FIRST EVER
GERMAN-AMERICAN WEEK!!

As of press time, plans were underway for the first ever, week-long celebration of the observance of German American Day!

The week kicks off on Saturday, September 29th with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Normal School at IUPUI. On Sunday, Athenaeum Biergarten hosts a family Oktoberfest. A three night German film series runs Tuesday through Thursday at the Athenaeum. The series starts off with pizza and a movie suitable for the entire family.

On Wednesday, the Indiana Historical Society hosts a noon-time lecture on German-Americans and in the evening the film Goodbye Lenin will be shown at the Athenaeum.

At the Indianapolis City Market, Friday will be a celebration with dancing, proclamations, and more. The week closes with a Sängerfest at the Athenaeum on Saturday afternoon, featuring the Liederkranz, Damenchor, Sängерchor, and Männerchor; then as evening settles in you can enjoy the German band Meister Winds in the Biergarten along with a sing-along hosted byEb Reichmann.

Contact Jim Gould, Athenaeum Foundation, for more information at 317-655-2755 or email him at jimgould@sbcglobal.net

GERMAN-AMERICAN WEEK
FILM FESTIVAL

As part of German-American week at the Athenaeum, IGHS is sponsoring screenings of three German films on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings (October 2, 3 and 4th). The films are excellent examples of German cinema, which have been selected to help us get into the mood for the week. They will be presented free of charge with a discussion following the showings for those interested.

Tuesday, October 2 starts the film festival with the children’s film Bibi Blocksberg und das Geheimnis der blauen Eulen (2004, in German). Bibi Blocksberg is the German answer to Harry Potter. She’s a lovable young witch who uses her powers for good. The story concerns a handicapped girl who needs the elusive blue owl dust for the magic cure. This children’s film is co-sponsored by the German IGel School. Pizza and drink pouches will be available for purchase. Food service at 5:15 p.m., Film starts at 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 3. The day of German unity will be celebrated with the most fitting of films Goodbye Lenin (2003, in German with English subtitles). This blockbuster German film tells the story of Daniel, a down-on-his-luck East German teen whose political apathy is matched only by his mother’s fervent love and political activism within
During the “Year of Vonnegut,” IGHS named Kurt Vonnegut “German-American of the Year 2007.” Due to his untimely death this past April, the award was formally presented to his son Mark at the April 28, 2007 event previewing the new Central Library.

Various events related to German Heritage were discussed in that issue including the 59th National Sängerfest held in Evansville and the Society for German American Studies meeting attended by several IGHS members. In addition, from time to time, Indiana cities report on their activities with their German Sister City Partners. The Indiana German Heritage Society Newsletter also provides historical information on Germans in Indiana and German Festivals being held around the state.

Use the IGHS Newsletter to gain full advantage of the German Heritage events and information available to you. If you have friends who would benefit from reading the IGHS Newsletter, e-mail their name and address to our managing editor, Ruth Reichmann at reichmann@indiana.edu and we will send them a current copy.

Don’t forget to put German American WEEK on your calendar for September and October!

Bill Ziegele, President
MEET THE NEW IGHS EDITOR

When he is not busy editing the IGHS Newsletter, Steven J. Schmidt serves as the Director of the IUPUC Library, after more than twenty years with the IUPUI University Library. A former president of the Indiana Library Federation, he was named the 1992 Outstanding Librarian of the Year by that organization. He is also a Fellow of the IUPUI Max Kade Institute. For the past decade, he has been researching the image of librarians as depicted in the movies. His great grandfather came to Indianapolis in the 1880s from Meckler in Hessia and opened a real estate and insurance office on Monument Circle.

CHAiNGES IN THE IGHS BOARD

Claudia Grossmann was born in southern Germany and moved to Indianapolis in 1985 after completing her Ph.D at the University of Siegen. Since then she has been teaching German at IUPUI where she is currently German Program Coordinator. She also is director of the Indianapolis German School. At IUPUI she coordinates an internship exchange program with the Berufsakademie in Mannheim and a dual degree program in engineering and German. In addition to teaching language courses, she teaches courses in 20th century German literature and culture, translation studies and film. Claudia has served on committees for IGHS and the Indianapolis-Cologne sister city partnership for a number of years, and has been active in Indianapolis as a liaison and resource person to teachers and the business community alike. She is also a Fellow of the IUPUI Max Kade Institute.

Our new Board member, Carol Schmitz grew up in Wisconsin, twenty miles from the Mississippi River. Her grandfather, Christian Freier of Ripley County, Indiana, fought in the Civil War, before homesteading in Wisconsin. He donated the land for the one room Freier School that is now a permanent fixture on the Pierce County Fairgrounds of Ellsworth, Wisconsin. Carol earned her undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin at River Falls and her MA from LSU in Baton Rouge. She taught English in German schools in Bavaria under a program sponsored by the German government. After more than thirty years of teaching, she now teaches part-time, tutors and translates German documents. Her love of teaching German is second only to the pride and joy of her two daughters, Julia and Cathy.

CORRECTION

In the summer 2007 newsletter we reported that IGHS board member Charles Most presented Mark Vonnegut with a plaque to honor his father, Kurt Vonnegut, as the Indiana German-American of the year and that David Dreyer presented him with a pen and ink drawing of Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. We also reported that, Mark presented IGHS with a one-of-a-kind edition of Natur by Goethe.

This is where we made a mistake. It was not Mark Vonnegut, but long-time IGHS member David Dreyer who presented the booklet to IGHS for the archives. This is what David Dreyer had written to us: "I had long been in possession of a pen & ink portrait of Kurt, Jr. done in 1980 by an artist named Davis. It had been part of a collection of three items which I had obtained from local book dealer John Mullens, now deceased. Now seemed the appropriate time to surrender the portrait."

The third item was a handmade booklet entitled Natur by Goethe inscribed to Alex Vonnegut by the artist who made this single-copy-edition. That will be given to the Indiana German Heritage Society.

