Annual Meeting Combines Forces with Palatines & Kentuckiana to Study German-Americans During the Revolution and the Civil War

16TH ANNUAL MEETING AND SPRING CONFERENCE
Willkie Room at the Athenaeum
401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis

Friday, March 17, 2000
Business Meeting, Dinner and Program
5:30 p.m. Annual Business Meeting

6:00 p.m. Dinner Choices (choose one)
1. Beef Rouladen with Red Cabbage and Potato Pancakes
2. Fish with German Potato Salad and Green Beans
Dessert, Coffee or Tea

7:00 p.m. Slide Presentation by Don Heitman, "The Drawings of Adolph G. Metzner." Metzner was a lieutenant and cartographer in the Thirty-Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He depicted everyday regimental life from the time the 32nd mustered in, up to the battle for Atlanta.

Program for Saturday Conference continued on next page
Saturday, March 18, 2000

JOINT SPRING CONFERENCE
Indiana German Heritage Society
Indiana Chapter of the Palatines to America
Kentuckiana Germanic Heritage Society of Louisville

THE REVOLUTION, THE CIVIL WAR, AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

8:30 Registration and Coffee

9:00 Welcome


10:15 a.m. Break

10:30 a.m. "German-American Soldiers from Indiana and Kentucky in the Civil War," Joseph R. Reinhart, Kentuckiana Germanic Heritage Society

12:00 Lunch Buffet (by the Rathskeller)

1:15 p.m. "German Names, Their Meanings and Regional Characteristics," Ernest Thode, Genealogist of Marietta, Ohio, and Eberhard Reichmann, Indiana German Heritage Society. Attendees are encouraged to bring family names, or village names.

2:15 p.m. Questions and Answers

Followed by Visit to the Civil War Museum in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Monument Circle, Indianapolis

Please turn to bottom of page 13 for registration form

Registration Deadline is March 13!

For all IGHS members, both new and old, membership renewals are now due! Form is at the top of page 13.
GERMANS IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Although in the US Census of 1790 the Germans constituted only 9% of the white population, their participation in the struggle for independence was nothing less than crucial for the success of the American Revolution. Too little is known about them. In 1776, the Rev. Peter Muehlengberg gave a dramatic demonstration of German-American patriotism. He ended his last sermon with the words: "There is a time for preaching and praying, but also a time for battle, and that time has now arrived." He threw off his clerical robe and stood there in the uniform of a Continental colonel. Within one day 400 men joined his regiment. He distinguished himself as Brig. General all the way to Yorktown and as von Steuben's aid in creating an army. Congress decided to raise a German-American regiment consisting of four companies from Pennsylvania and four from Maryland, with a ninth added in 1777. Nicolas Herkimer [Herschheimer] raised an 800 strong militia in the Mohawk Valley where many Germans had settled. About the bloody battle of Oriskany, he won against the British in 1777, George Washington wrote: "It was [Brig. General] Herkimer, who first reversed the gloomy scene..." Baron von Ottendorff formed a corps of light cavalry which later was merged with Armand's Legion, another German-American unit. Of 53 Pennsylvania battalions, one third were German-Americans, and those from Berks County wore a badge with the words "Liberty or Death".

In addition to the thousands of colonial Germans who served, there were thousands of Germans among the French troops under Rochambeau; in fact there were entire German Regiments, such as The Royal Allemand de Deux Ponts [meaning 2 bridges = Zweibrücken], commanded by Prince Christian von Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, Rhineland-Palatinate. This regiment served in the colonies from 1780 to 1783 and participated in the Battle of Yorktown. "George Washington's German Allies: The Regiment Royal Deux-Ponts" will be the topic of Dr. Robert A. Selig at our Annual Meeting on March 18.

Some of the most important positions in the Continental Army were held by Germans: The Inspector-General and organizer of the Army was Baron von Steuben, Superintendent of Baking was Christopher Ludwig, Quartermaster-General was Heinrich E. Lutterloh. After an attempt in June 1776 to murder Washington, by Tom Hickey, a member of his own body guard, which was made up of Tories loyal to the British, Washington asked Bartholomaeus von Heer to put together a new unit. A troop was formed consisting largely of Germans, called the Independent Troop of Horse [Unabhängige Truppe zu Pferde]. Other Germans serving as generals included "Baron" de Kalb, Gerhard von der Wieden, and Baron Friedrich Heinrich von Weissenfels.

