Fall Celebrations in No Short Supply

**GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CELEBRATION AT ZION**

Sunday, September 29, 10:10 a.m. will be a celebration of German-American Day and the Anniversary of Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ. Built in 1912, this beautiful Gothic Revival church, parish hall and parsonage were designed by D.A. Bohlen & Son, architects. The present church is the third house of worship for this congregation founded in 1841 as the German United Evangelical Protestant-Lutheran and Reformed Zion Church of Indianapolis. Zion is the mother church of other German Evangelical and Reformed Churches in Indianapolis and the surrounding area. Zion was founded by members of the Calvinist Evangelical Reformed Church of German States. The German church merged with the Congregationalist Church in 1957 to form the United Church of Christ. The church is located at North and New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis. For info call 317 257-0493 or 639-5411

**GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY**

On Friday, October 4, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., the Annual German-American Day celebration, commemorating the first group arrival and the founding of Germantown, PA, will be once again celebrated on the upper balcony of the Indianapolis City Market. There will be proclamations by the Governor and the Mayor, folk dance demonstrations and music. Members of German-American organizations will be there with information and handouts. It will be followed by Oktoberfest at Athenaeum. For information call 317-464-9004

**OKTOBERFEST AT THE DEUTSCHE HAUS-ATHENAEUM**

Friday evening, October 4, 6-11 p.m., join us at the annual Oktoberfest of the Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum in Indianapolis. There will be three bands, singing and dancing, raffle and prizes. Enjoy a delicious Rathskeller Restaurant buffet, Sauerbraten and Bavarian stew, outside or inside. In the Biergarten the Deutsche Haus Band will play from 8-11 p.m. In the Kellersaal the Athenaeum Pops Orchestra will be followed by Jay Fox and His Showtime Band. $20.00 Adult/$10.00 child advance; $22.00 Adult/12.00 child at door. If you would like to connect or sit with other IGHS members let Jim Gould know when you call in your reservations 1-317-630-4569 ext. 1 or athenaeum@iquest.net

For information on German-
American Day with a Resolution http://serve.com/shea/ germusa/germususa/usafrg.htm The story of Pastorius and the founding of Germantown, PA http://www-lib.iupui.edu/kade/ germantown.html German Corner/Deutsches Eck http://www.german-usa.com/ german/ Or contact Eberhard and/or Ruth Reichmann at: reichman@indiana.edu or Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu

For German-American Day we recommend: W.P. Adams, The German-Americans. An Ethnic Experience. $2.75; G. Wilk, Americans from Germany. $4.00; Cobblestone: German Americans (for youth). $4.00. These member specials also include s/h and s/t! Orders: NCSA LITERATUR, 430 Kelp Grove Rd., Nashville, IN 47448.

KIRKIN' O' THA TARTANS CELEBRATION AT ZION EVANGELICAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

Sunda, November 17, at 4:00 p.m. there will be a Celebration of Scottish Heritage with pipes and drums of the Highlanders. Put on your kilts and join our Scottish/Irish/German members and friends at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, North and New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis. For info (317) 257-0493 or 639-5411. In Scots Gaelic, Kirk is the word for "church". The origins of the Kirkin' is shrouded in uncertainty there are, however, two widely held theories. In the Disarming Act of 1746, Scots were forbidden their weapons and bagpipes, and were prohibited from wearing the tartan in any form. As Highland congregations gathered for worship, the clergy would include a blessing upon the assembled families. During the blessing, pieces of the beloved plaids hidden in bibles, inside coats or under aprons would be lovingly held to be included in the blessing.

Another origin story goes back to the early years of WWII. The Saint Andrew Society of Washington, DC initiated a series of sermons in support of the British War Relief and the Scottish Clans Evacuation Plan. When asked the title of his sermon of May 2, 1943, Dr. Peter Marshall, Chaplain of the US Senate, suggested the name "Kirkin' of the Tartan". This service became an annual event of the society and was known as the Kirkin".

Whichever origin you accept, those who wear the Tartan participate in the Kirkin' with reference and pride in their Scottish ancestry. (See article by the McDougals in the next column)

GERMAN-SCOTTISH MARRIAGES

By Lee McCall McDougal and Robert A. McDougal, M.D.

Why does the Indiana German Heritage Society have members named McDonald or McDougal? Or the Louisville Scottish Society include the mythical Clan MacFritz? Because our Scottish or Scotch-Irish (1) ancestors married Germans. We suggest that the reasons were proximity, lack of churches on the frontier, and similarity of beliefs.

Lee has three 18th C. German Protestant immigrant families with marriages to Scots/Scotch-Irish. On her father's side were immigrants Peter Jacoby and two sons Conrad and Henry (1741), who were members of the Reformed church. Both sons married Germans. Conrad married H. Riegel. His nine children married German-sounding spouses, seven remained Reformed and two became Presbyterian. Henry married Maria Kern and became Presbyterian; their six children married Scotch-Irish spouses and remained Presbyterian. ([Dates] are immigration, into Philadelphia unless otherwise noted.)

The family of John Adam Forney (1721) on her mother's side, were probably Huguenots from Switzerland to Wachenheim, Palatinate where they were Reformed. In Lee's line a
grandson Abraham born 1758 married Susanna? and became Methodist, their son Abraham Jr. born 1780 married Polly Curtis, and their son Joseph born 1800 married Susan Miskimen, of Scotch-Irish and German descent.

Also on her mother's side, Johannes Petrus Barthmes (1771) and son J. Philipus both born at Wahlenau, Palatinate were Lutheran. J. Philipus' daughter Catherine, born in Pennsylvania married James Miskimen, "Irish" Methodist whose daughter was the above Susan Miskimen.

Bob has one 18th C. and three 19th C. German ancestors: Traxler (1771), Protestant, on his father's side; Albert (1833 Baltimore) who married Krupp (1833 to ?), and whose son married Schiltz (1859 to ?), all Catholic, on his mother's side. The first marriage on his mother's side out of the Catholic faith was the immigrant's grandson who married 1903 at Kent County, Michigan, a close neighbor of English/New England ancestry, and his mother, their daughter, who married 1927 his father, Russell McDougal.