Thank you David Dreyer for the beautiful booklet. We have turned it over to Greg Mobley of the IUPUI Archives. We are sorry for this mistake.

WE GET LETTERS

Long time IGHS member, Dr. Robert McDougal took exception with our statement in the summer 2007 IGHS Newsletter (page 4), that the School of
Physical Education is the oldest academic unit of IUPUI (1907). He writes: "The I.U School of Medicine has several founding dates but earlier than the Normal School. Actually, their origins in Indianapolis are close in time, and over the years the schools have given expertise to each other.

Indiana University established its School of Medicine on the Bloomington campus in 1903 which is considered the founding date of the school within I.U. The predecessors of the IU clinical facility in Indianapolis were

- Indiana Medical College, established in 1869 as the medical department of Butler University
- Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, established 1879, and in Fort Wayne
- Fort Wayne College of Medicine, established in 1879.

These three were proprietary schools, owned by the faculty, and sometimes affiliated with Butler, or the paper-only University of Indianapolis. In 1903 the Indiana Medical College and the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons merged, using the building of the Indiana Medical College, which had clinics and beds, as well as City Hospital (now Wishard Hospital). Later the same year the Fort Wayne College was added to the merger under the name Indiana Medical College. The Indiana Legislature allowed that college to be the medical department of Purdue University starting in 1905. This is the date that the present I.U. School of Medicine came under one of the parent universities of IUPUI.

On January 5, 1906 a four year medical program of I.U was established. Later that year "Friends of the University" purchased the 1902 building of the old Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at 210-214 North Senate Ave., and organized the State College of Physicians and Surgeons as an affiliate of the I.U. School of Medicine (then a four year school). So, in either 1905 or 1906 the present I.U. School of Medicine at IUPUI was a branch of one of the parent universities of IUPUI. In the summer of 1907 the State College of P&S fully united with the I.U. School of Medicine using the later name. In April 1908 it united with the Indiana Medical College of Purdue University.

So while the predecessor of the Normal College was organized in the 1860s, elsewhere in the U.S., and moved to Indianapolis in 1907, eventually becoming the I.U. School of Physical Education, the I.U School of Medicine goes back to an Indianapolis predecessor started in 1869, and the four year I.U. School established in 1905.

-- Robert A. McDougal, M.D.

Always eager to solve a mystery, our editors turned to Gregory H Mobley, Archivist at the IUPUI Library. He tells us:

"The Normal College was started in New York City by the American Turners in 1866, was in Chicago from 1870-1871 (getting burned out by the Great Chicago fire in October of the later year,) returned to New York until 1875, when it moved to Milwaukee. It remained in Milwaukee until 1907, save for a temporary residence in Indianapolis from 1889-1891. The school comes to Indianapolis in 1907 and becomes part of the IU system in 1941.

How one defines the oldest existing school at IUPUI depends on one's interpretation. If based on continuous operation as an academic institution, then the Normal College was three years old when the first of the Med School's predecessor institutions was started. If based on affiliation with IU, then the School of Medicine is older. Personally, I tend to adhere to the first interpretation and would cite the School of Physical Education and Tourism Management as IUPUI's oldest school."

-- Greg Mobley

BEGINNING GERMAN CONVERSATION CLASS AT THE ATHENAEUM

Traveling to Germany soon? Doing business with Germans? Want to brush up on your college German? IGHS offers a course for you to acquire basic communicative skills in a fun and relaxed atmosphere at the historic Athenaeum building in downtown Indianapolis, 401 East Michigan Street.

Dates: Monday, September 10 - October 29, 2007
Time: 6:30 - 8:00 p.m.

The cost is $85.00 per person or $150.00 per couple.
(Member Price: $75 per person or $125 per couple)
Instructor Renee Gregory is an associate faculty member at IUPUI. For more information and to register contact Claudia Grossmann, (317) 274-3943, c grossma@iupui.edu

**GERMAN IGeL Schule at the Athenaeum**

On Tuesday, September 4th the German IGeL (Indianapolis German Language Institute) Schule will begin its sixth year of classes for bilingual children in Indianapolis. This year also marks the fifth year that the school has convened in the Athenaeum. With over 34 children enrolled for the fall term, the school has experienced incredible growth since its inception and continues to attract new families who share the work in class preparation and instruction. The school is open to children who already speak German in some capacity and instruction is offered now on five levels: Tigerenten (0-2 years old), Puppenkiste (3-4), Siebenstein (4-5), Tabaluga (6-8) and Löwenzahn (9+). Enrollment is limited according to space constraints and all children are tested for language ability prior to enrollment. The school meets weekly on Tuesdays between 4-6pm.

The IGeL Schule has become an energetic presence in the Indianapolis German community over the years with its members actively supporting many events at the Athenaeum like Children’s Karneval, Family Oktoberfest, St. Martin’s Day and St. Nikolaus. President Ina Roberts and the staff of parent-teachers always make an effort to invite plenty of outside members from the community into school for special presentations and performances. IGeL has been visited by musicians and lizards, horses and fencers in recent years. Students from both IUPUI and Butler University have also found their way into IGeL classrooms to take advantage of volunteer and service learning opportunities with both children and students profiting equally from the experience. For the past four years the school has even maintained a special position for a student helper/substitute teacher for which a small honorarium is paid. Seven students have participated in this program thus far. Stay up-to-date with IGeL Schule happenings on the web at http://www.geocities.com/igelschule@sbcglobal.net

**INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL CLASSES ARE STARTING AGAIN**

The Indianapolis German School is again offering courses for children ages 3-12 on the IUPUI campus. Classes start Sept. 22 and meet from 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. for a total of 10 weeks. Cost is $125.00 for one child, with a discount for siblings. For more information and to register please contact Claudia Grossmann, German Program Coordinator, IUPUI, (317) 274-3943, c grossma@iupui.edu.