Maria Ludwig, the daughter of a German immigrant, lives on in American history as "Molly Pitcher", the heroine of the Battle of Monmouth, where she took the place of her exhausted husband at the cannon.

In many instances German-Americans were pitted against the Hessians who had been sold as mercenaries to the British king by German princes needing cash for maintaining a lifestyle of luxury. Many of these Hessians defected from the British, and some 6,000 of them stayed in the U.S. after the war.

Eberhard Reichmann

STEUBEN

There is a Steuben County in New York and there is one in Indiana. And Steuben appears as a place name in Iowa, Maine, Michigan New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and Steubenville is found in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. In September there are Steuben parades in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Who was Steuben?

The majority of history books and textbooks in American classrooms devote little space to him and, when questioned, we find
that today's students know hardly anything about this remarkable person. For of all the great heroes of the War of Independence, no one has been more persistently ignored than General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben. But his services were "indispensable to the achievement of American independence." For it was this former Prussian officer von Steuben who trained the army, created its discipline, prepared its victories, and subsequently identified himself closely with the new-born republic as a public-spirited citizen.

General Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben was born in Magdeburg, on September 17, 1730. He had only been 16 when he joined Frederick the Great's army in 1746 and served in the Seven Year's War (1756/63). Benjamin Franklin and Count St. Germain, French Minister of War, persuaded von Steuben to volunteer his military expertise to the American Revolutionists.

He sailed to America, arrived at Portsmouth, NH on December 1, 1777 and offered his services to General Washington without rank or pay. He found desolate conditions at the winter quarters of Washington's army at Valley Forge. The soldiers were without uniforms, decent weapons and food. Steuben set about training the unorganized band of ragged soldiers. He infused in them a sense of discipline and converted them into an excellent fighting force, training them to bear arms, march, form columns and execute maneuvers with precision. He gave confidence to the officers and men, enabling them to continue on to victory at Yorktown.

On June 28, 1778, Steuben's training was put to the test when the American troops encountered the British Army near Monmouth Courthouse in Freehold, NJ. It seemed to become a disastrous defeat for the Colonial forces when General Lee's troops retreated. But Steuben regrouped them under heavy fire and turned certain defeat into a victory that marked a turning point in the war.

As "Drill Instructor" of the Continental Army, Steuben wrote "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States". Modified over the years, this Manual still remains basic to military training and organization. In recognition of his services Congress granted him an annuity and New York State presented him with a large tract of land. He became an American citizen, and lived in New York State until his death Nov. 28, 1794, an honorary citizen of New York City. Steuben was laid to rest in a hero's grave on his estate in Steuben County, where the inscription on a bronze plaque sums up the contribution he had made to the new nation: "Indispensable to the Achievement of American Independence." This is a quote from General John McCauley Palmer's biography on Steuben:

"...in the course of my researches I was soon convinced that the military services of two men, and two men only, can be regarded as indispensable to the achievement of American independence. These two men were Washington and Steuben. When I say that their military services were indispensable, I mean that each of them contributed something essential to final victory, that could not have been contributed by any other man in the American Army..."

The Steuben Memorial State Historic Site is located on Starr Hill Road, Remsen, New York 13438. (315-831-3737). There is a statue of the general at Valley Forge National Park: http://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/served/steuben.html

In 1994, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the general's death, a stamp was issued by the Deutsche Bundespost as a reminder--on both sides of the big pond--that American history has a strong German component. On November 28, the Prussian-American general's bronze statue was unveiled at Potsdam's New Market. US Ambassador Charles Redman and Brandenburg's Governor Manfred Stolpe called the moment a symbolic reminder of German-American friendship.

The Steuben Society of America, founded in 1919, is a civic
organization dedicated to quality of American life, responsibility in politics, and upholding the honor of the German-Americans.

