Honoring Hoosier Germans in the Civil War

JOIN US ON MEMORIAL DAY

AT CROWN HILL CEMETERY IN INDIANAPOLIS

Monday, May 29, IGHS members and friends are invited to participate in a Memorial Day Celebration at Crown Hill Cemetery. A major element of the day’s program is the unveiling of a newly replaced government stone on the grave of Civil War veteran, Lieutenant Colonel Johannes Blume of the 1st German, 32nd Indiana Regiment, who was born in Wesel/Germany and died in Indianapolis in 1891. We will also join some of the scheduled events:

* 12:45 - Civil War Memorial Service (located at the Confederate Mound on Section 32, then proceeding to the National Cemetery). This ceremony honors both Confederate and the Union soldiers and is conducted by CW reenactors.

* 1:30 - Crown Hill’s 138th Annual Memorial Day Ceremony (located behind the Gothic Chapel at the National Cemetery) with the band and speakers.

After the Memorial Day Ceremony we will proceed to the Blume Grave, Section 16, Lot #189. The Indianapolis Maennerchor will sing at the unveiling of the new stone.

National Cemetery At Crown Hill

Michael Peake, researcher of the 1st German, will briefly speak about these brave German Civil War soldiers. It was Peake, who procured the replacement marker by contacting the Veterans Affairs office of the Veterans Administration. We will also place flags on selected other German Civil War graves. Optional is a driving tour of the Crown Hill structures designed by German-American Architects: The 34th St. "Three-Arch Gate" and "Waiting Station" were designed by Adolf Scherrer, and the "Gate House" by Vonnegut & Bohn. The "Brick and Wrought Iron Fence"

was designed by Architect and City planner George Kessler, and the "Gothic Chapel" by another German-born and trained architect, Diedrich A. Bohlen (1827-1890). The 38th St. Bridge/Underpass was designed by D. A. Bohlen & Son Architectural firm, and the "Crown Hill Mausoleum" by the Bohlen Architectural Corporation.

Another option is to visit the Contemporary Hoosier Sculpture Exhibit, on display now through summer - FREE! It is located on the main drive (yellow line) close to the 38th St. Underpass.

OTHER GERMAN CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

In the Memorial Day Service we will focus solely on the 1st German - all German - 32nd Indiana Regiment. German Civil War soldiers of other regiments could also be buried in Crown Hill. Michael Peake appreciates any information on German Civil War soldiers. Contact him at 931-906-1771 or peakster1@bellsouth.net.

While there were Germans in all Indiana regiments, other German and partly German regiments, according to Ella Lonn were:

Infantry: 14th Indiana Regiment (half German; Company E, wholly German); 24th Indiana Regiment (half German); 136th Indiana Regi-
ment, from Evansville, (half German).

Artillery: Behr's battery, 6th Independent Indiana Battery, from Indianapolis (all German); Klauss's battery, 1st Independent Indiana Battery, from Evansville (all German).


CROWN HILL CEMETERY AND ITS GERMAN-AMERICAN CONNECTIONS

Crown Hill was not the first cemetery in Indianapolis. City Cemetery, later known as Greenlawn Cemetery, and dedicated in 1825, was once located seven blocks south of "The Circle." Crown Hill was founded at the site of a former tree farm and nursery, where 240 acres were purchased. On Sept. 25, 1863, the cemetery was incorporated as a not-for-profit organization; its first burial was in 1864. Designed to have a park-like appearance, much of its acreage was left natural and free of burials and it became a popular place to spend a few relaxing hours. One of the largest cemeteries in the nation, Crown Hill now comprises 555 acres of land in the very heart of the city's northwest. It is enjoyed much the same as it was in the past. With 4,000 trees lining its winding roads, it is home to more than 100 species of trees. It continues to operate as a nonprofit, non-denominational, non-sectarian facility were 1,200 to 1,550 persons are buried annually. A atop the cemetery's crown is the Greek revival-style grave marker of James Whitcomb Riley, Indiana's loved poet.

How strongly German-Americans shaped the built environment of Indianapolis and influenced the development of the city can be seen when touring Crown Hill Cemetery. Besides the Civil War soldiers' graves there are the graves of many other German-Americans of note, such as William Peter Jungclaus (1849-1923), who came to Indianapolis from Germany around 1870, where his uncle, Diedrich A. Bohlen, was well established as one of the city's leading architects. There's the grave of John Dillinger (1903-1934), Depression-era bank robber, who was killed in a shootout with FBI agents in 1934, or that of Otto Stark (1858-1926), early Impressionist painter, who was part of the "Hoosier Group." And there are the graves of automobile maker Frederick Duesenberg, architect Adolph Scherrer, and many more.

On the grave of Albertina Allen Forrest, you will find the bronze sculpture of a weeping female - a "perpetual mourner," by Rudolf Schwarz (1865-1912). Born in Vienna and educated at the famous Kunstkademie he is best known for the statuary on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. The original Crown Hill structures were mostly designed by German-American Architects.

The Waiting Station and Three-arch Gate: The main entrance was once on the west-side of the Michigan Toll Road (now Dr. Martin King Jr. St.) and Michigan Rd. north of 38th St. In 1885, Swiss-German architect Scherrer was asked to design the office (Waiting Station) and Three-arch Gate as the main entrance was moved to the new location. The office remained open until 1969 when a new administration building was constructed at the 38th Street entrance. The Waiting Station was completely restored in 1970-71 by Historic Landmarks of Indiana, and the building served as their administrative office until 1990. Like Schwarz, Scherrer (1848-1925) had studied at Vienna's Kunstkademie. He arrived in Indianapolis in 1872, and worked for established architect Edwin May. His diverse projects included the Central State Pathology Building, many houses and his outstanding, but lost, Maennerchor Building. He is also known for his work on the state capitol which he took over from Edwin May.

The Gate House: To the right of the archway is a senry house (Gate House) which was added in 1904. It was designed by Vonnegut & Bohn to include a small residential area upstairs and a reception area on the lower level. The firm of Vonnegut & Bohn was formed in 1888 by two local German-Americans who returned to the land of their parents' birth for professional training in architecture. Bernard Vonnegut and his son Kurt, Sr. and partner Arthur Bohn were visionaries in style. They are best known for the Deutsche Haus-Athenaum.

