IGHS Annual Meeting
Focuses on Business

The main focus of the IGHS Annual Meeting and Symposium will be on a topic most appropriate for these times of great "economic interest". The symposium, which will be held March 23-24, 2012 at the Athenaeum in Indianapolis, has as its theme "German-American Business in Indiana Past and Present".

It would seem that Indiana is prototypical for the German-American Midwest. The German immigration to Indiana began very early and continues, in a more limited fashion, to this day. Germans of the first and second generations found open economic markets in the Midwest. While the conditions were difficult, opportunities abounded for getting in on "the ground floor". Germans arrived in large numbers just when the Northwest frontier was opening for economic development. Entrepreneurs arrived at all times, although most initially came in the 1840's and 50's, somewhat towards the end of early economic development. Business was conducted in the German language, and German-language newspapers, one of our primary sources, show that to be the case. Contracts show that also to be the case. Nonetheless, German-American businesses, except on a very micro scale, had an American orientation and interest in being part of the general economy.

Continued on page 3
RENEWAL NOTICE

Dear Friends and Loyal IGHS Supporters, it is time to renew. The membership year runs concurrent with the calendar year. Check the newsletter label for your expiration date. Please use the renewal form in this newsletter. If we do not receive your notice, it saves IGHS money and time. Also report any change of address or e-mail so we can update our records. If you already renewed, thank you.

Your Membership helps the Society to achieve its mission of collecting, preserving, interpreting and sharing Indiana's German-American history and heritage. As a not-for-profit membership organization, membership fees, donations and occasional grants provide the essential support for activities and programs of the organization, our quarterly Newsletter, which focuses mainly on Indiana German-American history and heritage, but brings also items of general interest. You will receive member discounts of 10 to 20% on our publications and discounts on other publications, including German Life Magazine - a form to subscribe at the reduced rate can be found elsewhere in this newsletter.

Information on IGHS, including a membership form and publications list can be found at http://www.ighs.org. IGHS is connected to the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center. See http://www.uilb.iupui.edu/kade - If you click on German sites, and then on Indiana you will find some interesting items about the early Germans and German-Americans.

The Membership Committee: Louise Lamkin, Ruth Reichmann, & Lore Harle

Symposium, continued

This year's symposium begins as usual with the annual meeting at 5 pm on March 23rd followed by dinner and a keynote address. The annual meeting includes reports from the IGHS standing committees, the president, treasurer and elections for board members.

On March 24th there will be three sessions, "German-American Business Leaders", "German Business-American Business Now" and a tour of the Indianapolis Wholesale District and its German-American History. Of course, lunch will also be available. Presenters include several local scholars, including Marianne Woock, Giles Hoyt, Greg Redding and Bill Seln, plus a presentation from the German Historical Institute of Washington DC on German-American Business and the Institute’s encyclopedic biography project.

This should prove to be a very instructive and interesting symposium, as we have become accustomed to expect from the IGHS! Final details and sign up will be available in the next Newsletter and then also on-line at www.ighs.org. For any questions contact Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu.

Athenaeum, continued:

Germany. They formed their firm in 1888 and Das Deutsche Haus was their first major project. Bernard died in 1908 and his son Kurt joined the firm. At that time the William H. Block Company was designed and built. Arthur Bohn retired in 1940 and the firm changed owners and its name.

The Athenaeum reflects their early studies in Germany, German Renaissance Revival Style. It was built in two stages: 1893-1894, the east wing and 1897-1898, the west wing, including decorated gables, a steeply pitched roof, facade sculpture, and art windows. In 1993 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is located in an area that was once a vibrant German-American neighborhood. The surrounding church spires were German parish and the residential rooftops of Lockerbie Square were once referred to as Germantown.

The largest spaces of the building are dedicated to the application of the sound body and sound mind philosophy. The Turnhalle or gym is the oldest continually used Gymnasium in the State of Indiana. It was designed, not for basketball, but for gymnastics. Below the gym was a Kegelbahn or bowling alley. Members of the Turngemeinde were revolutionary in thought and action. Many, on arriving in Indianapolis in the 1840s-50s were embracing the abolition of slavery and suffrage for women. The Germans actively pursued freedom of speech by publishing newspapers and getting involved in politics. A key to the Turner philosophy and freedom of speech is tolerance and respect to other viewpoints.