*Ruth Reichmann*

**HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT**

The Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment, also called the First German, was composed of German immigrants and the descendants of local German settlers. The ten companies which comprised the 32nd Indiana were formed by Turner Clubs from all over the state—Indiana, Madison, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Aurora, Evansville, Lawrenceburg—and Cincinnati, Ohio. On August 24, 1861 these volunteers were mustered at Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

August Willich, the regimental commander (b. Nov. 14, 1810) received his training at Potsdam Military School and served for nineteen years as an artillery officer in the Prussian Army. After the Revolution of 1848, he immigrated to America, where he worked as civil engineer and newspaper editor. At the request of Governor Oliver P. Morton, he assumed command of the Thirty-second Indiana. Willich drilled his regiment, in German, to a high degree. It made a favorable impression wherever it served. An innovative officer, he suggested construction of special wagons convertible to pontoon boats by removing of wheels. To speed up troop movement and assure combat condition of troops upon arrival at the battlefield, he recommended wagon transport of troops. His superiors rejected both ideas. Yet, Willich's concern for his men's well-being earned him the nickname "Papa". When possible, he ordered bakery ovens constructed that troops would have fresh bread.

The Thirty-second gained nationwide recognition for its stand against Confederate forces at Rowlett's Station, Ky. A detachment of 500 men under Lt. Col. Henry von Trebra fought off 1300 men of Terry's Texas Rangers and infantry under General Hindman. The 32nd formed the "hollow square", and drove the attackers back, losing 10 and 22 wounded, but killing thirty-three of the enemy, including Col. Terry and wounding fifty others.

The 32nd saw action at Shiloh on the second day, during which Col. Willich displayed great leadership. When his troops became unsteady under fire, he stood before them, his back to the enemy, and conducted the regiment through the manual of arms. He had the regimental band play "La Marsaillaise", regarding it as a stirring, inspirational tune, even though it was, and is, the French National Anthem. Recovering its stability, the 32nd launched a bayonet attack. Willich was promoted to brigade command. The 32nd remained in his brigade, under command of von Trebra and, later, Frank Erdelmeier.

At Stone's River, the regiment, roughly handled, was forced to retreat. Willich was captured and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. Eventually he was paroled, returned to brigade. The regiment fought resolutely at Chickamauga and, after Snodgrass Hill, under General Thomas, helped cover the retreat of Federal forces.

During the Siege of Chattanooga, the 32nd played a conspicuous part, as Willich's Brigade captured Orchard Knob. Willich ordered the assault up Missionary Ridge. The 32nd Indiana and the 6th Ohio were the first to reach the top. The 32nd participated in the Atlanta Campaign with General William Tecumseh Sherman. Before the fall of Atlanta, the 32nd was pulled back and sent via Nashville, Tn. to Indianapolis. Enroute, the 32nd was assigned to counter Confederate guerrilla forces in Kentucky. After three days fighting, the 32nd returned to Indianapolis. Willich who had been wounded at Resaca, Ga., was promoted to brevet major general and put in command of Cincinnati.

Due to the anti-German sentiment in the nation, and the army in particular, veterans of the 32nd did not re-enlist. Nor did most other all-German regiments. It rankled the German-American soldier that General Joseph
Hooker had blamed German troops of the 11th Corps for his defeat at Chancellorsville. The New York Times labeled the 11th Corps "Dutch Cowards."
Actually, of the Corps's 12,000 men, 7,000 were American. Of the remaining 5,000, only one-third were German, these having been the units offering the stiffest resistance to the Confederate attack made by "Stonewall" Jackson.

The three-year veterans were mustered out on Sept. 7, 1864. The remaining 200 replacements whose terms had not expired were organized into a battalion of four companies under Hans Blume. At war's end they were stationed with General Sheridan's occupation forces in central Texas. They returned to Indianapolis and were mustered out on Dec. 4, 1865.

Several Indiana regiments ended the war in Texas as part of Sheridan's 500,000-man army of observers. With French troops in Mexico, a war with France was possible.

Tactics slowly evolved during the course of the Civil War. The basic formation was a 1,000-man regiment, drawn in two ranks. Skirmishers were advanced to provide security and, if possible, push back the enemy without committing the main body of troops. Units marched into battle in columns-of-four abreast or columns of platoons. Battles were slug fests. Whichever side suffered the most gave way. The defense had the advantage and battles were rarely decisive as in Napoleonic Wars. As the war continued, more skirmishers were sent out. Log fortifications and entrenchments were used. Casualties could be severe. Yet, because of poor sanitary conditions, four times as many soldiers died of disease as were killed in battle.

