

INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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SPRING, 1998

SPECIAL ISSUE—150TH ANNIVERSARY REMEMBERING THE FORTY-EIGHTERS

THE GERMAN 1848 REVOLUTION – 150 YEARS: THE GERMAN-AMERICAN DIMENSION

A SYMPOSIUM -- April 23-26, 1998

Symposium of the Society of German-American Studies sponsored by:
IUPUI's Max Kade German-American Center,
the Indiana German Heritage Society,
the Athenaeum Turners,
and the Indiana Chapter of the Palatines to America



1848/49

The 1998 Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies is held in a historic landmark of the Midwest, the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum, founded by the 1848ers and completed one hundred years ago in 1898.

The Symposium focus is on the 1848 Revolution, its impact on American history and on the German-American element in North America. It also commemorates the 150th anniversary of the constitutional efforts of the Frankfurt Paulskirche Parliament. The 1848 Revolution attempted to bring "unity, justice, and liberty" to Germany. After its defeat, thousands of the 48ers fled to the USA where they influenced American life far beyond German-American culture. Although small in number, perhaps ten thousand at the most, with their political ideals, these ardent lovers of freedom found in the U.S. fertile soil for their activities.

SYMPOSIUM PROGRAM

Thursday, April 23	1:00 pm	SGAS Board Meeting (Max Kade Room)
	4:00 pm	Registration Opens
	5:00 pm	Annual Meeting of the IGHS (Max Kade Room)
	6:00 pm	Reception - Geselliges Beisammensein (Auditorium)
	7:30 pm	The American Cabaret Theatre presents German and American Cabaret Songs
Friday, April 24	8:30 am	Opening Remarks (Auditorium) <i>Speakers: Giles R. Hoyt, Associate Dean, International Programs, IUPUI Gerald Bepko, Chancellor, IUPUI John Barlow, Dean, Liberal Arts Michael Vorwerk, Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany, Detroit (invited)</i>

FRIDAY—CONTINUED

8:45 am Key Note Address (Auditorium)
Speaker: Sabine Freitag (German Historical Institute – London)
*Topic: "A 'Republikaner' Becomes a Republican: Friedrich Hecker and the
Emergence of the Republican Party"*

9:30-11:00 am Concurrent Session I

1. Jewish Liberal Tradition (Wilkie Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- B.B. Dreher (Indiana University East)
"The 1848 Revolution and Jewish Migration to America"
- Peter Erspamer (IUPUI)
"The 1848 Revolution and Jewish Migration to America"
- Harvey Morrell (University of Baltimore)
"Heine and the Beginnings of Jewish Emancipation"

2. Exile and Vetreibung I (Auditorium)

Speakers & Topics:

- Jacob Erhardt (Westminster College)
"Im Wunder des Worts. Exilerfahrung in der Lyrik Rose Auslaenders"
- Charles Barber (Northeast Illinois University)
"The Vertreibung and the Danube Swabians"
- Raymond Lohne (Northeast Illinois University)
*"The Great Chicago Refugee Rescue: A Slide Presentation [on Danube Swabi-
ans]"*

3. War and Peace (Max Kade Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Stephen Engle (Florida Atlantic University)
"A Raised Consciousness: Franz Sigel and the Constructions of a Wartime Identity"
- Donald Durnbaugh (Juniata College)
*"The Response of American Peace Churches to Relief and Rehabilitation Needs in
Germany following World War II"*
- William Keel (University of Kansas)
*"From the Badische Volkswehr to the Missouri Home Guard: Wendelin Buhrle a
Common Soldier in Two Struggles for Freedom"*

11:00-11:15 am Break

11:15-12:45 pm Concurrent Session II

4. Germany/Austria and the German-American 48ers (Wilkie Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Antonius Holtmann (University of Oldenburg)
"Amerika als Maßstab: Auswanderung und Revolution in Oldenburg 1846-1850"
- Horst Dinkelacker (Rhodes College)
*"Duke Paul Wilhelm von Wuerttemberg and the 'New Germans' - A Peripatetic
Aristocrat's View of the German 48ers in America"*

FRIDAY—CONTINUED

5. Exile and Vetreibung II (Auditorium)

Speakers & Topics:

- JochenStollberg (Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt)
"Deutsche Emigration in den Vereinigten Staaten: Quellen und Sammlungen zu ihrer Erforschung in Frankfurt am Main"
- Frank Baron (University of Kansas)
"German Exiles from Nazi Germany in the United States"
- Charles Reitz (Kansas City Community College)
"Ludwig Marcuse's American Emigré Experience"

6. German-American Experience (Max Kade Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- George Von der Lippe (St. Anselm College)
"Berlin-New York Max Schmeling German-American Odyessy in the 20's and 30's"
- Heiko Muehr (Indiana University-Bloomington)
"To Labor among the Destitute Germans: The Kirchenverein des Westens on the Southern Indiana Fromtier"
- Eleanor Turk (Indiana University East)
"Forty-Eighters in Brazil"
- William Thiel
"48ers from Schleswig-Holstein and the Settlement of New Holstein, Wisconsin"

12:45-2:00 pm Lunch

2:00-3:30 pm Concurrent Session III

7. Turners and Freidenker (Wilkie Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Annette Hofmann (Eberhard-Karls-Universität, Tübingen)
"The Turners' Loyalty to their New Home Country"
- Katja Rampelmann (Universität Hamburg)
"Friends of Light and Truth: Aspects of German-American Freethought in the 19th Century"
- Claudia Grossmann (IUPUI)
"Freethinkers in Indianapolis: Their Impact on Education"

8. Exil und Vertreibung III (Auditorium)

Speakers & Topics:

- Gerd Sautermeister (Universität Bremen)
"Die Erfahrung der Zeit: Lion Feuchtwanger als Emigrant zwischen Frankreich und Amerika"
- Elke Champion (University of Kansas)
"The Exile Experience as Reflected in the Correspondence of Albert Block"
- David Fritz Rosen
"The Inner Immigration of Prof. Victor Klemperer 1933-39"

9. Music, Literature, Language and the 48ers (Max Kade Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Nancy Newman (Brown University)
"Henry Albrecht: Musician, Writer and Social Utopian"
- Colleen Boggs (University of Chicago)
"Ferdinand Freiligrath's Reproduction of Walt Whitman"
- Masami Th. Nagatomo (Tohoku University Graduate School)
"Über das Deutsche Lesebuch und die Grammatik von Karl Follen als Vorach-tundvierziger"

FRIDAY—CONTINUED

3:30-3:45 pm Break

3:45-5:15 pm Concurrent Session IV

10. Biographies-48ers (Wilkie Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Gabriella Hauch (Ludwig Boltzman Institut)

