12th ANNUAL MEETING
INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

FRIDAY, 29 MARCH 1996
Annual Business Meeting And Buffet Supper, 5:30 P.M. (Held at the German-American Klub, 8600 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

SATURDAY, 30 MARCH 1996
Indiana German Heritage Society-Palatines to America Joint Annual Meeting at the Athenaeum 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

9:00 A.M. Welcome from the presidents of both organizations


10:00 A.M. Break

10:15 A.M. Session I. Germans in All Directions: The West

“Origins of the Germans and their Migration: Early European Background,” Eberhard Reichmann, Professor Emeritus, Indiana University, Bloomington and IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center.

“Early German Migration from Europe to America,” Marianne Wokeck, IUPUI and IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center.

11:45 A.M. Lunch

1:00 P.M. Session II. Germans in All Directions: The East

“Germans from Russia: A Mennonite Family Odyssey,” Erwin Boschmann, Dept. of Chemistry, IUPUI.

“Germans from Southeast Europe: One Family’s Story,” Claudia Grossmann, Dept. of German, IUPUI

(Continued on Next Page)
Session III. Germans in All Directions: Indiana

2:15 P.M.  “Landing in Indiana: Settlement Patterns,” Giles Hoyt, Dept. of German, IUPUI and IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center.

“Tracing the Ancestor’s Path Back: Sources for the Trip.” James Feit, Palatines to America.

“Tracing the Ancestor’s Path Back: Picking it Up on the other Side,” Antonius Holtmann, University of Oldenburg, Germany.

Germans in America: A Video Presentation
12th Annual Meeting of Indiana German Heritage Society
Joint Program with Palatines to America
29-30 March 1996

Registration Form
(detach and mail to address below)

Friday, 29 March, 5:30 P.M., IGHS Annual Business Meeting and Buffet Supper at the German-American Klub, 8600 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis

$14.50/person Number Attending Total $

I will be eating: Sauerbraten Sole Almondine (Check One)

Saturday, 30 March, 9:00 A.M., Program and Luncheon Buffet at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

Members: $19.00 Non-Members: $25.00 Number Attending

I will be eating: Beef Burgundy/Noodles Baked Orange Roughy (Check One)

Total $

Check One: IGHS Member Palatines Member Non Member

Total Enclosed: $

Name: ________________________________

Address: ________________________________

City, State, Zip: ________________________________

Make check payable to Indiana German Heritage Society,
Mail to James Feit, P.O. Box 40435, Indianapolis, IN 46240

REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS 19 MARCH 1996
The date for the Third Annual Folk Dance and Folklore Seminar has been set for the weekend of July 5-7 in Denver. Besides dancing, craft and Tracht workshops planned. The seminar will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Folk Dance Federation. Indiana German Heritage is a member and Ginnvor Bullard is our representative. Ginnvor will give a presentation on folkdancing in the U.S. at our regular Wednesday program on April 10. The folkdancers meet on the 3rd Monday of the month in the Athenaeum. For information call Ginni Bullard at 812-597-4932.

**19th Century German Immigration in Historical Context**

1806 marked the end of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. This "First Reich"—founded in 962 A.D. was defeated by Napoleon. In 1815 a German Federation was formed, another lose association of sovereign states with an appointed, not elected, Federal Diet in Frankfurt. By 1830 migration began to pick up.

German-Americans represent the largest group of immigrants arriving in the United States in all but three of the years between 1854 and 1894. Before the end of the century more than 5 million Germans had arrived and in the twentieth century another 2 million came. They came from a wide geographic area and for a variety of reasons. They were a highly diversified group in terms of regional origin, religious and political orientation, education and socio-economic standing.

Although conditions in the German states were not as bad as in Ireland, crop failures, inheritance laws, high rents, high prices, and the effects of the industrial revolution led to widespread poverty and suffering. Relatives and friends who emigrated first, would write back, and encourage others to follow. This led to "chain migrations" and group settlements. Fairly well-to-do farmers who saw a bleak future, poor ones with no future, paupers whom the authorities often paid to leave, revolutionaries after 1848, and many artisans, professionals, and some adventurers made up the spectrum of the 1840s and 1850s.