The uniform remained much the same throughout the war. The typical Western Soldier wore a slouch hat or forage cap. The four-button sack coat was navy blue wool, with sky blue wool trousers. Most soldiers felt undressed without a vest. During the winter, a greatcoat was worn if it had not already been discarded. Sometimes a veteran regiment would "requisition" from a new regiment what they needed.

The armament and accouterments of the Civil War soldier were varied, but the most common weapon was the three-handed, muzzle-loaded, rifle musket with an effective range up to 600 yards. A marksman could hit a target at 1,000 yards, although most battles were fought around 200. The musket fired a one-ounce conical lead bullet which upon impact took every-thing with it.

The soldier carried what he needed. Beside the musket, he slung his cartridge box over his shoulder. On his belt he wore a cap box, bayonet scabbard, and canteen. In his haversack were tinplate, knife, fork, tin cup and rations. The ration could consist of salt pork, various vegetables and the ever-present hardtack, a very solid biscuit.

Early in the war, soldiers carried a knapsack, but later, especially in the West, the trooper rolled a blanket in a rubber poncho and slung it over his shoulder. He slept in the open or in a dog tent, the equivalent of today's pup tent, open at both ends.

As told by Don Heitman

Don Heitman has a Civil War re-enactment group and demonstrates the drills of the 32nd Indiana. For further information contact him at 2909 East 62nd Street, Indianapolis, IN 46220, (317) 253-292

INDIANA COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS OF GERMAN-BORN IN THE UNION ARMY

Infantry:

Fourteenth Indiana Regiment (half German; Company E, wholly German)
Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment (half German)
Thirty-second Indiana Regiment (all German)
One-hundred and thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment, from Evansville (half German)
Artillery:

Behr's battery, Sixth Independent Indiana Battery, from Indianapolis (all German)
Klaus's battery, First Independent Indiana Battery, from Evansville (all German)


Ed. Note: There were Germans in all Indiana regiments.

32nd INDIANA INFANTRY MONUMENT IN NEED OF RESTORATION

A piece of limestone, quarried from the field of the Battle of Rowlett's Station, carved by a fellow soldier and dedicated to his fallen comrades, is slowly dissolving into sand. The 32nd Indiana Monument, located in Cave Hill Cemetery, was carved by Adolph Bloettner, one of the soldiers in this all German regiment. He and about 500 others, fought and defeated about 3000 Confederate troops near Woodsonville, Kentucky on December 17, 1861.

The stone was moved to Cave Hill Cemetery, along with the remains of the 32nd Indiana soldiers who were killed in the Battle of Rowlett's Station. Since the stone has been dated to being carved shortly after the battle, it might possibly be one of the oldest Civil War monuments in existence in the nation. The gray Kentucky limestone monument, originally inscribed in German, has suffered from time, neglect, and the elements since first being erected over 135 years ago.

The head of the stone containing a carved relief of an eagle, olive branches, unfurled flags, crossed cannons and cannon balls is the only thing that has remained mostly legible. The inscription below, although painstakingly etched into the porous stone, has dissolved into a partially readable series of German words. Also etched below the inscription were the soldiers' names but, the ravages of time have long erased their memory into a pile of stone flakes.

On a recent inspection of the monument, a motion was made by our membership to look into the restoration of this noble soldier's gesture, with a possible rededication slated for 2001, the 140th anniversary of the battle. We are currently looking into funds and other financial support to help with efforts to preserve the remaining portion of the stone and to have a bronze plaque created to replace the inscription of the soldiers' names. We will also try to make this a cooperative effort with help from the Indiana Department of the S.U.V.C.W. Research is also being done by Don Hackel to locate the graves of the 32nd Indiana boys, which might possibly be near and around the monument.

From Camp Duffield newsletter, published by Sons of Union Veterans. The Treasurer is John Witt, 4511 South 6th Street, Louisville, KY 40214.

The Thirty-second gained nationwide recognition for its stand against Confederate forces at Rowlett's Station, KY. A detachment of 500 men under Lt. Col. Henry von Trebra fought off 1300 men of Terry's Texas Rangers and infantry under General Hindman. The 32nd formed the "hollow square", and drove the attackers back, losing 10 and 22 wounded, but killing thirty-three of the enemy, including Col. Terry and wounding fifty others. The monument at Cave Hill Cemetery, Woodsonville, was erected in honor of the men of the 32nd Indiana who died Dec. 17, 1861 in the battle at Rowlett's Station. Woodsonville is located a little south of Munfordville on the opposite side of the Green River. Munfordville is located near Interstate Highway I-65, south of Louisville.

