AN OLD TRADITION REVIVED: GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY RESOLUTION PASSES CONGRESS

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY OBSERVANCE will be October 6, 1987. On August 6, 1987, Congress approved the resolution proclaiming October 6, 1987 as German-American Day. It became Public Law 100-104 when President Reagan signed it on August 18. A formal ceremony in the White House Rose Garden is planned for October 2, 2 p.m., at which time the President will issue the proclamation and call on Americans to observe the Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

German-American Day is a time of celebration, of raising awareness, and to strengthen a sense of identity and pride in the contributions of German-speaking immigrants and their descendants to the building of this nation. (We use the word German in a cultural—not in a political sense, thus including the German-speaking Swiss, Alsatians, Austrians, Germans from Eastern Europe, and German Jews.)

In the late 19th and early 20th century, communities with a sizable German-speaking

The Athenaeum Turners will celebrate German-American Day, Saturday, October 3, with a Volksmarsch at 2 p.m. followed by a buffet dinner and festival at 6 p.m. at the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan Street.

The 6.2 mile (10K) Volksmarsch will begin and end at the Athenaeum and will wind through downtown Indianapolis (the old and the new) Chatham Arch, Legion Mall, Canal, Statehouse, Monument Circle, Lockerbie Square and other historic landmarks. Beginning at 11:30, lunch, cold sandwiches and drinks will be served at the Athenaeum. Registration opens at noon and marchers may begin anytime between 2 and 5 p.m. There is no charge for the walk, for the medal there is a $5.00 fee. The colorful cloisonne-medal bears the portrait of Berlin architect Bruno Schmitz, the designer of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

At 6 p.m. Chef Werner's authentic German Buffet ($8.95) will be served and the Athenaeum
element would celebrate in grand style the day of the German-Americans. In Indiana, it was a real Community-Fest with Indiana governors and Vice President Fairbanks (1899) as speakers. To reinstate this old tradition, we started a national campaign a year and one-half ago. In April 1986, during the Annual Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies in Cincinnati, IGHS President Ruth Reichmann introduced a resolution to establish October 6 as German-American Day. In May 1986, the Indiana German Heritage Society likewise voted its support. The purpose of the German-American Day Resolution is to establish a national day of celebration on behalf of the German heritage across the country. It was on October 6, 1683, when the Krefelder Mennonites disembarked from the "Concord" in Philadelphia, constituting the first group immigration of Germans to America. For the German-American Tricentennial year, President Reagan proclaimed October 6 as German-American Day, honoring the contributions of German immigrants to the U.S. We thought it appropriate that the nation recognize and celebrate its German-American heritage every year. Very much on our mind was also the fate of the German-American Friendship Garden in Washington, D.C. and we hoped that our national campaign would give this project a much-needed and well-deserved push. Ruth Reichmann approached Congressman Lee Hamilton and Senator Lugar of Indiana and we began a petition drive and letter writing campaign. Subsequently, resolutions were introduced in the House by Rep. Thomas Luken of Cincinnati and Lee Hamilton of Indiana (H.J. Res. 675), and in the Senate by Senator Lugar of Indiana (S.J. Res. 409). Since we had a late start and little experience in building support around the nation—the resolutions did not make it out of committee in time for October 6. Everyone was determined to continue the effort and we requested that resolutions be re-issued. They were reintroduced in the House by Rep. Thomas A. Luken (for himself and Rep. Lee Hamilton) as H.J. Res. 180 and in the Senate by Senator Lugar as S.J. Res. 108.

By 1987 we experienced considerable encouragement. The resolutions received great support from around the nation in a concerted effort of national, regional, and local German-American organizations and countless individuals. We express our appreciation to co-sponsoring Senators and Representatives and to Governor Orr who proclaimed October 6, 1987 as German-American Day in Indiana. We ask you to do the following:

1. Request your city council to declare October 6, 1987 as German-American Day in your community, and refer to the national celebration.

2. Organize a celebration or join in celebrating German-American Day.

The Germania Männerchor is planning a German-American Day Celebration at Fulton Avenue Park. From 9 a.m. till noon, there will be band music and a concert by the Germania Choir. German classes in the Evansville school system will be invited to join the singing. At 10 a.m., Evansville Mayor Frank McDonald and other invited dignitaries will be present for a plaque ceremony and the dedication of a flower garden to the city of Evansville. Beginning at 5:30 p.m., a dinner will be served at Germania Hall, 916 N. Fulton Ave. and the Choir will present its Fall Concert later that evening followed by a dance. This will be the first annual German American Day celebration in Evansville since 1911. For information call Fritz Kochstege at 425-5096.

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STATE OF INDIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

PROCLAMATION

To All To Whom These Presents May Come, Greetings:

WHEREAS, "German-American Day"—October 6, 1887—marks a national day of celebration honoring the German heritage in our country; the first celebration by the German-Americans was held in Chicago, Illinois in 1887, followed by similar celebrations in Boston and other cities.