The Traxler immigrant (1771) was indentured with his wife, (2) later moved to Canada and was granted land as a Loyalist. One of their children Susan married Patrick McGarvin 1805. Six of their grandchil-

dren married people in Ontario (Kent County) whose names seem Scottish or more likely Scotch-Irish: Son Michael had Mary who married Michael Shaw 1840; Son Peter Jr. had Michael who married Rebecca Campbell before 1827 (Bob's line); Magdelena married James McMullen 1825; Susan married Thomas McIntyre 1833; Margaret married John McDougald 1842; Hannah married George McKenzie 1840.

Comment: Klinger(3) in a reference found by Ann Scott and her volunteers at the library of the Palatines to America in Columbus, Ohio, discussed the development of Protestantism in Germany, and especially Lutheranism and the various Reformed churches. Luther nailed his 95 theses on the door of the Cathedral of Wittenberg in 1517. The Reformed movement started with Zwingli in Switzerland the next year, 1518. During the early part of the 16th century, Anabaptist movements spread in south Germany. In 1541 John Calvin, a French preacher, started the Reformed Church in Geneva, attracting fellow French "Huguenots," and also John Knox from Scotland, who when he returned to Scotland began the Presbyterian movement. Other national Reformed churches were established, including the Dutch Reformed, which was brought to New York by settlers in 1624, including a Walloon Huguenot ancestor of Bob, Philippe du Trieux. In the meantime, the other major Protestant Church was founded by Henry VIII when he became head of the "Church of England" in 1534. William Penn, himself a Quaker, visited the Rhineland in 1671-1677, inviting Protestant Germans with offers of land and religious freedom. German Pietists came to Germantown in 1683, and soon a flood of Germans or as they were called by the authorities, Palatines, came to Philadelphia and other Delaware River ports.(4)

The Dutch, French (Huguenot), and German Reformed Churches, and the Scottish Presbyterian Churches, were closely related. The theology and form of services were similar enough to welcome those of other national origins. We feel that a German Reformed family living in colonial America, might find the church of his Scottish or Scotch-Irish neighbors quite compatible.

Documentation: The IUPUI University Library, Indiana State Library, the Fort Wayne-Allen County Library, and NUCMUC (National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections) were searched for references to Scottish/Scotch-Irish and German marriage records. (5) None of the references gave specific numbers of Ger-
man/Scotch-Irish marriages. Many did not even refer to that possibility. The best statement is in Leyburn's appendix on the name Scotch-Irish ((6, page 331) "By the time of the American Revolution...As they moved still farther west to the Ohio Valley frontier, they intermarried with pioneers of other stocks and so completely lost their identity as a separate people." We suggest the topic a ripe one for some cultural history graduate student.

Barkan (7) states there were four major groups entering British North America in Colonial days: 1. British (including Scots), 2. Scotch-Irish from Ulster, 3. Germans, and 4. French Huguenots and Dutch Reformed. The last settled largely in New York, although some Huguenots went to Charleston, SC. Barkan enumerates 21,000 Puritans from East Anglia to Massachusetts in the 1620s-1630s, 45,000 royalists and indentured from south England to Virginia in the mid 17th century, 23,000 Quakers from Wales and the north midlands to the Delaware Valley in the later 17th and early 18th centuries, and 250,000 from North Britain and Ulster to Appalachia in the 18th century. He states that the Scotch-Irish desired independence from the crown, both in ways of religion and government. They were Calvinists, Presbyterian or Campbellites (Disciples of Christ). When the American Revolution occurred they eagerly took part while the Scots were neutral or Tory. The Germans numbered 85,000 from 1700 to the American Revolution. They were from south west Germany and Switzerland, peasants, some pietists but largely Lutheran and Reformed.

Jackson(8) states the Scotch-Irish brought their Presbyterian ministers with them, and wanted their ministers in America to be University educated. The Synod of Philadelphia was established, but many of the Scotch-Irish were away on the frontier, and many wanted the religious service to do something. There was a Great Awakening in the 1740s in the southern back country. They began to have schisms, into Old Siders who offered communion to anyone who they "believe to have grace", and used the Westminster confession. The New Siders were more limited in offering communion. They also wanted to abandon the crown as head of the church. Scotch-Irish churches were built about 11 miles apart, and at springs, so any family could travel to one on the Sabbath when the service took all day.

In 1700 Pennsylvania had 20,000 population, by 1750 250,000 largely German. James Logan was Colonial Secretary, and of Irish origin. He invited the Scotch-Irish to settle in Pennsylvania, but later, when they came in droves, and frequently squatted on land rather than following the proprietors' rules in buying the land and paying quit-rent, came to regret his call. A saying was "The Scotch-Irish kept the Sabbath and just about everything else they came across!" In the early 18th century. Ulster had a population of 500,000, but between 1720-1768 one-third of the Protestants of Ireland came to America, primarily to Pennsylvania.

1. Scottish or Scots refers to people from Scotland, "Scotch" being the "water of life" distilled there, not the people. Scotch-Irish refers to people who were originally from Scotland, removed starting in the 15th century, frequently forcibly to northern Ireland (the old kingdom of Ulster). When these people came to America, until the middle of the 19th century, they were frequently just called Irish, but thought of themselves as Scots. When the Catholic Irish immigrated in large numbers around the middle of the 19th century, the Presbyterian Scots wanted to differentiate themselves and Scotch-Irish became the preferred term.