"Women and the Relations of Sex and Gender in the Revolutions 1848/49 and the Viennese Revolution 1848"

- Ansgar Reiss (University of Regensburg)

"Gustav Struve and Democracy in America"

- Karl Hausner (Elmed Incorporated)

"Hans Kudlich—A True Libertarian and Forty-Eighter"

11. 48er Influence on American/German American Culture (Auditorium)

Speakers & Topics:

- Charles Johnson (Valdosta State University)

"The Son of a '48er' Dr. Charles J. Hexamer and His Attempts to Preserve German Culture in America"

- Timothy Holian (Missouri Western State College)

"This Brutalizing, Un-American Beverage: Cincinnati's German-American Brewers and the Prohibition Movement"

- Yogi Reppman (Society for German-American Studies)

"Fred Hedde - 1848 Revolutionary and U.S. Town Founder"

12. Dichterlesung/Readings (Max Kade Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Gerd Niers

"A Reading"

- Norbert Krapf (Long Island University)

"The Sunday Before Thanksgiving: Two Prose Memoirs"

- Ross Whelan

"Adrift Between Two Worlds"

5:15 pm **Free Evening**

Suggested visits to Theatre, Circle City Mall, Jazz clubs with members of the Indiana German Heritage Society and the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center

Saturday, April 25th 8:30-10:00 am Concurrent Session V

13. Ephrata Musical Tradition (Auditorium)

Speakers & Topics:

- Thomas Owsinski

"Jeremia: Music and Its Performance at the Ephrata Cloister"

- Jeff Bach (Brethren Bethany Theological Seminary)

"Musical Setting of Jeremiah 31 from the Colonial Ephrata Cloister"

- Allen Viehmeyer (Youngstown State University)

"Jeremiah, An Ephrata Cloister Choral Piece" and "Jeremiah, Its Manuscript and Print History"

14. Socialism, Marxism and Liberal Politics (Wilkie Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Gary Shellman (Institute of World Affairs)

"German-American Socialists in Milwaukee: The Legacy of the 48ers and the Electoral Triumph of 1910"

- Gary Grassl (The German Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C.) *"Adolf Cluß, the First 48'er: From Marxist Communist to Inspector General of all U.S. Public Buildings"*

- George Vascik (Miami University)

"Friedrich Kapp, 'American Electioneering,' and the Limits of Rural Liberalism in Bismarkian Germany"

15. 48ers, German-Americans and American Politics (Max Kade Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Rowena McClinton (Middle Tennessee State University)

"The Early Nineteenth-Century Moravian Springplace Mission in the Cherokee Nation: Religion versus Politics"

- Werner Steger (George Washington University)

"German Immigrants, the Revolution of 1848, and the Politics of Liberalism in Antebellum Richmond, VA"

- Rudolf Muhs (German Historical Institute-London)

"From Frankfurt to America: Former Members of the German National Assembly in the United States"

Teacher Workshop I (See Page 6)

10:00-10:15 am Break

10:15-11:45 am Concurrent Session VI

16. Art and Historic Sites (Wilkie Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- Paul Gebhardt (University of Kansas)

"Arthur Jerome Eddy and the Introduction of German Expressionist Art in the United States (1913-1922)"

- Marlene Stocks (World Information Services, Inc.)

"Making History Come Alive: German-Americana in Philadelphia"

- Martha Lockhart

"The Sculptural Tradition of German Gothic Revival: Wood Carving in St. Stephen Church, Cleveland"

17. The Political Dimension (Max Kade Room)

Speakers & Topics:

- George Vascik (Miami University)

"Friedrich Kapp, 'American Electioneering,' and the Limits of Rural Liberalism in Bismarkian Germany"

- Ulrich Wagner (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Migrationsgeschichte Bremerhaven e. V.)

"Der Staat Bremen und die Auswanderungspolitik der Frankfurter Nationalversammlung"

- Stefan Knobloch (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Migrationsgeschichte Bremerhaven e. V.)

"Die Diskussion ber Auswanderungsgesetzgebung der Frankfurter Nationalversammlung im Spiegel der deutschen Auswanderpresse"

SATURDAY—CONTINUED

18. The 48ers and Socio-Political Movements (Auditorium)

Speakers & Topics:

- Gertrud Rieth (Käthe-Kollwitz-Gymnasium, Neustadt)
"Friedrich Hecker (1811-1881), a Romantic Revolutionary"
- Hans-Werner Retterath
"Volkstumsgedanke und Deutschamerikanertum – Zu Theorie und Praxis ausländischer Kulturarbeit zwischen 1918 und 1945"
- Mario Schiefelbein (University of Cincinnati)
"Gegen den Strom – Mit Optimismus ins nächste Jahrtausend"

19. Libraries-Archives (University Library)

Speakers & Topics:

- Manfred Zimmermann (University of Cincinnati)
"Sources for the History of German Immigration in the Library of the German Society of Philadelphia"
- Eric Pumroy (The Balch Institute)
"The Turner Movement and the Preservation of the German-American Historical Record: A Reflection"
- David J. Prickett (University of Cincinnati)
"Translated Edition of German Immigrant Letters: Emigration from Germany and the American Reality"

Dolores J. Hoyt (IUPUI) Tour of the IUPUI Turner and German-American Collection

Teacher Workshop II (See Page 6)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 11:45-1:30 pm | Lunch |
| 2:30 pm | Tours of Indianapolis |
| 6:00 pm | Reception, Conference Banquet and Programs
<i>Music by the Athenaeum Pops Orchestra, the Indianapolis Liederkrantz and the Liederkrantz Damenchor</i> |

Sunday, April 26th

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 9:00-10:00 am | Publishers Roundtable |
| 10:00-11:00 am | SGAS Business Meeting |
| 11:00-12:00 pm | Meeting of the Affiliates |

Teacher Workshops held in Conjunction with the Symposium on Saturday, April 25

These sections are co-sponsored by the Indiana Association for Teachers of German. It is held at the IUPUI Library, 755 W. Michigan St. (behind the Engineering-Science Bldg). Parking is in the parking garage at the corner of Blake Street and W. Michigan Street.

8:30-10:00 am – Workshop I Concurrent Sessions

1. Session Title: Teaching German-Americana with Assistance from the Web

Moderator: Ruth Reichmann

Presenters: Giles Hoyt, Robert Shea, Dolores Hoyt

The World Wide Web can be used to facilitate teaching about German Americana as a vehicle to teach the broader subjects of German language and culture. One can use the Web to mine the knowledge base and to organize knowledge for local utilization. The presenters will demonstrate some of the basic uses of web pages to find literary texts, syllabi and course outlines, images and realia, as well as information about people, organizations, events and places. They will highlight a few of the most useful German-American resources currently available on-line and discuss Internet applications, formatting and the creation of web units and sites for teaching and studying German Americana.