The French Revolution (1789) had not spread to Germany, but led to reforms, designed to break up feudal rule, and give more power to the citizens. However, these reforms did not go far enough and eventually were stalled altogether. In 1848 a democratic revolution for "Unity, Justice and Freedom" failed.

In 1866 the Austro-Prussian War led to the exclusion of Austria and the end of the German Federation. It was replaced by the North German Federation with Bismarck as Federal Chancellor. The Swiss had gained their legal independence from the German "Reich" in 1648.

1867 marked the Franco-German War. Southern German states joined the North German Federation to form, through agreements among the princes, and under Bismarck's leadership the "Second Reich" (Empire). The Prussian King, William I, became German Emperor. Prussia had become so large and powerful that to many the "Reich" appeared not like a German but a Prussian Empire. Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor," did not understand the democratic tendencies of the time and fought especially the left wing of the liberal citizenship, the political Catholics ("Kulturkampf") and socialist labor ("Socialist-Law"). Many opted to leave. In 1890 Bismarck was dismissed by the young Emperor, William II.

**The German-Americans**

The term "German-American" refers to immigrants from German-speaking areas and their descendants, even if they did not come from territories within the boundaries of a current map. Many areas of Europe, that were formerly German-speaking, now lie behind political boundaries outside of Germany—for example, Alsace-Lorraine is now a part of France; the northern reaches of Schleswig-Holstein are in Denmark; parts of East Prussia are in Lithuania and Russia; West Prussia, Posen, Silesia, and Pomerania are in Poland. Germany's current eastern boundary corresponds roughly to the one of the Holy Roman Empire in the 10th century.

In the narrow political sense, the term "German-American" can refer to emigrants from Germany and its given geographical area in a specific historical period. However, political boundaries change. Elsas was called Alsace when it became French in the 17th century. It became German again in 1871, French again in 1919, German again in 1940, French again in 1945. Therefore, an American whose ancestors arrived in 1869 might be classified Franco-American, even though his ancestors spoke predominantly German; a post-1871 arrival from the same area was then classified German-American.

Taken in the broad ethno-linguistic and cultural sense, German-Americans also include immigrants—and their offspring—from Austria and South Tyrol, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg, Germans from Russia and the Balkan countries, and Jewish-German immigrants. In earlier centuries most of these areas were within the boundaries of "Germany."

Before the "homogenizing" processes of the 20th century (mobility, media) there were many more distinct differences in how people lived in the various German-speaking regions. It was often possible to tell where someone came from by observing how he or she was dressed. And there were—and still are—numerous regional dialects, and
German cooking, customs and traditions. Despite the regional characteristics, many sociologists consider the German-speaking regions of Europe to be a "culture nation" (Kulturlandschaft), because a large number of shared cultural traditions and values have provided German-speaking regions a sense of affinity. Shifting political boundaries tend to obscure this affinity.

The term German-American actually was not used universally among the earliest immigrants from the German-speaking territories. When asked where they came from, immigrants in the 17th and 18th centuries were likely to describe themselves as Palatines, Swabians, Badeners, etc. It is unclear just when the term German-American came into widespread use. It was commonly heard, however, by the time emigration from German-speaking areas picked up steam in the middle of the 19th century.

COLOGNE STUDENTS TO VISIT SISTER CITY IN MARCH

Fourteen students from the Sister City Cologne will arrive on Friday, March 31 in Indianapolis for a 5 day visit and homestay. Many activities are planned for the German guests, ranging from a welcoming party, to church attendance on Sunday at Oasis of Hope Baptist Church, an IV Tech reception, a visit with Mayor Goldsmith, and visits to the Indiana State Museum, and Conner Prairie. For further information on the Indianapolis-Cologne exchange program contact Giles Hoyt at 274-2081.

