



Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

Volume 33 Number 4

Fall 2017

IGHS President's Message

Fall is upon us. Summer heat is giving way to more temperate climates ... the wonderful time of the year where you can open the windows and enjoy the cool night air.

Fall is a time to remember our history and to have fun. Today I want to call our attention to the numerous festivals and events coming our way and then highlight the impact a famous German Friedrich von Steuben made during the American Revolutionary War.

Fall also is a time for harvests to be brought in. A super busy time for vintners and their vineyards. A time to give thanks. A time of the year where restaurants serve their delicacies outside in the gardens. Beer and Wine festivals are held everywhere, especially in the southern parts of Germany – Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg. A good time is had everywhere. Vineyards in the southern part of Baden would serve among others Zwibbeleweihe (a shortbread topped with onions and bacon bits.

A little bit of heaven on our tongues) with either a good glass of Sylvaner or Gutedel wine. Restaurants would have on their menus among many other delicacies a pair of Schübling (a hearty sausage known only in southern Germany and some parts of northern Switzerland made from beef and pork meat and smoked ham; usually poached and finished off in a frying pan) with mustard and a cold beer. In Bavaria the beer gardens would be serving Weisswurst (a very mild mixture of veal and pork meat finely ground; carefully poached) with sweet mustard and a fresh Hefeweizen. Cus-

Unser Denkmal- Our Monument By William Selm



On Wednesday, 2 August 2017 the project was completed. The official bronze plaque was affixed to the wall of the south staircase of the Indiana Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument and was unveiled for the public to see the proclamation that the Monument is truly a National Historic Landmark.

Our Monument, Unser Denkmal, is a great German-American monument designed and built to commemorate the great defining event in American history, the American Civil

War. That war was fought to preserve the union of the United States and to finally resolve the issue of slavery, which cast a shadow over the Republic since its founding. The institution of slavery was in conflict with "the proposition that all men are created equal." as stated by Lincoln.

The Indiana German immediate response to the outbreak to the war was mixed. The Turners who represented the urban liberal Germans reacted to "the threat to this adopted country by an immediate and wholehearted response" as written by Georg Theodore Probst. The Turners suspended the activities of the Turnverein club and joined up. All unmarried Turners volunteered at Camp Morton, north of Indianapolis. The politically aware Turners saw the threatened disunion and human bondage as the same issues for which they fought in the 1848 Revolution: "Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit."

But in the village of Oldenburg, the initial response was to proclaim the village a Freistadt,



It is Time to Renew your Membership!

Dear Friends and Loyal Supporters:

As of January 1 it will be time to renew your membership for 2018. The IGHS membership year runs concurrent with the calendar year. If you are uncertain of your membership status, check your newsletter label, send an e-mail to ighsmembership@gmail.com, or call Kent Robinson at 317-299-5760. Please use the renewal form in this newsletter or go online at <http://www.ighs.org/>.

If you have not yet renewed by the date of our Annual Meeting we will assume that you are no longer interested in continuing your membership, so you will not receive any future newsletters.

As a not-for-profit membership organization, we rely on membership fees, donations and occasional grants to provide the essential support for activities and programs of the organization, as well as, for our quarterly Newsletter, which focuses mainly on Indiana German-American history and heritage, but brings also items of general interest.

The Membership Committee

Thank You for Supporting the IGHS Scholarship Funds

The Marie Schoch Endowment Fund was established for the benefit of "qualified persons wishing to gain and distribute knowledge with respect to the cultural, historic and linguistic contributions of the German American community." German language study at secondary or university level may be included.

The Daniel Nützel, scholarship was established by IGHS, IUPUI Max Kade Center, and the Athenaeum Foundation in memory of Dr. Daniel Nützel, former German professor and Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, to honor his contributions to the German Program at IUPUI and the German-American community of Indiana. The scholarship supports undergraduate or graduate students with the pursuit of a part-time professional internship at a German-American organization or institution for the duration of one semester or over the summer.

The donations are tax-exempt. Checks may be sent to the Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 E. Michi-

gan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204. Please include a note stating that the contribution is intended for the Marie Schoch Endowment Fund or the Daniel Nuetzel Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The IGHS Funds Development Committee would like to recognize the people who have made donors between January 1 – August 31, 2017:

Kaiser Level (\$2,500 and above): None

Adler Level (\$1001 - \$2500): NCSA Literatur

Eiche Level (\$501 - \$1000): Hoosier State Press Association

Dirndl Level (\$251- \$500): Christel DeHaan Family Foundation, Eli Lilly Foundation, Heinz Roesch,

Lederhosen Level (\$25 - \$250): Athenaeum Foundation, Larry Bieberich, Larry Bockstahler, Ralph Buschbacher, Cargill, Inc., Peggy Collins, James Davita, Brian Griesemer, Claudia Grossman, Worth Hartman, John Himmelheber, Markus Hoehn, James Kienle, Fabian Knoepfler, Anneliese Krauter, Robert Kuhn, Rosalind McCart, Boyd Obermeyer, Rev. Robert & Rita Schil, Rev. Arthur Schwenk, Margaret Shiman, Edwin Stephan, William Waldschmidt

Other Donations: Jeanne Carr, Rocio Carrasco, Roger Franke, Robin Geisinger, Jose Tord, Marianne Wockeck.

Thank you for Supporting IGHS !



Indiana German Heritage Society
&
IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center



The Indiana German Heritage Society was founded in 1984 as a statewide historical and educational membership organization aimed at preserving and celebrating Indiana's German heritage. The Society is headed by a volunteer board of directors. It is a non-profit organization and qualified for tax-free donations.

The IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center provides support to maintain an interdisciplinary research center for German-American Studies. Its mission is to support this field through research into German-American history and heritage with primary emphasis on Indianapolis and the Hoosier State, and through teaching and service.

The Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter (ISSN: 1939-3261) is published quarterly by the:

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Back issues of the IGHS Newsletter are available online at <http://IGHS.org>.

Welcome New Board Member

Julia M. Jent



Julia was born in Wurzburg, Germany shortly after the end of the war. Her parents named her Monika Margarete Magdalena Zipperer.

Her father died, leaving her mother with three daughters below the age of five. Julia and her younger sister were placed in an orphanage, where they remained for about five years. Ultimately, Julia and her sister were adopted by a U.S. Army captain and his wife and brought to the United States in 1958, ultimately settling in Houston, Texas. At 16, she dropped out of high school, but then returned to complete her GED, and joined the Army. She met her husband while stationed in Indianapolis and they married and had four children.

In 1975 she enrolled at IU NorthWest and graduated with a B.S. in Public Affairs. This she followed up with a J.D. degree from the Valparaiso University School of Law in 1982.

After practicing law in Porter and Lake County, she served as Lake County Deputy Prosecutor in Merrillville and Lake Station, until she was appointed to the bench by Governor Evan Bayh.