2. Session Title: Handschrift: Communicating with the Past

Moderator: Anne Marie Fuhrig

Presenters: Arthur Schwenk, Eberhard Reichmann

Teachers and students alike are often stymied when asked by family members and members of the community to translate old German handwritten documents. The teacher can play an instrumental role in assisting students who have a foundation in the language to read and translate such documents. Many teachers of German find themselves uneasy in attempting to teach this skill to their students because they do not feel comfortable themselves with the necessary mechanics and tools essential to reading old Handschrift. This session has two foci. First, it is designed to provide teachers with a hands-on introduction to the tools necessary to reading old Handschrift. Secondly, it will provide teachers with a practical five-day, step-by-step lesson plan to introduce students to the world of Handschrift.

10:00-10:30 am Coffee break and Q&A session (in German) with Eberhard Reichmann

10:30-12:00 pm – Workshop II Concurrent Sessions

3. Session Title: Teaching German-Americana with Assistance from the Web

Moderator: Eberhard Reichmann

Presenters: Giles Hoyt, Robert Shea

Similar to the one above.

4. Session Title: Ein Deutsches Erlebnis: Student Projects reveal local German history, customs, and influences

Moderator: Anne Marie Fuhrig

Presenters: Arthur Schwenk, Ruth Reichmann

"Wer hat ein deutsches Erlebnis gehabt?" is a question frequently asked of students to peak their curiosity and to focus their attention on the myriad of German influences which abound about them. This exercise can ultimately lead to an in depth research project in which students will formally observe, investigate and report on the many German aspects of their families and community. The students can use their language ability to build bridges with the community as they reveal forgotten, little known, or even unknown facts about the German influences in their community. This session will present one model for such investigation, including preliminary preparations, teaching suggestions, research methodology, evaluation possibilities, community involvement, and student presentations of their own projects. Possibilities for community involvement and PR from such a classroom project will be discussed. Anne Marie Fuhrig will insert remarks about the need for assessment and the direction it needs to take.

Hotel Information

Howard Johnson
1509 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis, IN 46202
317-634-6100

single or double occupancy	\$59.00 plus tax
additional person in room	\$10.00 plus tax

IUPUI University Hotel & Conference Center
850 W. Michigan St. (entrance on North St.)
317-269-9000

single occupancy	\$90.00 plus tax
double occupancy	\$105.00 plus tax
additional person in room	\$15.00 plus tax

Identify yourself as a SGAS/German-American Symposium participant.

Symposium Site: The Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
(at the intersection of Michigan Street, Massachusetts Avenue, and New Jersey Street)
Parking is next to and behind the building.

Saturday Teaching Sessions and Session "Libraries and Archives" are held at the IUPUI Library.

A shuttle system will provide transportation between sites and hotels.

REGISTRATION

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Tel: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-Mail: _____

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY:

Registration Fee for Friday-Sunday:
On or before April 10 \$45.00 _____
After April 10 \$55.00 _____

Registration Fee for Friday or Saturday:
On or before April 10 \$25.00 _____
After April 10 \$30.00 _____

Luncheon Friday, April 24 \$10.00 _____
Luncheon Saturday, April 25 \$10.00 _____
Banquet Saturday, April 25 \$18.00 _____
City Tour on Saturday \$15.00 _____

Total Payment Enclosed \$ _____

Checks should be made payable to "IGHS" and sent to:

"Symposium" c/o Ernestine Dillon
Indiana German Heritage Society
401 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Tel. 317-861-5831

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1848*

By Rainer Thumshirn

**A note of explanation:*

Historians generally agree on the term Deutsche Revolution (German Revolution) for the events of March, 1848 through 1849. Its supporters and participants are called the Achtundvierziger (Forty-Eighters). The period leading up to the March Revolution is called the Vormärz (pre-March period) with some historians starting as early as 1815.

After Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat, the victorious European powers met in Vienna to establish a new European order for peace and stability (Wiener Kongress 1814/15). Under the leadership of Austria's Chancellor Fürst Metternich, this treaty was meant to turn back the clock of history and restore and conserve as much of the pre-war order as possible. (1) The positions of ruling monarchs were to be strengthened and liberal ideas threatening to undermine them were to be eradicated.

Along these lines, the Deutscher Bund (German Federation) was formed by 35 sovereign monarchs and four independent Free Cities as a successor to the Deutsches

Reich (German Empire) which had ceased to exist in 1806. The only and very loose connection between the states was the Bundestag in Frankfurt, where their delegates met under Austrian chairmanship.

Economic development of the mostly small and economically unviable states was hindered by borders and customs regulation. In rural areas, where 80 percent of the population lived, sole ownership of land by aristocracy and church and the servitude of farmers were undiminished.

In towns a strict social order and economic regulations had to be observed. In accordance with the Karlsbad resolution, which all rulers had agreed upon, strict censorship radically suppressed every notion of a free press.

However, the population in general cared little about politics. There was the world of Biedermeier, the term used to describe this period of comfortable, but stagnant and sleepy, inward-looking and narrow-minded society. But increasingly intellectuals felt the lack of individual rights, as compared with those achieved in England (Glorious Revolution,

1688), the United States (Declaration of Independence of 1776, and the Constitution, 1787), and France (Revolution of 1789) and began to voice their discontent. Individuals like Gottlieb Fichte and Ernst Moritz Arndt spread liberal ideas through their literary works.

A first indication that these ideas were catching on was the growth of the Burschenschaften (student associations) at German universities with "Ehre, Freiheit, Vaterland" (honor, freedom, fatherland) as their motto. The Wartburgfest (student festival at Wartburg castle (2) in October 1817) was their first major appearance, commemorating both the Protestant Reformation of 1517 and the Battle of Leipzig four years earlier (1813). As shown by the word "fatherland" in their motto, Germans began to feel increasingly uneasy with the disparity between sharing one cultural heritage, thus belonging to one nation, but living in 39 separate states. The cry for national unity became louder, creating a second threat to the established order, in addition to liberal ideas.

The students chose black, red, and gold as the colors for their flags, ribbons and caps. These were the colors of the uniforms of the Lützower Jäger, an infantry unit of volunteers which had distinguished itself in the wars against Napoleon. Many veterans of this unit, some by now students, were present at the Wartburgfest, among them Friedrich Jahn (see below). Black, red and gold were also the colors used for the flag of the Deutsches Reich in medieval times (a black eagle on a golden rectangular cloth attached to a red shaft). Thus these colors symbolized German unity in a dual sense.