ABOUT DIALECTS AND HIGH GERMAN

Although the German-speaking areas of Europe—counting only Germany in the borders of 1937 (470662 sq.km), Austria (83850 sq.km), Switzerland (all; 41293 sq.km), Liechtenstein (157 sq.km)—are but a fraction of the territory of the U.S. (9363535 sq.km), the linguistic diversity of the German language is immensely greater than the variants of American English. Dialects abound. When I entered the teachers' prep school at Ochsenhausen in 1941, I noticed to my amazement that among my class of 25—all from Württemberg—there were 20 distinctly different subdialects of Schwäbisch, Niederalemannisch and Fränkisch spoken! The regional, and often even local, variants differ from each other and from High German in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary to an extent that can make communication increasingly difficult: the farther the dialect areas are apart.

That's when High German (Hochdeutsch) comes to the rescue, the "standard language"—equivalent of the "Queen's English"—the principal vehicle of the media, of literature, religion, education and commerce. Most German-speakers grow up "bilingually"—with the dialect of their region and High German. If you know some German and don't understand a dialect speaker, s/he will usually shift toward High German (= still colored by regionalisms but more of less approximating what you might have learned in school or at home).

It would do the dialects a great injustice to look at them as "bad" or "corrupted" German. After all, they have seniority: they are linked to the historic tribal sub-structure of the German-speaking people(s) who settled in central Europe and in England (Anglo-Saxons) during the "Völkerwanderung" (migration of nations) around 500 A.D. The major tribes, from N to S, were: the Frisians (Friesen), the Saxons (Sachsen), the Franks (Franken), the Thuringians (Thüringer), the Alemanns (Alemanen) and the Bavarians (Bayern). Each of these tribes developed its own dialect and subdialects. In the course of history, dynastic territorial actions—war, marriage, or inheritance—altered the political borders of the original tribes, but seldom did these acquisitions/losses affect the ethno-linguistic delineation of the tribes. In the southern part of the German-speaking area, e.g., the Alemanni had settled in what today is: Alsace, Baden, Württemberg, western Bavaria, western Austria, Liechtenstein and two thirds of Switzerland. They formed the duchy (Herzogtum) of Schwaben. Even after 1500 years, the overarching Alemannic dialect base still makes it possible for people in these areas to communicate in their respective subdialects. The visitor in Augsburg—30 miles from München—will be surprised to hear the folks there speak "schwäbisch" rather than "bayerisch," and in Nürnberg and Würzburg it isn't "bayerisch" either, it is "fränkisch" you hear, yet Bavaria is Germany's biggest "Land." The Alemanni in Alsace speak "elsässisch," an Alemannic subdialect, and French. I suppose it is a bit hard for Austrians to swallow the linguistic designation "südbayerisch" (south Bavarian) for their dialects. But let's not forget: most of Austria was settled by Bavarians well over 1000 years ago, hence the legitimacy of the designation.

These examples want to drive home a point: political and ethno-linguistic borders must not necessarily coincide. In the course of history the latter have shown more permanence than the former.

The accompanying map on page 8 illustrates these incongruences. The map is based on the one by Theo van Dorp in Adolf Bach's Geschichte der deutschen Sprache, 9th ed. (Wiesbaden: VMA-Verlag, n.d.), 102. It affords an overview of the three large dialect bands spanning German-speaking Central Europe with each, in turn, showing subgroups of dialects. From North to South:
I. NIEDERDEUTSCH (Plattdeutsch, Low German)
  1. Friesisch (Frisian), 2. Niederfränkisch (Low Franconian),
  3. Niedersächsisch (Low Saxon).
II. MITTELDEUTSCH (Middle German)
  1. Fränkisch (Franconian): a. Mittelfränkisch (Middle Franconian),
(Continued on page 6)
fränkisch (Middle Franconian), Ripuarisch (Ripuarian), Moselfränkisch (Moselle-Franconian); b. Rheinfränkisch (Rhine Franconian). 2. Thüringisch (Thuringian). 3. Obersächsisch (Upper Saxon), 4. Schlesisich (Silesian).