2. "Record of indentures...in the office of the Mayor...1771-1773", Pennsylvania German Society. 1907

3. Klinger, Robert B.: "Why
our Pennsylvania Dutch and Scotch-Irish Ancestors Came to America", The Palatine Immigrant, Vol. VIII, No. 4, 155-170 Spring 1983
[Primarily 17th century German emigration and immigration, but also 17th and 18th century Irish emigration and immigration.]
5. Other references located and read:
At the Fort-Wayne/Allen County Public Library:
  Smylie, James H.: Scotch-Irish presence in Pennsylvania
  Dunaway, Wayland F.: The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania, 1944
  Davidson: Colonial Scotch-Irish of the Carolina Piedmont
  Egle, William H.: Pennsylvania: Genealogies, Scotch-Irish and German
  Irish, Donna: Pennsylvania German marriages
At the IUPUI University Library:
  Camera: The Cultural One or the Racial Many
  Romano: Intercultural marriage (also in IMCPL)
  Schwartz, Sally: A Mixed Multitude, 1988
Personal library:
  Baxter, Nancy Niblack: The Movers--Scotch Irish (Fiction, also IMCPL)
  NUCMUC index by internet: nothing
6. Leyburn, James G.: The

Scotch-Irish, a Social History

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
The Annual International Festival sponsored by the Nationalities Council of Indiana will be held Oct. 31 to Nov. 4 in the Exposition Hall at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, 38th St. & Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis. Thursday and Friday mornings are set aside for students, and teachers are encouraged to bring their classes. For information http://www.indyinternationalfestival.org

Designed to nurture cross-cultural appreciation and global awareness, the festival offers children, families and educators opportunities and tools to learn about other nationalities and cultures. It communicates the richness and depth of our ethnic roots and illustrates the growing international dimension of life in Indiana.

Festival hours: Thursday, Oct. 31, 10 a.m.-2:00 p.m.; Friday, Nov. 1 & Saturday, Nov. 2, 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sunday, Nov. 3, noon-6 p.m.

There will be cultural displays, non-stop entertainment, ethnic foods and a global bazaar. We invite you to visit the IGHS booth. We will have plenty of handouts, interesting books and lots of information. If you bring German handwriting materials, we may have someone there, who can decipher them.

Discount tickets are available from the Indiana German Heritage Society. Adults: $6.00 ($8.00 at the door), Children (5-12) $5.00 ($6.00 at the door); children under age 5 are free.

We need volunteers to help at the IGHS booths. Everyone working for at least a 3-hour shift will be able to enter with a pass. Call Linda Guckenberger at 812-376-6724 or Ruth Reichmann at 812-988-2866; e-mail reichman@indiana.edu

WORKSHOP - COMPOSING A FAMILY HISTORY BOOK
Saturday, Nov. 9, from 9 a.m. to noon in the Willkie Room of the Athenaeum there will be a joint workshop by IGHS and Palatines to America on methods of composing a family history book. Everyone is invited to learn the techniques of writing a family history, and to receive help with translating old documents, letters, newspapers, books in the German language.

There will be a presentation on acquiring material and docu-
mentation; contacting family members/relatives; and various methods of storing the information in genealogy programs and doing work-ups with the material into book form. Presenters will be: Betty Warren and Sharon Kennedy (Indiana Chapter), Louise Lammkin (IGHS); and Jean Perney (North Indianapolis Genealogist Club) present how they wrote and composed their books. Others are encouraged to bring their books along to share and display.

After the presentation experts from IGHS will help with German language/script translating. For longer items bring a tape recorder.

There is no charge to members of IGHS or Palatines to America. A small donation will be collected to defray expenses. To ensure that you will have space reserved, send your requests for attendance to: Nancy Meyer, 234 West Jefferson Street, Tipton, IN 46072-1850 or jnmeyer@netusa1.net For any other questions call: James Feit 317/875-7210

**AWARDS DINNER FOR BILL BILGRAM**

Tuesday, November 19, at 6 p.m. there will be an Awards Dinner for Wilhelm Bilgram, to be held in the Damenverein Room of the Athenaeum. Bilgram will receive the Central District Honor Award of the American Turners. He is a 40 year member of the Athenaeum Turners and has distinguished himself especially in the preservation and restoration of the historic Athenaeum building. Currently he serves on the Board of the Athenaeum Foundation. His wife, Renee Bilgram is the Vice-President of IGHS. Congratulations, Bill! For reservations and information contact Buddy McCart at 317 846-8613.

**STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS**

Our monthly gatherings are on the second Wednesday of the month at the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. At 6 p.m. right after the board meeting (members are always welcome!) the presenter, members, and guests meet for Stammtisch and a German meal in the Athenaeum Rathskeller. Good food and good talk, some in German! At 7:15 p.m. there is a program, presented by a member or invited speaker in the Max Kade German-American Center Seminar Room, First Floor. We are always on the look-out for programs. If you would like to present or know of someone, contact Ruth Reichmann at 812 988-2866 e-mail: reichman@indiana.edu

**Wednesday, October 9:** "The History of the Making of the Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument." Bill Selm, architectural historian and preservation, will give a slide presentation on the history of the making of the monument.

**Wednesday, November 13:** "The Terre Haute German-Americans," Slide Presentation by Ron Dunbar, Dept. Chair and Prof. of German at Indiana State University in Terre Haute.

**Wednesday, December 11:** "St. Nikolaus and Friends! German Christmas Figures and Folklore." James D. (Jim) Gould will share what he knows about St. Nikolaus, Christkindl and Weihnachtsmann, with slides and Santa figures from his collection.

The programs--in English--are free of charge and open to the public. Information: Ruth Reichmann, 812 988-2866; office 317-464-9004.

**DEUTSCHER VEREIN IN THE LONE STAR**

The Deutscher Verein is taking a trip this year and it will offer something for everyone! We will leave Jasper on Wednesday, Oct. 2nd and return on Wednesday, Oct 9th. Join us for 8 fun filled days. The trip is going via motor coach to Fredricksburg, Texas, a town with a rich German heritage, to attend their annual Oktoberfest. We will also include stops in Tunica, MS for a bit of gambling, and Forth Worth, TX for a bit of cowboy culture.
Other attractions will be the LBJ Ranch and The Riverwalk in San Antonio. Cost will be approximately $750.00 per person based on two persons per room. Reservations may be made by calling Jackie Braunecker at Jackie's Travel (812-482-7158).

STARDUST BALL IN FORT WAYNE - A GRAND AFFAIR
The German Heritage Society of Fort Wayne invites to the Stardust Ball, Saturday, October 19. The Stardust Dance Band will be playing with vocalist Francie Zucco. Cocktail Hour (cash bar) is 6:00 p.m. and Dinner 6:30 p.m. There will be dance demonstrations and continuous dancing until 1:00 a.m. Black Tie is suggested. Ticket price: $50 per person. It will be held in their own building (bought together recently with the Männerchor), Park Edelweiss, 3355 Elmhurst Drive, Fort Wayne.