Two years later, Karl Ludwig Sand, one of these students (he had carried the black, red and gold flag), murdered August von Kotzebue, a popular poet and writer because of his conservative views. As a result, censorship was tightened and all universities were placed under close state supervision.

Another patriotic and liberal movement, the Turner, were led by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn. (3)

Political conditions come to a head

The French Revolution of July 1830 deposed the reactionary King Charles X and installed Citizen-King Louis Philippe of Orleans. This ignited unrest and rebellion in parts of Braunschweig, Hesse, Baden, Saxony, Hanover, and Bavaria.

Some of the liberal demands were fulfilled by the granting of constitutions and a relaxation of oppressive measures.

In 1831 a wave of sympathy and support for the Polish rebellion against the Russian Czar and its attempt to reestablish a free and united Poland swept through Germany.

On May 27, 1832, approximately 30,000 people, many of them again students and Turner, gathered at the Hambacher Fest (4) to voice their demands for a liberal, unified Germany, for freedom of the press, for the lifting of feudal burdens, for religious tolerance--and even, as demands grew bolder and more radical, for proclamation of a republic. Predictably, a wave of arrests followed, as well as new laws to suppress liberals.

On April 3, 1833, a group of students and young citizens tried to storm the Hauptwache and Konstablerwache (police headquarters) in Frankfurt to liberate political prisoners. After that they planned to arrest the delegates to the Bundestag and form a revolutionary government. The attempt failed, as authorities had been forewarned and the expected support from the citizenry failed to materialize. Again, ruling aristocrats reacted with tightening restrictions agreed upon at the Wiener Ministerkonferenz of 1834. An alphabetical list--the "black list"--was drawn up, which contained the names of all the persons who had been investigated and/or sentenced for revolutionary activities. They were to be denied entry into other German states and ineligible for employment by the states.

In 1837 the Göttinger Sieben (seven professors from the University of Göttingen--among them the famous Grimm brothers) protested the annulment of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Hanover and were promptly fired.

On the other hand, economic growth and increasing trade led

to an easing and lifting of customs regulations making borders more pervious not only to goods but also to ideas. Zollvereine (free trade areas) were established and enlarged step by step, until, in 1834 the Deutscher Zollverein included almost all members of the Deutscher Bund, except Austria. In this, many saw a first step toward a united Germany. Railroads, the first of which operated between Nürnberg and Fürth in 1835, began to bring the country close together.

Beginning industrialization, combined with a rapid growth of population, led to the formation of an urbanized working class which mostly lived in utter poverty and misery. Even 15 hours of daily work (including the work of wife and children) usually failed to raise a family above the subsistence level. In an uprising in June 1844, weavers in Silesia demanded a raise of their "starvation wages." They were told "to eat grass," and the revolt was put down by the Prussian army. Events like these added a third dimension to the pre-March era, that of demands for relief of social problems which eventually grew into the socialist and communist movements. (5) In

1847, crop failures led to famines. Unemployment rose, and hunger riots by desperate workers demanding food were put down by the military.

By March of 1848, Germany was a tinderbox waiting for a spark.

Märzrevolution (the March Revolution)

This spark appeared in the form of the French Revolution of February. Citizen-King Louis Philippe had betrayed his original supporters from the lower and middle classes, especially by denying them suffrage, and openly favored the rich upper class and aristocracy. He was overthrown and the Second Republic was proclaimed by revolutionary leaders from the working and middle classes. (6)

In contrast to previous French revolutions, especially the revolution of 1789, this one immediately spread to Germany (7), not only because news now traveled fast by telegraph, but because the time was ripe for rebellion. Events began rolling on February 27 in Mannheim, where a Badische Volksversammlung (Assembly of the people from Baden) adopted a resolution

demanding a bill of rights. Similar resolutions were adopted in Württemberg, Hessen-Darmstadt, Nassau, and other areas. The surprisingly strong popular support for these movements forced rulers to give in to many of the Märzforderungen (demands of March) almost without resistance.

Märzministerien (liberal governments) were installed (for example in Saxony on March 16, in Bavaria on March 20)--all in an attempt to pacify the unruly masses, to contain the spreading of revolutionary ideas and to save the monarchies by offering concessions. However, overall success of the Revolution depended upon the course of events in the two major German states, Austria and Prussia.

In Austria, Chancellor Metternich had to step down on March 13 in the face of a popular uprising and went into exile in England.

In Prussia, King Friedrich Wilhelm IV originally declined to grant a constitution because he would "not allow a sheet of paper to come between him and his people." Public protests increase, however, and threatened to turn into rebellion. On March 17, in counsel with his ministers and generals, and against the advice

of most of them, Friedrich Wilhelm decided that the best way to control this movement was to lead it--and gave in to practically all the demonstrators' demands, including free parliamentary elections, a constitution, and freedom of the press. He even promised that Prussia would lead the way to a united Germany and merge with it.

When this was published, a huge, delighted crowd wanted to show its gratitude by celebrating in front of the king's palace. When some became a little too exuberant and tried to enter the palace, troops were sent to slowly move the crowd away. Two shots were fired by the troops--by accident, and into the air--but the damage was done. People felt they had been tricked and the celebration turned into a riot. Barricades were erected and fierce fighting erupted, leaving 254 civilians dead before troops were ordered to retreat in the night.

The king is reported to have been utterly devastated and unable to comprehend that "his people" could turn against him. On the other hand, "his army" felt its honor had been soiled by a retreat

before a bunch of rag-tag civilians.

On March 19, once again a crowd gathered in the front of the palace to celebrate. A group of provocateurs had loaded some of the victims onto a cart and paraded it past the balcony on which the king and queen were standing. After shouts of "Take your hat off," the king even complied. On March 21, he paraded through the streets of Berlin in the company of some ministers, generals and members of his family, all wearing black, red and golden sashes.

While this humbling of the monarch may have given some satisfaction to the more radical participants of the revolt, the appointment of liberal ministers and enactment of reform were seen as more important.