Starting in 2006, she established the Porter County Adult Drug Court for high risk, high need, non-violent felony offenders are given the opportunity to get help with their addictions, and the Veterans Treatment Court, a non-adversarial court with an emphasis on treatment, and root cause of the criminal activity, such as untreated PTS (post traumatic stress) or TBI (traumatic brain injury).

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tom has it since these sausages were very perishable they were made in the early morning hours they had to be eaten before noon, they were not allowed to hear the twelve o'clock ring of the church bells.

The German immigrants and their descendants brought with them many of these traditions. So all

around us here in Indiana many festivals have found their way on our calendars. German's love their beer, wine and Gemütlichkeit. And in a very good way these festivals provide a friendly and open atmosphere to meet new people, form new friendships and discuss everything under the heavens.

Among the many options these spring to mind. Trust me this is by no way meant to be a complete list.

The German American Klub seems to get a head start with its OktoberFest near the Edelweiss Restaurant in the German Park on September 7th through the 9th. Beer plenty, good food and dancing and maybe once again we will see Schuhplatttern. Follow this link for a sample: [Schuhplatttern](#)

This is followed by the Oktoberfest at the Rathskeller in the basement of the Athenaeum on September 29th starting at 7:00 PM. Live music, beer and delicious food are just part of the event's highlights.

Of course as every year we will celebrate German-American day on October 6th. A tradition started back in 1983 by the late President Ronald Reagan. Since then every year October 6th has been set aside to celebrate the immigrants from the German-speaking countries in Europe and the many faceted contributions German Immigrants have made to virtually all aspects of life here in the USA, their new home. To this end the city of Indianapolis and the state of Indiana have passed proclamations to also celebrate October 6th as German American Day also in Indianapolis and Indiana. For those interested the originals of these proclamations are on display at the joint office of the Indiana German Heritage Society and the Max Kade German American Resource Center located on the first floor of the Athenaeum, 401 E Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Next mark October 14th on your calendars because on that day we all should be at the Athenaeum to celebrate the annually occurring German Fest. Last year well over 5,000 came to partake of the various activities throughout the day. The day kicks off with a Oktober FAST 5k run/walk. Enjoy Urban Flea with 100 vendors, Durstig Games, live Wiener Dog Races, the Strong Man Competition, the Zwergen Land For Kids, German beer, German food and German songs by the Indianapolis Sangerchor. All proceeds from German Fest will benefit the maintenance and care of the Historic Athenaeum. Celebrate our German-American heritage with this unique family event.

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At this event, the Indiana German Heritage Society will officially announce the winner of this year's Hoosier German American Award. For details about this year's winner please refer to a separate article in this newsletter. Professor Emeritus Dr. Giles Hoyt was the winner of this prestigious award in 2016.

For a more complete list of events and festivals around the great state of Indiana please follow this link: IN Oktoberfests or if this does not work for you type into your browser this URL: <https://www.funtober.com/oktoberfest/indiana/>.

September also is a time where we remember a well-known German with a distinguished military career both in Prussia and in America. Baron von Steuben. The following is largely based on a very extensive article on Steuben's life appearing in Wikipedia.

New York remembers Major General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben on the third Saturday of September while Philadelphia does so on the fourth Saturday in September.

Steuben was born on September 17th, 1730 in Magdeburg, Germany and died on November 28th, 1794 only two months after his 64th birthday.

Steuben spent his early years together with his family on the Crimea and later was educated by Jesuits.

At the tender age of 17 he joined the Prussian Army and served in the War of 1744 and later in the Seven Years' War in the mid 18th century. Later he served as the assistant to Frederick the Great. He was only one of 13 young officers who were personally instructed by Frederick the Great himself in the art of war and training of soldiers. Following the end of the

Seven Years' War the army of Frederick the Great was severely reduced and Steuben was among those who were without a job in the military. For a few years he worked for the Duke Josef Friedrich Wilhelm of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. He accompanied the duke on one of his trips to France where he was introduced to Benjamin Franklin in 1777. Unfortunately, Franklin was not able to promise Steuben a job with rank and pay in the American army. Steuben returned to Prussia still yearning for a continued career in the military. Due to emerging rumors that Steuben was to have had homosexual relations during his time in the Prussian army, Steuben decided instead of trying to fight these rumors to go to America, where he was able to meet with the future President George Washington based on a letter of introduction written by Franklin at the suggestion of the French minister of War, Count of Saint Germain Claude Louis. It appears he impressed Washington enough to be appointed as temporary Inspector General. In this function after visiting with the troops and speaking with officers and men Steuben started to develop standards of sanitation and camp layouts which were used for over 150 years. On May 5th, 1778 on General Washington's recommendation, Steuben was appointed by Congress as inspector general of the army with rank and pay of Major General.

Steuben shortly thereafter handpicked a small group of men from various parts of the army to train them as an honor guard for General Washington. Those men themselves then went on to train soldiers at regiment and brigade level. Due to Steuben's lack of sufficient knowledge of the English, he wrote all his drill instructions in Prussian. His assistant translated them to French and then Cornell Alexander Hamilton and General Nathanael Greene would translate them into English for Washington to be able to use those instructions for his army. Steuben's willingness to interact

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Did You Know?

Now You can Renew
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IGHS.org

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with all ranks and files coupled with his exuberant nature made him popular among soldiers.

The fact that the Continental Army won the American Revolutionary War was largely credited to Steuben's influence on the training of the Continental Army. On March 24th, 1784 he was honorably discharged from the military. He spent his final years in New York and New Jersey where he received many honors and gifts for his efforts in the military. He died at his estate in Oneida County, NY on November 28th, 1794.

Many places and military vessels have been named in his honor over the years. During the month of September festivals and parades are being held in his honor to this very day throughout the country attended by millions. Steuben County in the Northeast corner of Indiana was named in Steubens's honor.

I hope that all of you will enjoy this Fall and make plans to attend at least some of the events that celebrate our German heritage here in Indiana. As for me I hope to see many of you at the Germanfest at the Athenaeum on October 14th, 2017.

Until then,

Heinz Roesch
President, IGHS

General von Steuben overlooking the Grand Parade

Andrea Gomez, Temple University

The bronze statue at Valley Forge National Historical Park of Frederick Augustus Henry Ferdinand, or the Baron von Steuben, calmly and imposingly overlooks the Grand Parade. Located off of Route 23, the Steuben statue seems to inspect soldiers while they drill. His daunting presence comes in part from the important role he played in the American Revolution, particularly Valley Forge, but also because in statue form the General stands 8 1/2 feet tall, and is mounted 6 feet 8 inches in the air on a granite pedestal. Despite its larger than life appearance, the statue is very realistic, simple yet elegant, and detailed without being ornate. The biographer of J. Otto Schweizer, the sculptor, described the statue as a "sturdy figure clad in the uniform of a Continental General covered with a heavy coat. The general strikes a watchful posture, his right foot resting on a slight

elevation of the ground. The thumb of his left hand rests nonchalantly on the hilt while the other fingers hold the sheath. The well formed right hand reaches over the chest and grasps the left facing of his coat in a Napoleon-like gesture. The powerful head with its turned up hat reveals a grim determination albeit softened by human kindness" (Jockers, 57).