WHEREAS, community leaders of German heritage have always contributed significantly to the economic, social, and cultural life of our country.

WHEREAS, the resolutions introduced in the House by Rep. Thomas A. Luken (for himself and Rep. Lee Hamilton) as H.J. Res. 180 and in the Senate by Senator Lugar as S.J. Res. 108 were reintroduced.

WHEREAS, the resolution received great support from around the nation in a concerted effort of national, regional, and local German-American organizations and countless individuals.

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Ruth M. Reichmann

 Orchestra will play for dinner. The Turners' young gymnasts will perform 7:15 to 8:00 p.m. followed by a Sing-along of German and American favorites. Also featured will be games of skill, dancing to the Athenaeum dance band, displays and exhibits by various German-American organizations with an emphasis on historic subjects, a guided tour of the Athenaeum and a film festival. Eberhard Reichmann will serve as Master of Ceremonies.

Admission free. For information and reservations call (317) 636-0390.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana in the City of Indianapolis on the 6th day of September, 1987.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ROBERT D. Orr
Governor of Indiana

ATTEST:
HISTORIC OLDENBURG SHOWCASED IN HISTORICAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION

The Indiana Historical Society is joining in the Sesquicentennial celebration of Oldenburg, Indiana, with the exhibition, "Oldenburg, Village of Spires: A Photographic Essay, 1887-1987." The exhibit, located on the third floor of the Indiana State Library and Historical Building, 315 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, includes approximately 50 photographs tracing the history of this German-American town from its founder's roots in Northern Germany to the present day scenic village in Franklin County.

The majority of the exhibit's photographs are taken from the Society's recently acquired Hoelker-Munchel Collection and represent the work of Florentine J. Hoelker (1891-1973). Most of the photographs were taken in the 1910s and 1920s and depict panoramic town overviews, religious events and festivals, everyday life, and buildings. Also included is an 1887 town overview copied for an original picture by Hoelker.

Florentine Hoelker was a man of many skills. Beside working in the family grocery in Oldenburg, he was also Franklin County Treasurer from 1937-1941, as well as an insurance salesman, a professional photographer, and the town historian. After Hoelker's death, the collection was obtained by Gilbert Munchel (1916-1981), a retired grocer and local historian. Munchel was one of the founders of the Oldenburg Preservation Association, Inc., an organization that had among its purposes the preservation of the Franciscan Monastery. The Historical Society acquired the 200-negative collection from Munchel's son, Gary, in the Spring of 1987. The exhibit's present day color photographs are the work of Society staff member and photographer Louis J. Boerdeler.

The exhibit is on display through Saturday, October 31 and can be viewed by the public Monday-Friday, 8-4:30, Saturday, 8:30-4.

Paul Brockman

GENEALOGY QUERIES

Information requested on Carl Frederick William Scholz. Came from Saxony in 1846 to St. Louis as a Lutheran minister and helped establish the Missouri Synod. One of his churches was in New Boston, Spencer County (Dec. 15 1861 to Sept. 1871). App. 1890 he spent 4 years at a church in Indianapolis. Write to: Bernhardt Krause, 460 E. Court, Elmhurst, IL 60126

Information requested on Heinrich Schrötter and Karl Wagner, families and descendants. They emigrated app. 1900 to Indianapolis. Last known address for Schröter: 170 South Nobel Street; for Wagner 257 Coburn Street with M. Laut. They were related to Hermann Schröter and Karoline Schröter Sudbrock of Gross-Aschen 31, near Hoyel Stadt Melle. Write to: Gerhard Löffler, Ascher Bruch 26, 4520 Melle 7, West Germany

Information requested on Abraham Hildesbrand, b c. 1807 Ohio, lived in Indiana in the 1840's, moved to Illinois in the 1870's and returned to Indiana where he died in 1892 in Wheeler. Write to: Patricia Torrance, 35 Royce Drive, Oswego, IL 60543

HOOSIER GERMAN TALES

Of the people, by the people, for the people - this is the motto for our collecting effort. In an earlier Newsletter we pointed to the Grimm Brothers as our example. They rescued a goodly number of fairy tales, in time, by writing down what had been a strictly oral tradition. If we want our Hoosier German lore preserved, we must act quickly. These stories can be funny, serious, or sad; they can have five lines or fifty; they can deal with all kinds of events, from work or play, from haunted houses to problems with the language(s). Here is a sneak preview of one of ten (!) stories Henry Wahl (Bloomington) has recorded and submitted:

Uncle Pete (John Joshua Wampler) said they kept a bushel of gunpowder in the shed. One day he walked in with a cigarette. Sure 'nuff, a spark hit the stuff. An' it took him quite a while, Uncle Pete said, to stomp it out with his foot.

