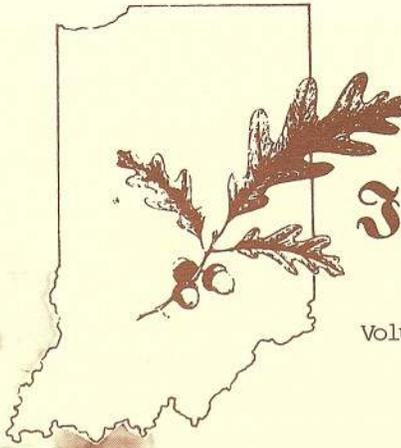


NEWSLETTER

Indiana German Heritage Society INC



Volume 3, Issue 4

Fall 1987



North American Gymnastics Union Festival Parade, June 1905

Bretzman Collection, Indiana Historical Society

AN OLD TRADITION REVIVED:

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY RESOLUTION PASSES CONGRESS

OCTOBER 3 - GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY OBSERVANCES IN INDIANAPOLIS AND EVANSVILLE

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.

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.

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.)

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.

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

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 long-overdue 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.

Ruth M. Reichmann

Orchestra will play for dinner. The Turners' young gymnasts will perform 7:15 to 8:00 p.m. followed by a Singalong 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.

The Germania Maennerchor 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 it's 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 Bockstege at 425-5096.

STATE OF INDIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

PROCLAMATION

Executive Order

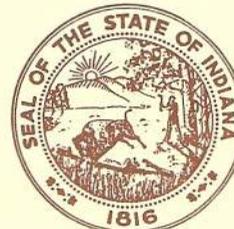
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

- WHEREAS, "German-American Day" - October 6, 1987 - establishing a national day of celebration honoring the German heritage of our country, has been designated by Congressional Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 180, sponsored by Representative Thomas A. Luken of Ohio and Indiana's own Senator Richard G. Lugar) and so proclaimed by President Reagan; and
- WHEREAS, the culture of our great nation has been abundantly enriched and strengthened by the wide diversity of individuals from many nations who have contributed significantly to the formation of our American Society; and
- WHEREAS, millions of German immigrants have made countless contributions to the human, economic, political, social and cultural life of America; and
- WHEREAS, Indiana citizens of German descent constitute an important and valued part of our state's populace; these citizens have added significantly to the strength and quality of Hoosier life; and
- WHEREAS, October 6, 1987 marks the 304th anniversary of first German settlement in America at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and
- WHEREAS, dedication of the German-American Friendship Garden in the District of Columbia on this date will mark this historic anniversary and celebrate the close friendship which exists between West Germany and the United States; and
- WHEREAS, in keeping with this nationwide celebration, it is fitting that the rich cultural traditions of German-American Hoosiers be commemorated;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Robert D. Orr, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, October 6, 1987, as

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

In the State of Indiana, and call upon all citizens to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana at the Capitol in Indianapolis on this the 4th day of September, 1987.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ROBERT D. ORR
Governor of Indiana

ATTEST:

E. Bayh
Evan Bayh
Secretary of State

GENEALOGY QUERIES



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. Forderer.

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

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 Schröder** and **Karl Wagner**, families and descendants. They emigrated app. 1900 to Indianapolis. Last known address for Schröder: 170 South Nobel Street; for Wagner 257 Coburn Street with M. Laut. They were related to Hermann Schröder and Karoline Schröder Sudbrock of Gross-Aschen 31, near Hoyel Stadt Melle. Write to: Gerhard Löffler, Ascher Bruch 28, 4520 Melle 7, West Germany

Information requested on: **Abraham Hilde(r)-brand**, 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