**INTRODUCTION TO GERMAN BUSINESS & CULTURE**

Ivy Tech Community College’s Global Village offers courses that will prepare professionals to travel or conduct business across the globe. Participants will learn practical and critical information about how to conduct business in foreign countries including business etiquette, logistics, culture, language, history, and current events beginning with Germany and China. Courses will be taught by instructors eager to share their expertise and extensive knowledge of these countries.

The *Introduction to German Business & Culture* class meets on Thursday, September 20, 27, and October 4 from 1 p.m. – 5 p.m. at the International Medical Group Building, Room 2010, 2960 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis. The cost for the course is $199. The instructor is Renee Gregory. For more information, or to register, please contact Jeri Lamkin at 317-917-5993 or jshields@ivytech.edu.
WHO PUT AMERICA ON THE MAP?
by Eberhard Reichmann

Unless they forgot what they learned in school, most people know—or should know—that our continent was named after the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512). But who gave it its name? That's where collective memory fails. It was the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller (also spelled as Waltzemiiller, Waldseemüller), ca. 1470-1520. He studied at University of Freiburg and became a Catholic priest. Fascinated by geographical and cartographical studies he headed the department of cosmography at the college of St. Di Lothringen in the Lorraine, where Duke Renaud II assembled scholars to develop an up-to-date map of the world. The duke gave Walzenmüller a copy of letter by Vespucci in which the explorer reported on his voyages to the Western lands. According to this, Vespucci reached mainland—today's Brazil—for the first time in April 1497. This would put him a good year ahead of Columbus who, had discovered outlying islands as early as October 1492 but didn't reach the mainland until August 1498.

In 1507 Walzenmüller and co-author Mathias Ringmann used the name America on an 8 x 4½ ft woodcut map of the world in the treatise Cosmographiae introductio. Walzenmüller placed the name America on the area of today's Brazil where Vespucci had landed in 1497. But did he? This has been seriously disputed and the Spanish bishop Las Casas called the name America a "misnomer and a slur on the name of Columbus."

On his verified second voyage (1501/02), Vespucci became convinced that he saw a new, separate continent and called it Mundus Novus - the New World which Waldseemüller named after Amerigo. But when he learned that Columbus was here first, he removed America from his revised edition of the second century Ptolemy atlas of the world and substituted Terra Incognita. On this map, published in Strassburg in 1513, Columbus is credited with information of a New World. Nevertheless, Amerigo Vespucci knew what he had found and therefore can be called the real discoverer. So the name America is not entirely a "German mistake."

Our Library of Congress had long been interested in acquiring the only surviving copy of Waldseemüller's map. It was purchased from Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfgang of Baden-Württemberg in 2003. Chancellor Angela Merkel presided over the formal transfer in 2007—-the 500th anniversary of the naming of America.

FROM WALDSEEMÜLLER TO MÜNSTER:
A FAMOUS MAP AT THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
by Eberhard Reichmann

Several years ago, the Society acquired a woodcut map by Sebastian Münster, a native of Ingelheim in the Palatinate (1489-1552). This map was first published in his edition of Ptolemy's Geographia (1540) and reissued many times during that century. "Münster's map was the first printed map emphasizing the continuity of North and South America and was the first to show the continents without any connection to any other land masses."

Who was Sebastian Münster? He was a theologian, like Waldseemüller, and a passionate geographer. He spent over 20 years on the six volumes of his Cosmographia universalis, a work in which he tried to bring together the total knowledge about the earth. Between 1544 and 1628, no less than 27 German-language editions appeared with more than 70,000 copies.

During his lifetime, Münster was meticulous in adding and revising his work whenever he learned of new discoveries and changes. For over 150 years Sebastian Münster's work was the source found in libraries and among the educated elites who were fascinated by the description of the world.
October Commemorations

October 1 to 6 is celebrated in communities and German classes throughout the nation. It is an important week in German-American history:

- On October 1, 1608 the first Germans arrived in Jamestown, VA.
- On October 3, 1991 we remember the Day of German Unity.
- October 6, we commemorate the arrival, in 1683, of the First German group on the ship "Concord." Under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius they founded the first German town in America, Germantown, PA.

Best-known of these commemorations is German-American Day. October 6 is celebrated nation-wide with proclamations by the president, governors, and mayors. On the national level, every year a "Distinguished German-American" has been honored. Jasper has chosen a Jasper German-American of the year for several years. This year IGHS has presented a State Award for a Distinguished Hoosier German-American, posthumously to Kurt Vonnegut. We will celebrate again at the City Market and there will be a great program at the Athenaeum. (See the program elsewhere in this newsletter).

Lesser known, yet equally important is October 1. While October 6 commemorates the first permanent settlement (Germantown, PA), individually Germans had arrived as early as 1608. This year the nation is celebrating the founding of Jamestown, VA. The first English settlers had arrived at Jamestown in 1607 and the first Germans arrived in 1608. In 2008 we will commemorate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of these Germans in the New World at Jamestown, VA. Special events are planned in conjunction with the Annual Symposium of the Society for German-American Studies (SGAS) to be held April 17-20, 2008, in Colonial Williamsburg. There will be excellent presentations and tours to the sites.

In 1997 the first German immigrants were honored with a historic marker, located on VA Route 31 (Jamestown Road) near Williamsburg and the Jamestown Settlement Museum, posted by Virginia's Dept. of Historic Resources. It was placed there under the leadership of then President of the German Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C., Gary Grassl.

Grassl researched and authored First Germans at Jamestown - a Commemoration. It depicts in detail how those first Germans arrived on Virginia's shores. The first English settlers arrived on the coast in 1607.

The first Germans reached the Jamestown Colony aboard the vessel Mary and Margaret in 1608. As Grassl tells it, "They (the settlers) consisted of up to five unnamed glassmakers and three carpenters or house builders (Zimmelmänner) - Adam, Franz and Samuel. They came in a group of about 70 new settlers, including several Polish makers of pitch and tar, soap ashes and potashes. Jamestown at that time consisted of nothing but a small wooden fort on a peninsula of the "James," a river, which flows into Chesapeake Bay near modern Norfolk, Va."
A REMINDER OF OUR QUADRICENTENNIAL
by Gary Grassl

In 2008, we will be celebrating the German-American Quadricentennial. President Clinton stated in his German-American Day Proclamation in 1998: "Although the annual date of German-American Day is based on the arrival on October 6, 1683, of the settlers of Germantown, PA, German immigration predates 1683, Germans arrived here as early as 1608; in 2008 we will be commemorating the 400th anniversary of German immigration to what is now the United States."