Jim Kleifgen (Indianapolis) checked his old newspaper clippings. He found a nice story, written by the late Wayne Guthrie, on Col. Jacob Geiger, an avid hunter who became the founder of Huntingburg, Indiana. If all of our 400+ members submit just two stories, we'll have the finest collection of German-American folk tales in the country. Please, don't postpone your contributions. Sit down, put them to paper and send them in. Attn: Eberhard Reichmann, Director of Research and Publications.
"SIGA" - A NEW JOURNAL: STUDIES IN INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICANA

The last few years have been marked by an ever increasing interest in Hoosier German Americana. Researchers, young and old, have turned their attention to both historical and contemporary aspects of the state's largest non-Anglo ethnic strand. This led to the idea of founding a journal dedicated to the cultivation of this long-neglected field.

With the help of the generous donation of an anonymous donor, the journal's first volume is now ready to appear in December. Articles include: "Germans in Early Vanderburgh County" (Elfrieda Lang); "Indiana German Newspapers in the Civil War Era" (Mary Beth Stein); "Paul Tillich and New Harmony" (Richard Asher); "German Dialects in Dubois County" (Peter Freecof). Also featured will be poetry (in English) by Norbert Krapf and by Christiane Seiler (in German). And much more.

The office of editor is in the capable hands of Professor Joe Salmons whom we join in inviting you to support this journal with your subscription now. The cost is: $6.00 for individuals ($4.00 for IGHE members), $8.00 for institutions.

Please note the address: Studies in Indiana German-Americana, FML, Stanley Coulter Hall, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN 47907.

Scholarly contributions are invited in English or German. Manuscripts, ideally 10 to 25 pages, should be prepared in strict accordance with the Chicago Style Manual and submitted in triplicate to the above address.

HOOSIERS PARTICIPATE IN 900TH ANNIVERSARY OF VENNE

The small village of Venne near Osnabrück in Northern Germany celebrated its 900th anniversary in August. Participating in the celebration were 25 residents of Bartholomew, Jackson and Ripley Counties, Ohio and Florida, led by Marcia and Arthur Schwenk of Hope. During their stay, 21 of the 25 participants became acquainted with previously unknown family members. The Venne Heimat- und Wanderverein, under the direction of Udo Thörner, had prepared a full weekend of hospitality, celebration and Gemütlichkeit. With an Indiana Heritage grant, Schwenk had prepared for a photographic journal of local residents whose ancestors had emigrated from Venne. This album was presented by Dean Taylor to Venne Mayor Heinz Schockmann and the citizens of Venne as a gesture of friendship and to bridge the communities, histories, generations and families. Betty Koester of Batesville and Art Schwenk participated in the special worship service at St. Walburgis Church in Venne on Sunday morning.

After visits to sites relating to Johann Sebastian Bach and Martin Luther in East Germany, they stopped in Harsewinkel and took part in a Heimatstadtrundgang entertained by the Marienfelder Volkstanzgruppe. For some this was an opportunity to renew acquaintances with the dancers whom they had hosted when they in Indiana last year.

At the Cloppenburg museum, the group admired examples of northern German architecture and in Bremerhaven, Professor Antonius Holtmann joined the group for a tour of the Schiffahrtsmuseum and a boat tour of the harbor. It is from Bremerhaven that most German emigrants of the mid-19th century sailed to America. While aboard, Marcia and Arthur Schwenk, Robert Rau and Olga Otte were interviewed and filmed by the Norddeutsche Rundfunk for a documentary on German emigration to be broadcast on German television. Professor Holtmann, Schwenk and Rau then spoke before the Förderverein Deutsches Auswanderermuseum e.V. on their respective emigration/immigration research projects. This also was filmed for the same documentary.

The group visited Rieste, the ancestral home of Johann Heinrich Zur Oveste, an early immigrant to southern Bartholomew County. His letters have become the impetus for extensive research into the German emigration/immigration movement to America in the 19th century. The group was graciously received by the current family owners, Herr und Frau Hans-Dietrich Schwebe and their son Dieter and by Herr und Frau Arnd Zur Oveste and their daughter. The farm has remained in the same family since 1250.
During his trip to West Germany, September 8-20, Indiana Governor Robert D. Orr will discuss issues ranging from trade relations to models of education and training and partnerships between cities and states. The Governor will speak at the Mercator Hall in Duisburg, when the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra is representing the United States at the opening concert of a year-long festival of American music dedicated to "Charles Ives and the American Music Tradition Until Today." More than 20 cities throughout North Rhine-Westphalia, including Bonn and Cologne, are participating with concerts and lectures on American music in its social context.

On September 17, Governor Orr will be hosted in Wiernsheim, Baden-Württemberg, the sister city of New Harmony. Wiernsheim is the area from which Father George Rapp and 800 of his followers came to found Neu Harmonie on the Wabash (1814), the Utopian community of brotherly love.