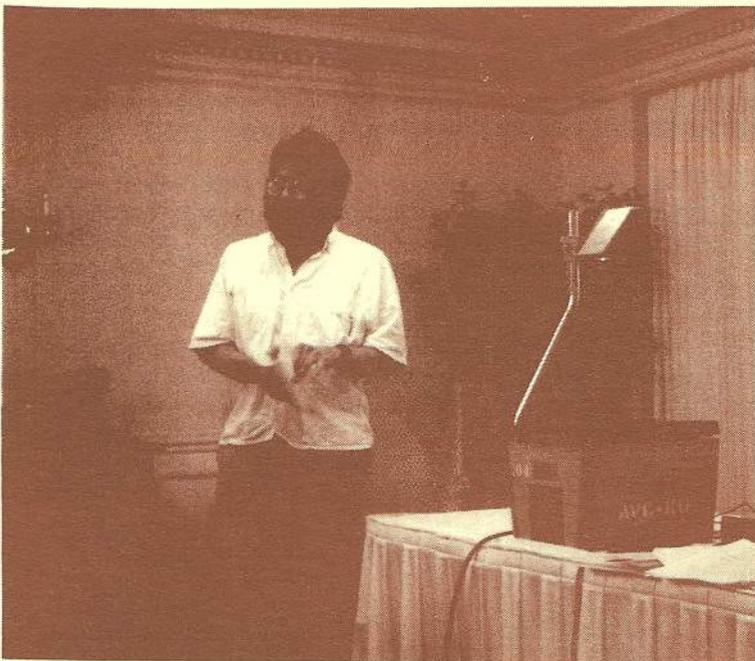


HOOSIER GERMAN TALES

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. Att'n: Eberhard Reichmann, Director of Research and Publications.



SIGA Editor, Joe Salmons, Purdue University

"S I G A" - 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 Freeouf). 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 IGHS members), \$8.00 for institutions.

Please note the address: Studies in Indiana German-Americana, FLL, 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. EBR

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 Heimatabend 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 Oeveste, 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 Schuette and their son Dieter and by Herr und Frau Arnd Zur Oeveste and their daughter. The farm has remained in the same family since 1250.

Arthur Schwenk

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.

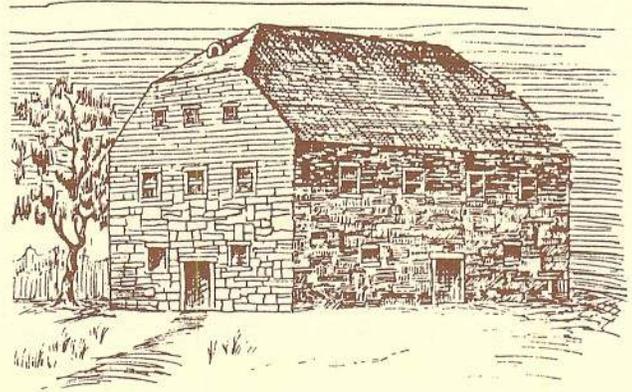
The people of Wiernsheim and Bürgermeister Karlheinz Oehler are delighted that the Indiana Governor will honor their small town with a visit. They will show him the Wiernsheim school and sites in Iptingen, the birthplace of Johann Georg Rapp, including the fortified granaries. And there will be a hearty 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 know-how 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



Harmonist Granary, New Harmony

SYMPOSIUM: THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS

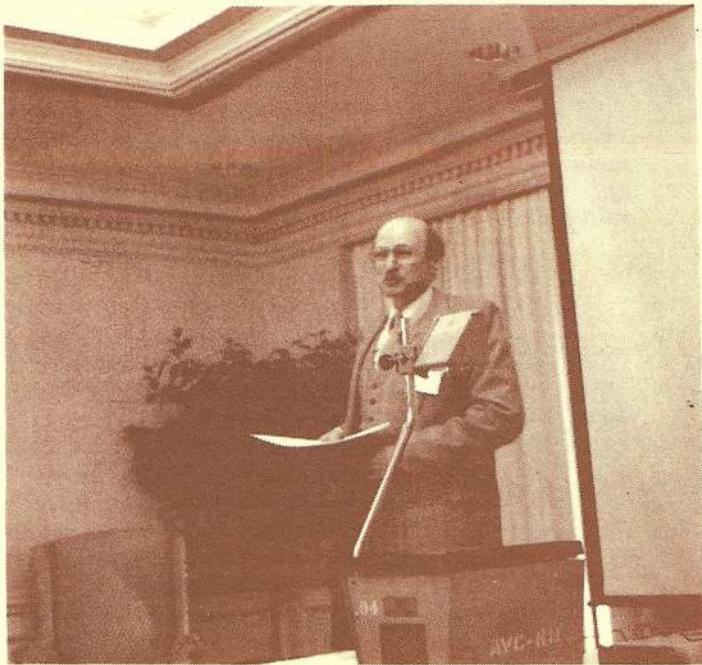
The Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will sponsor A Symposium: The German-American Press, October 8-10, 1987, at the Wisconsin Historical Society Auditorium, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

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--'Dashedly 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 (812) 988-2866.



Giles Hoyt speaking on Summer Teacher Institute at IU-Purdue Indianapolis



NOVEMBER 7 - INDIANA GERMAN HISTORY SECTION
INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

IGHS will again present an Indiana German History Section at the Annual Meeting of the Indiana Historical Society, Airport Holiday Inn, Indianapolis, on Saturday, Nov. 7, 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.