The National Assembly meets in St. Paul's Church

Encouraged by these seemingly easy victories on the level of the individual states, a self-appointed Vorparlament (preliminary parliament) met in Frankfurt's Paulskirche (St. Paul's Church). They called for free elections to be held to nominate delegates to a Nationalversammlung (National

Assembly) for all of Germany--and the German states agreed. Finally, on May 18, 1848 all of the events of the Vormärz and the Vormärzrevolution climaxed when this Nationalversammlung opened its session in the Paulskirche. Of the 585 delegates of the first freely elected (8) German parliament, so many were professors or had a university education that it was called a Gelehrtenparlament (parliament of scholars). It has been said that never before of afterward a more learned parliament sat anywhere in the world. Under the chairmanship of Heinrich Freiherr von Gagern, a liberal minister from Hessen, the assembly started on its ambitious plan to create a modern, liberal constitution as the foundation for a unified Germany.

First on the agenda was a declaration of the Grundrechte (a bill of rights) of the German people. Discussion lasted until October.

In between, a provisional central administration was installed, headed by Austrian Erzherzog (Archduke) Johann, whose title was Reichsverweser (provisional head of government). He was

extremely popular with the liberal delegates because of his winsome, unpretentious manners. By his marriage to a commoner's daughter, he seemed predestined to bridge the gap between aristocrats and Bürger (9). However, this is when the first disillusionment set in for the new administration: Its acts were not recognized by the German states nor by other countries--and neither was its new flag of black, red, and gold.

Another setback occurred because of the Schleswig-Holsteinische Frage (problem of Schleswig-Holstein). These two territories with a predominantly German population were associated with Denmark, which made moves to annex them. Prussia went to war to prevent this but soon agreed to an armistice, as Russia, Sweden, and England threatened to intervene. Conditions of the armistice were such that they seemed to cede these German-speaking territories to Denmark. The national - versammlung, on a wave of nationalistic emotions--as its goal was to create a state to include all Germans--voted against the treaty in September 5. After realizing that it could not change Prussia's mind, the National -

versammlung reversed its vote on September 16, thereby heavily damaging its reputation with the German public.

A third setback came the next day, when leftist and socialist agitators incited a crowd to break up the Nationalversammlung, install a more radical one, and proclaim a republic. The Nationalversammlung had to be rescued by troops of the rulers whose powers it sought to curtail.

Finally, after five months, discussions on the shape of the future constitution started. Some of the major questions waiting to be decided were these:

- Should the resurrected Deutsches Reich be a hereditary monarchy, have an elected monarch, or even become a republic?
- Should it include Austria, which then would probably lead it (Gross Deutschland--Grand Germany), or exclude Austria, with leadership falling to Prussia (Kleindeutschland--Little Germany)?
- Should it be a federation of relatively independent states or have a strong central government?

Again, events began to overtake the deliberate discussion. Delegate Robert Blum had been sent to Vienna by his left-wing political colleagues on a fact-finding tour to see how Austria's government was rolling back liberal achievements by military force. Not content with just observing, Blum participated in the streetfighting, was arrested and executed on November 9, despite his claim to immunity from prosecution as a member of the Nationalversammlung. The dispute of Grossdeutschland vs. Kleindeutschland finally became obsolete when on March 7, 1849 the Austrian Emperor imposed a constitution of his own making for Austria, Hungary, and the Italian and Balcanese provinces, declaring them to be an indivisible entity. The multi-national Hapsburg Empire obviously could not be a part of a German nation-state, much less lead it.

By the fall of 1848, the Prussian aristocrats (among them Otto von Bismarck) and generals had regained power in Berlin. They had not been defeated during the Mürzrevolution, but had been forced only to temporarily retreat to their country estates by the king's leniency toward the

insurgents. General von Wrangel led the troops who recaptured Berlin for the old powers, with such troops earning the nickname "street-sweepers." The commander of the militia formed to protect the new parliament said that his men would stay at their posts, yielding only to violence. General von Wrangel sent him a message: "Tell your men that violence is now here!" Needless to say, Friedrich Wilhelm immediately rejoined these old powers who promised to restore him to his former position. In November he dissolved the new Prussian parliament and installed a constitution of his own, which however, contained many liberal elements.

Although the achievements of the March Revolution were thus rolled back in Prussia, in many other German states, and in Austria, the discussions in Frankfurt continued, increasingly out of touch with reality. On March 28, 1849, the draft of the constitution was passed. The new Germany was to be a constitutional monarchy, and the office of head of state (Kaiser, or Emperor) was to be hereditary and held by the respective King of Prussia. the proposal was

carried by a mere 290 votes in favor, with 248 abstentions.

The Revolution fails

On April 2, 1849, a delegation of the Nationalversammlung met with King Friedrich Wilhelm IV in his residence in Berlin and offered him the crown of the Emperor under this new constitution.

In polite diplomatic terms, Friedrich Wilhelm told the delegation that he felt honored but could accept the crown only with the consent of his peers, the other sovereign monarchs. When the delegation later examined this response, they realized that in effect they had been accused of overstepping their bounds, that the crown was not theirs to offer. Friedrich Wilhelm felt that he was King of Prussia "by the grace of God" and did not accept the idea that a legal government required the consent of the governed as represented by the elected parliament--and got away with it. In a letter to a relative in England, he wrote what he really thought of the crown that had been offered to him--that he felt deeply insulted by being offered "from the gutter" a crown, "disgraced by the stink of revolution, baked of dirt and mud."

Deeply disappointed, the German Revolution had to admit failure, the Nationalversammlung slowly dissolved. Its most progressive and radical faction of 104 members retired to Stuttgart where they sat from June 6-18 as a Rumpfparlament (parliament of hold outs) until it too was dissolved by the military. This fanned armed uprisings by workers, farmers, artisans and some students in the Rhineland, Westphalia, Saxony, the Palatinate and Baden--short-lived, however, as the local military, aided by the Prussian Army, put them down quickly. Leaders and participants, if caught, were executed or sentenced to long prison terms.

The old feudal, militaristic order was basically reestablished, although with some liberal trimmings. The Bürgertum made its peace with this order, as it tended to profit from it. Workers and farmers, still the vast majority of the population, were too disorganized and leaderless to do anything about it.

Emigration

Many Germans who had hoped for the success of the German Revolution were unwilling to return to a life under the restored

authoritarian regimes and chose emigration--mostly to the United States. Numbers almost tripled, reaching a peak of 252,000 in 1854.

While previous emigrants often left Germany for religious or economic reasons, this new wave brought many highly educated people who fled for political reasons.

Carl Schurz (1829-1906) is probably the best known of them. He joined the liberal movement as a student in Bonn and there became one of its leaders. He was involved in uprisings in the Rhineland-Palatinate and Baden. He managed to flee from the fortress at Rastatt when it was encircled by the Prussian Army in 1849. After working in conspiratory circles in Berlin, he finally gave up and emigrated to the United States where he became a spokesman for German immigrants. He supported Abraham Lincoln's presidential campaign and was rewarded with the post of ambassador to Spain. During the Civil War he commanded Union troops as a general. In 1869 he was elected Senator from Missouri and in 1877 was appointed as U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Delayed effects

Although the German Revolution of 1848/49 by the old rulers fell short of the aspirations of the Forty-Eighters, they contained at least some of the elements they fought for.