The people of Wiernsheim and Bürgermeister Karlheinz Oshler are delighted that the Indiana Governor will honor their small town with a visit. They will show him the Wiernsheim school and sites in Iptingen, the birthplace of Johann Georg Rapp, including the fortified granaries. And there will be a hearty Swabian lunch with "Bier" from the local "Adlerbrauerei."

The reason for the Governor's visit is not only interest in New Harmony's historical connection. He will also seek expert help in Stuttgart and Wiernsheim for the renovation of New Harmony's historical Harmonist Granary, the oldest of the large Hoosier German structures in the State. Built in 1818, time has taken its toll, as has a fire which ravaged the building and destroyed the original red tile roof. Kenneth Dale Owen, the current owner has added a temporary roof and secured the building. In Indiana we lack the knowhow for the restoration of this Swabian structure. Hopefully, the States of Indiana and Baden-Württemberg will cooperate in saving the Granary. It would be an interesting exchange program for young persons and for specialists possessing necessary historic restoration skills. The upper part of the granary is of red Harmonist brick and the original roof was covered with red tile. For brick and tile we need help from the Swabians, and we need an historical architect, familiar with the building style.

Architect Dietrich Oertel of Karlsruhe, who guided the renovation of the village of Iptingen, Father Rapp's birth place, had been in New Harmony as the guest of Mrs. Jane Owen and is familiar with the Granary. He will come to New Harmony again in October to discuss the future of the building with Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Owen and with the chairman of the New Harmony Granary Committee, Prof. John Patton. The restoration project is envisioned as a cooperative venture between Indiana and Baden-Württemberg. If Mrs. Owen's dream comes true the building could then become an educational center, fostering also closer cultural relations with Baden-Württemberg and New Harmony's Sister City Wiernsheim through exhibits and joint cultural and educational ventures.

Ruth M. Reichmann

SYMPOSIUM: THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS

The Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will sponsor A Symposium: The German-American Press, October 8-10, 1987, at the Wisconsin Historical Society Auditorium, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

OCTOBER 10 - PALATINES TO AMERICA

The Indiana Chapter of the Palatines will hold its Fall Workshop, Saturday, October 10, at Laughner's Cafeteria, 5206 W. 38th Street, Indianapolis. Registration will be at 9 a.m. Topics will be: "Computerizing Your Roots", Karen Cavanaugh; "The German Experience—'Dashingly Deutsch'", Virginia Eschenbach; "Finding Your Mennonite Ancestors", Lois Ann Mast.

OCTOBER 22 - SISTER CITIES WORKSHOP

"Indiana's International Links", a statewide meeting connecting Indiana, its cities and towns, educational institutions, and civic organizations to the world, will be hosted during International Week at Indianapolis, October 22-23. It is for persons interested in learning how international cultural, education, business and trade exchanges can benefit their community and an opportunity for those who would like to share their experiences with others. The Workshop will be held at the University Conference Center, 850 West Michigan Street, beginning Thursday, October 22 at 9:30 a.m. For further information contact Ruth Reichmann at (312) 988-2866.
On November 7, Dr. Sabine Jessner, Professor of History, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, will present a paper on: "The Freethinkers and Liberal Thought in Indiana." The liberal Freethinker Society of Indianapolis had as its members such people as Clemens Vonnegut, Hermann Lieber, and Phillip Rappport. These articulate men were engaged in many of the liberal causes of the late 19th century including more open immigration policies, distinct separation of Church and State, freedom of (or from) religious expression, and bilingual education. The Minutes reveal their intense discussions of the American role in European and colonial politics, e.g., the Boer War. They were in contact with other such groups throughout the East and Midwest, particularly in Milwaukee and Cincinnati. Their contributions became integral parts of the liberal intellectual tradition in the Midwest. (For more information see NOVEMBER 7 - INDIANA HISTORY SECTION elsewhere.)

Charles Niehaus
Robert O'Neill

GOOSEY -- WE SHALL MISS YOU

The Indiana German Heritage Society will lose two most valued members. Dr. Robert K. O'Neill left the state and his position as director of the Indiana Historical Society Library on August 28, to become director of the Burns Archive Library at Boston College, at Newton, in his native state of Massachusetts.

Charles R. Niehaus, vice president for preservation services, Historic Landmark's Foundation and IGHS board member is retiring to Memphis, Tenn., where his son and family live and plans to pursue his interests there. To both go our heartfelt thanks for their guidance in the sometimes tumultuous initiation of our organization.

We wish each our very best and trust we shall keep in touch!

Ruth M. Reichmann
THE HOOSIER GERMAN HERITAGE - A DOCUMENTATION

The Hoosier German Heritage, a comprehensive anthology, is a memorial to the German-American Tricentennial (1683-1983), which renewed interest in the state's largest immigrant group, the Hoosier Germans (including Austrians and Swiss). While there are numerous articles, monographs and anniversary issues of organizations, churches and towns—all dealing with local or county dimensions—no attempt has been made beyond W. A. Fritsch's rudimentary sketch on German Settlers and Settlements (1915) to provide an overview for the Hoosier Germans on the state level.