The Valley Forge Steuben monument is an exact replica of the General von Steuben statue located in Utica, New York. The only addition was a bronze plaque on the pedestal to depict Steuben drilling the army. In this plaque, Steuben stands in the center. To the left, he drills the troops; to the right Schweizer depicted a camp scene complete with soldier huts, cannon, a headquarter building, and, of course, more soldiers.



The statue was originally located on Outerline Drive past the Anthony Wayne Statue. Pictures of the monument in its original location show it surrounded by trees, supposedly Linden Trees, which were grown from seedlings from Germany. It was moved to its current location on September 10, 1979.

As an out-of-work military professional from Prussia, Baron von Steuben landed in America on December 1, 1777, seeking work and a commission in the American army. On February 5, 1778, he entered York, Pennsylvania, where the Congress met while Philadelphia was occupied by the British and the American Army encamped at Valley Forge. There, the terms of his employment were negotiated, which included payment of his needed expenses, but no compensation until the United States won their independence from England (Palmer, 124). Serving as a volunteer, he arrived in Valley Forge on February 23, 1778.

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IGHS Newsletter Deadlines

In order to make the next newsletter, please submit your stories and pictures by:

Issue	Copy Deadline
Issue #1 (Winter)	December 10
Issue #2 (Spring)	February 1
Issue #3 (Summer)	May 10
Issue #4 (Fall)	August 10

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a free city, and make the villagers immune to the conflict. One of the reasons they had immigrated was to avoid military service and endless war that was imposed on them by Napoleon, two generations before. But the Oldenburgers' pastor, Fr. Franz Josef Rudolf, explained to his flock the reality of obligation to their new land, and then volunteers came forward. The celebrated 32nd Indiana Infantry Volunteer Regiment, the state's "First German Regiment" was entirely German. The 32nd's officers had military experience prior to emigration. It was organized and commanded by Col. August Willich, famous for his service to the revolutionary cause in 1848.

The Monument is a German-American monument. Bruno Schmitz enhanced his early architectural career by winning the 1887 competition for the Indiana monument. He proposed a neo-Baroque monument with fountains, statuary, gardens, monumental staircases, and a soaring height, which dwarfed everything around it. The state dictated that the Monument was to be sited in the open circular space framed by Circle Street, now Monument Circle. This site is in the center of the city, in the center of the state.

Bruno Schmitz came to Indianapolis at least once, and all of his Monument design work was executed in Berlin. Frederick Baumann, who had emigrated and settled in Chicago was hired to supervise the construction work. The Monument rose from the circular site between 1888 and 1901, thirteen years. Other Germans involved were the sculptors Rudolf Schwarz and Nicolaus Geiger. Both had worked with Schmitz on his many high-profile monuments including Kyffhaeuser and Deutsche Eck in Germany. Geiger designed the bronze Army Astragal mounted on the monument where the obelisk meets the pedestal. Not only was it designed by a German, but it was also fabricated in Germany. Rudolf

Schwarz was recommended by Schmitz to execute the large limestone sculptures on the pedestal of the Monument. From Vienna, he moved to Germany to work on Schmitz's projects. Schwarz sculpted the massive and dynamic War and Peace sculptural groups. They were designed by Herman Matzen, a Dane who received his training in Germany.

Schwarz did design and execute the two limestone sculptures perched above the fountains and the four sentry figures of the infantryman, the cavalryman, the artilleryman and the sailor.

Schmitz left behind a Berlin souvenir to delight us. He designed the eight candelabra or lamp standards in two different styles. The four at the corners

of the fountain pools depict the bronze bison spitting water into the horse trough pools. Above the bison are heraldic bears, the Wappentier of Berlin, whimsically supporting the lamp standards. All eight of the bronze candelabra were fabricated in Berlin.

German ideas and German hands made our great Civil War Monument, which is America's grandest. It is now properly recognized as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), the highest honor bestowed by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Unser Denkmal inspired the generation of the 1920s to plan and build the Indiana World War Memorial Plaza to remember the sacrifices of Indiana men in the First World War of 1917-1918. Unser Denkmal is an NHL, part of the Indiana War Memorials National Historic Landmark District.



Comments on Significance of the Indiana Soldiers & Sailors Monument

By
Dr. James Glass, the Director of Historic
Preservation & Heritage Consulting

On Wednesday, August 2, 2017, Dr. James Glass, the Director of Historic Preservation & Heritage Consulting, offered the following comments at the dedication of National Historic Landmark Plaque for the Indiana War Memorials National Historic Landmark Historic District.

It is a pleasure to be here today to share in the dedication of the plaque commemorating the expansion of the Indiana War Memorials National Historic Landmark District to include the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument. This dedication marks the end of a 25-year effort to recognize the national importance of both the Indiana World War Memorial Plaza between Ohio and St. Clair Streets to the north and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. When I was Director of the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology in the early 1990s, we worked with the Indiana War Memorials Commission, National Park Service and Indiana Landmarks on recognizing the national importance of the plaza, the most impressive memorial in the country to the sacrifices of World War I veterans. The U.S. Department of the Interior designated the plaza a National Historic Landmark district in 1994.