III. OBERDEUTSCH (Upper German, s.t. confused with High German)

A phenomenon called "Second or Old High German Soundshift" (Zweite oder Althochdeutsche Lautverschiebung) between the 5th and 9th centuries created the three big dialect bands. It affected especially the consonants p, t, k in the Upper German area they were shifted, depending on position within a given word, as follows: p to pf, ft, t to s, ss, z, tz; k to ch. Middle German participated to a somewhat lesser degree: a. Frankfurter likes his "Appelwot" (Apple wine), not "Apfelwein." The line separating Upper and Middle German is also referred to as the "Appel/Apfel" line. Low German (including Anglo-Saxon) was not affected by the soundshift at all. The line between Low and Middle German is called the "maken/machen" line. The Low German band of this map shows less differentiation than the Middle and Upper bands, but Mecklenburg, Westand East Pomerania, Brandenburg and East Prussia certainly also have dialect variants of their own. Along the Ruhr River you hear "Westfälisch", 50 km east of there it is "Ostfälisch," then Elb-Ostfälisch. It is a colorful mosaic, that "small" German-speaking area!

In our next Newsletter we will explore commonalities between English (Anglo-Saxon) and German. And we will see how the soundshift rules affected the changes from West Germanic to the German of today.

Eh. Reichmann

CONVERSATION AND PROGRAMS

These interesting programs are planned for the second Wednesday of the month:

March 13: "A Few of my Favorite Steins!" A presentation on old German beer steins, presented by an avid collector.

April 10: "German Folkdancing, Alive and Well!" Ginnvor Bullard, Leader of the German Heritage Folklore Group, will talk about folkdancing in the U.S.

May 8: "Growing up in Dubois County in the 1940s." George Wehrle will share his experiences of growing up in a Catholic, German-American community during WWII.

June 12: "New Discoveries in the Search for German-American Church Decorators." Art historian Annemarie Springer will bring us up to date on her ongoing quest for German-American artists.

These programs are presented in English and are free of charge to the public. They are held at 7:30 p.m. in the Max Kade Seminar Room on the first floor of the Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan Street.

A anyone interested in sharpening German-speaking and listening skills is invited to join IGHS members for dinner, 6 p.m. at the Athenaeum Rathskeller Restaurant.

STAMMTISCH

The Stammtisch (or round table) for advanced and fluent speakers meets on the third Thursday evening (March 21, April 18, May 16, June 20) of the month. If you would like to practice your German join us for dinner at 6 p.m. in the Kneipe of the Rathskeller Restaurant.

For further information call Vice-President Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831 or President Buddy Mc-Cart at 317 846-8613.

For information on the Brown County Chapter, comprising the Nashville, Bloomington, Columbus area, contact President Al Mood of Nashville at 812 988-6621 or 988-6285.

GERMAN HERITAGE FOLK-DANCE GROUP

The Folkdancers meet on the 3rd Monday of the month.
March 18, April 15, May 20, June 17 at 7 p.m. in the Auditorium on the first floor of the Athenaeum 401 East Michigan Street Indianapolis

For information call Ginnvor Bullard at 812-597-4932

GERMAN-AMERICAN KLUB INVITES

Friday, March 29--IGHS Dinner
Sunday, April 7--Easter Egg Hunt, Brunch
Saturday, April 20--Reverse Raffle
Friday, April 26--Dance Band; Buffet; Members $10, Non-Members $15.
Friday, May 10--Mai Tanz; Buffet Members $15, Non-Members $20.
May 12--Mother's Day Brunch Members $12, Non-Members $17.
Sunday, May 26--500 Mile Race Party
Friday, June 7--Dance Band, Buffet

(Continued on page 7)
Sunday, June 16—Father’s Day Brunch
Members $12, Non-Members $17.

German Park, 8600 S. Meridian St.
Indianapolis
Phone 317-883-6940 for details.

GERMAN GOOD FRIDAY SERVICE
AT ZION
On Friday, April 5, at 10:00 A.M., the
annual German Good Friday Service will
be held at Zion Evangelical United
Church of Christ, 416 E. North Street in
Indianapolis. Although it is held in Ger-
man the service is very easy to follow.
The hymns are familiar to most church-
goers and the sermon is printed in En-
lish for participants to follow. We ap-
preciate this opportunity to attend a Ger-
man service in this beautiful church and
our thanks go to those persons who make it
possible.