The Athenaeum Foundation is charged with maintaining the building for the enjoyment of its members and visitors. Its Mission: The Athenaeum preserves and enhances the historic German-American landmark to advance the "Sound Mind in a Sound Body" values of its founders through programming that lifts spirits and engages in diverse communities. To fulfill its mission the Foundation needs the financial and other support from members and friends. For information contact 317.655.2755 or visit www.athenaeumfoundation.org.

TURNVATER JAHN

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SUPPORT THE ENDEDOWED SCHOLARSHIP FUND

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

The Board of Directors has decided that the initial use of funds earned by the Endowment would be used to help high school students study in German-speaking countries. Scholarships for college-age students are more available.

Tax-free contributions may be made directly to the Marie Schoch Endowment of the Indiana German Heritage Society. Checks may be made out to the Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 E. Michigan Indianapolis, IN 46204, with a note that the contribution is intended for the Marie Schoch Endowment.

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organization he founded; a man recognized by Kaisers and common folk for elevating the German national spirit and pride when it was most needed and for creating an organization that promotes healthy lifestyles and humanistic values, an organization which continues to thrive to this very day and is found in dozens of nations around the world.

In 1813 Jahn helped form the famous Lützow Free Corps, a volunteer force including many Turners, and enlisted in the Prussian army to fight against Napoleon's occupation of the "Vaterland". John and his men served with distinction in the liberation of their country and Jahn became a national hero. After the war the leaders of the government did not redeem their promise of a democratic constitution which was to be given to the people. Jahn was quite outspoken on this issue and in 1819 was arrested for high treason. He was held without trial for five years and conducted his own defense and won his freedom. His Turner societies were forced to disband while he was in prison.

When he was released he was placed under surveillance and was not allowed to live in Berlin. In 1840 Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia completely freed Jahn from his restrictions and the ban on the Turners was removed. In the revolutionary outbreaks of 1848 Jahn was again thrust into public life as an elected representative of the district of Naumburg to the German Parliament. After that he retired to Freyburg, where he died in 1852. Jahn and his wife are buried in the garden of their former Freyburg home and ceremonies honoring the Turnvater are regularly held there. A large bust of Jahn stands proudly in the courtyard of his home and seems to be smiling proudly down upon the village.


MAX KADE GERMAN-AMERICAN CENTER AT THE DEUTSCHE HAUS–ATHENAEUM INDIANAPOLIS

Together with the Indiana German Heritage Society, the Max Kade German-American Center has an office and meeting rooms at the Athenaeum. The mission of the Center is to support German American Studies and American Studies through research, teaching, and service. It is an area studies program of Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI), under the directorship of Prof. Daniel Nuezel.

The Center provides the Indianapolis community, the state of Indiana, and the eastern area of the Midwest with a center for conducting research into German-American history and heritage. It collaborates with German Studies and other area studies programs, and with the IUPUI University Library to develop and provide access to the University's considerable collection of German-Americanica. The study of German-American relations in general also falls under the purview of the Center's activities.

Develop the German-American Center. The IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center is funded in part by grants and donations to the Indiana University Foundation. In conjunction with several other Max Kade Centers around the country, its aim is to understand German-American history and heritage in today's society.

The location of the Center in the Athenaeum at 401 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis recognizes the historic function of the Deutsches Haus–Athenaeum as a cultural center in Indianapolis. The building is located within walking distance from the center of town in the old "Germanstown" section of Indianapolis.

Information about the Max Kade German-American Center with links to on-line publications and related resources are at http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/2kade

DR. RONALD WARNER NAMED 2011 HOOSIER-GERMAN AMERICAN

Without Dr. Warner's commitment to the teaching of German, his tireless efforts over a long period of time to support German at the college as well as high school level, his regular outreach activities, the state of German in Indiana would not be where it is today. In light of his lifelong commitment to the teaching of German and his involvement in German-American activities, he received the "Hoosier German-American Award 2011" on German-American Day, which was celebrated at the Athenaeum October 8.