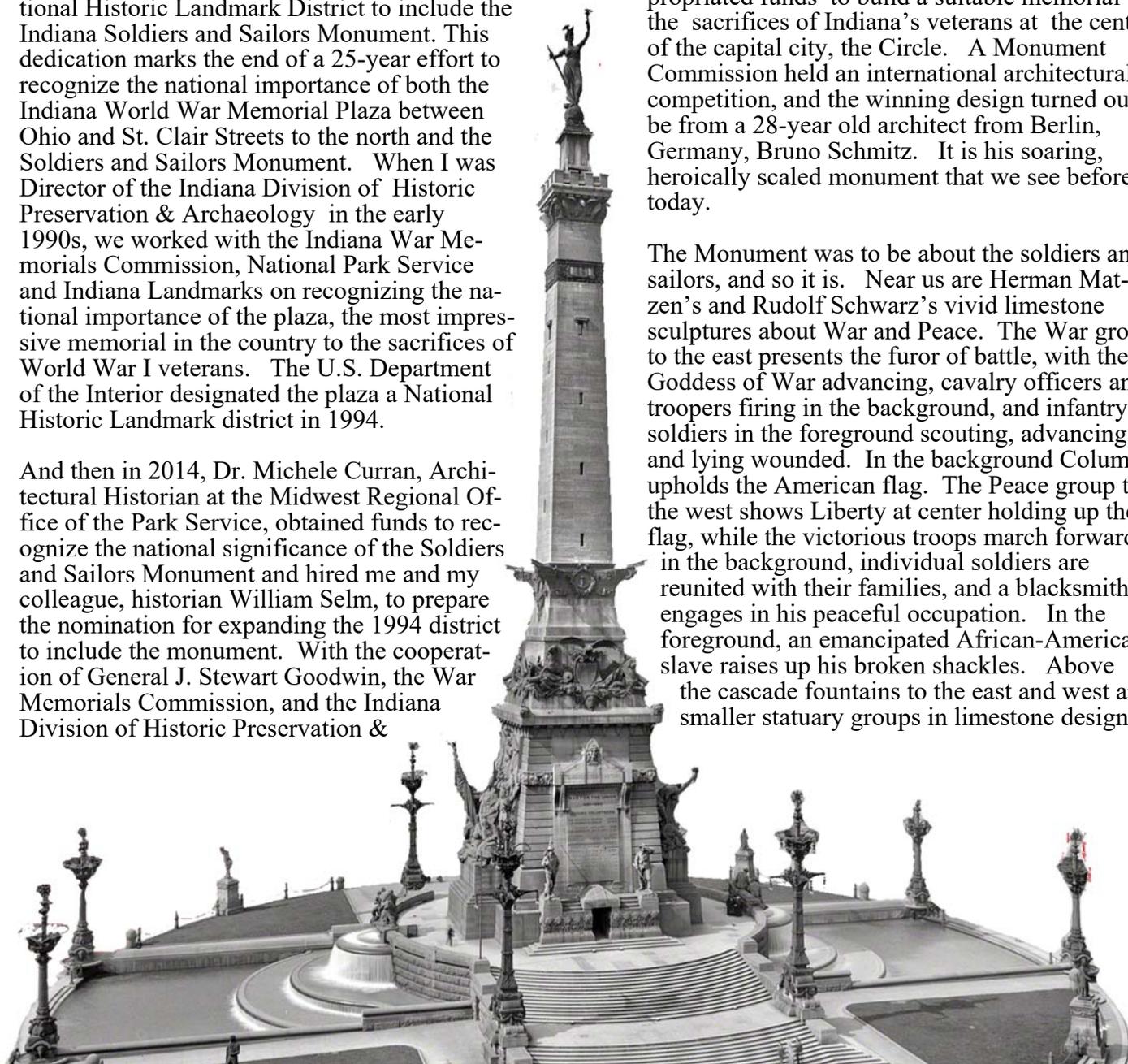
And then in 2014, Dr. Michele Curran, Architectural Historian at the Midwest Regional Office of the Park Service, obtained funds to recognize the national significance of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and hired me and my colleague, historian William Selm, to prepare the nomination for expanding the 1994 district to include the monument. With the cooperation of General J. Stewart Goodwin, the War Memorials Commission, and the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation &

Archaeology, the nomination was completed and approved.

This recognition is long overdue. We have all long been aware of the Monument's importance in state history, as an impressive symbol of the City of Indianapolis, and as a marvelous work of urban design, architecture and sculpture. But we as Hoosiers may not have realized that the Monument is also the largest and most elaborate memorial to the sacrifices of Union Civil War veterans in the United States.

Under the leadership of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Indiana contributed about 210,000 soldiers and sailors to the Union war effort, one of the largest contingents of any of the Northern states. In the 1880s, the Indiana General Assembly appropriated funds to build a suitable memorial to the sacrifices of Indiana's veterans at the center of the capital city, the Circle. A Monument Commission held an international architectural competition, and the winning design turned out to be from a 28-year old architect from Berlin, Germany, Bruno Schmitz. It is his soaring, heroically scaled monument that we see before us today.

The Monument was to be about the soldiers and sailors, and so it is. Near us are Herman Matzen's and Rudolf Schwarz's vivid limestone sculptures about War and Peace. The War group to the east presents the furor of battle, with the Goddess of War advancing, cavalry officers and troopers firing in the background, and infantry soldiers in the foreground scouting, advancing, and lying wounded. In the background Columbia upholds the American flag. The Peace group to the west shows Liberty at center holding up the flag, while the victorious troops march forward in the background, individual soldiers are reunited with their families, and a blacksmith engages in his peaceful occupation. In the foreground, an emancipated African-American slave raises up his broken shackles. Above the cascade fountains to the east and west are smaller statuary groups in limestone designed



and executed by Schwarz. The War group shows a wounded drummer boy, comforted by two companions, while the Peace group depicts the home-coming of a soldier with his mother and father.

Above, on the shaft of the Monument itself, are bronze astragals dedicated to the roles of the Army and Navy in securing victory for the Union: First, the Army astragal by German sculptor Nicolaus Geiger, presents in awful and vivid detail the carnage of the war, with dead or dying soldiers laying prone, disabled cannon, and dead horses. Further up, the Navy astragal, by American sculptor George Brewster, shows repeatedly the prow and figurehead of Admiral David Farragut's flagship, the U.S.S. Hartford; the head of a naval officer, possibly Farragut; the head of a sailor; and two ironclad vessels in combat, presumably the famous Monitor to the east and the C.S.S. Virginia to the west.

Four more statues by Rudolf Schwarz of soldiers and sailors stand as sentinels on either side of the south and north entrances to the Monument: to the south are the Army Scout in the act of searching and the Traveling Infantryman marching. To the north are the Navy Sailor on guard and the Artilleryman standing with a cannon packing rod.

Crowning the 284-foot high Monument is George Brewster's statue of Victory, which faces south, toward the scenes of the principal battles of the Civil War. With her left hand, Victory raises the torch of Civilization. With her right hand, she clasps a sword. On her brow is a young eagle, symbolizing "the freedom resulting from triumph and light."

The whole is an awe-inspiring ensemble of architecture and sculpture that tells its story vividly and is by far the most ambitious, grandly scaled, and richly elaborated memorial anywhere to Union veterans of the Civil War.

German Newspaper Marker to Be Installed

On October 6th, German-American Day, IGHS and the Indianapolis-Cologne Sister City Committee will unveil a new Indiana Historical Marker on the sidewalk at 41 South Delaware Street in Indianapolis, just south of the new Julia Carson Transit Center. That is the location of the former Germania Hall, which served as the home of the *Täglicher Telegraph und Tribüne*, one of over 175

German language newspapers serving the German immigrant community in our state. These newspapers were important vehicles for readers in integrating and maintaining their cultural identities with American values.



The marker commemorates the demise of these German-language newspapers. U.S. entry into WWI one hundred years ago this year created suspicion and antipathy to-

ward all things German. As a result, despite the newspapers' efforts attempts to present balanced war coverage, papers in Indianapolis, Berne, South Bend, Logansport, Evansville, and Terre Haute were forced to close by 1918.

A second, ceremonial unveiling is planned for Germanfest on October 14th.

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Wary of foreign officers, Steuben was not initially given a commission but asked to serve as acting Inspector General of the army. In March, he began drilling soldiers that he formed into a model company. To prepare for the lessons, he wrote his drill steps down (which were then translated into English), memorized the English words, and then demonstrated the steps to the soldiers. Amusing at times because of his lack of English, Steuben's colorful character quickly won the respect and enjoyment of the soldiers, but not necessarily the officers. Tradition has it that he would attempt to convey his orders with sign language when confusion over his lack of English ensued. When that did not work, he would curse and swear. While at Valley Forge, Steuben initiated progressive training for troops, new and more efficient steps for handling firearms, and improved camp sanitation.