Germans had learned the lessons that idealism is not enough to succeed in politics, that they had to organize as pressure groups to achieve their political objectives--political parties formed as a result.

The people took an increasing interest in political affairs.

Increasing numbers of newspaper, journals and books both fanned this interest and stilled it.

After a short reactionary period and the apparent re-institution of the conditions prevailing before the March Revolution, a number of former members of the National Assembly took over government responsibility as of about 1860 in Prussia, Austria, and Baden. The General Amnesty of 1862 granted all revolutionaries freedom from prosecution and allowed their return to Germany.

But when the aim of the March Revolution--German unity--was

achieved on January 18, 1871 it was not through the idealistic work of liberal democrats, but rather it was "forged by blood and iron," as conservative Otto von Bismarck, its first Chancellor put it. (10)

It arose out of military victory in a war against France. Prussian King Wilhelm I was proclaimed German Emperor by his fellow monarchs. The incorporation of many elements of the constitutional draft of 1848/49 into the constitution of 1871 could give some late satisfaction to the Forty-Eighters. However, the flag of the new Germany was not the black, red, and gold of the democrats, but rather the black, white and red of Prussia. The national unity thus achieved arose not out of an esteem for the rich cultural heritage of the German people, but out of an overheated fervor directed against France.

It was not until 1919, after World War I, that the first German parliament, with full democratic rights (the Weimar Republic) was established. It soon had to struggle for survival and was finally overwhelmed by the Nazi party in 1933.

Today's Federal Republic of Germany, founded after World War II, in 1949, chose black, red and gold for its colors to show that it sees itself in continuity with the Forty-Eighters' struggle for German freedom and unity.

Afterthoughts

Looking back at these events, one might wonder how much different those 150 years of German history might have been if the German Revolution had been more--well, revolutionary.

Can the Forty-Eighters really be accused of failing because they did not resort to more radical methods? What if they had proclaimed a republic and incited followers to overthrow their monarchs following the French example of 1789? Would this have resulted in similar bloodshed and turmoil, or might a democratic United State of Germany have evolved? Or might someone with the theories of Karl Marx in mind have tried to establish the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in Germany?

Of course, all such speculation is futile. What remains is the memory of the many honorable citizens who espoused noble ideas in the best of German

traditions even though, through no fault of their own, they lacked the political skill to implement them.

Footnotes

- 1) The return of the Prince of Hessa to his resident in Kassel in 1813 became symbolic for this restorative period. Kassel's inhabitants unhitched the horses from the prince's carriage and pulled it through the city to show the amount of loyalty the monarch could count on. One of the prince's first orders was to re-equip his soldiers with powdered, braided wigs.
- 2) The Wartburg in Thuringia is the castle where Reformer Martin Luther lived in hiding and started his bible translation.
- 3) See Der Blumenbaum, Vol. 11, No. 2, October/November/December 1993, p.53 ff.
- 4) Hambach Castle, the location of this meeting, is near Neustadt an der Weinstrasse near the River Rhine. This Region, the Rhineland-Palatinate, was then part of the relatively liberal Kingdom of Bavaria.
- 5) Karl Marx is the most prominent exponent of these movements. He was born in Trier on the Mosel in 1818, studied law and political sciences and became editor of a liberal newspaper in Cologne. After publishing articles about the misery of farmers and criticism of censorship, the paper was closed down in 1843. Marx emigrated to Paris and later Brussels (Belgium) where, together with his friend Friedrich Engels, he wrote the Communist Manifesto in February 1848. His return to Cologne after the

March Revolution was short-lived. In May of 1849 he was expelled and emigrated to London. although most of his inflammatory articles were about the coming revolution of the proletariat, his actual influence on the German Revolution is almost negligible.

- 6) Louis Napoleon, a nephew of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, was elected head of state. He also switched camps and was crowned as Emperor Napoleon III in 1852.
- 7) Uprisings occurred in Italy, Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland.
- 8) Men alone were allowed to vote, but only if they were high-ranking government officials or self-employed, resulting in a composition of the parliament that reflected this social structure of the electorate. There were a few artisans among the delegates, but no workers or farmers. While this certainly did not reflect the social structure of the overall population, it represented all the aspects of German culture.
- 9) The nineteenth century term for the educated, prosperous middle class.
- 10) For this he became known as "the blacksmith of the Reich," an honorary title.

Sources:

- * Golo Mann, *Deutsche Geschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts*, Frankfurt, 1966
- * K.F. Becker, *Weltgeschichte*, Vol. 11, Stuttgart, 1928
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* Bundesarchiv, Katalog der
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IGHS AND LOCAL NEWS

ST. BENNO FEST AT ATHENAEUM

All are invited to come to the
Athenaeum's annual St. Benno
Fest, March 21, 1998 at 6 p.m.
The event is sponsored by the
Athenaeum Foundation and the
Athenaeum Turners.

The evening begins at 6 p.m. in
the Kellersaal with music
provided by the Athenaeum Pops

Orchestra's German Band.
Dinner includes schnitzel, baked
haddock, tossed salad, red
potatoes, vegetable, roll & butter,
strawberry shortcake, and coffee.
Alcoholic and other beverages
will be available for purchase but
are not included in the price of
the meal.

From 8-11 there will be dancing
and music by Die Doppel Addler
with a special appearance by St.
Benno.

Price for the dinner and music is
\$16 per person in advance and
\$20 at the door. Advance
reservations must be made by
March 16. All proceeds benefit
the Athenaeum Foundation.

Send check (payable to the
Athenaeum Foundation and send
to the Athenaeum Foundation,
401 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, IN 46204 or phone
317-630-4569.

KÖLN—1998

The Indianapolis-Köln Sister City
Committee invites members of
the Indiana German Heritage
Society to take advantage of this
special offer:

Vacation in Germany Develop Relationships in Our Sister City

Exchange International Trade and Tourism Information Explore German Heritage and Culture

Learn About Economic Opportunities

The Sister City Committee, with
American Trans Air, is planning
a trade and tourism exchange
with Cologne as a part of the
activities celebrating the
partnership's 10th anniversary.
The Indianapolis to Cologne part
of the exchange will leave
Indianapolis on July 5 and fly
non-stop to Cologne and will
return on the 15th. Several
options will be available for
lodging and ground
transportation, z.B. five days in
Köln and five days in Berlin
option.