The anthology will bring together widely scattered and inaccessible information on German immigrants and their descendants, on events and conditions that have helped shape local and state history. It will thus a) provide access to relevant materials on the subject for the general public and teachers; b) help create awareness of ethnic contributions to the development of Indiana's way of life, and c) encourage further research on the local and state levels.

The anthology will comprise ca. 850 pp. and is arranged in topical chapters: Emigration * They Choose Indiana * Religion, Ethnicity and Community Building * Civil War * Education * Press * Industry and Commerce * Politics * Organizations * Music * Art * Architecture * Fests and Commemorations * Customs and Traditions * Language * Literature * World War I * Americanization * Genealogy * with bibliography and index.

Editors are: Dr. Eberhard Reichmann, Professor of German Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington, and Dr. Elfriede Lang, noted Indiana and Hoosier German historian, and emerita, Lilly Library, with William Harris, Director, Genealogy Division, Indiana State Library.

The material search for this work began in 1984. Since no bibliography existed, the job was difficult and progress was slow. Therefore, in 1987, Professor Reichmann took a leave of absence from Indiana University with a modest Indiana Heritage Research Grant. Now work is progressing rapidly toward publication in the Spring of 1989 by Indiana University Press. To keep the price under $30 thus assuring affordability for everyone—a subsidy of $15,000 must be raised by the Indiana German Heritage Society. Thus far, contributions have reached the $6,000 mark. But we must raise another $9,000. Your gift is needed now. Donors of $50 or more will have their name listed in the Tricentennial Edition in recognition of their support.

For those who have already contributed we have prepared an Honor Roll Proof Sheet. Please, check it for errors or omissions so that we may correct them before final printing. It is not too late to be included in the Honor Roll. If you send us your contribution of $50 or more today, it will also count for next year's membership. Contributions are tax deductible on itemized returns.

Yes, I/we want to support the work of Indiana German Heritage Society

I/we enclose a check for $ __________ Date __________

Entry in the Honor Roll (note if "in memory of")

Your name: __________________________ Business Phone: ______ Home Phone: ______
Street: ____________________________ City: ____________ Zip: __________

Please make check payable to the Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204

THIS CHRISTMAS HONOR A FRIEND OR A LOVED ONE WITH AN ENTRY IN THE HONOR ROLL.
The persons listed on this Honor Roll will have their name listed as contributors to the Tricentennial Edition, the "Hoosier German Heritage," to be published in Spring of 1989. In order that the donor list be as accurate as possible, we ask that each person receiving this proof sheet check it carefully for errors or omissions so that we may correct them before it is printed in final form.

If you do not see your name, it is not too late. Those contributing $50.00 or more may still have their name listed in recognition of support of this publication. Your gift is needed to insure that we will have large enough a subsidy for printing to keep the copy price below $30.00.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Appel
Mrs. Frieda C. Baldwin
Mrs. Ida Lou Carl
Mr. Ross G. Crump
Mrs. Bertha Edgar Caldwell
Mr. Robert Dunewant
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THE MENNONITES AND THE AMISH

HISTORY

Who are the Mennonites and the Amish? They descended from Anabaptists of the sixteenth century who broke from other Christians because the latter did not change religious practice quickly and thoroughly enough to suit religious radicals. The first break occurred in 1525 in Zurich, against the leadership of Zwingli. Anabaptists from Switzerland spread north and east into southern German lands and Alsace and on into Hapsburg lands in Austria and Moravia. The second branch of Anabaptists developed in the North, breaking from an erstwhile Lutheran position and founding a separatist group in 1530 in Emden, spreading from there west into the Netherlands and east across northern German lands. These two basic groups of Anabaptists, becoming Mennonites later, never fully joined; and only since World War I have they come closer together through joint enterprises in overseas relief work, a common hymnal, etc.

Generally they were persecuted or discriminated against. So they dove into underground churches and tried to secure refuge with feudal lords wherever possible. They became die Stille in der Länderei, agreeing to suspend proselytizing their neighbors in return for the right to settle in a relatively fixed and stable location. They also sought and were granted exemption from military service by some lords in return for the obvious economic advantages they brought as superb agriculturists. But they emigrated frequently, whenever conditions in one place became less tolerable to them. In the North they emigrated to Poland (later Prussia) and then 1789ff. to Russia from which country they came to North America in 3 waves beginning in 1774. In the South they found refuge in the highest Alps in the canton of Bern, but then again on manorial estates of wealthy landowners in various southern Germanic lands. These Mennonites began to emigrate to North America in 1683.