THE CIVIL WAR EXHIBIT

In October the Colonel Eli Lilly Civil War Museum was opened in the lower level of the Indiana State Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument on Monument Circle in Indianapolis. In a very limited space (it was not really designed by Herr Schmitz for such a purpose) it brings the story of the Hoosiers in the Civil war and the
builders of the monument to life. The visitor is taken step by step through various focus areas. By the time the visitor comes out Nikkie Craig of Museum InterAction (the exhibit-design firm which is developing the Museum for the Governor’s Hoosier Heritage Foundation), wants for him/her to look at the monument with very different eyes. She definitely succeeded!

The story of the Civil War is told through actual words of the people who wrote letters, kept journals, gave speeches, or related oral histories of their experiences. These narratives are supported by photographs, documents, and objects—both genuine artifacts and accurate reproductions—that illustrate the essence of the period from approximately 1860 to 1902. Sound and picture of large video screens provides a sense of "being there."

Among those who fought in the Civil War and are depicted, is the 32nd, a German regiment under the command of Col. August Willich, who later became a brigadier general. In the focus area were Col. Eli Lilly is shown then are copies of Willich's recruiting ads from the Täglicher Louisville Anzeiger, accompanied by an English translation:

"(August 21, 1861) (German Title: Achtung, deutsche Patriots! Attention, German Patriots! Mr. Willich, well known from the Revolution in Baden, is in command of the German Regiment to be formed in Indiana. All those who wish to join this regiment should report today at the Concert Hall, 5th St. between Market and Jefferson, where details and a sign-up list will be available. Only 30 more men are needed to complete the company. Therefore, if you want to join, immediate reporting is advised."

"(August 25, 1861) (German Title: Die Turner Schützenkompanie, ...) The Turner Sharpshooter Company, consisting of Turners from Indianapolis, Evansville and Fort Wayne, is now nearly complete and already encamped at Indianapolis. Since only a few more men are still needed, immediate contact with Capt. Wm. Mauk at the local Turner Hall is advised."

Nearby is a photograph of the monument at Cave Hill Cemetery at Woodsonville, south of Louisville, in honor of the men of the 32nd Indiana who died Dec. 17, 1861 in the battle at Rowlett's Station—with a label that contains the inscription (Eng.trans.) on the monument.

A reproduced image of General Orders No. 5 from the Indiana Adj. General's Office: A citation from Gov. Morton, via Adj. Gen. Lazarus Noble, thanking "Lt. Col. Von Trebra and the companies of the 1st German, 32nd regiment Indiana Volunteers, who so gallantly and successful defended themselves and repulsed the enemy ... at Rowlett's Station ... on the 17th of December, 1861 ... and regards with confidence the future career of the regiment under Col. Willich and his brave officers."

And there is also a replica of the regimental flag of the 32nd Indiana—the "first" (only) all-German Indiana regiment. In full-size and authentic detail, this flag is based on the original flag in the battle-flag collection at the Indiana War Memorial.

Still in the planning stages are displays of the history of the Monument. According to Ms. Craig: "We also are emphasizing the history and importance of the Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument, in which the museum is located. The Germans responsible for its creation will be included in the presentations. The Civil War monument's German designers and artisans will be cited in the text." These will be located at the very end as the visitor walks out and looks again at the monument - with new eyes, as Nikkie Craig hopes.

The Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument was designed by Berlin architect Bruno Schmitz (1858-1916) and the limestone sculptures are by Vienna-born Rudolf Schwarz (1865-1912). The bronze Army Astragal sculptural band above the base is by Nicolaus Geiger (1849-1897), also of Berlin.

Also planned is a gift shop and
literate racks where books, CD-ROMs, and historic-site brochures are offered, that will lead to further investigation or research.