Dr. Warner is a professor of German at Ball State University. He holds a Ph.D. in German Languages and Literature from the University of Connecticut. He has been teaching at Ball State University for 45 years and plans to retire after the current Academic Year. At Ball State, he has been instrumental in teacher education, outreach to area high schools, and in the larger community. He has created and maintains the website of the Indiana chapter of AATG (http://indiana.aatg.org) one of the main tools of communication for German teachers in the state.

Each spring the Indiana chapter of AATG sponsors a 'Staatskongress' for high school students who are members of the Indiana Association of Students of German (IASG). The Staatskongress has been held on the campus of Ball State University for a number of years, thanks to the support of Dr. Warner and his department. Hundreds of students from all over the state gather in late February for one day of immersion, competition, and to exhibit their talents in German language and culture related projects. The Staatskongress includes a Jahrmarkt, quiz bowl, numerous awards and "Sprechgeld" rewards given for excellent achievement in the competitions. The daylong celebration is capped off with a gala evening and awards banquet followed by dancing to the music of a German-style band.

Dr. Warner has been instrumental in German educational organizations throughout his career and has been a great advocate of German in the local community. In 1991, he was awarded the Post-Secondary Teacher of the Year Award by the Indiana chapter of AATG, and in the following year he received a national award, the "Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Contributions to the Teaching of German Language and Culture in the United States of America." This award recognizes those individuals who have made significant contributions to the teaching of German in the United States of America. Dr. Warner regularly participated and contributed at the annual conference for foreign language educators, IFTLA.
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One of his students wrote about Dr. Warner: "He puts his soul into his teaching and as long as you are putting forth effort, he will do whatever he can to help you not only pass, but understand. He is incredibly caring and helpful, just ask if you need something and he's always more than willing to assist. I wish I could take more classes from him!"

Dr. Ronald Warner's roots have been traced back to the Old German Baptist Brethren in the Schwarzenau area of what is now North Rhine Westphalia. The first Warners (sometimes written Werner) settled in the area of Germantown, Pennsylvania around the year 1730. They have been referred to by several names, two of which are the "Neu Träuer", the "Tanker" or "Danzkurs". The church is now called the Church of the Brethren, the largest congregations of which are now in Indiana and Ohio.

Ron Warner's great-great grandfather Kunrad Werner came out of Montgomery County, Ohio after residing there for just a short time and homesteaded on 40 acres just south of Sidney, Indiana in 1832. He married Katherine Studebaker who was related to the Studebakers of South Bend, Indiana who, starting in the 1850s produced the famous Studebaker Conestoga wagon which took many early pioneers and settlers to the West. Later, of course, they built the very popular Studebaker automobile.

The old Warner family cemetery can still be found in a little woods just north of the junctions of Indiana 13 and 14 about three miles north of Manchester, Indiana. Several Warners are buried there; others are in the Spring Creek Cemetery across the road from the Spring Creek Brethren Church at Sidney, Indiana. The old Warner School House near Sidney was finally torn down about 10 years ago.

His grandfather Calvin Warner, as well as his sons, still spoke some German, enough to interest young Ron in the language at a very early age. His first trip to Germany was with the 11th Airborne Division of the US Army. He was stationed in Augsburg, Germany as an 11th Airborne Division paratrooper from 1955 - 1958. He states that "it was during that time that I fell in love with the German people, my German roots, the German language and culture."

ROBERT ZOELICK NAMED 2011 GERMAN-AMERICAN OF THE YEAR

The German-American Heritage Foundation named Robert Zoelick, President of the World Bank, as the 2011 Distinguished German-American of the Year. The Council of One Thousand will present the award at a dinner hosted by the German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Peter Ammon, on December 21, 2011 in Washington, D.C. The German Minister of State, Dr. Werner Hoyer, will be the keynote speaker. The award confers recognition for outstanding leadership by Americans of German-speaking ancestry in business, the arts, education, science, politics and society. It has been given every year since 1987 by the German-American Heritage Foundation of the USA.

For more information, see www.gahfusa.org.