The Amish are a breakaway group, originating in Switzerland and Alsace in 1677. Led by a young Altenetz Jacob Amman, they broke from the dominant group primarily on the issue of social ostracism of members who were excommunicated. Since the initial break they have followed a more conservative traditionalism in matters of religious and social practice. They died out in Europe during the period from about 1900 through 1945, primarily by joining the Mennonites. In North America they remain vigorously independent, and now number approximately 100,000 souls.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
IDÉAS AND PRACTICES

What sets off these religious people from others? One needs to remind readers that Mennonites and Amish agree with other Christians on many points. Here we focus deliberately on differences only.

1. Discipleship is probably the essence of Anabaptism-Mennonitism. Where Luther searched for a merciful God and focused consequently on soteriology, and Calvin in turn emphasized how an entire community ought to praise and honor God, the Anabaptists asked their most trenchant question: "How can I follow Christ?" In so doing they were unselfconsciously following elements of a vigorous Catholic tradition of imitatio Christi. Ethics, not theology, became the central focus for Mennonites.

Discipleship meant cross-bearing to them, according to Jesus' words in Matt. 16:24. That in turn meant that they expected persecution up to and including death. They were killed. And they wrote martyr tales and sang martyr ballads, both of which have come down to us in the Martyrs' Mirror and the Ausbund, the latter being the oldest (1564 first edition) Protestant hymnal still in use--by the Amish.

But discipleship meant also obedience. Therefore the rules, the Ordnungen. They developed many rules. And divisions were in themselves departures from an orthopraxis, rather than an orthodoxy. They splintered into different groups all too frequently, but almost always over issues of religious practice, not doctrine.

2. Christian community has always been a strong emphasis among Mennonites/Amish and the earlier Anabaptists.

a. Therefore they practiced adult believers' baptism, instead of infant baptism. Sixteenth-century Europeans found the rejection of infant baptism to be so disruptive of Christendom that they universally condemned it; they thought that it was also cruel to children who otherwise would be damned. It was in fact on this point that they leveled their most trenchant critiques in their polemics against the Anabaptists. The Anabaptists argued that that faith which is necessary for salvation could not be grasped by infants; and that baptism was itself an act whereby the Christian joined a community of believers who nourished and supported each other. It was a church that excommunicated, both to bring back the erring saint and also to maintain a church that was pure, as a proper bride for Christ.

b. Therefore they also shared material goods to such a degree that one could not call his property his own, up to community of goods as practiced by the Hutterian Brethren. The Amish today still engage in barn-raisings, gathering several hundred people on a single day to put together pre-cut lumber, surely one of the most effective and cheapest forms of insurance available in our world today.

3. The ethic of love in following Jesus has usually meant that Mennonites practice non-resistance in warfare. They have usually tried to obtain privileges including the right not to
engage in military activities wherever they settled. But that ethic of love has led to relief and disaster service activities, beginning with the Dutch Mennonites in the seventeenth century and continuing in the North American Mennonite Central Committee overseas relief work in the twentieth.

THE GOSHEN Mennonite Historical Library

The Goshen MHL houses approximately 39,000 volumes, not large but highly specialized. It tries to cover Anabaptists, Amish, Mennonites and Hutterian Brethren in all of their history, thought, life and affairs. It collects its materials in part by receiving books and materials from Mennonites, especially those who have lost the German or Dutch languages. But the larger part of the collection has been acquired by purchase, often from antiquarian booksellers in Europe.

The MHL is always grateful to people who offer information about publications that come to their attention and perhaps not to ours. We have many friends throughout the world who supply citations of books and articles for our acquisition. We cherish their kindness.

John S. Oyer

(continued)

Since 1872, the Indianapolis Liederkranz keeps German song alive in Indiana's capital city. On June 6-7, Liederkranz hosted the 43rd District Sängerfest at the Murat in Indianapolis. Members of the singing societies of Southern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, their guests and friends of German song and Gemütlichkeit, met for two days of singing and dancing together.

The Indianapolis Liederkranz was founded April 2, 1872, and Fritz Weiffenbach presided over the first meeting held in Mozart Hall. The Club, which was devoted to four-part male singing as well as the preservation of German customs and heritage, continued meeting at Mozart Hall until 1912, at which time they purchased their present hall at 1417 East Washington Street.

The Chorus participated in a foundation festival at Greenwood Park on August 18, 1872, and in 1874, became a member of the North American Singers Association and joined in the national songfestival held in Cleveland. These songfestivals are held in various cities, and the Liederkranz has entered almost all of them as well as the annual district (Indiana, Kentucky and southern Ohio) songfestivals.

From 1873 until 1903 the Liederkranz was directed by Ernst F. Knodel. Under his direction the Club reached a high quality of choral excellence and participated in a variety of musical programs including the 400th Year Anniversary of the Discovery of America, the Spanish-American War Victory Celebration, annual George Washington Birthday celebrations, the initiation celebration for Monument Circle, and the 100th Anniversary of Indiana's Statehood.