The Brick and Wrought Iron Fence: Three-fourths of the South Grounds are framed by a solid brick and wrought iron fence, which has become as much a symbol of Crown Hill as the 34th St. Arches and the Gothic Chapel. It was designed by Architect George Kessler in 1914 and construction began immediately. In 1908, the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners had hired Kessler, Landscape Architect and City Planner of St. Louis. Between 1908 and 1923 Kessler developed the Indianapolis Historic Park and Boulevard System, known informally as the "Kessler Plan." He created a county-wide network of transportation and recreation corridors, by incorporating landscapes and gardens, 12 parks linked by six wide, sweeping east-west and north-south parkways and two boulevards, many of them paralleling rivers and
The Gothic Chapel was designed by German born and trained architect Diedrich A. Bohlen (1827-1890). Originally referred to as the Gothic Vault it was used to temporarily entomb the remains of as many as 92 bodies when burial was not immediately possible. Today it is used for funeral services, lectures sponsored by the Crown Hill Society, and tours arranged through the cemetery’s public relations department. The Superintendent’s residence (1869-1914) was also designed by D.A. Bohlen. It no longer exists. Born in Hanover, Germany, Bohlen emigrated to the U.S. at the age of 24 and settled in Indianapolis. For a short time he practiced under noted architect Francis Costigan and worked on the Asylum for the Blind. His earliest documented buildings were those for Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College near Terre Haute. D.A. Bohlen’s work in Indianapolis spanned a period of four decades and included a full range of building types, private residences, commercial architecture, academic buildings, churches, and institutional buildings, many of which still survive as landmarks of communities. Buildings designed by D.A. Bohlen for Indianapolis include St. John’s Catholic Church on South Capitol St., Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church on N. Delaware St., and the original St. Vincent’s Hospital located on Fall Creek Parkway (now demolished).

The Bridge/Underpass to get into the North Grounds was designed by D.A. Bohlen & Son and completed through the efforts of Edward Strathmann & Son, architectural firm. In 1884, Oscar Bohlen (1863-1936), an 1881 graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined his father’s practice. The firm name was changed to D.A. Bohlen & Son, a name that endured for nearly 80 years. In partnership with his son, D.A. Bohlen was responsible for Tomlinson Hall, for many years the only public assembly hall in Indianapolis (lost to fire), and the adjacent City Market.

The Crown Hill Mausoleum: By the middle of the 20th century the Bohlen Architectural Corporation submitted a design for this beautiful structure. Its cornerstone was laid in 1948 and construction was completed 2 1/2 years later. While the exterior of the Community Mausoleum is Bedford limestone, the interior is lined with several types of domestic and imported marble. The Peace Chapel is located on the upper level of the Community Mausoleum. A beautiful stained glass window is a gift by the Lilly Endowment and the Board of Corporators in 1977.

The firm was begun when Diedrich August Bohlen (1827-1890) established his office in April 1853. The current principals of the firm are Melvin E.G. Meyer, John M. Gibson, Michael E. Rogers, and Hans P. Menger. Four generations of Bohlen men designed buildings in Indianapolis and throughout the state. This enduring powerhouse of design included Diedrich, his son Oscar (1863-1936), grandson August (1887-1970), and great grandson Robert (1920-1969). The name continues in this day with Bohlen, Meyer Gibson & Associates, but no Bohlen is in the firm.

From the spring of 1901 until the early 1960s many visitors to Crown Hill found it convenient to enter the grounds using an entrance located at the southwest corner of the cemetery by driving through a Bedford limestone archway designed by Herbert Foltz. When this entrance was closed, the archway, with its adjoining reception and waiting areas, was torn down.


REPLACEMENT OF THE HANS BLUME GRAVESTONE by Michael Peake

Among the Crown Hill family plots in Section 16 lies the grave of Hans Blume, marked by a Government headstone severely worn by time and the elements. The weathered marker now gives poor evidence of Blume’s name, or that he was once an officer in the Ist German, 32nd Indiana. With the advent of summer 1862, news reached Germany of the Ist German Regiment of Indiana with Colonel August Willich at its head. Blume was serving as an officer in the Prussian Army but resigned the commission and traveled to the United States in order to serve under Willich. Born 1835, in the North Rhine city of Wesel, his father’s position as City Director provided young Hans educational opportunities at the finest universities in Germany. Blume enrolled as a law student at the University of Göttingen in 1858, and became a Renonce (Associate Member) in the fraternity Corps Hannovera, the same fraternity Otto von Bismarck belonged to in 1832. He relocated to the University of Bonn the following year and became a member of the fraternity Saxonia as a Corpsbursche (Full Member). The roots of both Corps trace back to the resistance of the German university students against Napoleon and the French Occupa-
HANS BLUME OBITUARY
INDIANAPOLIS DAILY NEWS
MAY 30 1892
HANS BLUME DEAD. HIS LIFE
AS A SOLDIER
IN THIS COUNTRY AND GERMANY.

Hans Blume, one of the best known German residents of the city, died at his home on East McCarty street, of consumption, Saturday night. Blume was a member of a distinguished German family, and one of his brothers is now a brigadier-general in the Prussian army. The family was composed of soldierly men. His oldest brother was for many years a general and his father was director of a military institution, to which place, after his death, Bismarck succeeded. Hans was educated for the law, but in early life abandoned the profession and entered the Prussian army. After brief service he entered a military academy and re-entered the service as a lieutenant. In July, 1862, he was given a leave of absence and sailed for this country with special recommendation to the Secretary of War. He reported at Washington and was sent to Governor Morton, who was impressed with his soldierly conduct at the first meeting. He [Morton] recommended him [Blume] to General Willis [sic], who was organizing the Thirty-second Indiana (German) Regiment, and that officer at once commissioned him aide-de-camp. He served with credit and at the close of the war was commissioned captain.

Then he engaged in the most important act of his life, in associating himself with the American party that was concerned with the Mexican rebellion. He was particularly associated with Gen. Herman Sturm, but at the last minute, when about to leave for Mexico, the rebellion in that country ended. He came back to this city and afterward was connected with the sheriff's office. For several years he was foreign clerk in the post office being the master of
four languages, and to the confinement attendant to this position his death is traced.

The deceased was fifty-three years of age, [rest of this is missing but mentions he had a widow and at least one child].

NOTE: The Blume residence of East McCarty Street was located in the Southside Germantown/Fountain Square district. The article alludes to his confining occupation, and possibly so much contact with foreigners, causing the tuberculosis that cost him his life. But, as with thousands of men who survived the war, what he experienced during the conflict was the greatest contributor to his demise. Blume ended the war in command of the 32nd Indiana Reorganized down in the San Antonio region of Texas. The fragmented regiment was sent there with Major General Phil Sheridan's Army of Observation, posted in response to French activity along the Texas-Mexico border. His experience there, and likely the souring Franco-Prussian relations, inspired him to support the Mexican struggle.

The Hans Blume obituary was provided courtesy of Mark D. Jaeger, Manager of the Thesis/Dissertation Office at Purdue University Graduate School, West Lafayette, IN.

1ST GERMAN CIVIL WAR BURIALS AT CROWN HILL
by Michael Peake

Scattered across the broad expanse of hallowed grounds within Crown Hill lie the remains of several Civil War veterans of the famed 1st German, Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Indiana's first ethnic Civil War infantry regiment, the 32nd Indiana, organized in Indianapolis under the direction of Colonel August Willich. Many of the ten companies that made up the regiment were formed from the ranks of Turner Clubs located across the State in cities such as Madison, Evansville, Terre Haute, and New Albany. Kentucky and Ohio Turners from Louisville and Cincinnati also served the State and Nation in the 32nd Indiana. These German-born men joined fellow expatriates and offered their very lives to defend the cherished American concepts of unity, equality, justice, and liberty for all espoused in the Constitution of their adopted homeland; concepts that many had vainly fought for in their fatherland. Surviving the hardships and horrors of the war, these men returned home to their communities and contributed to mending the fabric of America. Those men buried at Crown Hill who served in the German Regiment are:

NATIONAL CEMETERY

JACOB HUNT (Swope) mustered at age 25 into Capt. Frank Erdelmeyer's Turner Company, at Indianapolis in Aug. 1861. He was captured twice, wounded in action at Rowlett's Station, KY, Dec. 1861, and Liberty Gap in June 1863. His body was removed from Greenlawn Cemetery and placed in Section 10, Grave #690, with no date of death posted.