Christel Gehlert has wanted a fancy Viennese-style ball for a long time, but they couldn't really afford to rent a place, and make money. Now that they have the Park Edelweiss facility, they have a 15-person orchestra lined up, and have been getting pointers from the Strauss Society in Detroit. They would like it to be an elegant, dress-up affair, and like it to grow and grow and eventually end up at the Grand Wayne Center!

For further information on ticket reservation, directions, etc. contact Christel Gehlert at 260-489-8619.

AT THE LIEDERKRANZ
Indianapolis, 1417 E. Washington St.
October 12: Oktoberfest and Dance with the Alpine Express (317 352-4240)
November 2: Bunter Abend, Damenchoor with the Prost (317 773-8730)
November 16: Fall Concert & Dance with the Knappers (317 352-4240)

In Indianapolis listen to "The New German Radio Program" with Manfred Witt on WICR FM 88.7

CALENDAR
Sunday, September 29, 10:10 a.m.: Celebration of German-American Day and Anniversary of Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, Indianapolis. (317 257-0493 or 639-5411)

Friday, October 4: 11-1 p.m.: German-American Day at City Market in Indianapolis. (812-988-2866 or 317-464-9004)

Friday, October 4, 6:00 p.m.: Oktoberfest at the Deutsche Haus-Athenaeum, Indianapolis. (317 630-4569 or athenaeum@quest.net)

Wednesday, October 9: 4:30 p.m. Board Meeting. 6:00 p.m. Stammtisch and 7:15 p.m. Program "The History of the Making of the Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument," slide presentation by Bill Selm. (812-988-2866 or 317-464-9004)

October 31 to Nov. 4: International Festival, Exposition Hall at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, 38th St. & Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis. (812-988-2866 or 812-376-6724)

Thursday, October 31, 7:30 p.m.: Norbert Krapf will read from The Country I Come From at the IUPUI Library Auditorium. For more information contact Claudia Grossmann of the German Dept. at 317 274-3943 or cgrossma@iupui.edu or www.krapfpoetry.com.

Friday, Nov. 1, 7:00 pm: Norbert Krapf will read from The Country I Come From at Barnes & Noble Booksellers, 2323 Sagamore Parkway, Lafayette, IN 47905

Saturday, Nov. 2, 2-4 pm: Norbert Krapf will read from The Country I Come From at Six Doges Gifts & Books, 1060 Virginia Ave. Indpls.

Saturday, Nov. 9, 9 a.m. to noon: Willkie Room of the Athenaeum, "Composing a Family History Book," a joint workshop by IGHIS and Pala-
tines. For info Nancy Meyer 46072-1850 or jnmeyer@netusa1.net or James Feit 317/875-7210

Wednesday, November 13: 4:30 p.m. IGHS Board Meeting, 6:00 p.m. Stammtisch and 7:15 p.m. "The Terre Haute German-Americans," slide presentation by Ron Dunbar. (317-464-9004)

Sunday, November 17, at 4:00 p.m.: Kirkin' O' Tha Tartans, Celebration of Scottish Heritage at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, North and New Jersey Sts., Indianapolis. (317 257-0493 or 639-5411)

Tuesday, November 19, at 6 p.m.: Awards Dinner for Wilhelm Bilgram, Damenverein Room of the Athenaeum. For reservations call Buddy McCart at 317 846-8613.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!
Dec. 6-8 Christkindl Market at the Athenaeum
Dec. 8 St. Nikolaus Fest a Athenaeum

NEW BOOKS

New Krapf Collection of Indiana Poems
Archer Books of Santa Maria, CA announces publication of Jasper native and IGHS member Norbert Krapf's twelfth collection of poetry, *The Country I Come From*, sixty poems set in Indiana. Krapf is a Professor of English at the C. W. Post Campus of Long Island University, where he has directed the Poetry Center since 1985.

In this collection, which includes "Fire and Ice," winner of the Lucille Medwick Memorial Award from the Poetry Society of America, Krapf returns to the settings and themes of his highly regarded *Somewhere in Southern Indiana*. A writer for whom place and ethnic heritage have been major inspirations, Krapf continues his exploration of family history, relationships between people of different ethnic backgrounds, nature, and the passage of time. He extends his meditations on the Holocaust that conclude *Blue-Eyed Grass: Poems of Germany* to the treatment of the Miami Indians of his native region and a racial incident from his college years. A number of poems deal with the German heritage of Dubois County. The title echoes a line from Midwestern songwriter Bob Dylan, the subject of a tribute, refers to the poet's native Indiana, the American Heartland, the United States as a whole; and evokes a mythic homeland.

Norbert Krapf grew up in Jasper, moved to Long Island in 1970, and has since taught at Long Island University. A graduate of St. Joseph's College (Rensselaer, IN), which awarded him an honorary doctorate, he received his M.A. and Ph.D. in English and American Literature from the University of Notre Dame.

The book can be ordered directly from the publisher for a discount at www.archer-books.com and is also available from Barnes and Noble and other bookstores. For more information, see www.krapfpoetry.com.

*Note: Mr. Krapf will be reading from his book and signing copies at the IUPUI Library Auditorium on October 31, at 7:30 p.m. Other readings and signings will be at the Barnes and Noble in Lafayette on Friday, Nov. 1 at 7:00 p.m. and at Six Dogs Gifts & Books, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis on Saturday, Nov. 2, from 2-4 p.m.*

Growing up in the Third Reich
Bruno W. Lange's Born into Turmoil is a thought-provoking and at times also humorous autobiographical account of a childhood in the Third Reich and growing up during the hard postwar years. The experience of these years—the author was born in 1934—is faithfully told from the child's/boy's/young man's perspectives and skillfully interwoven with the social changes
and political and war events that impacted Lange's extended family, friends and neighborhoods.

No doubt, the author is a very talented story teller. His book is a string of interconnected individual events of daily life in those years—it was quite adventurous. Bruno Lange knows how to capture and keep the reader's attention to the very end—his 1956 departure to the New World.