Jamestown, Virginia, is generally regarded as "the Birthplace of the United States of America;" these words are carved on the Tercentenary Monument erected by the U.S. Government at Jamestown, in 1907. Within the first year of the founding of the settlement, a physician born in Breslau, Germany, arrived there. He had an M.D. and a Ph.D. from the University of Basel, and he was looking for healing plants. In October 1608, the English brought three glassmakers from Germany and also three wood workers; the latter were to make wainscot or room paneling from oak trees. These wood workers--Adam, Franz and Samuel--helped to build a house for Chief Powhatan while living in the same household as Pocahontas.

The Glassmaker and his two assistants went to work immediately on arrival and built provisional glass furnaces within James Fort. At the end of November, they sent samples of their work back to England with the returning ship. Later they built a glasshouse on the mainland a mile from James Fort. This was the beginning of the American glass industry. The ruins of their four furnaces may still be seen today; they are the only structures visible above ground from the time when Jamestown was the capital of Virginia (1607 to 1698). At a replica glasshouse next door, glassmakers may be observed making glass like the three Germans. The glassmakers are believed to have come from the Grossalmerode area near Kassel in Hessa, because crucibles from this area have been found at Jamestown. Archaeologists have also found about 100 Rechenpfennige or counters made in Nürnberg as aids in doing sums on lined boards, similar to an abacus.

Many other objects from Germany, found at Jamestown include Bartmann (Belarmine) jugs for shipping Rhine wine, stoneware jugs, a Westerwald chamber pot, a silver surgical instrument, a silver Sechsling coin dated 1629 from Lübeck, a cloth seal bearing the coat of arms of Danzig and five cloth seals with the initial and the pinecone symbol of Augsburg. They have also discovered a brass compass case, probably from Nürnberg. Other German specialists were recruited for the Virginia colony. In 1620, sawmill wrights were brought from Hamburg. Around this time arrived also two German mineral experts who found iron ore for the first iron furnace in English America.

In 2008, we want to honor these pioneers and the many million other German immigrants who contributed to the creation of the American nation.

JANE OWEN RECEIVES SACHEM AWARD

Gov. Mitch Daniels honored community leader and philanthropist Jane Blaffer Owen with the 2007 Sachem, the state's highest honor. The Sachem is given in recognition of a lifetime of excellence and virtue that has brought credit and honor to Indiana. Basketball coaching legend John Wooden and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president emeritus of Notre Dame, are recipients of the Sachem created by Gov. Daniels.

Mrs. Owen is known for restoration of the town of New Harmony as a cultural and spiritual focal point. Her late husband Kenneth Dale Owen, a descendant of Robert Owen, first took Mrs. Owen to the town on their honeymoon in 1941. Since then, she has utilized her financial resources and worldwide contacts to blend the historic elements of New Harmony's past into a timeless and diverse center for artistic expression and interfaith dialogue. "Jane Blaffer Owen, let us say to you on this memorable day when Gov. Daniels and the State of Indiana recognize you with the State's highest honor, the Sachem award, your character and contributions define the pinnacle of Hoosier ideals and leadership," said historian Dr. Donald E. Pitzer, director of the Center for Communal Studies at the University of Southern Indiana.

Mrs. Owen created The Robert Lee Blaffer Foundation to preserve and promote the historical and educational attributes of New Harmony. The foundation has funded works of art and architecture in New Harmony that have attracted scholars and artists from around the world, including the Cathedral Labyrinth and Sacred Garden. Mrs. Owen received the Governor's Arts Award in 1977.

Mrs. Owen is a strong advocate of building interfaith relations and commissioned the Rootless Church by famed architect Philip Johnson, to encourage individuals from all religions to contribute to a more united and peaceful world. One of her early mentors was the German theologian Paul Tillich, an interfaith pioneer. After WW II, Mrs. Owen's support of Japanese religious leaders helped build bridges of understanding and respect between the U.S. and East Asia. Recently, she has hosted several Muslim delegations at New Harmony.

Mrs. Owen is a tireless supporter of New Harmony and continues to find projects to further the artistic and spiritual environment in southwestern Indiana. "Your Name and your hats have become synonymous with the spirit of your beloved New Harmony on the Wabash. Like its Harmonist and Owenite founders, you personify that insatiable striving for a better world for all humanity, a world that begins with the love of one individual and expands into the community, the state, the nation, and becomes the promised hope for peace on earth, goodwill toward men," said Pitzer.

Mrs. Owen has been a loyal supporter and lifetime member of IGHS since its inception. We thank her!

The OLD GRANARY IN NEW HARMONY

While visiting New Harmony, we suggest you include a tour of the magnificent old Granary, located in the National Historic Landmark district of the Rapp-Maclure Owen Block. It is owned by the Rapp Granary-Owen Foundation, a 501(C)(3) organization, established to maintain, and operate the Rapp Granary-David Dale Owen Laboratory. Operated as a multi-purpose conference center it is open for tours when not otherwise scheduled.

New Harmony is the site of two of America's great utopian communities. The first, Harmonie on the Wabash (1814-1824) was founded by the Harmonists, a group of Württemberger separatists from the Lutheran Church. At the time when Indiana gained statehood, they built the massive sandstone, brick and wood granary. It represents a rare rural architectural structure from the early 1800s and is the largest granary of its type built by German craftsmen in the country. Completed in 1818, the Granary was five stories high, with a tile-covered German-style hip roof. The bottom two stories were made of stone, the top stories of brick.
In 1825 the Harmonie Society sold the town to Robert Owen and moved back to Pennsylvania. After this the Granary had many uses. From 1843 to 1859 it served as laboratory for David Dale Owen, the first state geologist appointed in 1837. He was the renowned "pioneer geologist of the Middle West." He installed large windows and high ceilings on the second level. After his death it was sold and was operated as a woolen mill, a corn meal mill, and a flour mill. In 1878 the top two stories and the interior were destroyed by fire. In 1893 a new owner re-converted the structure to a granary.