He earned General George Washington's trust and respect, and on May 5, 1778, the day before the celebration of the French Alliance, he was given the commission of Inspector General in the American army. The commands he wrote out day by day for drill were published in 1779 as the Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States. This manual was the official manual of the army until the War of 1812.

<https://www.nps.gov/vafo/learn/historyculture/steubenmonument.htm>



German-American Day Essay Contest

For High School Students

Sponsored by:

Indiana German Heritage Society

Deadline: October 31, 2017

Prizes:

1st prize: \$ 300.00, 2nd prize: \$ 200.00, 3rd prize: \$ 100.00
Several prizes for runner-ups

“German-American Visual Artists”

On the occasion of **German-American Day (October 6)**, the Indiana German Heritage Society is sponsoring an essay contest for Indiana high school students. Participants do not have to be enrolled in a German class in order to be eligible. However, they need to be able to write a biographical statement in German.

Description: Among the German-speaking immigrants to the New World and their descendants were not only farmers, business people, craftsmen, entrepreneurs, and educators, but also artists – painters, photographers, cartoonists, printmakers and others. Especially in the 1900s and later, German-American artists left their mark on the cultural landscape of the country, including Indiana and the Midwest. During the Nazi period and World War II many artists from German-speaking countries lived in exile in the U.S., often assuming American citizenship and teaching art at colleges or art schools.

In your essay, please highlight and analyze one (or several) of the contributions German-Americans made to the **visual arts** in the U.S and/or Indiana. Are those contributions still evident today? Factual evidence/ research and personal analysis will both be considered equally.

Guidelines:

- You may choose just one artist or give a general overview
- **Essay length:** 750-1000 words (*in English*). State your sources.
- **PowerPoint** presentation, including images (*in English, appr. 8-10 slides*)
- **Statement** of your background (*in German, up to one page*), highlighting any experiences with German language and culture which have influenced your personal life and educational career.

Submit entries electronically to:

**Dr. Claudia Grossmann, IGHS Education Committee, cgrossma@iupui.edu,
Ph. (317) 274-3943**

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY ESSAY CONTEST

For College Students

IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center &

Indiana German Heritage Society (IGHS)

Deadline: November 3, 2017

1st prize: \$350, 2nd prize: \$250, 3rd prize: \$150 (prizes for runner-ups)

“German-American Visual Artists”

On the occasion of **German-American Day (October 6)**, the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, in cooperation with the Indiana German Heritage Society (IGHS), is sponsoring an essay contest for Indiana college students. Participants do not have to be German majors or currently be enrolled in a German course. However, the essay must be written in German. Native speakers are not eligible to participate.

Description: Among the German-speaking immigrants to the New World and their descendants were not only farmers, business people, craftsmen, entrepreneurs, and educators, but also artists – painters, photographers, cartoonists, printmakers and others. Especially in the 1900s and later, German-American artists left their mark on the cultural landscape of the country, including Indiana and the Midwest. During the Nazi period and World War II famous German artists lived in exile in the U.S., often assuming American citizenship and teaching art at colleges or art schools.

In your essay, please highlight and analyze one (or several) of the contributions German immigrants or their descendants made to the visual arts in the U.S and/or Indiana. Are these contributions still evident today? Factual evidence/ research and personal analysis will both be considered equally.

Contest Requirements:

- **Essay** (*in German*): between 550-650 words, double-spaced, in Times New Roman size 12 font. Please include a bibliography with your sources.
- **Personal statement** (*in English*) of your background, highlighting experiences with German language and culture which have influenced your personal life and educational career. One page, double-spaced.
- **Include cover page with name and contact information, as well as university affiliation.**

Submit entries to:

Dr. Claudia Grossmann

IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center

cgrossma@iupui.edu, Ph. (317) 274-3943



Matt Hilger to be Named 2017 Hoosier German-American of the Year!



Matthias Hilger of Jasper will be named the IGHS Hoosier German-American for 2017 at this year's German-American Day at GermanFest. This honor is in recognition of his ongoing efforts to promote German-American culture in the state and for forging strong ties, and an enduring friendship, between the people of

Pfaffenweiler and Jasper.

Matt Hilger was born in Pfaffenweiler and originally came to Jasper as a young cabinet maker journeyman in 1987 through the Sister Cities program. Two years later he married Kathy Young of Jasper and together they settled in Dubois County and raised two children.

He has been active in the Jasper German Club and Jasper-Pfaffenweiler Sister Cities program since his arrival. During the last thirty years, Hilger has served on the Board of Directors for both organizations and was instrumental in starting the Jasper Partnership Commission in 1997. He has worked to maintain the annual German American Day celebrations, the annual Jasper German Heritage Award, served as the primary link and translator between Jasper and Pfaffenweiler.

Matthias Hilger becomes the eleventh Hoosier to earn the title of IGHS Hoosier German-American of the year.

Day of German Unity in Germany

German Unity Day (Tag der Deutschen Einheit) is annually held on October 3 to mark the anniversary of the nation's unification. It remembers when the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic Republic of Germany united to create one single, federal Germany on October 3, 1990. The celebrations' atmosphere is festive, welcoming and safe. Each year a different city hosts the national celebrations. Many mosques in Germany are open to the general public on October 3. This

is an initiative to stimulate contact between Muslims and non-Muslims and to emphasize the role that Muslims played in forming modern Germany. German Unity Day is the only national holiday in Germany, as all other holidays are administered by the individual states.

German Unity Day is a public holiday in Germany so post offices, banks and many businesses are closed. Nearly all stores are closed. Public transport services may run a reduced service.



Tag der Deutschen Einheit Sculpture

Following World War II, the area that was Germany was divided into four military sectors controlled by France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union. On May 23, 1949, the sectors controlled by France, the United Kingdom and the United States became the Federal Republic of Germany. On October 7, 1949, the sector controlled by the Soviet Union became the German Democratic Republic, which in Germany is generally referred to as the DDR (Deutsche Demokratische Republik).

The two countries developed very different political and economic systems and, due to the political tensions in post-war Europe, there was little contact between the inhabitants of the two countries. Life in the DDR was characterized by harsh repression against political adversaries. Thousands of inhabitants were kept under intimate surveillance by the infamous East German secret police, the Stasi (Staatssicherheit). At least 137 people died trying to escape from the DDR.

On September 4, 1989 citizens of Leipzig protested peacefully against the DDR government. More so-called "Monday demonstrations" soon took

place in other cities across the DDR. The protests called for political reform and to open the borders. On November 9, 1989, the checkpoints between the two countries were opened and people were allowed to travel freely. This date marked the "fall" of the Berlin wall.

These events lead to political change. Democratic elections paved the way for unity in the German Democratic Republic on March 18, 1990. The "Treaty of Unification" was signed by both countries' leaders in August that year. Finally, Germany's unification became official on October 3, 1990.