The recollections of his youth within the social contexts of Düsseldorf on the Rhein, at the Westphalian countryside, and in German-occupied Poland are convincingly told. The author's memory, however, did not always serve him reliably with historical personalities and their roles. Examples: not Stalin but Lenin, not Ribbentrop but Riblacht but Dr. Riblacht; and it was not Chancellor Konrad Adenauer who gave the German "economic miracle" its blueprint, but his Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard with his concept of a socially responsible free market economy ("Soziale Marktwirtschaft"). The book can be purchased in any book store or through the publisher First Books Library (2001) atstBooks.com.

GERMANS OF SOUTH BEND

GERMANY IN US: PIONEER GERMAN IMMIGRANTS AND THE BEGINNINGS OF SOUTH BEND

The story of the first German immigrants to Northern Indiana also is the story of the beginnings of South Bend. South Bend was platted in 1831; the Germans began to arrive just a few years after that, and they played a significant role in the development of the city. Although they did not quite equal the power and influence of the native-born elite, they were the predominant ethnic group during this period of growth. In 1850, 54% of all immigrants to South Bend were German, and in 1860 it was 57% (Esslinger, Immigrants and the City, 33-35), figures considerably higher than the national average. They were among the first to start the many businesses and services that make up a center of commerce. They opened hardware stores, and groceries; they were cabinet makers, tinsmiths, and harness makers; they engaged in land speculation and instituted doctor's offices, and construction companies. In South Bend as elsewhere most of the clothing and dry goods stores were owned by German immigrants, many of the Jewish faith. Brewing and baking also were fields dominated by Germans. They opened flour mills and pastry shops; and in 1871-2 eight out of twelve saloons were German-owned. The very first brewery in the area was begun by a German immigrant in 1839. All three major breweries in town, Kamm and Schelling, Mues, and the Hoosier Brewery, were German. The German immigrants created a tightly knit network; that is, many formed partnerships with other Germans: Knoblock and Ginz started the Knoblock-Ginz Milling Co. which produced the then famous "White Rose" flour; Knoblock and Lederer owned a grocery store; Nickel and Rockstroh a bakery; Neupreth and Benz a hardware store; and Kamm and Schellinger owned the major brewery in Northern Indiana which exported their beer even to Paris! Just as in business, the Germans were interconnected in marriage. In fact, I found only very few, even in the second generation, who did not marry other Germans.

They also were leaders in introducing culture, education, and social life to this new city; they organized parades, balls, masquerades, and "moonlight picnics;" they produced operas and plays and founded musical groups. The Elbel family, who had come to South Bend in
1848, formed their first band in 1852 and an orchestra in 1870. They were invited to play at most major functions. Louis Eibel composed the "Victor's March" for the University of Michigan. To the Eibel orchestra, says the South Bend Tribune, "belongs the credit for upgrading American taste in music and introducing audiences to the great operatic literature" (July 25, 1971).

There is a saying that what the Studebakers and Olivers were to the industrial life of South Bend, the Elbels were to the musical life. In his study of South Bend ethnic communities, Dean Esslinger found that "the ethnic group that contributed the most to the social activities of the community was the Germans" (108). Turner Hall, founded in 1861, was a center of these social and cultural activities, for the Turner considered themselves educational institutions, committed to mental as well as physical exercise.

In many different ways, German pioneer immigrants helped to build up the city. The first brickhouse was built by a German. They erected churches and entire business blocks downtown. For example, John Lederer who had arrived in 1853, had a business block on E. Washington St., known as the Blue Front. He also built a large residence at 316 N. Lafayette St., and in 1880 had under construction on Wshington St. "some of the finest business blocks in the city, to be known as Union Block" (Chapman's History of St. Joseph County 1880, 929). In 1872 George Muessel commissioned the 3-story Muessel block on Lincoln Way for his fancy grocery, and the German architect and contractor Robert Braunsdorf from Danzig did the construction. The German-owned firm of Meyer and Poehlman did the roofing and cornice work for all major buildings and churches in South Bend. August Beyer from Pomerania frescoed the Masonic Hall, the old courthouse, and helped to decorate Notre Dame. In this early chapter of South Bend history, the Germans were among the largest property holders.

While the majority of houses built in South Bend in 1869 ranged in value between $500 and $1,500, in the following year the median value of real estate owned by German immigrants was $2,213 (Esslinger 95). The most successful German also entered into partnerships with the native born elite. Thus John Knoblock was one of the men who started the famous Oliver Chilled Plow Company, and John Lederer was in partnership with A.T. Coquillard and W.H. Longley in the purchase of thousands of acres in Nebraska and Wisconsin.

Germans also participated in building the city through government and education. John C. Knoblock, a Republican, was a member of the town council before South Bend was incorporated, and from 1866 to 1870 he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. Some of the wealthiest business men were Republicans, such as Eberhart, Beiger, and Sigmund Mayer. The majority of the German immigrants, however, belonged to the Democratic Party. John C. Wagner, Jr., owner of Union House on Michigan Ave., was both city and county chairman of the Democratic Party and a member of the state central committee. John Klingel, who had been instrumental in introducing graded schools to South Bend, served on the first city council. John Frederick Weiss and Frederick Kuss also served on the common council. Andrew Russwurm was elected councilman of the 4th ward in 1867 and Simon Raff was elected to the same ward in 1874. Henry Ginz, whom Esslinger calls "clearly one of South Bend's most influential politicians" (Esslinger 106), was elected to the State Legislature in 1878. Although he ran as a Democrat in a Republican district and his opponent was the prominent Judge Stanfield, he won by a handsome majority.

Other Germans, hungry for land, developed the countryside all around South Bend and Mishawaka by clearing...
away the dense oak forests. Just a brief look at the 19th-century country cemeteries shows the predominance of German names. For example, the little cemetery on S. Miami St. holds, among many others, the Kern, Richter, Plaiz, Walz, Schaefer, and Fritz families. The area north of Mishawaka was known as Dutch (Deutsch) Island, and the town of Bremen south of Mishawaka was platted by George Beiler in 1851. More than any other nationality, the Germans were engaged in the backbreaking labor of creating farms out of the densely wooded landscape of Northern Indiana.