SISTER CITY VISIT

Volkmann Schulz, Chairman of the Cologne-Indianapolis Sister City Partnership committee and Andreas Kuper, the committee's treasurer paid a visit to Indianapolis in early November. During their visit to the city, they met with Jane Gehlhausen in Mayor Ballard's International and Cultural Affairs office and with the Indiana State Library to discuss the possibility of a librarian exchange. During their visit they toured the Kurt Vonnegut Library, the Eiteljorg Museum, and visited the Irvington neighborhood in the city's east side. Volkmann and Andreas helped some students from the Irvington Community Middle School plant a red oak tree in front of the school. They also watched the artist working on a new mural at the start of the new Pennsy Trail, toured an exhibit at the Irvington Historical Society and dined at the Legend Cafe.

Steve Barnett, the Executive Director of the Irvington Historical Society offered our visitors some historical and cultural perspectives on the east side neighborhood, which included a number of German farmers and the home of Butler University from 1875 through 1927.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY CELEBRATED IN JASPER


Matthias Hilger, president of the Jasper Partnership Commission, introduced the essay winners of the German Heritage in Dubois County essay contest which was held in conjunction with German-American Day. This contest was open to all seniors in the five Dubois County high schools and the winning entries will receive a cash award. Mr. Hilger noted that this is the ninth year that the German American Bank has sponsored the German Heritage Essay contest.

During their tour of the Irvington Historical Society, Volkmann Schulz and Andreas Kuper were shown a photo of Gertrude Amelia Mahorney.

When Gertrude received her bachelor's degree from Butler University in 1887, she was the first African-American to graduate from an Indiana college. Two years later she earned her master's degree from the school. After graduating, she spent her career as a German teacher in the public schools in Indianapolis and Rockville, IN.

Today, Butler offers the "Gertrude Amelia Mahorney Diversity Award" to students who have shown an active interest in the areas of diversity and have exemplified the true meaning of what it means to be a trailblazer in the area of multiculturalism.

The winner from Forest Park Junior Senior High School was Kendall Beige. The winner from Northeast Dubois High School was Caitlyn Gladish. Jaclyn Altstadt was the winner from Southridge High School. The winner from John Paul the Great Catholic High School was Joseph H. Munning. Each student presented their essay as part of the program of the evening.

Jim Guttsell, president of Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc., presented the 13th annual German Heritage Award to Patti Goepfich. This award is presented to an individual or group who contributed generously of their time, talents, or resources in maintaining, improving, or building upon the German roots in Dubois County.

The 2011 German Heritage Award was presented to Patti Goepfich. Mr. Guttsell noted that Patti "has been very active in all aspects of our Heritage by honoring the German culture of our past, by assuring we remember the German Roots in the present time and by looking to maintain and grow awareness of the same for the future with her countless hours of service." From
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one of the nominations he read: "Patti is constantly keeping her eyes and ears open looking for anything she can do to help improve and better our community while helping to promote our German Heritage.

Ms. Goepfrich is on the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Verein, is the Editor for the German Club newsletter, updates the German Club website, and is Secretary of Sister Cities of Jasper, Inc. and has served on several committees for each organization. She and her husband, Tom, have hosted individuals from Germany and are presently host parents to Maja Gutenkunst of Ehrensteigen.

From Die Zeitung, November 2011

BEGLE FAMILY HISTORY

BY KENDALL BEGLE

"Why do you do things that way?" This question has been asked multiple times throughout my life, and it always seems to be answered the same way: "It is just the German in us." What does this mean? Why do we, the people of Dubois County, sometimes blame our actions on our German blood? I had never stopped to think about the answer to this question until recently when my father presented me with a thick, blue binder full of the rich history of my ancestors. I quickly became enthralled, trying to absorb as much information from the pages as possible. Never before had I even begun to contemplate my ancestry or its connection to the way we live our lives today, but now here I was, fascinated, and holding the answers to all of my questions in my hands.

I believe that German heritage means not only learning about the history of your ancestors, but also grasping onto that history and diving in to learn more about it. This is exactly what I did after receiving my book of Begle Family History. Simply skimming through the pages, I learned more than I had ever known about my family's past. Dating back to the 1700s, I read about everything from my first known ancestor to the name of the ship my ancestors sailed on to America.