On March 12, 1916, the Liederkranz appeared with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and has continued its musical tradition over the years with appearances at various conventions, presentations in support of local welfare organizations, at the Carl Schurz Memorial Ceremony, and has sung at countless other happy events as well as those solemn occasions when the Chorus has sung over the casket of a departed brother-in-song.

The Liederkranz continues to be a very active society and presents 2 annual public concerts. They also appear at various gatherings in their hall, a May dance and Oktoberfest at various places in the City, at an annual picnic at German Park, and at many other social gatherings both in and out of the City. Toesje Chandler is the Chorus Director and Wolfgang Greven is its president. Rehearsals are every Thursday evening.
INDIANA HERITAGE RESEARCH GRANTS

Congratulations to the following affiliates who received a 1987 Indiana Heritage Research Grant. Indiana Heritage Research Grants are a joint effort of the Indiana Committee for the Humanities and the Indiana Historical Society.


"The Hoosier German Heritage Project - A Documentation," Prof. Eberhard Reichmann, Germanic Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington for research involving the documentation of the Hoosier Germans towards the anthology: The Hoosier German Heritage.

"The Class of '45," James Sack, Director, German Heritage Society of Fort Wayne for research dealing with the German-American experience in the year 1945.

"German Immigration Into Southern Bartholomew County," Arthur Schwenk, Bartholomew County Historical Society for researching the connections of Bartholomew County residents whose ancestors had emigrated from Prussia (see article HOOSIERS PARTICIPATE IN 900TH ANNIVERSARY OF VENNE elsewhere).

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INDIANA ON MY MIND

The Indiana State Museum is planning an exhibition and needs your help. "Indiana On My Mind" will explore the politics, industries, arts, and daily life of the state from 1850 to the present and is projected to open in the Spring of 1989.

The contributions of various ethnic groups is of vital importance. The museum seeks the donation of artifacts reflecting the German-American experience in Indiana. Examples might include religious and devotional objects, clothing, furniture crafted or decorated in traditional styles, and objects associated with rites of passage such as baptisms, confirmations, weddings, and burials.

The Museum also wants to acquire literature and items from German-American businesses in the state.

If you wish to make a donation, or have questions, contact Susan Dickey or Kathleen McClary at the Indiana State Museum, 202 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Phone (317) 232-1637.

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IN SEARCH OF RICHARD LIEBER

The Indiana German Heritage Society is a co-sponsor with the Brown County Historical Society and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources seeking the location of information in all forms pertaining to the conservation and park-building career of Colonel Richard Lieber, Director, Department of Conservation (1919-1933). Photographs, correspondence, clippings and personal recollections will provide the contents of a documentary guide to be issued in mid-1988 and available to the public. The Lieber Project is supported by an Indiana Heritage Research Grant. Please reply to Robert A. Frederick, 352 Wilmington Court, Bloomington, IN 47401, (812) 332-9064.

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CORRECTION! CORRECTION!

In reproducing the Bohlen article from the Indiana Historical Society News, we also reproduced its errors as Professor James J. Divita of Marian College pointed out to us. According to Divita, Oscar Bohlen's original St. Vincent's Hospital on Fall Creek Parkway was not demolished, it still stands, but has become an apartment building. Also it was not the original St. Vincent's, but the hospital's third location in Indianapolis. Talmage Hall was not demolished, it was destroyed in a disastrous fire, not the victim of willful destruction as "demolished" connotes. Thanks for setting us (and the Indiana Historical Society) straight on this one and congratulations on your grant from the State Division of Historic Preservation to study the ethnic settlement patterns of Indianapolis. We expect that you will do quite a bit more setting straight in the months to come. RR
The long awaited German-American Friendship Garden is about to be built. Bids by contractors to build the Garden were opened July 21, 1987.

Since it took three years to get the necessary approvals, we find that the cost of materials and labor has risen since the original estimate was given. We now find that we need an additional $150,000 to proceed. Time is of the essence, since the offers to build the Garden at this price expire 60 days from the opening of the bids. If we cannot meet this deadline, new bids will have to be submitted which, again, will take time, be costly and the net result will be that the price to build the Garden will go up.

The Garden will be a meaningful and lasting symbol to honor 300 years of German-American contributions to this country and the friendship between Germany and the USA. Its location is the Mall near the Washington Monument, within walking distance of the White House and the Jefferson and Lincoln Memorial. It is a great honor, indeed, for all German-Americans.

Congress has passed legislation proclaiming October 6, 1987 as German-American Day to be celebrated nationally. It would be nice to have the Garden at least partially constructed on this day. So, please make your check out to "German-American Friendship Garden" and send to:

Mrs. Katherine Papathanassiou
Room 224
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547

Thank you!