The Brandenburg Gate and the Berlin wall were two important symbols of Germany's division following World War II and Berlin's and Germany's unification in 1990. Images of the Brandenburg Gate and the Berlin wall's destruction are often displayed on German Unity Day. The German unification treaty also symbolizes the day and its meaning.

Germany's flag is displayed, particularly on public buildings, on German Unity Day. This flag is three units high and five units wide and is divided horizontally into thirds. The top third is jet black, the middle third traffic red and the bottom third is gold. Together these colors represent the freedom of Germany as a whole and each of its people. In the past, the colors represented: the darkness of servitude (black); bloody conflict (red); and the light of freedom (gold).

Celebrate National Teach German Day — Wednesday, October 4

Get ready to celebrate German teaching and learning--national TEACH GERMAN Day is Wednesday, October 4. TEACH GERMAN Day is designed to recognize the important role that German teachers play in our schools and communities and encourage the next generation of German teachers.

On the TEACH GERMAN Day website, you'll find numerous resources and suggestions for school and community activities, downloadable PR materials, information on the video contest, and tips for social media engagement.

Request a TEACH GERMAN Day Kit--with the TEACH GERMAN Day mascot, buttons, t-shirts, posters, stickers, Gummibären and more, you'll be ready to celebrate! Thanks to a generous grant from the German Embassy's Netzwerk Deutsch, the kit is free while supplies last. Explore the resources on the [TEACH GERMAN Day website](#) and request your kit today!

Keith Cothrun, Executive Director
TEACH GERMAN Day

Indianapolis German School for Children

I hope your school year got off to a good start. German School will also begin again on Saturday, September 16. Please register as soon as possible as classes are limited in size.

As usual we will be offering the following classes: Spielgruppe (3-4 year olds), Pre-K/Kindergarten, Grundschule I (1st-3rd grade, beginners), Grundschule II (2nd-5th grade, some German skills required), Mittelschule (5th-8th grade, intermediate German skills required).

Classes meet on the campus of the International School of Indiana at 4330 N. Michigan Road for a total of 10 Saturdays, from 9.30 am to noon.

Instruction is in German by native or bilingual speakers. We also celebrate the traditional German holidays. Most of our students learn German as a second language. We welcome students of any skill level except for Grundschule II and Mittelschule which both require some prior German skills. Classes are kept small to guarantee a high level of immersion and interaction.

The Indianapolis German School is a community outreach program of the German Department at IUPUI. We look forward to seeing former students return and would welcome new students this fall. Please pass this on to your colleagues, friends, relatives and neighbors.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,

Claudia Grossmann
German Program Director, IUPUI

Customs & Traditions

Eberhard Reichmann, *Anthology of the German Immigration to the Hoosier State*.

Customs and traditions are recurring markers, reminders and ways that put meaning, reverence and joy in our lives, be it within the family or in various religious, civic, professional and social groups, or as members of communities and citizens of the nation. By offering model rituals, accepted verbal and behavioral patterns and festive highlights, customs and traditions strengthen community and identity for those who observe and share them.

Many of them had their origins long before the industrial age when Nature's elemental powers and her seasonal changes with growth and harvest and decay had an awesome existential impact. Observing nature over generations had brought forth Bauernregeln (weather wisdoms), planting advice, and a broad field of prescientific Volksmedizin (folk medicine). The beneficial or assumed quality of certain herbs and minerals formed a war chest against diseases. In numerous cases, faith healing for man and domestic animals was combined with magic formulas, ingredients and practices we call superstitions today. Many households, esp. in distant rural areas, kept their own handwritten medicine note-books for all eventualities, including defense against witchcraft. Some of the printed books of this variety dated back to the 1600s.

Customs and traditions also came about by interaction with a given topography, the living space--valleys, rivers, forests, mountains, and coasts--that, to a large degree, determined the world of work and the celebratory activities complete with specialty food preparation and regional forms of Volkstanz (folk dancing) and Volksmusik. Christianization during the middle ages had reinterpreted pagan customs from a totally new perspective, e.g., the winter sol-

stice became Christmas, and the days of the year were adorned with the names of sacred figures, saints and events of the church. Life's milestones--birth, baptism, communion, confirmation, wedding, and death--were ritualized in accordance with the practices of one's faith. In

Catholic areas, processions demonstrated the faith and its splendor to the community.

German immigrants brought the Christmas tree to America and the song that celebrates Christ's birth, *Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht* (*Silent night, holy night*). The Advent wreath and Advent calendar did not achieve equal acceptance, nor did St. Nikolaus day, a mainstay of the Central European Christmas season. But the custom of the American Christmas card had its beginning with lithographer Louis Prang (b.1824 in Breslau).



Anniversaries of significant historical character added to the number of traditionally practiced customs. Notably Independence Day, but also George Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day had considerable and

formative input by the Fest-minded German-Americans, all signs of a strong identification with the new homeland.

In their heads, hearts and hands the newcomers brought with them their accustomed German values: punctuality, reliability, frugality, the skills of their trades and the work ethic passed on from generation to generation.

The immigrants would try to continue ways they grew up with. but many of these, being tied to specific regional heritages, proved to be non-transferable. The culture of the new homeland offered its own to be embraced. This brought about the blend of retention of old customs and widespread acceptance of new ones, resulting in what became the specific German-American spectrum of traditional highlights of the year.

It begins with the big bangs of shooting in the "Neujahr," followed by the end of the Christmas season on Epiphany (Jan.6), Karneval/Fasching (German forms of Mardi Gras), Groundhog Day (of Pennsylvania-German origin), Presidents' Day, Valentine, Easter (with the colored Ostereier, the Easter eggs, and the Osterhase, the Easter bunny, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, institutional Homecoming events, town and church anniversaries, Oktoberfest, German-American Day (Oct.6), Thanksgiving, Advent, St. Nikolaus and Christkindl Market, ending with Christmas and New Year's Eve.

When the predominantly rural-agricultural way of life yielded more and more toward urban-industrial ways, many customs didn't seem to fit anymore because they had lost their context and original meaning. In this transition toward a predominantly secular modernity, even the principal holy days of western tradition, Christmas and Easter, were affected and have largely become commercialized events. And who has not yet noticed that yesteryear's "Merry Christmas" (Frohe Weihnachten) has widely turned into--the politically correct--"Happy Holidays" (Frohe Feiertage). The historical figure of St. Nikolaus has been replaced by the jolly, pouch-bellied, "Night before Christmas" Santa, so masterfully portrayed in the poem attribute to Clement Clarke Moore, who claimed authorship in 1837 and the pictures of Palatine immigrant Thomas Nast his later 1881 illustration named "Merry Old Santa."

While among the older generation there is an understandable tendency toward preservation, the younger set tends "to have difficulties finding true meaning in their secular and religious heritage. This happens precisely because of the association with the term tradition and the tendency of customs and traditions over time to turn into rigid prescriptions devoid of their real meaning. This is not necessarily all bad... There must also be room for renewal and the rise of new customs and traditions that capture and pass on the hopes and joys of today's world.

