tolzmann and now an IUPUI law student. He is eager to present on the Turners of Cincinnati.

Wednesday, April 9: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and program: *Indianapolis Monument Circle District and the Germans that shaped it* presented by William L. Selm. On 6 Nov. 2013 the Metropolitan Development Commission approved and put into effect the Monument Circle District Historic Preservation Plan as a part of the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County. The plan was prepared and presented by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission. This newest district includes both sides of Washington St. from Delaware St. to Capitol Ave., East and West Market Streets and all of Monument Circle. The plan includes a building inventory with a description and historical summary of each building; rules and regulations; design guidelines; and a statement of historical significance. The Germans that shaped it included the local architects and builders, such as Vonnegut & Bohn and William P. Jungclaus, as well as the owners and users of these buildings, such as Herman Lieber of H. Lieber Co.

IGHS Board member William L. Selm prepared the 1996 National Register nomination listing this area in the National Register. He also prepared the Building Resource Inventory chapter of the plan. He was the staff Historian for the IHPC from 1983 to 1992. He co-founded IGHS in 1984 and is the author of *Wegweiser, A self-guided Tour of German-American Sites in Indianapolis*, 2008 and *Wegweiser, German Place Names in Indiana*, a 2012 exhibit.

As always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English--free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner with conversation at 6:30 p.m. with program at 7:30 p.m. For questions contact Claudia Grossmann at the Max Kade Center 317.274.2330 cgrossma@iupui.edu.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Sunday, March 2: Kinder Karneval: Kids—get your costumes on and join us as we celebrate the 11th Annual Children's Mardi Gras Party at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. Info: 317-655-2755

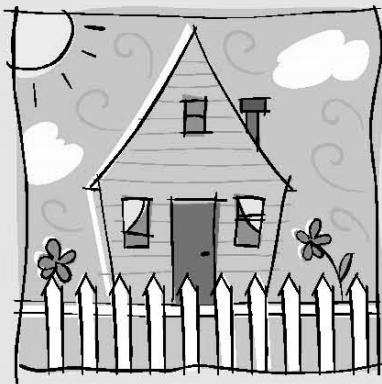
Friday, May 2—Saturday, May 03: The *20th Germanic Linguistics Annual Conference (GLAC-20)* will be held at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. Featured papers will range from the older Germanic dialects to aspects of Pennsylvania German and German varieties in Indiana, modern dialects, and loan words into German. In honor of the 20th anniversary of this conference, we are also planning a special workshop on the acquisition of vocabulary by learners of German and other Germanic languages.



INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL

An Outreach Program of the Dept. of World Languages and Cultures at IUPUI

GERMAN FOR CHILDREN *Spring 2014*



January 25 –April 12, 2014

No classes 2/15 (Presidents Weekend) and March 22 (Spring Break)
9:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

Location:

International School of Indiana (“Taurel Building”)
4330 N. Michigan Road

Fees

One Child: \$130.00

Two Children: \$ 230.00, Three Children: \$ 300.00

Courses Offered

3-4 YEAR OLDS (Spielgruppe)

KINDERGARTEN (Pre-K & K)

GRUNDSCHULE I (1st – 3rd grade, beginners)

GRUNDSCHULE 2 (3rd - 5th grade, intermediate/advanced)

Registration Deadline: January 17, 2014

For additional information please contact:

Claudia Grossmann

IUPUI Dept. of World Languages and Cultures

425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202

(317) 274-3943 or 274-0062, fax: 278-7375, cgrossma@iupui.edu



The Indiana German Heritage Society

Please enter / renew my membership:

- | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | \$20.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate | \$100.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor | \$500.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organization | \$50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor | \$1,000.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron | \$50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Library Rate | \$15.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time Student \$5.00 (with teacher's signature) | | | |

I wish to make an additional, tax deductible gift to IGHS of \$ _____

- General Operations
- Marie Schoch Endowment Fund
- Daniel Nützel Memorial Scholarship
- Publications

Please make checks payable to: ***Indiana German Heritage Society***

Send your membership form and payment to: ***Indiana German Heritage Society***
Membership Chair
401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

My specific interests in German-American are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> German Language Programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Exchanges and/or Sister Cities | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Community/City |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genealogy | <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditions & Folklore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

Knowledge of German: None Some Fluent
Knowledge of German Script: None Some Good

Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip code+4: _____

Telephone (Home): _____ (Work): _____

Email: _____

I would prefer to receive the newsletter: by US Mail by Email [Please select one]



Indiana German Heritage Society

401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Nonprofit Organization
US Postage
PAID
Indianapolis, IN
Permit Number 8046

Return Service Requested

Celebrate 30 Years of



Inhalt

AUF DEUTSCH	5
BAD NEWS FOR GOD'S COUNTRY	6
CALENDAR	9
DANIEL NÜTZEL SCHOLARSHIP	1
FIVE HUNDRED NEW FAIRYTALES	8
ORIGINS OF GROUNDHOGS DAY	8
GERMAN-AMERICAN ESSAY CONTEST	3
IGHS 2014 SYMPOSIUM	1
INDIANAPOLIS-COLOGNE AWARD	6
SCHNITZELBANK DELIVERS	5