Ruth E. Denk, Chairman
German-American Friendship Garden

Next year's SGAS Symposium will be held April 28-30, at Millersville University, with major emphasis on the origins and influence of the German element in Pennsylvania on the American culture. Abstracts of scholarly papers should be submitted to The Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, Millersville University, Wickersham Hall, Millersville, PA 17551 by November 1, 1987. For further information contact Eberhard Reichmann (812) 988-2866.
NEW BOOKS

* One of our Hoosier German writers, Max Ehrmann, once wrote a poem, "Old Things are Best." This applies to the 1987 IGHS Reprint Edition of Witter's Deutsch-Englische Schreib- und Lesefibel für Amerikanische Freischulen, German-English Primer and New First German Reader for Public Schools, rev. ed., 1881. In his introduction, Eberhard Reichmann says that the little book "is no longer intended for school children; it rather wants to meet a special need for serious students of German and genealogists for whom a knowledge of old German script is essential." Like the old folks learned it, the text leads to complete mastery of the old script in step-by-step fashion. No teacher required for adults! Everything is translated in this course on script. And when you come to the short Reading Part you will find that you also learned some German in the process. - Produced and distributed for IGHS by NCSA Literatur, R. 5, Box 175, Nashville, IN 47448. $4.69 (includes tax and postage).

* An important book for Hoosier Germans of Southern Indiana, Ferdinand, Indiana 1840-1940, A Bit of Cultural History, by Albert Kleber, C.S.B. will be republished by the Ferdinand Historical Society, P.O. Box 194, Ferdinand, IN 47532 (812-367-1803). Prices will be $9 for the soft-cover and $20 for the hardbound edition through Dec. 31; thereafter $10 and $22 respectively. Add $2.50 for shipping.

* David S. Dreyer tells the story of North Germans in Southeastern Indiana and their immigration from Lower Saxony (Oldenburg, Hannover) to Ripley County. A History of Immigration to the Batesville Vicinity is an excellent example for responsible popularization of complicated historical processes and relationships; it should also be welcomed by teachers and students in the Batesville area. Fascinating reading guaranteed for young and old! $3.00 plus 69c for postage from David S. Dreyer, 4010 North Park Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46205.

* A good example for connecting a family's history to the larger contexts of emigration, immigration, church and school, state and nation is the story of the Schenkel-Stephan family of Huntington County. Full Circle - How German Pioneers Came to Indiana and Brought Their Faith (1985) was written by William D. Dillon whom the family had commissioned. The 110 pp. book, privately published, is available in pb. $9.95 or hardcover $14.95 from: Mae Loedy, 548 E. Tipton, Huntington, IN 46750.

* The story of The Cincinnati Germans After the Great War, by Don Heinrich Tolzmann, President of the Society for German-American Studies and Curator of the German-Americana Collection at the University of Cincinnati Library offers exciting reading for anybody interested in German-Americana. With his unparalleled expertise on the subject, Tolzmann examines the fate of German societies and organizations, religious and cultural institutions, the return of nativism, and much more, in the years immediately following World War I. "German-Americans had survived the war, but they had been deeply hurt." They were deprived of their "status of one of America's most desirable to one of her least desirable ethnic elements," and this despite the fact that by sheer numbers they were "the most important ingredient" of the Queen City. - Peter Lang Publishing Co., New York, 1987, 232 pp. ISBN 0-8204-0276-1. $32.50.

* The Chronicle of the Hutterian Brethren, the Plough Publishing House of the Hutterian Brethren, Pleasant View Breuderhof, Ulster Park, NY 12487, announces the publication--first time in English--of the famous Hutterian Chronicle, Vol. I, covering the period from 1525 to 1665. The Hutterians were part of the 16th-century reformation movement of the Anabaptists who constituted the "left wing" of the Reformation. What made them "dangerous" to church and state was not so much their practice of adult baptism but their pioneering of the separation of church and state, their advocacy of freedom of religion and voluntary church membership, their pacifism and rejection of public office. The movement faced extreme violence. Thousands of them were tortured, decapitated, drowned or burned to death. This volume offers a unique picture of the Reformation and the ravage and devastation of the Thirty-Years War. Price $3.00.

In Evansville, the last grand German Day celebration in 1911 lasted for one week (September 24-30). Cartoonist Karl Kae Knecht presented his impression of the event in the Evansville Courier.
You do well to celebrate German Day—the day when the first German emigrants landed on American soil. It was an event of great historical significance; of importance to the emigrants themselves and of no less importance to the country; and while gratitude (which is among the sweetest of human virtues) presides in our hearts, we should not cease to remember or fittingly to commemorate it....

Though 216 years have passed since the landing of the first German immigrants, our country is but yet in its infancy; its possibilities are yet unexplored; a sublime destiny lies before us. Let us inculcate principles of justice and charity for each other, and an unquenchable love of liberty, if we would attain to the highest possible progress.

German Day Celebration address, Indianapolis, September 3, 1899 by Charles Warren Fairbanks, Vice President of the United States.