In 1948 the Granary was purchased by Kenneth Dale Owen, geologist by profession and a descendant of David Dale Owen's brother Richard. It was identified by the New Harmony Memorial Commission as "needing preservation attention," and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1965. Unoccupied, the magnificent blocks of sandstone and brick were steadfastly resisting the ravages of the elements and nature.

In 1941 Kenneth Owen had brought his young bride, Jane Blaffer Owen, to New Harmony. She immediately fell in love with the building and wanted to restore the vine-covered and dilapidated granary. He explained "We don't own it, wait and see what can be done." Acknowledging that the Granary had a standalone history, he purchased it in 1948. While Kenneth was out of town, Jane Owen invited young people of New Harmony to clean out the building and join her for a celebration in the Granary. It was "the dandiest square dance you've ever seen." That event led the visionary Mrs. Owen to "realize the Granary was breathing and alive, but had to wait for restoration." After the square dance baptism, the Granary had to wait over 50 years for its rebirth. Jane Owen acknowledged that the granary project required patience, but "little by little, step by step, we moved closer and closer to its resurrection," she said.

In 1991 the Owens formed the Rapp Granary-Owen Foundation. In 1994 Kenneth Owen donated the Granary property to the foundation and in March 1995, the skillful and creative restorative vision of the Owens was presented to an Advisory Committee asked to assess the project and bring the majestic structure "back to life." In 1997/99 the renovation was initiated by the Owens with the generous support of numerous donors. A massive restoration of the building began. Plans included a geological museum with exhibits focusing on the building's use during the David Dale Owen period and unique meeting facilities, as well as exhibits reflecting its German heritage. It was to remain true to the original Harmonist builders, their skills, craftsmanship, and functionality, as well as the Owenite occupancy as a scientific learning center and geological laboratory.

Throughout the renovation, Jane Owen praised the excellent efforts of all involved and, in particular, the craftsmen. As she noted, "In the action of fine craftsmen you see the hand of God." A bronze plaque located on the main floor of the granary honors the craftsmen whose hands and hearts so carefully worked on this project. By the end of 1999 over 360 donors had met the challenge grants from the National Park Service Preservation and the Neighborhood Assistance Program and from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. by contributing over $2.5 million for its renovation.

The Granary has been renamed the Rapp-Owen Granary to reflect its German/Rappite heritage and the subsequent Owen geological heritage of David Dale Owen and his brother Richard. This "old-modern" structure currently serves many purposes, and has been called a world class facility.

If you would like to tour the Granary while in New Harmony, call Chris Laugbaun 812-682-3050 or Charles Huck at 812-682-4219.
NEED A GREAT GIFT IDEA?

Give a membership to IGHS and/or a subscription to GERMAN LIFE MAGAZINE - Austrian, Swiss and German Life

German Life is a unique, bi-monthly magazine, in English, dedicated to German arts, travel, cuisine and German Americana. It provides readers with modern and historical perspectives on German-speaking Europe. Each issue of German Life is comprised of beautiful full-color pictures and well researched features that you cannot find elsewhere.

IGHS members qualify for substantial savings:

- $15.95 is IGHS members-only price for one a year of German Life.
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The Destruction of Dresden

The firestorm that destroyed Dresden on Feb. 13, 1945 wasn't an accident. Rather, it was the result of years of lessons learned and research. New aerial photos provided to SPIEGEL ONLINE from Keele University in England show the horrific extent of the damage.

The bombers finally arrived in force in Dresden in the final months of the war. On the night of Feb. 13 to 14, the engines of 770 British Lancasters and 330 American B-17 "Flying Fortresses" droned over the so-called "Florence on the Elbe," named for the baroque beauty of old Dresden. Before the planes left, they had dropped more than 3,100 tons of explosive and incendiary bombs on the city. The resulting firestorm immolated the city center and many of the neighboring districts. Up to 40,000 people lost their lives, many of them refugees from eastern Germany who had escaped the advancing Soviet army. A more exact count is impossible; many victims had been reduced to ash by the fire's heat.

The Aerial Reconnaissance Archives of Keele University in England have made previously unpublished aerial photos of Dresden available to SPIEGEL ONLINE. The photos, taken on April 18, 1945 and showing the complete decimation of the city, belong to a collection that the British Ministry of Defense passed along to the university six months ago. "In the coming months, we are going to analyze six million images," said Allan Williams who is in charge of digitizing the pictures.

The bombing of Dresden was the culmination of years of bombing raids on German cities by British and American bombers. Cities such as Hamburg, Cologne, Berlin, Pforzheim, Kassel and dozens more had already been destroyed. But the first indication of what might be in store for Dresden came on the night of March 28 to 29 in the northern German city of Lübeck. Hundreds of bombers dropped 25,000 incendiaries on the city's militarily unimportant old town, famous for its centuries old Hanseatic architecture, starting a firestorm that killed 300 people. But it wasn't just practice that made the Allied bombing raids horrific. Once they realized that fire was a more effective method of doing damage than explosives, research began focusing on the creation of firestorms from the air. In 1943, the US government contracted architect Erich Mendelsohn, an immigrant from Germany, to build exact duplicates of German houses -- complete with identical wood and building materials -- in the Dugway Proving Ground in the Utah desert. The lessons learned led to the strategy followed by British Air Marshal Arthur "Bomber" Harris.