The largest proportion of German immigrants in the mid-19th century came from upper Bavaria and especially the town of Arzberg. In fact, the area in South Bend around Michigan, Marion, and Lafayette Streets was known as "little Arzberg." This is also where stood Turner Hall. A 1846 letter by Johann Wolfgang Schreyer, an Arzberg immigrant to the South Bend area in 1843, was shared throughout the town of Arzberg, and led to many people leaving their home for Indiana. Between 1851 and 1854 alone, 200 people left the Arzberg region. Altogether 10% of the population of Arzberg emigrated in the 19th century. The reasons for this mass emigration mirror those in other German states: industrialization, rural poverty, over-population, oppressive laws and taxation, political repression and instability. Many were also moved to leave by romantic accounts of the New World as well as letters from pioneer immigrants. Family names like Muessel, Elbel, Rockstroh, Lang, Lederer, Beck, Schuell, Kuespert and many more still are prominent both in South Bend and in Arzberg. The grandmother of two-term Indiana Governor Schricker came from Arzberg. That town is well aware of the significant role South Bend has played in its past. On the occasion of its 550th anniversary, the Arzbergers included a South Bend float. Now, thanks to a revitalized contact, the mayor of Arzberg plans to have an exhibition on South Bend at the next city fest in June 2002, and descendents of Arzberg immigrants from South Bend are planning to take part in this event. People in Arzberg are eager to find out what happened to those members of their families who emigrated, and the descendants of German immigrants in South Bend are looking for their roots. It is hoped that this will reinvigorate the connection between Arzberg and South Bend, two cities which already are closely linked in their history.

In the course of this research we uncovered a large box of letters belonging to Dr. Christian Sack who emigrated from Arzberg in 1855. These letters give us a more intimate picture of many aspects of emigration. One letter, written by John Frederick Elbel who had come to South Bend in 1848, urges Christian Sack to join him in South Bend because doctors were needed here and he could make a good living. Elbel specifies the three main diseases as hot and cold fever and dysentery, attributing the latter to the English eating everything unripe. He also reassures Sack that cholera, which is frequent in larger cities, does not occur in South Bend. Other letters are written to Sack by his nephew Andreas while he was fighting in the Civil War. They provide first-hand glimpses of marches and battles as seen from the young man's perspective. Yet others document some of Sack's involvement in the 1848 revolution, whose failure was another reason for his emigration. Some of the letters date back to the 1840s and are addressed to Christian Sack in Germany; so it appears that he brought them with him when he left for America.

But the German immigrants also came from other states, esp. Prussia, Hesse, and Württemberg. The Beigers came from Prussia, the Kamms and Schellingers from Württemberg, as did the Mainers and Walz families, and John B. Stoll, the publisher of many
Indiana papers, including the South Bend Times, which later became the South Bend News Times.

German immigrants of the Jewish faith were a minority, but they, too, played an important role in this area. Their first organization was a burial society, established in 1859. Many of them started out as peddlers but soon established themselves as major business owners. Most of the area's clothing and dry goods stores were owned by German Jews, such as Adler, Livingston, and Hanauer. The clothing store of the brothers Levi and Meyer Lauer in Plymouth, started in 1861, is the oldest Jewish-owned business in Northern Indiana. The town of Ligonier became a major Jewish center. The two chief initiators were Frederick Straus and Solomon Mier, who came to Ligonier as peddlers in 1854; they soon each established the two major clothing stores in town and then started two rival banks. Their two mansions are still standing, the most splendid in a great number of beautiful homes in Ligonier. By the turn of the century, 55 German-Jewish families resided there and they had built a temple, a school, and a library. In South Bend, Temple Beth-El was founded in 1905 largely by German-Jewish immigrants.

I am writing a book on the German emigration to South Bend between the 1830's and the 1860's. In the process, I have made contacts with people all across the U.S. and in Germany who have helped me with information, stories, and pictures. Together with Arzberg archivist Erwin Scherer, I am also working on an edition of the Christian Sack letters. A reception, hosted by the mayors of South Bend and Mishawaka for Erwin Scherer, who visited South Bend in November 2001, has helped to publicize the project. At this moment, I am helping to arrange a trip to Arzberg for a group of about 20 South Benders of Arzberg origin. It is encouraging to see that German-Americanism, which was so problematic for a good part of the previous century, can be celebrated more unambiguously again at this time, reaffirming the powerful connection between Germany and the US, and Indiana in particular, where one out of three people can claim a German ancestor.

Gabrielle Robinson
Director of International Programs and Professor of English Indiana University South Bend

SISTER CITY NEWS

FORT WAYNE-GERA SISTER CITIES

From Sept. 3 to Sept. 8 Fort Wayne will be hosting a delegation from our sister city Gera. Mayor Rauch and several city officials will be in Fort Wayne to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Sister City relationship. Several events are planned. The main event will be the Anniversary Gala Celebration on September 7 at Park Edelweiss with singing, dancing, short speeches, good food.

Later in September Fort Wayne will be sending a large delegation to Gera, Germany to participate in their 10th anniversary celebration, as well as their local Hoehlerfest. Several members of Fort Wayne's City Council will be attending.

The Fort Wayne German Heritage Society along with several local sponsors are sending a blues band over to perform at a variety of venues in Gera and the surrounding areas.

Robert Anweiler, Chair
Fort Wayne-Gera Sister City Committee
For info 260-749-2170
RECENT EVENTS
AND OTHER
USEFUL
INFORMATION

TEACHING GERMAN
FOLK DANCE IN
SCHOOLS
Excerpted from The German Folk Dancer, May/June 2002.

Ginnvor Bullard writes: "about the wonderful experience Pete and I had this past March in teaching German folk dances to the German language classes at Hamilton southeastern High School here in Indiana. We were invited three years ago to test student interest; each year after that we were received with enthusiasm.