Ruth Reichmann

Books

The German-American Experience, by Don Heinrich Tolzmann, curator of the German-Americana Collection at the University of Cincinnati, stands in the tradition of Albert Bernhardt Faust's The German Element in the United States (1909). While not quite as voluminous, Tolzmann gives the most comprehensive and especially up-to-date account on the subject. From the earliest contacts between the Old and the New World and the first German settlers of 1608 to the present, Tolzmann offers a well-structured and well-written record that makes fascinating reading.

He also traces the immense impact German-Americans had on the fields of agriculture and industry, religion, education, music, art and architecture, politics and the military, journalism and literature. Pages 409-463 offer bibliographical "Sources," "Fields of Distinction," "Prominent German-Americans," "A Chronology of German-American History," "German Place Names in the United States," "Sister-City Relationships," "Census Data, 1790-1990," and an "Index."

This book is for everyone interested in the German roots of American civilization and American history in general. Congratulations are in order for Don Heinrich Tolzmann, our generation's most prolific author on the history of America's largest ethnic group, for this extraordinary accomplishment, and thanks for his untiring service as president of the Society for German-American Studies.


The Prison Called Hohenasperg: An American boy betrayed by his Government during World War II by Arthur D. Jacobs, Major, USAF Retired. Unknown to most Americans more than 10,000 Germans and German-Americans were interned in the United States during WW II. This story is about the internment of a young American and his family. He was born in the U.S.A. and the story tells of his perilous path from his home in Brooklyn to internment at Ellis Island, N.Y. and Crystal City, Texas, and imprisonment, after the war, at a place in Germany called Hohenasperg. The fellow inmates of the 12-year old boy included high-ranking officers of the Third Reich who were being held for interrogation and denazification. The author tells how he survived this ordeal and how he fought his way back to his beloved America.


BOOK DONATIONS

Part of our collective efforts in preserving German Heritage are the books brought to this country or printed here by German-American publishers. In 1999 significant donations of books were received from Gene Leser, Manfred Witt, Marie Wutlitz, the Reichmanns, and the Schramms. Thank you very much!

We gladly accept any and all such books that might be sitting in boxes in somebody's attic. We will also gladly help you with identifying German books you have and want to keep in the family. Just bring them to the Stammtisch meetings, or send a description (author, title, publisher, year of publication) attention: Dr. Eberhard Reichmann (with SASE, please). If you want to donate books to IGHS/Max Kade German-American Center, he will send you an appraisal needed for your
tax deductions on both the Federal and Indiana returns. Wednesday, March 8, 4:30 p.m.

**Calendar**

IGHS Board meeting; 6 p.m. Stammtisch and Program

March 17/18, IGHS Annual Meeting and Conference

March 25, 6 p.m. St. Benno Fest (317-630-4569)

Wednesday, April 12, 4:30 p.m. IGHS Board meeting; 6 p.m. Stammtisch and Program

April 13 Turners Annual Meeting (317-846-8613)

April 21, 10 a.m. Good Friday Service at Zion

Wednesday, May 10, 4:30 p.m. IGHS Board meeting; 6 p.m. Stammtisch and Program

**STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS**

Join us for Stammtisch on the second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m., prior to the program at the Athenaeum Rathskeller Restaurant - good food (a specially value priced menu item is offered) and good talk! Programs are held at 7:30 p.m.

in the Max Kade Seminar Room on the first floor of the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis. For information call President Ernestine Dillon at 317 861-5831.

March 8 - Fall of the Wall

April 12: "A Tour of German Indianapolis," slide presentation by William L. Selm, formerly with the Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Indianapolis and longtime specialist for the preservation of historic German structures. Mr. Selm designed the guide of the Indianapolis tour: "Wegweiser."

May 10: "Sacred Heart: German National Parish," presentation by Prof. James Divita, Chair of the History Department at Marian College, Indianapolis. He is currently researching and writing the history of Sacred Heart Church and Parish in Indianapolis.

**THE TURNERS ARE FORMING A BREW CLUB**

Some Turners are forming a "Turner Brew Club." Learn how to make your own beer at home. For the beginner to the more advanced. Call Kevin McCart at 317-776-2633.