First, large and highly explosive bombs were dropped to blow out windows, break open roofs and topple walls. Next, tens of thousands of small incendiaries and phosphorous bombs were scattered over the city, starting hundreds of small fires that caught quickly due to the drafts blowing through the openings created by the explosives. In following waves of attacks, British heavy bombers would drop more explosives and fragmentation bombs in an effort to prevent fire fighters from being able to extinguish the fires. The hope was to destroy those water pipelines not annihilated by the first wave. The hundreds of fires would eventually join to form one raging inferno. A gigantic column of heat rising from the firestorm would create hurricane force winds and suck in oxygen surrounding the fire to feed the blaze. The heat was intense enough to melt asphalt. Thousands of people in air-raid shelters died from the heat, from carbon monoxide poisoning or from asphyxiation. In Dresden on that fateful Tuesday in February, the strategy worked to perfection.

Source Spiegel online, Feb. 2, 2007

An interactive map of the destruction of Dresden can be found at http://www.spiegel.de/international/0,1518,341327,00.html
Among the increasing number of publications on the Second World War dealing with the bombing of German cities, Jörg Friedrich's *The Fire: The Bombing of Germany, 1940-1945* is one of those that shifted the focus from the "technical" approach, where victims were mere statistics, to looking at it from the point of view of the civilians and their habitat as the targets of destruction.

When World War II, President Roosevelt asked both sides to refrain from bombing cities; an appeal that was soon ignored. Bombing of cities, far removed from the front, became a critical element in German war planning. In response to the German invasion of a series of neutral countries in the spring and summer of 1940, accompanied by the bombing of cities, the machine-gunning of fleeing refugees, and attacks on cities in the UK, the restrictions on the Royal Air Force were lifted. The air war began increasingly to hurt Germany as well.

This present translation makes the book more widely accessible. The book gives precise accounts of air raids on cities in different parts of Germany and of the massive destruction. In a mixture of technical detail and human stories, it provides an insight of the impact of the daylight "precision" bombing practiced by the USAF and the "area" or "carpet" night-time bombing favored by the RAF.

Tourists seeing Germany today and German children born after 1950 cannot imagine the extent of war-time destruction. The ruined remnants of cities have been replaced by new structures, and destroyed or seriously damaged cultural treasures have been rebuilt. In *The Fire* Jörg Friedrich transforms rubble that was left 'untouched' for decades into gripping landscapes. The moralistic squabble about right and wrong is of secondary importance to. Instead, he takes the reader on a journey through Europe's darkest chapter, at the end of which stands the mass destruction delivered from the air between 1940 and 1945, of civilians, homes and historic buildings. His language of destruction challenges and provokes the reader to observe the results of "total war" (a term created by the Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels) and understand the planning and execution of the Allied strategic bombing campaign. Strategic bombing as a military doctrine was then embraced primarily by England and the U.S. and carried out over numerous German cities.

With *The Fire* now available in English, the air war over European and Japanese cities will become a little harder to disregard.

A companion piece to this work is *Die Brandstätten: Der Anblick des Bombenkrieges*, (Propyläen Verlag, 2003) which shows many previously unpublished photographs of these cities before and after the bombing. It shows humans dealing with the destruction and rebuilding. This volume is available only in German, but there is little knowledge of the language needed to understand its message, especially when looked at while reading *The Fire*. 
Indiana German-American Heritage Calendar

PROGRAMS AT THE ATHENAEUM

September 16: The Athenaeum Turner/Indy G Walkers Volksmarch will originate and end at the Athenaeum. 2-3:30 p.m. starting times – finish by 7 p.m. No entrance fee. Walkers must register inside the YMCA entrance. Medals will be available for purchase. Info: Buddy McCull (317) 846-8613

September 22: In and Out of the Pfalz - A Conference on German Migration sponsored by Palatines to America and IGHS. Saturday, September 22, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. With Dr. Roland Paul from the Institute for the History and Culture of the Rheinland-Pfalz. The Institute in Kaiserslautern has many genealogical records including an extensive collection of names of migrants to the U.S.A.

- 9:30 a.m. "Into the Pfalz"--Dr. Paul's lecture on Immigration to the Pfalz (Palatinate) will focus on the history of the lands along the Rhine River during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
- 10:45 a.m. Dr. Giles Hoyt, "German Migration into Indiana." He is Professor of German and German-American Studies at IUPUI, Indianapolis.
- 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Lunch - from the Rathskeller Restaurant (one pays for own lunch).
- 1:15 p.m. "Out of the Pfalz"--Dr. Paul's lecture on 19th Century Emigration from the Pfalz will focus on the German migration to the U.S.
- 2:15 p.m. Question and Answer session, and time for translations. Bring your old German documents and letters.

Registration: $10.00 for IGHS Members/Palatines to America, and students; All others/non-members: $15.00. Send with your check to: Nancy Meyer, 234 W. Jefferson Street, Tipton, IN 46072. It needs to have the name(s), address and number of registrations. Info: James Feit, jfeit@aol.com, or 317-875-7210.

September 29: IUSchool of Physical Education & Tourism Management IUPUI Campus Celebrates 100 Years in Indianapolis in 2007.
Saturday, September 29. Cash bar 6:30 p.m., Dinner 7:15 p.m. Join us for a celebration gala at the Rathskeller in the Athenaeum Grand Kellersaal Ballroom. The School of Physical Education and Tourism Management is IUPUI's oldest academic unit. Formerly known as Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union, it is also the oldest existing school for the preparation of physical education teachers in the US. The program features remarks from IUPUI Chancellor Charles Bantz, a keynote address from Dr. Myles Brand, President, NCAA and reflections from Dean Nick Kellum. The IUPUI Moving Company will perform. Entertainment provided by the Meatball Band.

Tickets: $40 per adult and $7 per child under age 12. Checks should be made to IU Alumni Association and mailed to IU School of Physical Education and Tourism Management Alumni Association, 850 West Michigan St., Suite 241, Indianapolis, IN 46202, or register online at http://www.iupui.com. Click on "Event Registration" in lower left menu panel. Please register by September 21. Business or semi-formal attire is appropriate. Info: Laura Klaum (317) 274-1484; lklaum@iupui.edu or Sharon Holland (317) 274-8828; sholland@iupui.edu.