Session Moderator: Prof. Giles Hoyt, Dept. of German Lang. and Lit., I.U.P.U.I.

"The Freethinkers and Liberal Thought In Indiana," Prof. Sabine Jessner, Dept. of History, I.U.P.U.I.

"Historic Resources of Oldenburg, Indiana," William L. Selm, Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission

"Historic Settlement Patterns and Agricultural Land Utilization Among Swiss Mennonite Settlers in Southern Adams County, Indiana," Glenn A. Harper, Dayton, Ohio

"The Hoosier German Heritage Project - A Documentation," Prof. Eberhard Reichmann, Germanic Studies, I.U. Bloomington

At 3:00 p.m. Robert Taylor, Indiana Historical Society, will moderate "An Open Forum: The Society and Indiana Ethnic History, Where Do We Go From Here?"

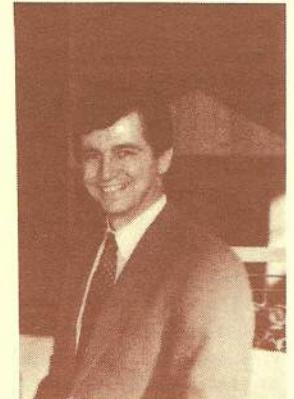
For further information contact the Indiana Historical Society at 325 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202

PROF. SABINE JESSNER TO SPEAK ABOUT
FREETHINKER SOCIETY OF INDIANAPOLIS

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 Rappaport. 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

GOODBYE -- 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 Chose 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. Elfrieda 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

Honor Roll Proof Sheet

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.

Gifts to date \$6,000.00
Needed \$9,000.00

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Mr. and Mrs. Hilbert Quante

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HISTORY

Who are the Mennonites and the Amish? They descended from Anabaptists of the sixteenth century who broke from the Reformers 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 Stillen im Lande, 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 1874. 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 1697. Led by a young Altester Jacob Ammann, 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:
IDEAS 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-raising, 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

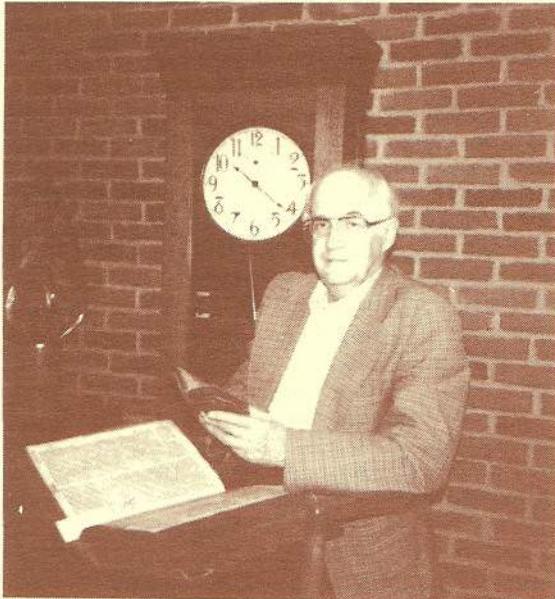
engage in military activities wherever they settled. But that ethic of love has led to relief and disaster service activities, beginning with the Dutch Mennonites in the seventeenth century and continuing in the North American Mennonite Central Committee overseas relief work in the twentieth.

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



John S. Oyer, Director
The Mennonite Historical Library

Charles W. Ingrao, associate professor of history at Purdue University, was one of five historians in the United States to be chosen to serve on the Committee for the Promotion of Hapsburg Studies in America.

Hubert Schmieder, chef at the Midway Motor Lodge, Indianapolis, recently received the "Chef of the Year" award for 1986 from the Chef De Cuisine Association of Indiana.

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

The Indianapolis Liederkrantz 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 Liederkrantz has entered almost all of them as well as the annual district (Indiana, Kentucky and southern Ohio) songfestivals.

From 1873 until 1903 the Liederkrantz 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 Liederkrantz 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 Liederkrantz 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. Loesje Chandler is the Chorus Director and Wolfgang Greven is its president. Rehearsals are every Thursday evening.



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.

"A Guide to the Conservation and Park Building Career of Richard Lieber" Robert Frederick, Brown County Historical Society.

"Theodore Stempfel Translation," Prof. Giles Hoyt, Dept. of German Lang. and Lit., I.U. Purdue Indianapolis.

"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 Venne. (see article HOOSIERS PARTICIPATE IN 900TH ANNIVERSARY OF VENNE elsewhere).