BOYS CHOIR TO PERFORM AT
ZION'S CHURCH
On the evening of Wednesday, April 3,
the "Wuppertaler Kurrende," one of the
most renowned boys-choirs in Germany,
will perform at Zion Evangelical United
Church of Christ, 416 E. North Street in
Indianapolis. Their aim is to spread the
spiritual music of predominantly German
composers, praising the Lord in song and
furthering the German-American rela-
tions.

THE WUPPERTALER KURRENDE
The Wuppertaler Kurrende, winner of the
third prize of the German national com-
petition in “Youth Singing” in 1990, is
part of the Protestant church in
Wuppertal-Elberfeld and is recognized as
the most renowned boys choir in the
North Rhine area. It consists of 180
active male singers, where boys from the
age of 6 receive basic music and voice-
training, and succeed to the concert and
tour choir at the age of 10.

The USA tour choir will consist of about
40 boys and 20 older (over 16) male
voices. The choir was founded in 1924 in
tradition of the old history of Saxon boys-
choirs of the epoch of Bach and other
renowned German composers and is
presently conducted by Dr. Heinz Rudolf
Meier since 1979.

The repertoire is mainly orientated along
the a-capella-music of the the 16th to 20th
century, highlighting German composers.
Compositions from Handel (Jeptha), J. S.
Bach (passions of Johannes and Matthew
as well as Kantaten), Mozart (Vesper-
music and Litanys) and Mendelssohn
(psalmus) have been performed in recent
years.

In addition, the Wuppertaler Kurrende
has worked with many choirs and orches-
tras of the region, including: the Wupper-
tal theater, the Dusseldorf Bach Soloists,
the Dusseldorf Symphony Orchestra, the
Essen Dome-Singers, the Remscheid
Symphony Orchestra, the Music Company
of Dusseldorf, the choir and orchestra of
the University of Wuppertal, to name a
few of them.

The choir has toured the United States
twice (in 1974 and 1978). In 1989, with
the Dusseldorf Bach Soloists, they toured
East Germany. The choir has also been to
to the north of Germany, to Denmark and
in 1993 to Franconia.

The Wuppertaler Kurrende has also ap-
peared at official receptions of the Min-
istry of the Exterior of the Federal Repub-
lic of Germany.

PALLATINES TO AMERICA TO
HOLD NATIONAL CONFERENCE
IN PEORIA, ILLINOIS
The national conference of the Palatines
to America (German genealogy) will meet
in Peoria, Illinois at the Holiday Inn City
Centre from June 6 through June 8, 1996.

One hundred seventy-five people are ex-
pected to attend from around the United
States. The program will provide a smor-
gasbord, (in German a Schwedenplatte),
of workshops and seminars on tracing,
documenting and recording your ancestors
in the United States and Germany. The
variety will include information on tracing
ancestors from Schleswig-Holstein, Ost-
friesland, Pomerania, German religious
activity in Illinois, and evaluating your
materials. Additional possible programs
will be on north German immigration to
the USA, use of Internet, computer uses in
genealogy, and the platt-deutsch language
(north German).

A special presentation by a professional
photographer on experiences in taking pic-
tures in Europe will be part of the Friday
noon luncheon program.

The conference is the twenty-first birthday
of Palatines to America Society. It is com-
ing of age and will celebrate with a birth-
day party at the Friday night banquet,
which will include entertainment by a
German band.

The national conference will close with the
organization’s annual business meet-
ing.

Registration information and program de-
tail can be obtained from Marjorie
Kroehler, conference chairman, 6910 N.
Rockvale, Peoria, IL 61614; or fax 309-
691-6118.

RETURN OF THE PHANTOM
On Saturday, 2 March, the Athenaeum
Foundation will hold its annual Founders
Day Masked Ball (The Return of the
Phantom: an Athenaeum Adventure) at
6:30 p.m. at the Athenaeum, 401 East
Michigan Street, Indianapolis. At 7:00
p.m. there will be a silent auction and
scavenger hunt with great prizes for the
winners. Dinner will be at 8:00 p.m., fol-
lowed by dancing to the music of the
Wulf Brothers.

Cost of the evening (includes complimentary
German wine and beer and dinner) is
$50 per person. Casual elegant attire is
appropriate.