September 30: Jay Fox Headlines Athenaeum Family Oktoberfest
Sunday, September 30, 2:00-7:00 p.m., celebrating the 5th Annual Athenaeum Family Oktoberfest. This
"family" event with music and song kicks off a premier German-American Week at the Athenaeum. Jay Fox and his Bavarian Showtime Band, performs from 4:30-7:00 p.m. in the 113 year old Biergarten. Also musical entertainment will by the resident Athenaeum Pops German Band (2-2:45 p.m.), and the Indianapolis Männerchor (3-3:30). Children's activities from 3:30-4:15 p.m. Admission $5.00 individual, $20.00 immediate family. Info: Jim Gould at (317) 630-4569 ext. 1 or jimgould@sbcglobal.net

October 2, 3 and 4: GERMAN-AMERICAN WEEK FILM FESTIVAL.
For the program October 2, 3 and 4 see page 1

Oct. 6: GERMAN-AMERICAN SATURDAY AT THE ATHENAЕU!M
Saturday, Oct. 6, 3 p.m.-7 p.m. German-American Day at the Athenaeum with a Songfest, Music and food in the Biergarten. At 3 p.m. listen to the Indianapolis Liederkranz, Damenchor, Sängerschor, and Männerchor, followed at 5:00-6:00 p.m. by the Meister Winds and a sing-along with Eberhard Reichmann. 6-6:30 German Buffet Dinner in the Biergarten/Auditorium rain location. Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. Info: Jim Gould at (317) 630-4569 ext. 1

November 10: 5TH ANNUAL ST. MARTIN'S DAY CELEBRATION AND CHILDREN'S LANTERN PARADE
Saturday, November 10, 5:00-5:30 p.m. Children gather, homemade lanterns in hand, with their families in the Biergarten Tent of the Athenaeum. From 5:45-6:30, Ala Carte Potato Pancakes/Beverages.
6:30-6:45, St. Martin, dressed as a Roman Soldier, will relate his story. Traditional lantern songs will be sung in German. At 6:45 St. Martin will mount his white horse and lead the parade into Lockerbie Square - the original "Germantown." The parade will stop at houses where they will sing their lantern songs. They will be rewarded with treats for their singing. In honor of St. Martin, participants are encouraged to donate a new or gently used coat as part of "Coats for Kids." Admission is $5.00 individual, $20.00 Family at gate. Info: Jim Gould at (317) 630-4569 ext. 1

November 30- December 2: 23RD ANNUAL ST. NIKOLAUS FESTIVAL AND CHRISTKINDL MARKET
The Athenaeum/Das Deutsche Haus will host its 23rd annual German Sankt Nikolaus holiday celebration the weekend of November 30, and December 1st and 2nd. Christkindl Market, offering old-world and U.S. crafts and gifts, opens the festivities on Friday, November 30th. Market hours are from 6-9:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday, December 1st and 1-5:00 Sunday, December 2nd.

December 2: The Athenaeum will be alive from 1-5:00 p.m. with the festivities of the 23rd annual Sankt Nikolaus Fest.

- Family activities begin at 1:00 p.m. with gingerbread house making, crafts, games, and a puppet show featuring the Melchior Marionettes!
- At 3:00 p.m. the traditional Weihnachtsbaum ceremonies - the lighting of the Christmas tree with real candles and group singing takes place in the auditorium.
- At 3:30 p.m. a fanfare announces the arrival of Sankt Nikolaus and his assistant Knecht Ruprecht. Nikolaus is dressed in his red and gold Episcopal vestments, carrying his crosier. Ruprecht, dressed in ragged, sooty clothes, carries in the bag of treats and the bundle of switches. Nikolaus then receives his Goldenes Buch (the Gold Book) and calls the children by name to account for their behavior through the year.

Cost: (Sunday only); Adults, $7.00, children under 13, $5.00. Reservations are a must! For more info or registration call (317) 655-2755. Seating is limited and children must be registered for the program.
STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Wednesday, October 10, Board Meeting and Stammtisch, but no program. Members are encouraged to participate in the German-American week events September 29 thru October 6.

Wednesday, November 14, Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Susan Neville will be speaking about her new book "Sailing the Inland Sea: On Writing, Literature, and Land" and in specific about Kurt Vonnegut as well as her own German-American connection to Indianapolis and to Vonnegut. A couple of the essays in her book center on Kurt Vonnegut, and there are many reflections on Indiana and Indiana literature. Her great grandfather, Kottlowski, was the builder in charge of all the carpentry in the Athenaeum. Neville's maiden name was Schaefer and her grandmother's maiden name was Kolmer--all Indianapolis/New Palestine families.

Wednesday, December 12, Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: To conclude the Vonnegut Year we will be viewing "Slaughterhouse Five," based on the book with the same name. Slaughterhouse Five was Indy's choice for One Book-One City. It will be followed by a panel discussion of Film and Novel: "How Vonnegut saw the world", led by Claudia Grossmann, who teaches German cinema at IUPUI.

The programs are held at the Athenaeum located at 401 East Michigan Street in Indianapolis. They are free of charge and open to the public. Optional supper with conversation begins at 6:30 p.m. with the program at 7:30 p.m. For info Giles R. Hoyt at the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center 317-274-2330 or 317-464-9004 or ghoyt@iupui.edu

PROGRAMS IN INDIANAPOLIS

September 27: 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. George Kessler Park and Boulevard Plan for Indianapolis: The design for the Ideal City offered as part of the Conference "Congress & Exposition 07," sponsored by the National Recreation and Park Association held September 25-29 at the Indianapolis Convention Center.

In 1908, Indianapolis hired landscape architect George Kessler to develop the Indianapolis Park and Boulevard Plan. In 2003, more than 3,400 acres of the "Kessler Plan" were listed on the National Register of Historic Places, making it the largest Park and Boulevard listing in the country. Learn how Indianapolis' rediscovery and embracing of the Kessler Plan led to its historic designation and how still today the plan continues to serve as the basis for the city's park system and framework for its extensive greenway network.