"One thing, however, is certain: Without this treasure-trove of customs and traditions our life would be more prosaic and, indeed, impoverished" (*IGHS Newsletter*, 14 (1998), 3:7).

IGHS and other organizations with a reverence for German-American heritage have success-

fully reintroduced some nearly forgotten customs: German-American Day, St. Nikolaus Day, Christkindl Market, and Karneval. German Fests, all over the State, have likewise made a comeback--not as purely ethnic but, indeed, as community events with a German accent.

Sister City News

Monika Hertzog and The Time Flies performs in Cologne



Last June, the well-known Jazz musician, Monika Hertzog presented a special Stammtisch reporting on her recent performance in Cologne. Recordings of their performance in Cologne are now available online. Check out Monika Hertzog and The Time Flies performance in Cologne at <http://tinyurl.com/TimeFliesCologne>



Karen Roesch Visits Cologne

IGHS Board member Karen Roesch, the Hoyt-Reichmann Scholar of German-American Studies and Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center recently made a brief stop in Cologne when she was greeted by the Cologne – Indianapolis Partnership Committee president, Hartwig Prüßmann (Left), and the group's former president, Volkmar Schultz (Right).

PAL-AM Celebrates 40th Anniversary



The Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America will celebrate its 40th anniversary with a special meeting and program on November 4, 2017.

The meeting will be held at Lutherwood, 1525 N. Ritter Ave., Indianapolis from 9 AM – 3:15 PM. Stephanie Asberry, Supervisor of the Genealogy Division at the Indiana State Library will present “Genealogy-Related Sources at the Indiana State Library.” Kent Robinson, former Indiana Chapter president and current national president, will present “A Survey of German Resources at the Indiana State Library.”

There will be a German-themed lunch catered by Indy Anna’s featuring sauerbraten, roasted boneless chicken breast, German potato salad, red cabbage, grilled vegetables, rolls and butter. Dessert will be German chocolate cake from Heidelberg Haus. In the afternoon there will be a special program recounting the history of the Indiana Chapter, introduction of former officers, and interactive discussion of personal experiences, and many door prizes.

The cost is \$20 for Pal-Am members and \$25 for non-members of Pal-Am which includes all events—presentations, catered lunch, and program. Registration deadline is October 30. You can find a flyer with further details and a registration form at: www.palam.org.

Indianapolis International Festival

The Indy International Festival will be held Thursday, November 9th through Saturday, November 11th at the Blue Ribbon Pavilion, Indiana State Fairgrounds, 1200 E. 38th Street, Indianapolis. This event presents the unique opportunity to travel the world in just a few steps. At every turn, a different culture is represented with colorful displays, traditional dress, music, movement and dance, and food

and drink. The Main Stage provides non-stop entertainment that is based on art, culture, and expression from all corners of the globe. Something for the entire family.

The International Festival is an annual celebration of central Indiana’s rich ethnic and cultural diversity. Hosted by the Nationalities Council of Indiana, Inc., this year marks the 41st annual event. More than 50 ethnic or national affinity organizations plus other groups, businesses, and individuals interested in focusing on central Indiana’s diversity will host booths at the event.

IGHS will have a culture booth at the Festival with information about our organization and select items for sale. The culture theme this year is “Visual Arts Around the World” so the booth will also highlight the accomplishments of German and German-American artists.

This is a wonderful opportunity for networking and for interacting with the general public. The Festival is attended by thousands of people each year, including school groups during special hours on Thursday and Friday. Volunteers are needed to help with the booth on all days.

Hours:

School Groups only:

Thursday and Friday : 9 am - 2 pm

General Public:

Thursday, 2-7 pm

Friday, 2- 9 pm

Saturday, 9 am – 9 pm

If you are available to help staff our booth, please contact Claudia Grossmann, cgrossma@iupui.edu to sign up for one or more shifts. Volunteers will receive a free admission ticket. Parking is \$5.00 per car.

For more information about the event, see www.nationalitiescouncil.org.



INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR



STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Wednesday, October 11: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *Reformation, Luther, and Germans. Marking the 500th anniversary of the Reformation* presented by Dr. James J. Divita. It marks the 500th anniversary of the Reformation which traditionally begins with Martin Luther's posting of the 95 Theses on the castle chapel door in Wittenberg, Saxony, on 31 October 1517. Topics will be: Why the Reformation? What's the relationship between the Catholic Reformation and the Protestant Reformation? Can we understand one without the other? Who is Luther and what role does he really play in Reformation? (Does FCD Wyneken also play a role?) After 500 years have theologians, churches, and historians modified their views of Luther and Reformation? Why did Reformation flourish in Germany? (A salute to Frederick the Wise of Saxony, Philip of Hesse, Charles V, Frederick III "the Pious" Prince Palatine, Frederick William the Great Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick William III, Bismarck, and Cardinal Kasper).



James J. Divita, professor emeritus of history at Marian College (now University) in Indianapolis, has been an IGHS member since the mid-1980s and is presently an IGHS board member. His mother's ancestors originated in Westpreussen and settled in Chicago in the 1880s. He earned the Ph.D. in modern European history at the University of Chicago and taught at Marian for over 40 years. His research interest is in local ethnic and religious history. He has written a dozen Catholic congregational histories, and many journal, newspaper, and newsletter articles over the years. His most recent articles are on the origins of German religion in Indianapolis: the Catholic one stresses the development of St. Mary's and Sacred Heart of Jesus parishes, the Protestant one on the beginnings of Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ and the two Missouri Synod Lutheran churches, St. Paul's on Indianapolis' southside and Zion Evangelical Lutheran in Hancock County.

Wednesday, November 8: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *Movie Night: Joyeux Noel* (2005).



The November Stammtisch will feature a viewing of the 2005 French film *Joyeux Noel*. The film is based on the true story of the spontaneous 1914 Christmas Eve truce on the Western Front during the First World War. The story is told from the perspectives of French, German, and Scottish soldiers, using their native languages. (No fake accents!) Here in the U.S., the film was nominated for an Academy Award and a Golden Globe for Best Foreign Language Film in 2006. The movie is rated PG-13 and runs for 1 hour and 56 minutes.

Wednesday, December 11: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *IGHS Advent Liederkrantz!* Join us in singing traditional Weihnachtslieder. If you do not know them, this is your chance to learn! Refreshments of coffee, Glühwein, Stollen, Lebkuchen, etc. will be offered. Participate in the ornament exchange. Bring a wrapped ornament of c \$5.00 value, place in basket and take one home with you.