For more information, or to make reserva-
tions or donations, contact the Athenaeum
Foundation by phoning 317-630-4569.
Ticket prices and donations are tax-
deductible to the extent allowed by law.
German Dialects around 1930

- German border
- Language border
- Polish minorities
- Sorbian minorities
GERMAN-AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON RELIGION IN INDIANA

STUDIES IN INDIANA
GERMAN-AMERICANA
VOLUME 2

Published for the Indiana German Heritage Society
By the Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
Max Kade German-American Center

Edited by
James Divita, Marian College

An overview of most of the major religious movements involving German-Americans by Indiana's leading experts plus poetry by several of Indiana's finest German-American poets plus book reviews.

CONTENTS

"Heinrich Zschokke in America: Pedagogical and Theological Enlightenment in the Wilderness of Indiana: Jakob Schramm (1895/1835-1880)" by Heike Holtmann.

"The German Heritage of United Methodists in Indiana" by Robert W. Koenig

"Joseph Kundek: Pioneer Catholic Missionary in Southern Indiana" by Elfrieda Lang

"The Religious Celibate Community in Indiana: Yesterday and Today" by Angela Sasse, O.S.B.

"German-American Religious Art in Southern Indiana" by Mary Kenneth Scheessesl, O.S.B. and Annemarie Springer

"Help in the Name of Jesus! The Spirituality of German Lutherans in Indiana, 1816-1847" by Robert E. Smith

"German Congregational Life in 19th Century Indiana: Profiles of St. Mary Church, New Albany and St. John Church, Enochsburg" by Joseph M. White

"A Terre Haute Story" by Norbert Krapf

"Religionsunterricht/Religion Class" by Christiane Seiler

"Germans to America. Lists of Passengers Arriving at U. S. Ports 'Deutsche nach Amerika'—Fallstricke fuer Genealogen und Historiker" Reviewed by Antonius Holtmann

Kleber: "Ferdinand, Indiana, 1840-1940: A bit of Cultural History" Reviewed by Peter Freeouf

TO ORDER

$10 For IGHS Members
$12 for Non-Members

Name ____________________________________________
Address __________________________________________
City/State/Zip _______________________________________

I enclose $_____ for ______ copies of German Influences on Religion in Indiana, Send to: Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204
INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOC. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

If you wish to join or renew your membership, please enclose your check with this statement. To increase Society support, you may wish to designate a higher category. All contributions are tax deductible.

ANNUAL DUES

Contributors of $50 or more will be listed in the Tricentennial Edition.

______ Student $5.00  ----Institution: ________________________________

______ Individual $12.00

______ Family $20.00

______ Organization $25.00

______ Patron $50.00

______ Corporate $100.00

______ Sponsor $500.00

______ Benefactor $1,000.00

Please make checks payable to Indiana German Heritage Society.

___ New Member

___ Renewal

DATE ______________

NAME ________________________________

ADDRESS ______________________________________

CITY, STATE, ZIP ________________________________

BUSINESS PHONE _______-_____-____ HOME PHONE _______-_____-____

________________________________________

Send Payment and Form To:

Membership Secretary
Indiana German Heritage Society
401 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, April 5, 10 a.m., Good Friday German Service at Zion Church, Indianapolis.

Wednesday, April 10, 1 p.m. IGHS meeting. Indianapolis Beginners and Program.

Monday, April 15, German Folk Dancers.

April 18-21, 1996 SGAS Annual Symposium in Madison, Wisconsin.

Thursday, April 18, Indianapolis Advanced Stammtisch.

Tuesday, May 7, Brown County Stammtisch.

May 5-11 Ferdinand Elderhostel.

Wednesday, May 8, 1 p.m., IGHS meeting; 6 p.m. Indianapolis Beginners and Program.

Monday, May 20, 7 p.m., German Folk Dancers.

Thursday, May 16, Indianapolis Advanced Stammtisch.

Tuesday, June 4, Brown County Stammtisch.

Wednesday, June 12, 1 p.m., IGHS meeting; 6 p.m. Indianapolis Beginners and Program.

Monday, June 17, 7 p.m., German Folk Dancers.

Thursday, June 20, Indianapolis Advanced Stammtisch.