Cost $65 (NRPA Member)/ $80 Others. IGHS and the Max Kade German-American Center will be hosting a breakfast prior to the Kessler lecture and tour. Wear casual clothing, comfortable walking shoes and dress for the weather. http://stage.wynjade.com/docpc/nrpa/

October 3: 12-1 p.m. The Hoosier Germans, part of the HIS Speaker Series at the Cole Porter Room. Giles Hoyt, Indiana German Heritage Society president and Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, will share with audience members the history and heritage of Germans in Indiana. This program is sponsored by the Stratford at West Clay and is free of charge.
October 5: from 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m., join us for the German-American Day observation at the newly renovated Indianapolis City Market. There will be the Governor's and Mayor's Proclamations, music by Die Doppel-Adler and Die Fledermäuschen Tanzgruppe performing. Colorful German-American pins, interesting handouts and books will be available. Info: Jim Gould at (317) 630-4569 ext. 1 or jimgould@sbcglobal.net

October 13: Oktoberfest at the Liederkranz with the Meister Winds, Indianapolis Liederkranz Hall, 1417 E. Washington St. Info (317) 266-9816

October 13: 1:30 p.m. Scherenschnitte (Paper-cutting) with instructor Connie Squires at East Washington Branch of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library, Registration required (317) 275-4360

November 3: 8 pm-12:30, Liederkranz Damenchor Bunter Abend (Damenchor dinner/concert/dance) with the Meister Winds. Indianapolis Liederkranz Hall 1417 E. Washington St. Info (317) 266-9816

November 3: 1 p.m. German Feather Trees with Mike Williams, Irvington Branch (South) of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library. Registration required. Info: (317) 275-4450.

November 10: 1 p.m. German Feather Trees with Mike Williams, Wayne Branch (West) of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library. Registration required. Info: (317) 275-4530.

November 15-19: International Festival, West Pavilion, Indiana State Fairgrounds. (details elsewhere in the Newsletter) Info: Jim Gould at (317) 630-4569 ext. 1 or jimgould@sbcglobal.net

November 17: 8 pm-12:30 am; Liederkranz Men's concert and dance with Norman. Liederkranz Hall, 1417 E. Washington St., Indianapolis. Info: (317) 266-9816.

December 1: 10:30 a.m. German Feather Trees with Mike Franklin Road Branch (South) of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library. Registration required. (317) 275-4380.

December 2: 4 pm, Children' Christmas Party at Liederkranz, 1417 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.
December 8: 11 a.m. German Feather Trees with Mike Williams, College Avenue Branch (North) of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library. Registration required. (317) 275-4320.

December 9: 3 p.m., German Christmas Service at Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, Indianapolis, at North and New Jersey Sts. Info (317) 257-0493 or (317) 639-5411.

December 9: Liederkranz Weihnachtskonzert. Liederkranz Hall, 1417 E. Washington St., Indianapolis. Info: (317) 266-9816.

PROGRAMS AROUND THE STATE

October 9:, 6 p.m. 9th Annual German-American Day program and awards dinner at the Schnitzelbank in Jasper. Winners of the student contest will be presenting their essays. Info: Patti Goepfrich (812) 482-4821.

CHRISTMAS IN DUBOIS COUNTY


November 17: From 9 a.m.-5 p.m. and Sun. Nov. 18 from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. enjoy the ever expanding Christkindlmarkt at four Ferdinand locations with continuous live musical performances. At the opening on Friday at 6:30 p.m. Christkindl will appear, there will be the Sisters of St. Benedict Bell Choir, and trumpeters heralding in the market. For dinner at the Monastery reservations are required. Both days: Black Forest Organ Grinder, Life Glockenspiel, Free Tours of Monastery, Sankt Nikolaus visits, Theater presentation, "A Christmas Survival Guide," and lights at the Grotto after dusk. On Sunday, a Mass with German Hymns will be presented at St. Ferdinand Church, and Stillpoint / Sisters Concert at 3 p.m. For info: www.ferdinandindiana.org; 1-800-968-4578 or dhopp@pscienet

November 30-December 2: Fri. 9-8 pm, Sat, 9-4 pm, Sun 12-4 pm, Jasper O'Tannenbaum Days. Info: 812-482-6866, www.jasperin.org

CHICAGO CHRISTKINDLMARKET

Over 1 Million visitors come to Christkindlmarket Chicago annually and the numbers continue to grow every year. It opens Nov. 22nd (Thanksgiving Day), 11 a.m.-4 p.m. and is open from Nov. 23rd, 11 a.m.-9 p.m. through Dec. 23rd. Last Day: Dec. 24th (Christmas Eve) 11 a.m.-4 p.m.!!!! Location: Daley Plaza between Washington, Clark & Dearborn Street - ADMISSION IS FREE! The market has welcomed the Nuremberg Christkindl to the city of Chicago every year to recite her famous welcoming prologue, which officially opens the Market to all visitors. The Christkindl that comes to the Chicago market is the previous year's Nuremberg Christkindl.
The Indiana German Heritage Society

Please enter / renew my membership:

- Individual $20.00
- Family $25.00
- Organization $50.00
- Patron $50.00
- Full-time Student $5.00 (with teacher’s signature)
- Corporate $100.00
- Sponsor $500.00
- Benefactor $1,000.00
- Library Rate $15.00
- Organization $50.00
- Benefactor $1,000.00
- Library Rate $15.00

I wish to make an additional gift to IGHS of $ _____

- I wish to donate books/materials. Please contact me

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

My specific interests in German-Americana are:

- Architecture
- Arts
- Cultural Exchanges and/or Sister Cities Program
- Family
- Genealogy
- General
- German Language Programs
- Local Community/City
- Music
- Teaching Materials
- Traditions & Folklore
- 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 code: __________
Telephone (Home): __________________ (Work): __________________
Email: _____________________________
INHALT

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