JACOB POTTH: The 24-year-old native of Hesse-Darmstadt enlisted in Company B in Sept. 1863, was captured at Pickett's Mill, GA, in May 1864, lingered in prison for nearly a year before release, only to die of disease in an Indianapolis hospital in June 1865. His body was removed from Greenlawn and buried in Section 10, Grave #54.

JACOB RAUTT joined as a 2nd Lt. of Company I in Aug. 1861, and was wounded at Rowlett's Station, KY, in Dec., again the following April at the battle of Shiloh, TN, and resigned on disability in June 1862. He died May 10, 1906, and was interred in Section #9, Grave #1022.

JOSEPH REIPPE mustered into Erdelmeyer's company in Sept. 1861, received a wound at Shiloh, and managed to survive the war to return to Indianapolis. He died at age 76 on Aug. 20, 1921, and was buried in Section 9, Grave #1514.

ANTON SINGLE enlisted at age 24 in Erdelmeyer's Company A in Aug. 1861, and survived the war to return home to operate a restaurant at 334 East Washington St., used as the meeting house for the German-American Veterans Club, organized by Erdelmeyer, and others. He died July 15, 1882, and was buried in Section 10, Grave #723.

FAMILY OR PRIVATE PLOT

BENEDICT BANWARTH enlisted as a private in Company F in Aug. 1861, and was promoted to corporal and sergeant before discharged as disabled in Dec. 1862. Banwarth died in May 1903, and was buried in Section 37, Lot 1183.

HANS BLUME resigned his commission as an officer in the Prussian Army in early 1863 to serve the American Union under the legendary August Willich. Blume rose to Lt. Col., and led the 32nd Indiana Reorganized to Texas in the brigade under Willich's command. He mustered out in Texas, Dec. 1865, returned to Indianapolis, became a farmer until his death in 1892, and was buried in Section 16, Lot #189. Blume, who died at age 57, was born 1835 in the North Rhine city of Wesel.

FRANCIS (FRANK) ERDELMeyer was born Nov. 2, 1835 in the city of Worms, RhineLand-Palatinate, immigrated in 1853, and arrived at Indianapolis in 1858. He apprenticed in the John Ott furniture manufacturing business and became heavily involved in the Indianapolis Turnverein. He signed up for three-months service in Col. Lew Wallace's 11th Regiment Indiana Zouaves as a sergeant in Company E, and then organized and was Capt. of the Turner Company that became Company A, 32nd Indiana in Aug. 1861. Erdelmeyer was promoted Col. in Oct. 1863, and mustered out with the regiment in Sept. 1864. After the
After the war, he served as secretary of the German-English School of Indianapolis. Mueller died July 8, 1898, and was buried in Section 31, Lot #339.

LOUIS G. RUTH was born in Württemberg, served alongside Erdelmeyer as a corporal of Company E in the three-month 11th Indiana Zouaves. He transferred over to the three-year 11th Indiana as a musician, was discharged when bands were abolished in Aug. 1862, and enlisted as a private in the 32nd Indiana two months later. Promoted to 2nd Lt. in March 1864, he served until March 1865 and returned to Indianapolis to raise his family. His son, Louis P., born 1871, was one of the founders of the Indianapolis Orchestra. Louis G. Ruth died in June 1905, and was buried in Section 27, Lot #19.

FRANK L. WEBER joined the Turner Company in Aug. 1861, rose through the ranks from corporal of Company A to 1st Lt. of Company D, survived every battle the regiment had fought and returned to Indianapolis for muster out in Sept. 1864. Weber died May 1916, and is buried in Section #39, Lot 213.

These men, along with the many not mentioned, pledged their lives to restore the Union and to preserve the principles of the United States. They have written a rich tapestry that unites several States in a common history, and links nations by transcending an ocean to the same purpose.

JACOB SWOPE HUNT, INDIANAPOLIS TURNER by Michael Peake

Surrounding the west side of the beautiful Gothic Chapel, designed by noted German-born architect Diedrich A. Bohlen, lie Sections 9 and 10, designated as the National Cemetery, where several members of the 1st German, 32nd Indiana Regiment are interred. Of the over 2,100 burials in the two sections, approximately 330 of the men from numerous regiments had originally been buried at Greenlawn Cemetery before removal to Crown Hill beginning in late 1866, and into the following Spring. One of those men, a member of Company A, 32nd Indiana, Capt. Frank Erdelmeyer’s Turner Company, was 25 year-old Jacob Hunt, better known to family and friends in Indianapolis as Swope. Jacob was among the several Indianapolis Turners who joined Company E, of Lew Walling’s 11th Indiana Zouaves for three-month service in April 1861. On returning in Aug. 1861, he enlisted in Erdelmeyer’s Turner Company. On Dec. 17, he received a wound and was captured during the regiment’s baptism of fire near Rowlett’s Station, KY. Swope eventually landed in a North Carolina Confederate prison until exchanged in early June 1862. He was transported aboard the steamer Guide to New York from Newbern, N.C., on June 9, and after recovery returned to participate in the battle of Stones River, TN, on Dec. 31, 1862.

There, Private Hunt was again captured and sent to the infamous Libby Prison in Richmond, VA. After exchange, he was back on duty in time for the Tullahoma Campaign that began in late June 1863. During the assault by Company A at Liberty Gap on June 25, Hunt was wounded again. The company roster shows that he mustered out in Sept. 1864. Swope died sometime prior to Oct. 1866, when the Greenlawn burials began to be removed to the National Cemetery. As with the majority of those disinterred from Greenlawn, Hunt was reburied without a date of death. Two imprisonment, wounds and grueling campaigns no doubt contributed to the early demise of this young Indianapolis Turner who had survived so much.

OTHER CIVIL WAR PERSONALITIES

by Michael Peake

Indianapolis had other Civil War
personalities among its German citizens, several of whom are buried in Crown Hill. On Sept. 7, 1861, Jacob Louis Bieler enlisted as an artificer for the Morton Battery, the German 6th Indiana Light Artillery, organized in Evansville. He rose to the rank of Capt. and returned to Indianapolis after the war to become one of the distinguished Germans of the city. His involvement in the Liederkranz, Maennerchor and German-English School earned him the reputation of being a pillar of German Vereins-life in the community. Bieler died Oct. 7, 1913, and was buried in Section 31, Lot #291.

Hanoverian Herman W. Sturm mustered in as Lt. Col. of the 54th Indiana Infantry, but resigned in late Dec. 1862, to assume command of the Indianapolis Arsenal, in the Regular US Army, much to the benefit of Indiana and the Nation. Under Sturm's direction, the arsenal rapidly produced high quality artillery and small arms munitions superior to most competition. Sturm actually turned the arsenal into a profit-making venture for the State. The Sturm family burials are located in Section 35, Lot #6.