Today, our methods of going about our daily lives can be greatly traced back to the methods and attitudes of our ancestors. My family sailed to America on a ship named the Poland, which set sail on May 11, 1840. Throughout their journey, the thirty-five passengers endured many hardships and difficulties, including a destructive rainstorm. Despite these numerous adversities, the passengers of the Poland remained headstrong and dedicated to making a new life for themselves in the United States of America. No matter what dangers or misfortunes lay ahead, they fought through the tough times in order for us to have the lives we have today.

These courageous, brave travelers encompassed the exact attitudes and values we descendants possess today-the "German blood" to which we attribute our actions. When thinking about this stereotype we have given ourselves, it really is not too far from the truth. The trials these people endured while traveling to this country required hard work, an extreme amount of dedication, and a deep faith to keep them going when it became too difficult. These standards remind me greatly of the people in our county with their strong work ethic, dedication to their families, and strong religious beliefs.

Before receiving this book of family history, I was not extremely interested in learning about my family's past. Now, after reading the intriguing information, I am riveted by how strongly alike our mindsets today are to those of our ancestors. That "German blood" circulates deep in my veins, and I believe, everyone needs to feel that blood flowing in order to continue keeping our rich German heritage alive.

Kendall Begle is the daughter of David and Mary Jo Begle. She attends Forest Park Jr./Sr. High School and the winner of the Dubois County essay contest

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

In honor of German-American Day, IGH sponsored an essay contest for Indiana high school students. This year's topic was German-American Sporting Legends: Then and Now. The students were encouraged to research and write about a German-American who had a significant impact on the world of sports, and to submit a brief autobiography in German. The following essay is from this year's winner, Ms. Chelsea Fuller from Hamilton Southeastern High School.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SPORTING LEGENDS:

THEN AND NOW

Many great people have come out of Germany and gone on to do great things, whether in Germany or in America. 15.2% of America's population is of German ancestry. With physical activity being a very important thing to Germans, there are bound to be some amazing German-American athletes. There are many German-American athletes that have made an impact on the world of sports. My two favorites being Gertrude Ederle and Lou Gehrig, both having German immigrant parents. These two went on to do some pretty remarkable things, including breaking records, setting records, changing people's views on certain topics and representing all the German-Americans.

When she was a child, Gertrude Ederle's German native parents motivated her as a swimmer. As a toddler, her father would teach her how to swim by tying a rope around her waist. Because her parents lived by water in Highlands, New Jersey, she and her siblings spent the majority of their time swimming in the Atlantic Ocean. She came from a family of swimmers; maybe that is why it came so naturally to her.

Ederle emerged as a top competitive swimmer in the 1920's. She trained at the Women's Swimming Association facility on Manhattan. She also competed in the 1924 Olympics in Paris, France. She soon became hooked on long-distance swimming. Later, in 1925, she made her first attempt at the English Channel. She failed only because one of her members touched her while she was in the water. That would not be the last time she tried, but it would be the last time she failed. She tried one more time, and succeeded. On August 6, 1926 Ederle plunged into the waters of the English Channel. Little did she know that she was about to break every record ever set for swimming the Channel. And little did she know, she was about to make history.

Being a female of German ancestry, I look up to Gertrude Ederle. Not only for representing Germany, but also for being the first girl to swim the English Channel on August 6, 1926. In a time when female athletes were being criticized for not possessing the physical strength for such challenges, Ederle rose to the challenge and proved them all wrong, opening new doors for all female athletes. "People said women couldn't swim the Channel, but I proved they could." Ederle said shortly after beating the world record time. She was headlines all around the world.

This just goes to show that Germans are capable of many great things, and that America is lucky to be able to claim all German-American citizens as half their own. Gertrude Ederle has inspired me in more ways than one. I am proud to be a female and I am proud to be German. Another German-American that has made a substantial impact on not only the...
one of the nominations he read: "Patti is constantly keeping her eyes and ears open looking for anything she can do to help improve and better our community while helping to promote our German Heritage."