INDIANA ON MY MIND

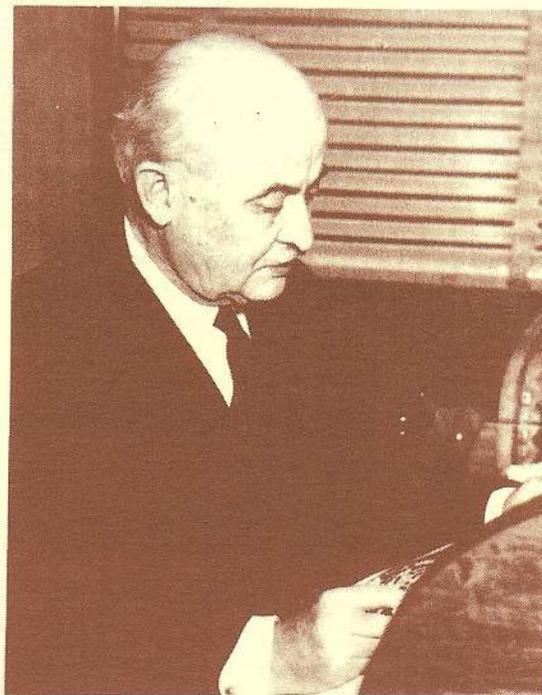
The Indiana State Museum is planning an exhibition and needs your help. "Indiana On My Mind" will explore the politics, industries, arts, and daily life of the state from 1850 to the present and is projected to open in the Spring of 1989.

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 McLary at the Indiana State Museum, 202 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Phone (317) 232-1637.

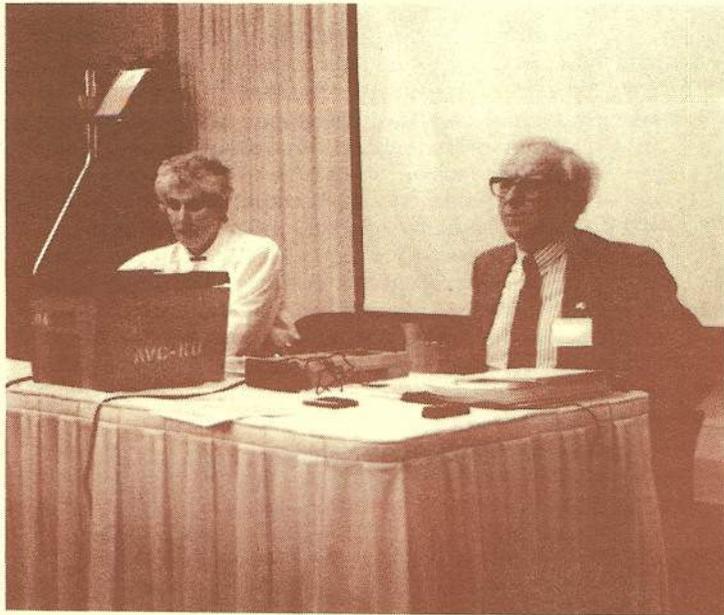
The Indiana German Heritage Society is a co-sponsor with the Brown County Historical Society and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources seeking the location of information in all forms pertaining to the conservation and park-building career of Colonel Richard Lieber, Director, Department of Conservation (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.



Lieber's Later Years: Consultant in Emergency Conservation Work; Advisory Board, National Parks and Monuments, 1933-1944

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. Tomlinson 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



Sessions on Teaching German-Americana at Society for German-American Studies Symposium
Ruth Reichmann, SGAS Education Chair and Eberhard Reichmann, Moderator



IGHS WELL REPRESENTED AT SOCIETY FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES SYMPOSIUM

A group of 14 spread the word about TEACHING HOOSIER GERMAN AMERICANA at the Eleventh Annual Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies, April 23-25, 1987, University of Kansas. Aboard a Purdue van, with Joe Salmons at the wheel, were most members of the IGHS Education Committee and Elfrieda Lang, Chair of the History Committee, Antonius Holtmann of Oldenburg University and four promising grad students. During the two-day conference, Eberhard Reichmann was elected Vice President of the Society for German-American Studies. Our bid for having the Society for German-American Studies in 1990 at New Harmony, Indiana, was successful. On the way back, the group had a delightful stopover in the very German pioneer town of Hermann, Missouri (1836).

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.



GERMAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

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.