Albert Lange, born in Berlin, fled from Germany after the failed 1848 Revolution, and by the outbreak of the Civil War, he was serving as State Auditor of Indiana. Lange's tireless efforts were instrumental in recruiting over 20,000 veteran soldiers from Germany for Indiana and the Union. He died June 2, 1891, and rests in Section 35, Lot #85.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VETERANS VEREIN
by Michael Peake

In 1873, German-American Civil War veterans met in the Indianapolis restaurant of Anton Single, at 334 East Washington St., to organize the Indianapolis German-American Veterans Verein. Single, a former member of the 1st German, 32nd Indiana, joined with fellow regiment members Benedict Bannwarth, Francis (Frank) Erdelmeyer, Adolph G. Metzner and Louis G. Ruth to become some of the founders of the club. All of these men are buried at Crown Hill. Other founders buried at Crown Hill include: Louis Maas, 1st Indiana Light Artillery, buried Section 15, Lot #99; Lewis Kern, Morton Battery, the 6th Indiana Light Artillery, buried Section 20, Lot #268; William Amthor, Company I, 16th Indiana and 13th Indiana Cavalry, buried Section 9 Lot #29.

The burial sites of two original members, Leopold Siebert (Morton Battery, the 6th Indiana Light Artillery) and K. Gehling have not been located.

During the course of the club's history, quarters changed from the restaurant, to the Turner Hall, then Morton Hall, with final headquarters established in the Deutsches Haus. Too little research has been compiled on membership, but in 1898, Capt. Louis Neubacher, Company A, 9th Ohio and Company D, 165th Ohio, served as President of the German-American Veterans Verein at the Deutsches Haus. The office of 1st Vice-President was filled by 1st Lt. John Ebner, that of 2nd Vice-President by Charles Kostenbader, and Adjutant J. Scholl served as Treasurer. A former member of Company E, 108th Ohio, Sgt. Major Anthony E. Kappeler, served as Secretary.

CALENDAR

Monday, May 29. Memorial Day Celebration at Crown Hill Cemetery. Unveiling of newly replaced government stone on the grave of Civil War veteran, Lieutenant Colonel Johannes Blume (see article elsewhere)

Wednesday, June 14: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: "Dialect Literature in Southern Germany Today." Dr. Helmut Habermann, prizewinning Franconian dialect poet and playwright from near Erlangen, Germany. Optional supper at 6:30 p.m., program at 7:30 p.m. For info contact Giles Hoyt at 317-274-2330 or ghoyt@iupui.edu

Sunday, July 4, 5:30 p.m.: Independence Day Celebration at the Athenaeum Biergarten, Indianapolis. This family-oriented event provides fun, food, music and a spectacular view of the fireworks from the outdoor garden. For reservations call 317-650-4569 ext. 1. In case of rain the party will be in the Kellersaal.

Wednesday, July 12: Stammtisch and Program: "Immigration, Intermittent, Deportation and Beyond: A Young Girl's World War II Story." Amelie C. Kratter, author of "From the Heart's Closet: A Young Girl's World War II Story." Optional supper at 6:30 p.m. program at 7:30 p.m. (Giles Hoyt at 317-274-2330 or ghoyt@iupui.edu)

Wednesday, August 9: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: "The OSS, German-Americans and the Restoration of Civil Society in the Immediate Post-War Period in Germany." Doria Durkin, MA candidate in History at IUPUI and Max Kade Graduate Fellowship holder, recently completed her thesis archives in England and Germany her thesis research on the role of the OSS, predecessor to the CIA, in the immediate post-war period. Optional supper at 6:30 p.m., program at 7:30 p.m. (Giles Hoyt at 317-274-2330 or ghoyt@iupui.edu)

Sunday, August 27, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.: Annual P.O.W. Chapel Mass and Picnic (under the tent) at Camp Atterbury--remembering the German and Italian WW II P.O.W.s confined at Atterbury. Please, bring a dish! Take S.R. 31, at the junction of 252 East at Camp Atterbury sign, turn west and follow P.O.W. Chapel signs. Info Ruth Reichmann at 812-988-2866.
Saturday, September 2: Sunman Sesquicentennial Celebration and Winefest (see article elsewhere)

Wednesday, September 13: Stammtisch and Program: Norbert Kraf will read from "Invisible Presence." Optional supper at 6:30 p.m., program at 7:30 p.m. (Giles Hoyt at 317-274-2330 or ghoyt@iuomega.org)

HELMUT HABERKAMM: "DIALECT LITERATURE IN SOUTHERN GERMANY TODAY"
On June 14, 2006, prize-winning Franconian dialect poet and playwright Helmut Haberkamn, who has translated many of the poems of Norbert Kraf into standard German, will give, in English, the Stammtisch presentation on "Dialect Literature in Southern Germany Today." A Gymnasium teacher of German and English near Erlangen, Helmut Haberkamn has published six collections of poetry in Franconian dialect, including two books of collaborations with Franconian photographer Andreas Riedel, whose photographs also inspired twenty-six poems in Norbert Kraf's latest collection. Haberkamn's latest book is "Ka Weber, ka Geshrei: Song-Klassiker auf fränkisch," Franconian dialect versions and adaptations of the work of such singer-songwriters as Bob Dylan (22 songs). Paul Simon, Jagger and Richards, Kris Kristofferson, Hank Williams, Johnny Cash, Bruce Springsteen, Lennon and McCartney, Joni Mitchell, Billy Joel, Eric Clapton, Lucinda Williams, and others. Dr. Haberkamn's long-running dialect plays, some of them musicals, have also won awards.

NORBERT KRAF WILL READ FROM HIS NEW BOOK
"Invisble Presence: A Walk through Indiana" Readings & Signings:
June 10, 2:00 p.m., Wandering Turtle Art Gallery & Gifts, 224 North College Ave., Bloomington, IN, tel. 812-330-1990.

June 13, 6:30 p.m., Dubois County Museum, 2407 Newton St, Jasper, IN, tel. 812-634-7733.

Aug. 4, 6:30 p.m. reading, Dubois County Museum during Strassenfest. See www.jasperstrassenfest.org for info on signings at Words of Wisdom, Flower Stall Hearth & Home, and DCM Aug. 4 & 5.
Sept. 13, 7:30 p.m., Max Kade Seminar Room, Athenaeum, 405 E. Michigan St, Indy., Indiana German Heritage Society monthly Stammtisch presentation.
Sept. 20, 12:00-1:00 p.m., Indiana History Center, 450 W. Ohio St, "Reading Life" series, downstairs, 317-234-3161.

Kraf and Jones will give an evening presentation about their collaboration June 15 at the Indianapolis Museum of Art. For more information, visit www.krapfpoetry.com.

CHICKEN BARBECUE TO AID THE WYNEKEN HOUSE
If you would like to help the Wyneken House, why not eat some chicken. The following activities are to benefit the Wyneken House: moving, restoration, and reuse: Sunday, May 21: Nelson's Post-A-Pit chicken barbecue, at the K Mart parking lot, in Decatur (South 13 St./US 27 South). Hours 10:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., or till we run out of chicken. Tickets are $5.00 in advance for a half chicken, or $5.50 day of event.