**GENEALOGY 101**

Two beginning genealogy workshops are scheduled for March 25 and April 14, 9 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. at the Indiana Historical Society's headquarters in Indianapolis. Lloyd Hosman, a professional genealogist with more than 20 years experience as a researcher and instructor will teach both workshops. A representative from the Indiana State Library Genealogy Division will present an overview of the specific resources of the genealogy division. Cost is $20 for IHS members and $30.00 for nonmembers. Pre-registration is required. For more information call 317-233-5659 voice/TDD or e-mail: cjohnson@indianahistory.org.
SGAS TO MEET IN GERMANY

The Society for German-American Studies will hold its annual meeting in Bremerhaven and Bremen, Germany, from June 11-17, 2000. The theme of the meeting is "Emigration [to the U.S.] via Bremen and Bremerhaven." The program begins on Sunday, June 11, with a business meeting of affiliates, followed by an evening reception. The following is devoted to lectures and workshops, followed by an evening reception on an historic sailing boat. Tuesday, June 13, features a visit to Cloppenburg Open Air Museum with accompanying lectures and workshops. On Wednesday, June 14, there is an excursion to the port city of Cuxhaven, north of Bremerhaven, and its historic shipping facilities. On Thursday, June 14, there will be lectures and an excursion to historical sites. Friday, June 15, includes a special oral history program and biographical presentations on emigrants and an evening banquet. The meeting will end with a day trip to Expo 2000 in Hannover, the capital of Lower Saxony.

The planners have arranged for a special travel package. For further information, write, fax or e-mail "Routes to the Roots": Dr. Wolfgang Grams, Babencend 127, D 26127 Oldenburg, Germany or e-mail: Routes@tt-online.de or contact Giles Hoyt at 317-278-1265.

Sister City News

QUILT SHOW SCHEDULED IN PFAFFENWEILER FOR JASPER VISIT

By Franz Hilger, Pfaffenweiler (translated by Matthias Hilger, Jasper)

Patchwork or quilting has fascinated some ladies of your Sister City Pfaffenweiler since Jasper and Pfaffenweiler found each other again in 1984. With great interest and excitement the old craft was admired by the German ladies. Through creating the partnership, and making Jasper part of their lives, and the visits in Jasper, the ladies were made aware of the fascinating art of quilting.

Since visiting in 1987, a group of Pfaffenweiler women has started to get creative using the same techniques as their friends across the big pond. It became an intriguing desire to experiment with sewing small pieces of scrap fabrics together to make blankets and wall hangings, and then to hand stitch it. For many years now they have been attempting to make as beautiful hand crafted work than their friends in Jasper. During the Fall and Winter months, they get together in Pfaffenweiler to learn more about the art. They attend special seminars, exchange information and techniques and work together on creating artful designs. The former Pfaffenweiler students of patchwork are becoming more and more experts and are quite creative in their designs and techniques. Many beautiful artworks have come out of their efforts. Gisela Hueppe and Barbara Hilger from Pfaffenweiler even have joined the Quilt Club in Freiburg to expand their knowledge and bring it back to Pfaffenweiler.

In addition to just meeting once a month to learn and teach about quilting, the quilting women of Pfaffenweiler also take off on short travels to Patchwork Exhibits in other parts of Germany, in Switzerland or France. Several awards have been won by the quilts of the Pfaffenweiler ladies.

In anticipation of the 15th Anniversary visit by their Sister City of Jasper, the quilting ladies of Pfaffenweiler have decided to set up the first Patchwork Exhibit of Pfaffenweiler. It will take place on June 17th, 2000 in the Columba-Saal of Pfaffenweiler. It will be a proud display of their creative artistic link to their friends in Jasper.

The exhibit will be at the parish center located below the St. Columba Church. June 17th is the day after representatives from Jasper and their friends from Pfaffenweiler will celebrate their unique partnership with an official Anniversary Partnership Evening in the Batzenberghalle (Pfaffenweiler Civic Auditorium). The day after the exhibit, the
Steibickfest will take place at the historical Stone Quarry above the town of Pfaffenweiler.

**COLUMBUS TO LOEHNE AND MUCH MORE**

Alpine vistas, the Romantic Road, EXPO 2000 World's Fair and a Sister City home stay are being planned in Columbus. Arthur and Marica Schwenk will take a group to the Sister City Loehne and combine it with a tour of Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein and Germany, June 19-July 3. From Zurich the group will travel by motorcoach to Grindelwald, and then to the principality of Liechtenstein and scenic upper Bavaria with tours of King Ludwig's famous castles. From there it is on to Salzburg with an overnight in Hallstatt and a tour of a salt mine. From Rothenburg with a visit enroute to the Wartburg (made famous through Luther) the bus will take the travelers to EXPO 2000 in Hannover. The last days are then spent in the Sister City Loehne. For information call the Schwenks at 812-546-5852.