As always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English --free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner and conversation at 6:30 p.m. with the program at 7:30 p.m. Dinner costs \$15.00 per person (tax, ice tea, gratuity and parking included). Vegetarian option available. Complimentary parking: Athenaeum Parking Lot (east side of building). For questions contact Ron Flick at rflick1881@att.net or 812-309-2141.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Saturday & Sunday, September 16 - 17, *Kunstfest*, Downtown - New Harmony, IN. Sat 9am-5pm, Sun 9am-4pm Admission: none. Enjoy a traditional German Festival honoring the founding fathers of New Harmony with music, food, arts & crafts and family fun. <https://festivalnet.com/48767/New-Harmony-Indiana/Festival/Kunstfest>

Thursday, October 5 - Saturday October 7, *Seymour Oktoberfest* in Downtown Seymour - The Seymour Oktoberfest offers a wide variety of entertainment from live music to our famous Brat Eating Contest to fun activities for kids. Truly, we have an event or activity for everyone. <https://www.facebook.com/SeymourOktoberfest/>

Friday, October 6: 10 a.m. (tentative) *Dedication of a new Indiana History Marker on the Demise of the German American Newspapers in Indiana*. Join us at 41 South Delaware Street, on the west side of the County Jail in Indianapolis for the dedication of the newest historical marker honoring Indiana's German heritage. *The actual time of the event will be sent out about a week before the event.*

Saturday, October 14, noon till 8 p.m. *German-American Day at GermanFest at the Athenaeum*, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis. Wiener Dog races, Durstig Games, Bavarian Stone Lifting, Kinderland for kids, German Food, Music & Beer and more. GermanFest Tickets- Adults- \$8 in advance, \$12 at the door; Kids \$3 in advance, \$5 at the door Get discount tickets online. <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/?event=germanfest>.



Saturday, November 4, 9 AM – 3:15 PM: *The Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America 40th anniversary celebration* with a special meeting and program to be held at Lutherwood, 1525 N. Ritter Ave., Indianapolis The cost is \$20 for Pal-Am members and \$25 for non-members of Pal-Am which includes all events—presentations, catered lunch, and program. Registration deadline is October 30. You can find a flyer with further details and a registration form at: www.palam.org

Thursday, November 9 through Saturday, November 11: *The Indy International Festival* will be held at the Blue Ribbon Pavilion, Indiana State Fairgrounds, 1200 E. 38th Street, Indianapolis. It is an annual celebration of central Indiana's rich ethnic and cultural diversity. The theme this year is "Visual Arts Around the World" Public hours: Thursday, 2-7 pm, Friday, 2- 9 pm and Saturday, 9 am – 9 pm. <http://www.nationalitiescouncil.org/indy-international-festival>

Saturday & Sunday, November 18 & 19, *Ferdinand Christkindlmarkt* features over 200 lavishly decorated booths spilling over with quality hand-created items, antiques, art, Christmas wares, delicious regional food and wine, live entertainment — free concerts, free tours and so much more. For info <http://www.ferdinandchristkindlmarkt.com/>



Friday, November 17th - December 24th - *22nd Annual Chicago Christkindlmarkt* - Daley Plaza in the Chicago Loop (between Dearborn, Washington and Clark Street). Inspired by



the Christkindlesmarkt in Nuremberg, Germany, which began in 1545, the Chicago Christkindlmarket brings a cherished German and European tradition with international flair and local charm to Chicago. This largest open-air Christmas festival was first held on Pioneer Court in 1996. <http://www.christkindlmarket.com>

Saturday, December 2, St. Nikolaus Lauf St. Nikolaus is BACK for the 9th Year! Register here for Special Early Bird Rates: <https://runsignup.com/Race/IN/Indianapolis/SanktNikolausDayLauf>.

Sunday, December 3, 12-4 p.m. St. Nikolaus Fest: Gingerbread House making, singing, dancing, Adzook Puppets will be here again, Court of St. Nikolaus, \$8 kids/ Adults free. For info, see <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/events/>

Sunday, December 17, 3 p.m.: German Advent Service at Zion Church in Indianapolis. German language with easy to follow translation. Reception to follow. Zion Church is located at 603 North New Jersey Street, one block from the Athenaeum. For Info: 317.639.5411.



Auf Deutsch!

Ein Prosit lyrics



If there's one song you are absolutely guaranteed to hear at the Oktoberfest it's this one. That's because that bands in each tent blurt it out every 20 minutes or so in an honest effort to help revelers get nice and lubricated, and to remind them why they're at the fest. Whenever *Ein Prosit* is played you're obliged to stand up with your beer mug and sway along to the tune, toast with everyone at the table and chug.

Surprisingly, *Ein Prosit* didn't originate from Munich, or even Bavaria. The song was composed by Bernhard Dittrich, who lived in the eastern state of Saxony. Not a lot is known about Dittrich himself, other than he died of a heart attack in 1902, aged around 62. *Ein Prosit* became an Oktoberfest staple in 1912, and it was modernized by Gerhard Jussenhoven and Kurt Elliot in 1957.

Auf Deutsch

Ein Prosit

Ein Prosit, ein Prosit
Der Gemütlichkeit
Ein Prosit, ein Prosit
Der Gemütlichkeit.
Oans! Zwoa! Drei! G'suffa!



In English

A Toast

A toast, a toast
To cheer and good times
A toast, a toast
To cheer and good times
One! Two! Three! Drink Up!



Indiana German Heritage Society

Membership Form

Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Please enter / renew my membership:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$20.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Business \$100.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit \$50.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time Student \$5.00
(with teacher's signature) | <input type="checkbox"/> Library Rate \$15.00 |

Second person for family membership

Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ - _____

Country: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - _____

I would like to receive the IGHS Newsletter: E-Mail US Mail

Specific Interests:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Genealogy | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Exchanges /
Sister Cities | <input type="checkbox"/> General | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> German Language Programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching Materials |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> History | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditions & Folklore |

Knowledge of German Language: None Some Fluent

Knowledge of Old German Script (Sütterlin): None Some Good

I am willing to help with activities (Circle one): Yes No

I wish to make an additional tax-deductible donation of \$ _____.

This is a gift membership. Name of person providing gift membership:

Please make checks payable to: **Indiana German Heritage Society**. Send your membership form and payment to Indiana German Heritage Society, Membership Chair, 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

To join or renew online, go to IGHS.org!



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INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL
 An Outreach Program of the Dept. of World Languages and Cultures at IUPUI

GERMAN FOR CHILDREN
Fall 2017



September 16 - December 9, 2017
 10 Saturdays, 9:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

No classes 10/14 (Fall Break), 11/4 (Monumental Marathon), and 11/25 (Thanksgiving Break)

Location:
International School of Indiana
 "Taurel Building"
 4330 N. Michigan Road

Fees
 One Child: \$150.00
 Two Children: \$ 250.00, Three Children: \$ 325.00

Courses Offered
 SPIELGRUPPE (3 - 4 year olds)
 KINDERGARTEN (Pre-K & K)
 GRUNDSCHULE I (1st - 3rd grade, beginners)
 GRUNDSCHULE II (3rd - 5th grade, intermediate)
 MITTELSCHULE (5th - 8th grade, intermediate/advanced)

Registration Deadline: September 10, 2017
 For additional information and to register please contact:
 Dr. Claudia Grossmann
 IUPUI Dept. of World Languages and Cultures
 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202
 (317) 274-3943 or 274-0062, fax: 278-7375, cgrossma@iupui.edu

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