June 4-11: At the Germanfest in Fort Wayne we will again be setting up an information display, accept donations, and sell cook books and other small items.
Aug. 4 & 5: We will set up a stand to sell brauts, sauerkraut, German potato salad, plus hot dogs, at Kokomo Days in Decatur, at the Riverside Center. For info contact Ken Selking weathermarks@weibtv.net

BEGINNING GERMAN LANGUAGE CAMP IN INDIANAPOLIS
July 24-28, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Kindergarten-entering 4th grade. Students will experience a week of German language and cultural activities. Common phrases, animals, landmarks, food, music, customs, fairy tales and much more! International School of Indiana, 290 W. 49th Street Indianapolis, IN 46208, (317) 923-1951 ext. 123, www.isind.org

PALATINE NATIONAL SEMINAR JUNE 23-25, 2006
YOU ARE INVITED
Palatines to America: "Researching Your German-speaking Ancestor" Richmond Marriott Hotel Richmond, Virginia
Do you have German-speaking ancestry? Need help with photographs? Have you reached a road block? Speakers & Topics will include: Sandra Luebbking: blocked lines; finding females; manuscript collections Dean Rohwedder: Schleswig-Holstein Daniel Bly: Shenandoah Valley Germans Jane Swan: Saxen Chronicles Maureen Taylor: Identifying, dating, preserving, reading clues in family photographs Thomas Jones: ways to prove who your ancestor was, standards of proof
For registration/fees or info contact: Kilphkreochel@prodigy.net or Ralph & Marge Kroechel, 6910 N. Rockvale, Peoria, IL 61614.
JOIN US IN SUNMAN - SEPTEMBER 2
SUNMAN CELEBRATES ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL & WINEFEST
& ITS GERMAN HERITAGE
(including its "goetta")
9:30 a.m. Arrive at Sunman Town Hall (in bank-like bldg. on north side of town for a look at its new Museum) (Hours 9-11 a.m.)
10:15 a.m. Tour nearby cemeteries of German Heritage:
-St. John's Lutheran at Hubbell's Corner (2nd oldest Lutheran Church in Indiana) 1833
-St. John's U.C.C. at Penntown, 1841
11:00 a.m. Meet for Lunch at "Tha Store" in Sunman (goetta all day - pork and pin-oats boiled, then fried) or, if you prefer "The Old Brick" in Penntown (goetta sandwiches and hot slaw)
12:00 a.m. Parade
1:30 p.m. Program: Flag Raising, Pledge, Star-spangled Banner, Dedication of Memorial & Burial of Time Capsule "Happy Birthday Cake, etc.
2:30 p.m. Re-enactment of Plating of Sunman
3:00 p.m. Walking Tour of Sunman conducted by David Dreyer (IGHS)
4:00 p.m. Wine tasting & Local Wine Contest; Quilt Show; antiques sales
5:00 p.m. Return home towards Indianapolis (possible dinner at the "Sherman House" in Batesville)
Sundown: Awesome Fireworks Display
(Friday evening events included Queen Contest, Robbery Trial and Beard Contest; may also include Osgood-Sunman Bike Race and 83rd Regiment Re-enactment)

WHAT TO DO & SEE AROUND SUNMAN
2. "Tha Store" Restaurant at the R.R. Crossing serves goetta (German grits) and has Sunday morning buffet. Its tavern is "Louie's Place" in 100 yr.-old bldg. site of first store.
3. "Wippel's Tavern" (right turn south of R.R. tracks) has classic bar and burgers.
4. Sunman Antique Store one block west of Wippel's has area items.
5. St. John's Lutheran Church, 1833, two miles east of town has graves from all over Germany.
6. Pennsylvania (Pennnton) on Hwy. 101, 2 miles north of Sunman has Old Brick Tavern noted for its fried chicken and goetta sandwiches. Overlooks pioneer cemetery with Civil War & Morgan's Raid graves, and a nearby German church cemetery.
7. Oldenburg, Indiana (Village of Church & Convent Spires) two miles north of Batesville.
8. Basketball Museum at Milan (State Champs of 1954), nine miles south of Sunman.
9. Ripley Co. Historical Archives in Versailles, 12 miles from Milan, open weekdays 1-4 p.m.

GOETTA ANYONE?
This popular German breakfast food is known as goetta, German grits, Knipp, Stephel, or Hacke Greetse, and is a specialty in the Cincinnati area including Sunman, Oldenburg and Batesville. You can get it at the Tha Store Cafe in Sunman, at the Sherman House and Hoby Hut in Batesville, and other restaurants, or you can purchase it for home use at local grocery stores. Lucella Lamppert of Oldenburg calls the dish "grits" and has been making it for over 50 years. She grew up eating it and learned how to prepare it from her mother, the late Josephine Ludick, and is still using her simple recipe. Lamppert takes a 3-pound pork roast and covers it with water, boiling it until it is done. Saving the broth, she then grinds the meat in a food processor and returns it to the pot. She next adds salt and pepper and3 pounds of raw pin-oats and cooks it all on very low heat for about an hour, stirring frequently. Then it can be stored, or frozen. Fried until it's nice and crisp it is good with potatoes, eggs or whatever else is being served for breakfast. The largest producer of goetta is Glier's Goetta, Covington, KY., which sells it to many area restaurants. The company sponsors Goetta Fest. The free festival features live entertainment, games, prizes, and a wide variety of unique goetta dishes and products. This year it will be Aug. 4-6 in between the Ohio river and Newport on the Lavee, Newport, Ky.
Excerpted from The Herald-Tribune, Batesville, March 14, 2006

SUNMAN CELEBRATES SESQUICENTENNIAL SEPTEMBER 1 & 2
by David D. Dreyer
The Town of Sunman in Ripley Co., Indiana, celebrates its Sesquicentennial on the Labor Day Weekend this year in conjunction with its annual Sunman Wine Fest.

Sunman was platted halfway between Indianapolis and Cincinnati in 1856 by a young man from Pennsylvania, James Vanness. The area around Sunman had already been settled primarily by Germans and their offspring, particularly during the years immediately before platting.

St. John's Lutheran Church, the second oldest Lutheran congregation in
Indiana was established in 1833 a few miles east of Sunman. Dr. Eberhard Reichmann has noted that the graves at Hubbell's come from nearly every German-speaking part of Europe. That is because that crossroads was a "jumping off" point for new immigrants coming up York Ridge from Lawrenceburg to be greeted by Catholics at New Alsace and Protestants at St. John's.

Like "Hubbells Church," Sunman was the first step on the railroad after it reached high ground for the first time after leaving Lawrenceburg. Its proximity to Hubbell's Corner gave it somewhat the same character: It too would see a diversity of German settlers and their American-born offspring in the census records of 1860.