Ms. Goeprich is on the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Verein, is the Editor for the German Club newsletter, updates the German Club website, and is Secretary of Sister Cities of Jasper, Ind. and has served on several committees for each organization. She and her husband, Tom, have hosted individuals from Germany and are presently host parents to Maja Gutenkunst of Ehrenstetten.

From Die Zeitung, November 2011

**BEGLE FAMILY HISTORY**
**BY KENDALL BEGLE**

"Why do you do things that way?" This question has been asked multiple times throughout my life, and it always seems to be answered the same way: "It is just the German in us." What does this mean? Why do we, the people of Dubois County, sometimes blame our actions on our German blood? I had never stopped to think about the answer to this question until recently when my father presented me with a thick, blue binder full of the rich history of my ancestors. I quickly became enthralled, trying to absorb as much information from the pages as possible. Never before had I even begun to contemplate my ancestry or its connection to the way we live our lives today, but now here I was, fascinated, and holding the answers to all of my questions in my hands.

I believe that German heritage means not only learning about the history of your ancestors, but also grasping onto that history and diving in to learn more about it. This is exactly what I did after receiving my book of Begle Family History. Simply skimming through the pages, I learned more than I

Kendall Begle is the daughter of David and Mary Jo Begle. She attends Forest Park Jr./Sr. High School and the winner of the Dubois County essay contest

**GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY**
**ESSAY CONTEST WINNER**

In honor of German-American Day, IGHS sponsored an essay contest for Indiana high school students. This year's topic was German-American Sporting Legends: Then and Now. The students were to research and write about a German-American who had a significant impact on the world of sports, and to submit a brief autobiography in German. The following essay is from this year's winner, Ms. Chelsea Fuller from Hamilton Southeastern High School.

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world of sports, but the world in general is Lou Gehrig.

Gehrig is known for more than just being a baseball player. He is a legend all around the world. His life truly was a "rags to riches" tale. He had one of the most humble beginnings I have ever read about. His parents were German immigrants and he was their only child to survive. He grew up in mild poverty; nothing came easy or was handed to him. His mom worked multiple jobs just to keep her family fed while her husband could not keep a job. I think this is why I respect him so much; he had to work for everything he had.

Gehrig soon realized that he had a love for baseball and sought to become a pro baseball player. His parents disapproved but that did not stop him. He quickly became one of the most famous ball players to ever live. He played over 2000 games straight, breaking a record. A record that would not be broken for another 50 years. His teammates noticed how hard he worked and how strong he was. They gave him the nickname "Iron Horse," and it stuck for the rest of his life. He definitely went down in history as one of the world's greatest baseball players, but his victory run was cut short.

Gradually, he became slower and could not swing the bat with full power. He went to doctors and found out that he had a rare nerve disease called ALS (Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) and could no longer play baseball. He resigned and said his career in baseball made him the "luckiest man on the face of the Earth." He was quickly voted into the Hall of Fame. Later on, ALS was renamed as "Lou Gehrig's Disease." He will never be forgotten.

Being a German-American is something to be extremely proud of. Many great people today are of German Ancestry, but they do not embrace it and make it known. Many great people have come from Germany and gone on to do spectacular things. They should be celebrated for embracing their roots and heritage. Two German-Americans that I will always look up to are Gertrude Ederle and Lou Gehrig.


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**HALLO, MEIN NAME IST CHELSEA FULLER**


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**HELLO, MY NAME IS CHELSEA FULLER**

I go to Hamilton Southeastern High School. I am fifteen years old and am in the 10th grade. My German teacher this year is Mrs. Reigel. This is my second year of German and this year I am in the accelerated class. I am proud of it. I think German class is fun. My grandma was from Germany and moved to Maryland. I am also from Maryland, but moved to New Jersey and then Indiana. When I was twelve years old I heard German Music at my Grandma's and then I wanted to learn German. So in the ninth grade I took German. When I am older I would like to live in Germany. I would like to become a teacher or a pediatrician. I love small children, I have a little sister. She is four and has long blond hair and blue eyes. We look much alike, but I have brown hair. In two years I will go to Germany for the first time. I am very excited. I would like to shop and eat in German restaurants. I would like to visit my family in Bavaria. I love Germany.