We have also included instruction on the Polka, Waltz and Rheinlander. In one day we taught seven classes, each were 50 minutes in length and ranged from 10 to 40+ students; some were combination classes of two teachers. This year, the French class joined for two sessions. Next year I hope to work on a proper Grand March. And on my wish list is to do a Bandltanz with them, but that would take student time commitment past the classroom. In our immediate area there are two high schools. The German teacher in one has not had a chance to work us into the program and the other school has dropped German in favor of Spanish and French." For info call Ginnvor at 812 597-4932.

GERMAN STUDENT
day at german
AMERICAN KLUB
September 26, from 4:00 to
6:30 p.m., a program for Senior
High German Students at the
GAK, 8602 S. Meridian,
Indianapolis. They had a won-
derful response when they pre-
sented this program in May.
The GAK Newsletter, June 2002, reports:

"Seventy-five students participated in German Students Day at the German-American Klub on May 2. German language classes from Lawrence, Eastwood Middle School, Belzer, Lapel, Perry-Meridian, Brownsburg and Ben Davis enjoyed a German food sampler. They also learned about culture, customs, and history of Germans in Indiana. Members of the Fledermuschen TanzGruppe and Kinder TanzGruppe helped students learn new dances. All were given the opportunity to learn traditional songs as well as engage in conversation with German-speaking members of the German-American Klub."

April 10, 2003 is planned for Junior High Students. Cost per student: $10.00, maxi-
mum: 60 students. For information call Charyl Winner 317.888.5938; Fax: 317.784.0681; e-mail woodworking99@yahoo.com

NATIONAL GERMAN WEEK
September 30 - October 6, 2002 will be celebrated in German classes throughout the nation. It is an important week in German-American history:

Order the National German Week Packet from the AATG. The Packet was developed by the Nebraska AATG Chapter. It contains sample proclamations, press releases, and announcements, activities, a quiz on German-American immigration, a list of famous German-Americans, and contacts and websites. There are also a collection of sample stickers, brochures, a pen, a button, a poster and a balloon. The packet costs $15.00 plus postage and handling. Item # 4-NGWPAC.

American Association of Teachers of German
112 Haddontowne Court #104
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034-3668
Tel: (856) 795-5553
Fax: (856) 795-9398
e-mail: headquarters@aatg.org
Internet: http://www.aatg.org
GERMAN CLASSES FOR CHILDREN

The Indianapolis German School at IUPUI will again offer German classes for children ages 3 - 12 on Saturday mornings, beginning Sept. 21. Four classes will be offered: Preschool, Kindergarten, Beginners and Intermediate/Advanced. Classes meet Saturday mornings from 9:30 a.m. until noon at the IUPUI Center for Young Children. Cost is $125 for one child, with a discount for siblings. For further information please contact Prof. Claudia Grossmann, IUPUI Dept. of Foreign Languages and Cultures, (317) 274-3943 or 274-0062, <cgrossma@iupui.edu>.

THE MOSTS VISIT WITH DAN COATS IN BERLIN

Knowing that Charles and Nadine Most would be spending a week in Berlin during a three-week trip to Germany in May, they wrote to Dan Coats, former U.S. Senator from Indiana and now U.S. Ambassador to Germany. They received a friendly response from a staff member, followed by a series of E-mail communications to set the date, time, dress code and so on. In the following Charles recounts their visit:

"The current, temporary, American Embassy in Berlin is an impressive older, massive gray stone building that faces a rather modest street in Berlin-Mitte, a section of the city that was formerly on the east side of the Wall. From our hotel in Charlottenburg in western Berlin we reached it easily by S-Bahn, the clean, fast, and easy-to-use commuter train network for which I had bought a seven-day pass."

"The streets surrounding the building were blocked with barricades and guarded by the crack German federal border security units that we learned about first-hand at an IGHS program last year. A German armored military personnel carrier was just noticeable, positioned around the far corner of the Embassy. Clearly, security for the embassy was not something being taken lightly."

"After we explained that we had an appointment with the Ambassador and produced our passports, we were escorted to the seemingly temporary American military guard structure outside the building's main entrance. The American soldier there checked our I.D.'s again and phoned to obtain permission for us to enter the lobby. After a short wait we were admitted into the lobby where an armed guard again checked our passports and asked us to have a seat. Surprisingly, we did not have to endure any body search. The enormous lobby was empty, except for us, an occasional official coming or going, and the U.S. Marine Corps guard behind a bulletproof glass guardroom with many telephones, and video and computer monitors."

"Within about 10 minutes an assistant came to take us up the stairs and directly to the Ambassador who greeted us warmly in his spacious office. We discussed Indiana, particularly Indianapolis. He talked with fondness about his first job after completing his law degree from I.U. His office then was in the AFNB building in downtown Indianapolis, and he often strolled around the Circle at noontime, enjoying the atmosphere: But at that point in time he did not know that the Monument had been designed and built by a Berliner (Schmitz) or that portions were cast in Berlin."

"He was interested in details concerning the circle monument, Bruno Schmitz, and the German and Berlin connection. I gave him a copy of Eberhard Reichmann's latest book, together with some additional reading material, which he appreciated. I found it interesting that he was very much aware of the high percentage of Hoosiers of German heritage. He mentioned that he often stated in his speeches and conversations that about one out of three citizens of his home state in the U.S. are of at least partial German ancestry."
"We chatted about the coincidence of having mothers-in-law who had attended the same high school in a tiny town in Ohio. Also about Ft. Wayne, where my German grandfather had eventually settled and served a German church as its pastor. I asked him about his reason for not running again for his U.S. Senate seat. He mentioned simply that he had promised the voters that he would serve his last six-year term and then resign, and he kept his promise. I knew that Dan Coats had been a front-runner for the job of Defense Secretary in the new Bush administration and asked him whether he now wished that he, rather than Donald Rumsfeld, had been chosen. He confirmed that he had missed being selected for the post by only a whisker and that he and his wife, Marsha, had discussed this matter on several occasions. She correctly pointed out to him that, after the 9/11 attacks, the situation was such that, had he been chosen for that job she would rarely have seen him."