It is not entirely certain where the census-taker began to count residents within the Sunman plat, but one can focus on some 204 people who show up together in the vicinity. 98 of those were born in Indiana, 23 in Ohio, and 15 in other states: Pennsylvania (5), Virginia (4), New Jersey (3), Kentucky (2), and Maryland (1), but a large portion of those born in America were children. Of the remaining 68 born abroad, 55 are from German-speaking areas, 6 from Ireland, 4 from France, 2 from England and 1 from Italy. The following German-speaking areas are represented: Hanover (18), Bavaria (15) most of whom are from the Bavarian-Palatinate or Rhein-Pfalz, Baden (7), Oldenburg (4), Hesse (4), and Prussia (3) which would include Prussian Minden and Westphalia as well as Brandenburg-Prussia at that time, plus one each from Wurttemberg, Saxony, Switzerland, and "Germany". Add to that Alsatians living France, and one finds a very diverse German population in Sunman from 10 distinct German-speaking areas. In addition, some of the earliest settlers of the region came from Pennsylvania and include a number of German names like Stegner, Tangman, Leifer and Witter. The Hazens were also from Pennsylvania, but some of the adult Hazens in the 1860 census had already been born in Indiana. The Ohio group also included many German families who were born in Cincinnati.

By 1870 Prussia had taken over northern Germany. Germans are listed in the 1870 census from Prussia, Hesse, Bavaria and Baden along with the Swiss, Saxony, Hanover and Oldenburg have vanished from the records and the census taker includes them with the Prussians, even if they had never lived under Prussian rule: The 1880 census shows no consistent method for reporting those from what had become Prussia. Some say "Hannover" while others refer to Prussia or Germany. "Prussian" origins in this census diminish significantly as a result.

By 1900, only 12 German-born residents of Sunman remain among 370 names. Most of them arrived in the 1840s & 50s. Nevertheless, the importance of German origins is still found in the listing of the places of birth of parents of current residents, which if not from Indiana, are overwhelmingly "German" or Cincinnati-born "Germans" with a few others from England and Scotland.

SUNMAN'S GERMAN CULTURE

Sunman was a commercial business community established around a railroad crossing which brought together people of diverse Germanic origins from the surrounding countryside. However, most of the German churches surrounding Sunman originated with families who came together in group migration from one particular village or group of villages in Germany. Those include: Adam's Lutheran Church near Lookout, and St. Stephen's Lutheran Church at Spades from Heiligenfelde Parish in Hanover; St. Nicholas Catholic Church from Aachern & Renchen in Baden; St. Anthony's Catholic Church at Morris from Baden & Oldenburg; St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church at Pennstown from Firmsens and from Steinweiler in the Bavarian Palatinate; St. John's Lutheran at Stumke's Corner from Prussian Minden; and Catholics at New Alsace and Yorkville from Alsace and Bavaria.

For most of its history, Sunman has had only one church in town—a Protestant "Community Church" of no particular denomination. Many residents continued to attend "out-of-town" at their "German" church of choice whether it be Catholic at St. Nicholas: Lutheran at Spades or Hubbell's; Evangelical Protestant (Evangelical & Reformed now U.C.C.) at Pennstown; or St. Paul's Methodist south of Sunman.

Because of the German diversity, it mattered little which part of Germany you were from, or whether you were even German, because most people in Sunman simply identified themselves as Americans. 100 residents of the area had fought side-by-side together for three years in the South as Co. "G" of the 83rd Indiana Regiment under Generals Grant and Sherman. (The 83rd was primarily a "German" Regiment, but it did not bear that label.) The Sunman community also fought two terrible fires together in 1883 and 1905, and rebuilt their town thereafter.

By 1930, there were only two German-born residents left, along with a more recently arrived German-speaking Jewish family of Lithuania. By 1930 the number of German-born parents had also diminished with most giving Indiana as the place of their parents' birth. A few gave origins in Ohio or Kentucky, but by 1930, Sunman was distinctly Hoosier. However, the most German remnant which remained in the community in 1930 were its German names:---- Stille, Osting, Ahring,
Behler, Kratzer, Kiefer, Schuch, Dreger, Haus, Nieman, Feller, Schmidt, Diesenberg, Zimmer, Wullner, Feist, Lange, Kneer, Brinkman, Herman, Bauerlein, Trautman, Ester, Endres, Bruns, Nordloh, Schule, Mendel, Schwab, Kammerer, Westrick, Hoff, Vogelsang, Hillman, Schneider, Beer, Cors, Wippel, Neukam, Dupp, Schooling, Meyers, Wittkamper, Goldschmidt, Grossklaus, Ketchup, Naufarth, Scheivley, Minger, Kress, Holowadel & Huber were constant reminders of the diverse German origins overseas, even if the given names of Herman and Wilhelm were seen less frequently.

The sauerkraut and potato salad at church socials and German "grits" (known variously as goetta, knipp, and stopels) served today at some area restaurants suggest another element of German culture as do the graveyards filled with poetic German stones that no one can translate anymore.

By 1930 the German language ceased to be taught in schools or used in churches; and a few old-timers no longer even pretended to speak Platt-Deutsch. Yet there were still some cultural habits of German origin: orderliness, tidiness, and promptness. Home furnishings and tombstones were a little more substantial in size than those of most "Yankee Hoosiers." After WW I, Sunman ceased to be overtly ethnic, but may have remained covertly so.

SUNMAN'S MOST INFLUENTIAL FAMILY: THE NIEMANS
Sunman was named for a Yorkshire family of Viking descent which settled in Adams Twp. before the arrival of most Germans, who other than Pennsylvania-Germans, did not begin arriving in the area in great numbers before 1833. Pennsylvania-Germans (Pennantown) had been settled 2 miles north in 1837. By 1856 when Sunmansville was platted, German immi-

The Herman Nieman family was the single-most important force in Sunman's economic development. If it had not already been named Sunman, the town might well have been given the German name of "Nieman" Just as well, since Sunman street signs still mis-spell the name as "Neiman".

ED BEHLMER & THA STORE
Ed Behlmer drove a hackswagon from nearby Morris, and married Anna Huber from Pennatown. Then several tragedies struck--a fire burned the store he had just purchased from Nieman and his wife died. He remarried a local girl, Sarah Bruns, whose people came from Heiligenfelds Parish, the same parish his family had come from. His business flourished, esp. with the annual "Turkey Day" in which turkeys were brought to town for slaughter before the holidays, and dressed and shipped to Cincinnati. Eventually, he turned the business over to his cousin, Harry Behlmer, while Ed ran the telephone company.

The store was finally sold in 1939 to cousins on his mother's side named Gunter, a family from Wildeshausen. Later the Gillmans and Fonthoffers operated the store, and today Louis Gillman's daughter runs the store as a restaurant and is chairperson of the Committee organizing the Sunman Sesquicentennial.

LEWIS SIEG & SOME SUNMAN BUILDINGS
Sunman is noted for its carpenter-builder, Lewis Sieg, who built over 40 homes and business buildings in Sunman during his career. Among the more substantial is the brick "Sieg Building" on the east side of Meridian St. facing the corner of Meridian & Vine. It is not known exactly which other buildings are his, but "Tha Store" is probably one of them. Its face was changed to widen the street. Lewis Sieg's father, Henry Sieg, was from Bavaria (probably the Palatinate), and his wife Kate was
from Hesse-Darmstadt. They were living in Sunman by 1870 and their first child, Lewis, was born in Indiana about 1851.