**TRAVEL IN GERMANY**

If you plan to visit the area Rothenburg-Nuremberg, why not stay a day or two in the PASTORIUS-HAUS in Bad Windsheim. It is located near medieval Rothenburg on Autobahn 7 (Wuerzburg-Ulm) with an hour drive to Nuremberg. The rate for a lovely room (dboc) is $25.00, dorm-style accommodations are $20 per night, and include a great breakfast.

The Pastorius Haus was originally built in 1668 by the father of Franz Daniel Pastorius, then mayor of Windsheim. (Franz Daniel Pastorius was the leader of the group that arrived in Philadelphia, October 6, 1683 and founded Germantown, PA.) The building enjoys historic preservation status. It was acquired by the Pastorius Home Association from the city of Bad Windsheim in 1983, the year of the Tricentennial of German Immigration, and restored at a cost of over one million dollars. Today the building serves as an American-German educational and cultural visitors center. Students and adults of all ages can make use of the home when they travel to Europe, study or just spend an enjoyable time.

The Pastorius Home Association also offers tours, flights and car rental at bargain prices. For info call Paul at 813-689-7847; fax 813-655-8887, E-mail PSvMarko@iJ.net. To stay at the Pastorius House request voucher forms from Bernice: American-German Union, PO Box 66, Germansville, PA 18053-0066. Tel. 610-767-6905; FAX 610-767-6905. In Germany contact Pastorius Haus, An der Heuwaag 1, 91438 Bad Windsheim, Tel 09841/7078.

For more information call Ruth Reichmann at 812-988-2866, E-mail reichman@indiana.edu

"JOHANN" - TOPS IN POPULARITY

While translating some 19th century minutes of an Evangelisch-Lutherisch congregation in Southern Indiana I was struck by the predominance of the first name Johann. In the listing of contributors to their 1883 Christmas Tree (they gave between 15 and 50 cents each), Johann appears 12 times among 28 male entries. Georg, the runner up, made it only 4 times, one of which in the combination Johann Georg.

Johann and Georg happen to have been also the first and middle name of Rapp, the founder of New Harmony, IN. A glance at a list of his separatist followers, who didn't have their children confirmed in the Lutheran faith while still in Liptingen/Wuerttemberg, yielded an even more dramatic predominance of Johann: 9 of 11! The combination of their first and middle names looks like this: Johann Georg (6x), Johann Michael, Johann Christian, Johann Friedrich. While no longer a preferential choice today, Johann(es) was also the first name of some most famous Germans: Johannes Gutenberg, Johann Wolfgang v. Goethe, Johann Strauss, Johannes Brahms.

For second generation German-Americans the "John" version seemed to be a more fitting choice, while in German-speaking countries the "lengthy" Johann(es) yielded to the snappier "Hans."

_Eberhard Reichmann_
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 higher category.
All contributions are tax deductible

ANNUAL DUES

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New Member _______ Renewal ________

Name: __________________________________________

Address: __________________________________________________________________________

City, State, Zip ____________________________________________________________________

Business Phone: ____________ Home Phone: ____________

Send payment with this statement to: Membership Secretary IGHS, 401 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Indiana German Heritage Society Annual Meeting

REGISTRATION

Friday Evening Dinner $15.00/person No. ___ Total $ ___

Indicate Dinner Choice 1 ___

Choice 2 ___

Saturday Registration & Luncheon Members
of IGHS, Palatines, Kentuckiana $20.00 No. ___ Total $ ___
Non-members $25.00 No. ___ Total $ ___

Total Enclosed $ ______

Name ___________________ Address ____________________

City, State, Zip ______________________________________

Make check payable to Indiana German Heritage Society, and send to: IGHS Annual Meeting, 401 E.
Michigan St. Indianapolis, IN 46204

* Registration Deadline is March 13 *
Baron Von Steuben (1730-1794). See article on page 3 for his contributions to the American Revolution.