"Coats said that this was the first time he and his wife had lived abroad and that in the relatively short time that he had held this important position as U.S. Ambassador to Germany he had added to his (already considerable) knowledge of foreign affairs issues. I pointed out that he would surely not stay in this post forever and asked if he would run for elected office again at some future point. He seemed candid and sincere when he replied that he had not made any decision regarding his possible future beyond the work he was doing now. Asked about all the details and activities leading up to the first visit by President Bush to Berlin in just a few days, he modestly said that his staff was very effective in taking care of this. As we departed, he asked that we pass along his greetings to the folks at home in Indiana."

"What was to have been a ten-minute greeting lasted over a half-hour. I later learned from friends that there had been a great deal of controversy over the new U.S. embassy that is presently being built in a prime location on the magnificent Unter den Linden and Pariser Platz near the Brandenburger Tor. The previous U.S. Ambassador had been heavy-handed in his dealings with the Berlin authorities and had alienated Berliners with his demands for permanently closing historic streets adjacent to the new site in order to accommodate the extraordinary security for the new embassy. It seems that it was a relief to the Berliners that President Bush replaced him with Dan Coats."

MORE LETTERS OF THE 32ND/1ST GERMAN FOUND

From: "Joseph R. Reinhart"
<sixthky@bellsouth.net>

On July 12 we received the following message from Reinhart: "I am working on an exciting new project. I have located a large number of letters from men in the 32nd Indiana in the Louisville Anzeiger and a good number in Cincinnati Volkssblatt. I am translating them and am editing them for publication. They are really good and reveal a lot of detailed info about the men and the regiment I have not seen anywhere before. The writers of the letters were from Louisville and Cincinnati. One letter says the 32nd had almost a full company of men from Louisville, but this needs to be proven."

"I learned yesterday that the University of Tennessee Press had sent the diary of John Daeuble and letters of Gottfried Rentschler that I translated and edited to two outside readers, so I am hopeful they will be published. I will hear back from them at the end of August. Perhaps Indiana University might be interested in publishing the 32nd's edited letters. I will look into this when my work is near completion."
BLOEDNER GRAVE AND MONUMENT

From John Trowbridge: "A standard government stone has been placed at the unmarked Cincinnati grave at Vine Street Cemetery of August Bloedner, sculptor of the Nation's oldest Civil War monument. Additionally, the interpretive panel to be placed at the 32nd Indiana Rowlett's Station monument at Cave Hill National in Louisville has been completed and will be placed on site soon."

KLAUS DEHNE DISSERTATION

"German Immigrants in Southern Indiana: Settlement Formation - Migration Behavior and Assimilation" is the topic of Klaus Dehne's "magna cum laude" dissertation at Universität Passau.

We are eager to see the work currently being prepared for publication--but by German (i.e.) by the University. A previous study by Dehne concentrated on Knox County. Both need to be available in American-language versions. Dehne conducted his research while staying in Vincennes with host families as a part of the Vincennes-Wasserburg sister city relationship. Dr. Klaus Dehne is now Director of Mercuri Research, Mercuri INTERNATIONAL Munich. Congratulations to a job well done by Klaus and by those who aided him while here!

GERMAN RECIPES

SCHNECKENBUDERN:

Here is another culinary nomenclature that defies translation. Literally it means "snails' noodles" but it contains neither. The term snail refers to the "snaked up" shape like a snail in its little portable house. Noodle is just a generalized term that should not be taken too narrowly. It is really a pastry specialty based on yeast dough.

- 1 2/3 cups flour
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1 egg
- 1 1/2 oz. compressed yeast or 3 tbsp. Active dry yeast
- 1/4 lb. butter
- 1 1/2 tbsp. oil
- 2-3 tbsp. sugar

1 package vanilla flavored sugar or 1 tsp. vanilla extract
Grated peel of 1 lemon

For filling:
- 2 cups ground hazelnuts
- 3 1/2 tbsp. butter
- 1 1/2 tbsp. sugar
- 2 cups raisins
- 5 tbsp. clear brandy (from apple, pear, prune, etc.)
- 1 1/2 cups confectioner's sugar

Mix and beat flour, salt, egg, yeast*, butter and oil. Put this lump of dough into bowl of cold water. When the lump floats, allow to float for 5 minutes and remove from water. Now add sugar, vanilla and lemon peel. Beat again thoroughly. Roll dough on floured breadboard with rolling pin. For filling, spread mix from hazelnuts, butter, sugar, milk and raisins on top of dough. Roll up dough and cut slices about 1 1/4" and place them into 8" or 9" buttered spring-form pan. Allow to rest 1/2 hour at room temperature. Bake in pre-heated, medium heat oven 1/2 hour. Mix brandy and confectioner's sugar and brush on baked cake while hot.

* Note: It is recommended that yeast be dissolved in 2 tbsp. lukewarm milk and 1/2 tbsp sugar for 5-10 minutes before adding to dough.

From Deutscherverein Die Zeitung (Jasper), March 2002

EASY POTATO PANCAKES:

3 medium raw potatoes, 2 eggs, 1/2 tsp. salt, 2 tbsls. flour, 1/2 tsp. baking powder

Grate potatoes and add beaten eggs. Stir in other ingredients and fry by spoonfuls in a well greased hot pan.

Ruth Reichmann
Indiana German Heritage Society
Membership Application/Renewal

Basic Membership Categories:

☐ Student $5.00 (requires teacher’s signature)
☐ Individual $20.00
☐ Family $25.00
☐ Library $15.00
☐ Organization $50.00

Additional Giving Categories:
All contributions above the basic will be recognized in the IGHS Newsletter unless indicated below. Anyone making an additional contribution will receive a copy of The German Americans.

☐ $50.00 ☐ $100.00 ☐ $250.00 ☐ $500.00 ☐ $1,000.00
☐ $2,500.00 ☐ $5,000.00

☐ Thanks, but I want my donation to remain anonymous

☐ Yes, I am willing to help with activities

Name(s):
Address:
City: State: Zip: --
Telephone: ( ) e-mail

Please make check(s) payable to Indiana German Heritage Society and send along with this form to:
IGHS
Attn: Membership Chair,
401 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
City and Country: In this issue, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in Indianapolis (left) shows its diversity by hosting German and Scot heritage events; Norbert Krapf introduces his latest volume of Indiana poems, The Country I Come From (right).