The Sunman National Bank building at the corner of Meridian and Washington was originally a very striking building and one of the first to emerge from the 1905 fire. The bank was established by Dr. Chris Neu- fath whose uncle Jacob had a "vinegarten" called "Zum Lustigen Musikanten" in Longworth's Garden of Eden in Cincinnati. Jacob played violin there on Sundays. The Charter House on the west side of Meridian was an early hotel and still has an interesting bar inside. It barely survived the 1905 fire.

The home of Ed McMullen on Eastern Ave., the Behmler-McConnell house on N. Meridian, and Dr. Vincent's home on Western Ave. are among the more substantial brick homes in town. An old firehouse is still standing with a steeple to house the firebell on West Washington, and a group of cozy cottages and bungalows can be found at the end of E. Washington St. The oldest house is the Weller home on Vine St. with tiny attic windows.

The Committee is publishing a book containing photographs and descriptions of these Sunman area buildings and businesses. They will be available from the Sunman Sesquicentennial Committee, c/o Sunman Town Hall, Sunman, Indiana 47041.

A new museum is also now open weekdays in the Town Hall located in a relatively new bank building on the northside of town. It contains artifacts of the early Sunman family, displays about the 83rd Regiment and Morgan's Raid, as well as displays about German immigration to the Sunman vicinity.

David Dreyer, the grandson of Ed Behmler, will be returning to Indiana from Natchez, MS, for the Sunman Sesquicentennial, and will be giving walking tours Fri/Sat, Sept. 1 - 2.

**THIS SUMMER TAKE A HOO- SIER GERMAN HERITAGE TOUR**

_by Ruth Reichmann_

With more than one of three Hoosiers claiming some form of German ancestry, Indiana belongs to the ten most German-settled states. From the Ohio to Lake Michigan, over 140 places bear names with a familiar German ring. You can undertake interesting trips to places which played a role in the settling of the state. In the mid-1700s Germans were already among the French in Vincennes. The height of the German influx (1830s-1880s) saw newcomers from the fatherland or by way of Cincinnati, the gateway for thousands of German-Americans who moved westward from Pennsylvania and Ohio to Indiana. Visits to historic places can be combined with festival-going and a stop in one of the beautiful parks of Indiana's State Park system, created by the Saalraeder Richard Lieber (1869-1944). Why should you go there? Lieber says, "weil die Landschaft schoen ist und weil es den Blick auf die Muehen der Einwanderer lenkt, die den Wald erst zu roden hatten" (because the landscape is beautiful and your sight will be directed to the travails of the settlers who first had to clear the forests).

Located in the most southwestern corner of the state, **New Harmony** was founded in 1814—before Indiana's statehood (1816). This first all-German settlement of Father George Rapp and his Harmonists from the Enzkreis near Stuttgart is well worth a visit. Be prepared to stay a couple of days in the New Harmony Inn, walk the streets, visit historic houses and museums, eat in the Red German Restaurant and take in a theater production. For a virtual tour go to http://www.uriu.edu/kade/ newharmony/home.html

Oldenburg, the "Village of Spires" with its roots in NW Germany, has a "Corpus Christi" procession every year and in early July celebrates "Fruedenfest." Nearby Sunman will be celebrating its Sesquicentennial this year and IGHS is invited to participate in the celebration. (See article elsewhere in this newsletter.)

In **Fort Wayne**, "Germanfest" is celebrated June 4-11. While there stop at the IGHS Wyneken Chapter booth. Be sure to also visit the Allen County Historical Museum in the former "City Hall." Envisioned by Mayor Charles E. Mueller and completed by Mayor Charles Zollinger, by some it was called "the most elegant and most economically constructed city hall in Indiana" and by others "the Hapsburg Horror," a gibe at the mayor's Austrian origin.

In **Northern Indiana**, the area referred to as Michiana, is the home to one of the largest Amish areas in the nation. If you want to learn more about the Amish your first stop should be a visit to the **Mennohof** in Shipshewana with its outstanding multi-mediapresentation on the history of the Mennonites, Amish, and Hutterites. Also of interest are the **Amish Acres** in Nappanee with an historic farm, restaurants, theater, shops & two country inns. For info http://www.goshen.edu/-lhs/ SamYoder.html

For automobile lovers this area offers much of interest. In the early days of the automobile manufacturing the Hoosier state was a giant. Approximately 88 Indiana sites and towns manufactured or assembled automobiles. Among them were many of German vintage such as Studebaker, Duesenberg, and Stutz. In South Bend you can visit the Studebaker National Museum and eat at Tippecanoe Place Restaurant, the former Studebaker Mansion. You can also visit the 100 Center, former Kamm & Schellinger Brewery, in Mish
A Southern Indiana tour can be combined with a visit to the Jasper Strassenfest. It could begin in Tell City. Settled by Swiss-Germans in 1858, the town was named after the legendary Swiss folk hero, Wilhelm Tell. In front of City Hall is a statue of Wilhelm Tell and son Walther, a copy of the Tell statue near Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. They celebrate their Schweizer Fest in early August. Heading west to Troy you will follow the path of Father Joseph Kundeke, a Catholic priest who founded several parishes in southern Indiana in the 1830s and 1840s. See the Christ of the Ohio Statue which sits 75 feet above the highway. The statue was designed by Herbert Jocke-erst, a German sculptor who, an American prisoner of war during World War II, returned to Southern Indiana and created a number of beautiful religious monuments.

Travel north on Indiana 545 through Fulda, with its historic church, on to St. Meinrad, to visit the mighty St. Meinrad Archabbey, home of Benedictine monks. It was established in 1854 from Einsiedeln, Switzerland. The church is worth a visit and you will find more of the statues by Herbert Jockeyer. From St. Meinrad take Indiana 62 west to Indiana 162 and head north to Ferdinand.

Towering above the town of Ferdinand (named for Austrian Emperor Ferdinand) rises the massive Monas-tery of the Benedictine Sisters who originally came from Eichstatt, Bavaria. The Monastery of Immaculate Conception, known as the "Castle on the Hill," is home to one of the nation's largest communities of Benedictine women. These German-speaking nuns came to take care of the German communities in the area. Guided tours of the majestic domed church with its numerous stained glass windows are available. http://www.thedome.org

Continue north to Jasper. Known as the "Nation's Woodworking Capital," Jasper boasts omnipresent German heritage. St. Joseph Church, one of the oldest and largest Catholic churches in the state, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Jasper is known for its Strassenfest, held this year August 4-6. It features a Polka Mass in St. Joseph's Church, a Parade and numerous booths and performances. For more information visit http://www.jaspergermanclub.org and http://www.duboiscounty.org or call the Dubois County Tourism Commission 800-968-4578.

If you follow U.S. 231 north out of Jasper to Loogootee and then west on US 50 you get to Amish country in Daviess County. The first Amish families that settled in the area in the mid-1850s migrated from Pennsylvania. Today, nearly 495 Old Order Amish families make their home here. There are a number of Amish businesses. You can get a wonderful meal at the "Gasthof" complex - with many interesting stores - in Montgomery and find out about Amish tours offered through the "Gasthof" (the Inn).