Cost:

Roundtrip airfare—\$675

Köln hotel, trans, etc.—\$719

Berlin hotel, trans, etc.—\$449

For more detailed information
about this and other options,
contact Charlie McDonald at
317-549-0055 or fax
317-546-0055 or e-mail
mcd@inetdirect.net.

NEW BOOK

In observation of the 150th anniversary of the German Revolution of 1848 for "Unity, Justice and Freedom" and the thousands of refugees who made their home in America, Don Heinrich Tolzmann (ed.) has put together: *The German-American Forty-Eighters, 1848-1998*. This illustrated 126pp. volume, No. 11 of our German-American Series, is scheduled for a Feb. 1998 publication date. The edition is in 8 1/2" x 11" format and pb. Orders: NCSA Literatur, 430 Kelp Grove Rd., Nashville, IN 47448 (\$16.00 + \$2.00 s/h; check or m.o.)

CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Winners of the Puzzle Contest at the International Festival were: Lisa Andis of Morristown, Reeva Evans and Jennifer Kost of Indianapolis, Kelli Kern of Bloomington, and Britta Teague of Greencastle. We welcome them to IGHS!

GERMAN NAMES IN THE HOOSIER MAINSTREAM CULTURE

*by Tiffany Obenchain, German student at Carmel High School
Winner of the 1997 German-American Day Essay Contest*

Germans have influenced Hoosier mainstream culture since their arrival. Germans immigrated to Indiana during the Post-Napoleonic period (1815-1848). Many chose to immigrate to

Indiana to escape economic hardship, loss of liberty under an authoritarian government, and the forced merger of the Lutherans with the Reformed Church in Prussia. By 1850 12.95 percent of the total population was of German ancestry (Hoyt, 618). They had their own newspaper, *Volksblatt* (1848). They established "Vereins" or clubs like the Indianapolis Turngemeinde (1851) to emphasize gymnastics and German culture. They set up music and singing societies like the *Liederkrantz* and *Maennerchor*. They also persuaded Indianapolis public schools to offer classes devoted to the teaching of the German language. Germans ultimately had a greater influence on Indianapolis than any other immigrant group.

The area bounded by New York, Noble (now College), Market, and East streets was known as "Germantown." The Germans were generally well educated, liberal, anti-clerical, and dedicated to applying their ideals of freedom and progress through education to their adoptive country (Hoyt, 618). Many were dedicated to the teachings of Friedrich Jahn, who preached the ideal of "mens sana in corpore sano" (a healthy mind in a healthy body), a motto engraved on the Independent Turnverein building on North Meridian Street.

By the 1860s German immigrants and their offspring had become an important part of the

Indianapolis business community. Clemens Vonnegut set up a hardware store, Henry and August Schnull a wholesale grocery, John Ott a furniture business, Peter Lieber a brewery, Herman Lieber an art supplies and frame store. George Meyer dealt in wholesale tobacco products, Wilhelm Langsenkamp established a train repair business, and Albert Kipp dealt in wholesale products. By 1875 there were 91 German-American Businesses in the three blocks on Washington street between Illinois and Delaware (Hoyt, 619).

German-Americans also played an important role in the developments of the arts in Indianapolis. The oldest and continuously existing men's choir in the United States is the Indianapolis *Maennerchor*. Karl Schneider founded a local symphony orchestra in 1895. Many German artists also existed in Indianapolis. Herman Lieber, a great patron of the arts, made it possible for the artists of the "Hoosier Group" to study in Munich. Wilhelm J. Reiss, who arrived in Indianapolis in 1884, painted scenes of the West and Indian life.

German architects also designed many of Indianapolis' churches and public buildings. Anton Scherrer re-designed the present Indiana State House. George Schreiber designed the Scottish Rite Cathedral. The architectural firm of Vonnegut and Bohn was responsible for the Athenaeum and the Heron School of Art,

among others. Dietrich A. Bohlen designed many public buildings, including City Market, Tomlinson Hall, the Murat Temple, Roberts Park Methodist Church, and the Majestic Building. Bruno Schmitz of Berlin designed the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Germans also contributed to the diversity of religious beliefs in Indianapolis. Many churches claim a German-American heritage, including First Lutheran, Zion Evangelical U.C.C. (which still holds services in German), Friedens U.C.C., St. Peter's Lutheran, St. Mary's Catholic, Sacred Heart Catholic, and First German Evangelical Church.

One example of German influence today is German Park located at 8600 S. Meridian Street. In 1881 the Indianapolis German Park Association purchased the 30-acre Old Germania Park, which included a clubhouse, dance pavilions, bowling alleys, tennis courts, and baseball diamonds. The park went through a couple of names until in 1934, the Federation of German Societies purchased the park and named it German Park. The members of the Federation worked on weekends to improve the park. The Indianapolis Street Railroad Company donated an old streetcar to serve as the park's first kitchen. The first successful German Day celebrations were held in 1936 and 1937. In the early 1970s the Federation began to plan construction of a cultural center,

which opened a decade later. The park is the site of many annual events, such as a Fourth of July picnic, the Oktoberfest, and the annual picnics of Federation Societies.

Many of the large corporations in the U.S. are rooted or can somehow be traced to Germany. In Indiana one of these is Boehringer Mannheim, a manufacturer of medical diagnostic devices. This corporation started in Germany in 1859 and began U.S. operations in New York in 1964, selling biochemicals and reagent tests. In 1974, Boehringer acquired Bio-Dynamics, moving its headquarters to Indianapolis the following year. Boehringer then changed into the field of glucose monitoring devices for diabetics. The company grew rapidly in the 1980s. It expanded its campus and in 1988 Boehringer ranked second largest medical diagnostic devices company in the world. The company employs approximately 2,000 people at its Indianapolis headquarters. It is interesting to trace a store's history. For example take Osco drugs in the Indianapolis area. The drug stores started out as Haag drug stores. They were founded by German-born brothers Louis and Julius Haag. They opened their first store at 802 Massachusetts Avenue. They decided they could increase sales by cutting prices on popular items by 10-20 percent. Their strategy to "cut-price drugs" was successful and the firm set up three other stores downtown.

After the founders died, the company was sold. Haag changed hands several times and in the process new owners eventually managed 80 stores. Since the 1980s Haag's Indianapolis stores have changed hands three times, becoming Peoples (1980), Reliable (1989), and Osco (1993).