**FERDINAND CHRISTKINDLMARKT NAMED TOP 100 IN NORTH AMERICA**

The American Bus Association (ABA) has named the Ferdinand Christkindlmarkt one of the Top 100 Events in North America for 2012. The Dubois County Visitors Center nominated Christkindlmarkt for the honor. Hundreds of nominations are submitted each year and winners are chosen based on the broad appeal, accessibility to large groups arriving by motor coach and other pertinent criteria.

"We were thrilled to learn of the selection of Christkindlmarkt as one of the best events in North America" said Laura Reckehoff, Sales and Marketing Manager for the Dubois County Visitors Center. "This Top 100 designation solidifies Christkindlmarkt as a top-notch event for both motor coach and leisure travelers."

Started in 1997, Ferdinand Christkindlmarkt offers guests a glimpse into fourteenth-century German custom. The five market locations of Ferdinand Community Center, Forest Park High School, Tri-County YMCA, Ferdinand American Legion and Ferdinand Library are filled with arts, heritage crafts, food, and live entertainment. Free transportation is provided to each market location as well as places of interest throughout the town of Ferdinand.

Extracted from German Life Website November 8, 2011.

**KURT VONNEGUT MEMORIAL LIBRARY BY PHIL WATTS**

The Kurt Vonnegut Memorial Library is a miracle that has happened because of many determined people. When Kurt died in 2007, people at the Athenaeum and others, immediately wanted to do something for him. A committee from the Athenaeum had a feasibility study done that showed much national interest. However, there did not seem to be sufficient room at the Athenaeum for anything.

A committee headed by *Novo* editor David Hoppe, Phil Watts, former President of the Athenaeum, and socialist Loraine Price, among others, tried to buy the old Vonnegut house at 4343 N. Illinois Street without success.

At this time it looked bad, when in stepped Julia Whitehead, a dynamic follower of Vonnegut. Julia worked for Eli Lilly as a communications specialist. She went boldly ahead and got the approval of the Vonnegut family, son Mark, and daughters Edie and Nancy, and Kurt's attorney, Don Farber, to start a museum.

Then the great miracle occurred. Katz and Korin, attorneys, who own the beautiful Emile Building at 340 N. Senate, donated the ground floor with glass front space of 1,100 square feet. Also for big meetings, we have use of four conference rooms in
world of sports, but the world in general is Lou Gehrig.

Lou Gehrig is known for more than just being a baseball player. He is a legend all around the world. His life truly was a "rags to riches" tale. He had one of the most humble beginnings I have ever read about. His parents were German immigrants and he was their only child to survive. He grew up in mild poverty: nothing came easy or was handed to him. His mom worked multiple jobs just to keep her family fed while her husband could not keep a job. I think this is why I respect him so much; he had to work for everything he had.

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Of course, newcomers and non-English speakers of earlier eras - including those who spoke German - were not always warmly welcomed by their neighbors and sometimes faced outright hostility. Yet in the 1800s in many places, including Indiana until 1921, citizenship was not a requirement for voting. So communities composed of European immigrants had more political influence and were able to have a hand in shaping the policies that allowed them to adjust to American society on favorable terms. Today’s debates over the public role of language, prompted by Indiana Senate Bill 590, take place in a context that is anxious. Proponents of English only believe that contemporary society is so diverse that the country needs the cohesion of a single language. Yet the United States has been diverse before, and language assimilation may be even faster today due to modern mass media and technology. No doubt there will remain strongly held convictions on all sides of this issue. That is the nature of democracy. Posing to consider our common past may not alter those convictions. But it does remind us that the nation’s founders did not root American identity in language, and that public education’s use of languages other than English helped some European immigrants adjust successfully to life in a new country. Were they alive today, they might wish their descendants would offer the same generosity they received and a bit less of the hostility they endured.

Steven M. Nolt
Professor of History, Goshen College
Reprinted from the Indianapolis Star April 18, 2011

ONE CENTURY OF GERMAN INFLUENCE ON INDIANA MEDICINE, 1816-1916
BY ROBERT A. MCDUGAL, M.D.