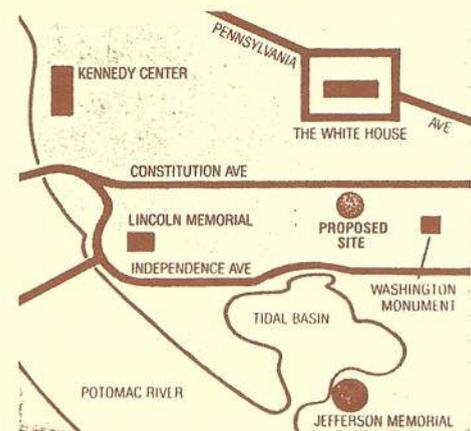
The Garden will be a meaningful and lasting symbol to honor 300 years of German-American contributions to this country and the friendship between Germany and the U.S.A. Its location is the Mall near the Washington Monument, within walking distance of the White House and the Jefferson and Lincoln Memorial.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



Friendship Garden Site in Washington, D.C.

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 Lese-Fibel 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 by 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, O.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.

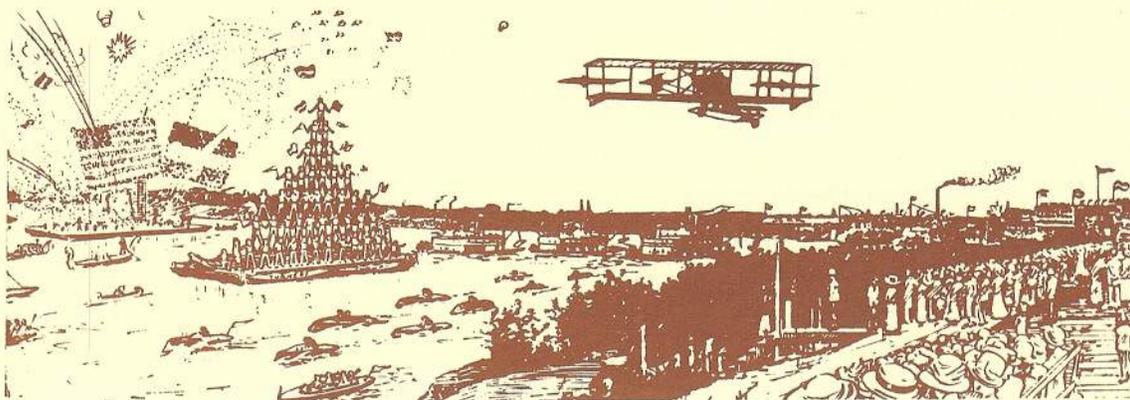
* David S. Dreyer tells the story of North Germans in Southeastern Indiana and their immigration from Lower Saxony (Oldenburg, Hannover) to Ripley County. A History of Immigration to the Batesville Vicinity is an excellent example for responsible popularization of complicated historical processes and relationships; it should also be welcomed by teachers and students in the Batesville area. Fascinating reading guaranteed for young and old! \$3.00 plus 0.69 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 Leedy, 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-American 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 Bruderhof, 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 reform 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 \$33.



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.

Calendar of Events

October 3 German-American Day

11:30 cold sandwiches and drinks
2-5 pm. Volksmarsch
6 pm. buffet dinner and festival at
Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum, 401 East
Michigan Street, Indianapolis. For
information and reservations call
(317) 636-0390.

9 a.m. till noon German-American Day
Celebration at Rulton Avese Park,
Evansville. Band music and concert
by the Germania Choir.
5:30 pm. Dinner, concert and dance
at Germania Hall, 916 N. Rulton Ave.
Evansville. For information call
Fritz Bockstege at (812) 425-5096.

October 8-10 "Symposium: The German-American
Press" at the Wisconsin Historical
Society Auditorium, 816 State
Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

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tion for publication are welcome. Your name,
address and phone number should be included
with all correspondence.

Printer: COLLEGIATE COPIES, Bloomington.

October 10 9 a.m. Indiana Chapter of the
Palatines Fall Workshop at
Laughner's Cafeteria, 5206 W. 38th
Street, Indianapolis.

October 22-23 9:30 a.m. "Indiana's International
Links" Workshop, University Con-
ference Center, 850 West Michigan
Street. For information contact Ruth
Reichmann at (812) 988-2866.

November 7 9 a.m. Indiana German History
Section at the Annual Meeting of the
Indiana Historical Society, Airport
Holiday Inn, Indianapolis. For
information contact the Indiana
Historical Society at 325 West Ohio
Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

November 30 Articles due for January Newsletter.
Bob Frederick (812) 332-9064.

December 5 Nikolaus Fest and Christmas party at
the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum. For
information and reservations call
(317) 636-0390.

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Indiana German Heritage Society

Newsletter Return Address

352 Wilmington Court
Bloomington, IN 47401



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.

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