The 150-year presence of the Germans continues to be evident. It can be seen in many street names and the architecture of downtown buildings. It can be seen at Boehringer Mannheim, at the Oktoberfest in German Park and at the Athenaeum Turners' St. Benno Fest. It can be seen on German-American Day (6 October) and in the sisterhood of Indianapolis and Cologne. German culture has become an important part of the Hoosier mainstream culture. Sources: Articles from *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis* (1994), by Joan Cunningham, "German Park"; Deborah B. Markisohn, "Boehringer Mannheim," and "Haag Drug Company"; Giles R. Hoyt, "Germans."

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Bibliography of some of the most
recent works on Germans in
America. Also of interest: Teach-
ing Resources on German-
American Day, Emigration & Im-
migration and the Revolution of
1848.

You can find more on the the
revolution and the 48ers on
Robert Shea's German Americana
Website: [http://serve.com/shea/
germusa/germusa.htm](http://serve.com/shea/germusa/germusa.htm)

"Ich bin ein Hoos[i]er"-- For the Record, Mr. Dunn *By Randy Hooser*

During the late summer of 1997,
I attempted to join Indiana's fa-
vorite parlor game; you know the
one that is 164 years old. Still un-
sure?? How about this clue - it
sounds like my last name. Cor-
rect, the parlor game that is try-
ing to determine the origin of In-
diana's moniker - The Hoosier
State. Alas, my offering,
"Migration, Ministry and a
Moniker" (1997), was not
strongly embraced by the van-
guards of the Indiana antiquity -
their historians. I was quite baf-
fled since I could not account for
their rationale. You see, my of-
fering was timely, it was geo-
graphically correct, matched the
poem by John Finley, and ac-
counted for the original definition
of the word "Hoosier" prior to
the adoption by the state of Indi-
ana.

When I decided to review my re-
search, I reread the work by Ja-
cob P. Dunn entitled *Indiana and
the Indianians* (American Historical
Society, 1919). In vol. 2, p.
1135, Dunn attempts to eliminate
a family name as the source of his
moniker. His pursuit is to
eliminate the Louisville and Port-
land Canal theory or "Hoosier's
Men," and he is trying to elimi-
nate the Louisville baker theory.
In 1901, using vast political con-
nections and checking 19 phone
directories and the entire state of
Tennessee, he dismisses the fam-
ily name possibility: "As it is
hardly possible for a family name
to disappear completely, we may
reasonably drop the Vanblaricum
story from consideration."

However, on p. 1151f., he revis-
its that conclusion based on new
information received in June of
1911. Jacob Dunn writes: "I pre-
sume that most of the readers of
the Quarterly have some
interest in the question of the ori-
gin of the word "Hoosier," and I
have been having some experi-
ences, in connection with it, that
illustrate, in a small way, the diffi-
culty of exhausting the sources of
history. ... One of the theories of
the origin of the word was that it
was a family name, and I took the
ground that I had eliminated this
theory ... Imagine my surprise on
stumbling on the entry, "Hoosier,
Wm. Lab., r.603 W. 11th in the
Indianapolis directory of 1911.
... I then hunted William, and
found him a very intelligent col-
ored man. He said his name was
Hoozer; and that it came from the

owner of his father, in slavery times, who was Adam Hoozer of Yadkin County, North Carolina."

For the record, let me explain a little bit about Adam Hoozer of Yadkin County, N.C. I know of him, since he is an ancestor of my family. First of all, his name was not originally spelled Hoozer. At birth his name was Hauser; however he later anglicized it. Due to Anglicization, three predominant versions of the Hauser name evolved: Hooser, Hoozer and Hoosier. These spellings continue unchanged up to modern day. Adam's family background was not English, nor was the family from the Cumberland of England. They came from the Alsace region and were originally Swiss German and have been in America since 1727. In 1759 the town of Bethania was formed and promptly it became known as "Hausertown" (read Hoosertown). This would have been 57 years before Indiana became a state. The whitepaper explained all of this, but alas, Indians may never see it. I, like Jacob Dunn, am experiencing some difficulty of my own with historical sources - promoting this one.

My goal in this pursuit has always been the same - to promote Indiana's parlor game to a new, more credible level by introducing a new compelling family theory. Currently, a few theories are promoted that do not stand the test of inspection. Theories like "Hooza" and "Whose Ear" were

accepted due to personality of the author. They distract from the historical integrity of this pursuit; however, they do provide some humor. Jacob Dunn takes this position as well in his work especially regarding the "Hooza" theory.

When one wants to seriously explore the potential origins of the word "Hoosier," two offerings may be able to support them from the Adam "Hoozer" (Hauser) family perspective. They are 1) "Alsatian-American Family: Hauser," by Kenneth J. Hauser, and 2) "Burned Into Memory--Hauser/Hooser Family," Vol. 2, by Randy Hooser.

In closing, let me add, Indians and my family have one strong feature in common: "We are proud to be Hoosiers," although please spell my name without the "i." - Contact information through IGHS or <RHooser@sed.redstone.army.mil>

150 YEARS NORD-AMERIKANISCHER SÄNGERBUND

May 22-24, the Indianapolis Liederkrantz Männerchor and Damenchor will participate in the 1998 Sängerfest in Columbus, Ohio. The Song Festival is the 56th in the history of the Nord Amerikanischer Sngerbund (North American Singers' Association) which was founded in 1848. Sunday, May 24 will feature the Columbus

Männerchor in a special concert commemorating the 150th year of the Columbus Männerchor and the NASB. For information contact Ann LaPorte (317) 773-8730 or IGHS address.

FOLKDANCERS WILL MEET AT THE DEUTSCHES HAUS-ATHENAEUM

July 17-19, the Indiana German Heritage Society will host the Annual German Folk Dance Workshop and Seminar of the North American Federation of German Folk Dance Groups at the Deutsches Haus-Athenaeum. For info contact Ginnvor Bullard at (812) 597-4932 or at the IGHS address.

PROGRAMS

A variety of programs are planned for the "Stammtisch" (or round table) every second Wednesday evening of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Max Kade Seminar Room on the first floor of the Athenaeum, 401 East Michigan Street.

Join us for good German food and Gemütlichkeit, 6 p.m. prior to the program, at the Athenaeum's Rathskeller Restaurant.

Further information: President Ernestine Dillon at 317-861-5831

INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

For joining or membership renewal, please use this statement
and make checks payable to the Indiana German Heritage Society.
To increase Society support, you may wish to designate a
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Friedrich Hecker (1811-1881) a
“Forty-Eighter” from Baden who
came to the United States , settled into
farming near Belleville, Illinois, and
became a Civil War hero. Hecker is
the subject of two presentations at the
SGAS Symposium—including the
keynote address.