NEW BOOKS

*Antonius Holtmann: A Lost American Dream - Civil War Letters (1862/63) of Immigrant Theodor Heinrich Brandes in Historical Contexts (Fall 2005), trans. by Eb. Reichmann.

"The river of history carries off the stories of individuals and drowns them. The wave of forgetting wipes them from the memory of the world. Writing means, among other things, to walk alongside the river, travel upstream, rescue shipwrecked fail-ures and find some island again that was caught at waters edge, in order to give it a temporary home on a Noah's ark of paper" (Claudio Magris).

Theodor Heinrich Brandes looked at war as being an utter humbug. Nevertheless, in 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army as a substitute. Through the promise of rewards for such military service he wanted to achieve his American dream: a modest life in peace for his family.

The introduction presents Brandes' social background and life in mid-19th century northwest Germany before his emigration to the U.S. in 1853. His immigrant experience of new socio-economic conditions in Cincinnati and Franklin County, IN is meticulously reconstructed for the time leading to the tragedy of the Civil War.

The letters, kept by a descendant, the late Emma Walpe of Oldenburg, IN, are embedded in the actions of the 83rd Indiana Vol. Inf. Regiment and the campaigns leading to the siege of Vicksburg under the command of Generals Grant and Sherman. Disease took Brandes' life 4 weeks before he would have been honorably discharged from the army. He belongs to the "millions of victims who, throughout time have perished in unspeakable and cruel circumstances... have fallen into oblivion without a trace in the annals of world history" (Claudio Magris).


The title signals that "Lists of Passengers Arriving at US-Ports" were consulted. But except for 2 lists, only
New York lists were found worthy of being part of this not very inclusive edition.

Except for the Thomas Wright: Coming from Dublin, Ireland, she arrived in New Orleans on March 10, 1849. The original passenger list (National Archives Microfilm Publications: M 259, Roll 30) gives no indication as to nationality; one finds only Irish and English names: Kennedy, e.g., and O'Brian and O'Hea and Monaghan and Flanagan. The travelers, without exception, are given Swiss citizenship(6) by "Germans to America." And there is the Wyoming: On Aug. 15, 1849, coming from Liverpool, she arrived in Philadelphia. The original of the passenger list (NAMP: M 425, Roll 69) shows 252 passengers, 247 of whom survived. "Germans to America," however, offers only a list with 3 American citizens; although there were 19 Americans aboard. The 4 German passengers slip through the net which Ira A. Glazier's team had cast in search of "Germans to America."

From July 1 - Dec. 31, 1849, this Vol. 7 totally overlooks:
6 Philadelphia-Lists (M 423, Rolls 68/69),
18 Baltimore-Lists (M 255, Roll 7),
19 Boston-Lists (M 277, Rolls 30-33),
48 New Orleans-Lists (M 259, Roll 31),
95 New York-Lists (M 237, Rolls 80-85)
with the names of German passengers all conserved in the microfilms of the National Archives. The lists of 4 Bremer ships and 1 Hamburger ship that arrived in Galveston in Nov./Dec. 1849, are included in the microfilm of the National Archives (NAMP: M 575, Roll 3). Not a trace of it in "Germans to America!" Let us also note that this Texan harbor does not appear in any of the 74 vols. of the edition.

Some Germans also arrived in the U.S. on Dec. 31, 1849: In Boston, "Mr. A. Rindskopp!" and "Mrs. Rindskopp!" with 6 other compatriots, on the steamer Cambria (NAMP: M 277, Roll 33), and in New York, "Wilhelm Miller," with the Philadelphia (NAMP: M 237, Roll 85). "Germans to America" did not notice them.

With this Vol. 7, bound in glairing red, Ira A. Glazier has a new publisher (or did the publisher change his name?). Apparently, they still don't have a copy editor. Hopefully, this "Germans in America" edition - that has, by now, long been superfluous - finally comes to an end with this disappointing discordance. Libraries should be spared a "Series III" with "Lists of Passengers Arriving at US-Ports in the 1830s."

Antonius Holtmann, Universität Oldenburg

* Darryl Jones' Polaroid manipulations and transfers of Indiana scenes, which resemble Impressionist paintings or watercolors, and Norbert Krafft's new meditative poems in response, take the reader on a spiritual journey through a familiar landscape that reveals the "invisible presence" of a higher reality underlying everyday Midwestern life. Jones and Krafft take the reader on a stroll along back roads, into fields, woods, the barnyard, the garden, the small town, and along waters that become increasingly spiritual. Readers will recognize these Jones images as familiar scenes transformed into the timeless realm of art further deepened by Krafft's meditative poems. A series of reflections on mortality triggered by Jones' images of nature are balanced by the humor in Krafft's poems written in the voice of creatures such as cows and steers staring at the idiosyncrasies of human behavior, a sculpted chicken perched atop a pole at the county fair surveying the human drama below, and fields of pumpkins and hay bales determined to revolt against their plight.

* Anneliese Krauter. From the Heart's Closet. McCordsville, IN: The Schattzi Press, 2005. 327 pp. The title indicates this is a book of personal recollections describing in detail the life of a German-American woman who has had unique experiences that at the same time define what life was like during the immediate pre-World War II, during the war and in post-war Germany and America. While the book contains recollections, and the point of view is subjective, solid documentation from government archives is included to verify what is written.

Anneliese Krauter and Wiegand were caught up along with her parents in the unfortunate internment and deportation events that involved many German-Americans along with their Italian and Japanese counterparts. Because of betrayals and coincidences the father was suspected of being a Nazi sympathizer and taken into custody. The family then ended up in the infamous internment camp in Crystal City, Texas. In February of 1944 they family was exchanged for Americans stranded in Germany at the war's beginning, diplomats and POW's. Thus the family experienced the last year of the war in Germany. The book gives fascinating details of the private life of Germans and German-Americans caught in the war's grip, and in the devastated aftermath. The story takes many twists and turns, including their fleeing the Russian advance and their struggle to return to the US. For all after, the children were born Americans. Anneliese at one point meets her future husband, Joe Krauter, a Swabian-American farmer boy. So the tale has romance and an ultimate happy ending, but not before much more suffering is to be endured. It's the tale of "ordinary" people caught in the hor-
THE INDIANA GERMAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Please enter/renew my membership:

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___ Family $25.00  ___ Sponsor $500.00  
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I wish to make an additional gift to IGHS of $ __________
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Please, make checks payable to: Indiana German Heritage Society and send to the Membership Chair, 101 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

My specific interests in German-Americana are:

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___ Cultural Exchange and/or Sister Cities Programs  ___ Other......

Knowledge of German: ___ none ___ some ___ fluent
Knowledge of German script: ___ none ___ some ___ good
___ Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s) __________________________________________________________
Address _______________________________________________________________________
City _______________________________________________________________________
State __________ Zip __________
Tel. Home __________ Work __________
E-Mail ___________________________________
This issue honors both the contributions of German-Americans in the Civil War and those who honored them with the construction of Crown Hill cemetery in Indianapolis.