During the fin de siècle, and until the First World War, European and especially German science and medicine were considered superior to that in the United States. This work attempts to identify the nineteenth and early twentieth century Indiana physicians who were born in "Germany," or whose family came from "Germany," trained at "German" schools, or had some other connection. The term "Germany" is used in the genealogical sense, meaning a "German-speaking country."

19th Century Indiana Physicians served as the basic database with some additions found in several registers of Indiana physicians, records of German-American organizations such as the Turners and their Normal College, data of the "First German" or 32nd Indians Regiment, and some additional U.S. census research. I was frankly surprised that of the almost eighteen thousand names in the 19th Century list; only one to two percent had "German" connections. The early nineteenth century immigration to Indiana came from the upper American south. German immigration began to rise in the 1850s, and peaked in the 1880s. Antebellum German immigration to Indiana was primarily from western Germany, whose people could follow the major waterways. Later immigration through 1880 brought "...considerable numbers..." from the eastern provinces. Altogether the Germans represent the largest immigrant group in the 1990 census, over 2 million in a population of almost 6.5 million.

As of October 2006 the database, created by Nancy Eckerman of the Ruth Lilly Medical Library contained 17,941 records. This database served as the principal source of names for this project. U.S. census records, physician registers, etc. provided additional information about several physicians. I searched some records of the Athenaeum Turner Club (Indianapolis Sozialer Turnerverein) and the Normal College for nineteenth and early twentieth century physicians with German connections, with considerable help from Mr. Greg Mobley, Archivist of the IUPUI University Library.

Of personal interest to me, my great-grandfather James H. Traux, a descendant of Hugenot and Anglo ancestors, was a captain in the 21st Regiment,
the building at no charge to us; and that includes utilities.

Spurred on by this, $50,000 was raised from Lilly Endowment and an additional $137,500 from Allen Whitehill Clowes Charitable Foundation. A pre-gund opening was held on Kurt's November 11th birthday. The formal grand opening was on November 29th. The walls are covered with photos of the author, biographical information, and famous quotes. One wall offers a time line of Kurt's professional and personal lives, along with another time line showing events that were happening around the world during that time.

The Vonnegut Family Tree shows Kurt and his grandfather, Bernard of the Architectural Firm Vonnegut & Bohn, designers of the Athenaeum, below him. The Purple Heart he received while serving in World War II is also on display, as is his writing desk, typewriter, reading glasses, books, and even a pen of Pall Mall cigarettes. There is a full shop where his books, shirts, hats, and other gifts are made available.

The Library is open from 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. every day except Wednesday. Juli Whitehead is now full-time Executive Director, and may be reached at (317) 652-1954. Many other programs involving Vonnegut experts are continuing. We are also working with Shortridge High School, Kurt's alma mater, to restart their newspaper.

IN ENGLISH-ONLY DEBATE, CONSIDER OUR PAST LANGUAGE ROLE
BY STEVEN M. NOLT

In 1831 Noah Webster, editor of the first dictionary of American English, wrote to John Marshall, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Marshall, who had known the men who drafted the Constitution and Bill of Rights, had for decades been the leading interpreter of constitutional law. Webster wondered if Marshall would endorse an effort to make English the nation's official language. Marshall replied that such a move would be unconstitutional, since the First Amendment protected freedom of speech. That meant, among other things, that no language should be given legal privilege.

Because Marshall's opinion was included in private correspondence, it does not carry the same precedent as his many court opinions. But it does remind us of the assumptions of the founding generation of America's leaders. They did not root national identity in language. In fact, in 1828, opponents of presidential candidate Andrew Jackson called him unfit to be president because, among other things, he spoke only English. Most of the nation's Founders had been bilingual, if not multilingual, reading and speaking several European and ancient languages.

During the 19th century, as Northern states established public school systems, some communities with large immigrant enrollments implemented at least some teaching in a language other than English. That debate was the case in Buffalo, N.Y., for example, during the mid-1800s, where schooling took place in German and English. In 1866 the Pennsylvania legislature, chartered what is today Kutztown University to train teachers for public Schools that operated, in part, in German.

Such programs broadened the language skills of all children, regardless of their native tongue. That was the case for Norman Vincent Peale, a well-known preacher and author of "The Power of Positive Thinking." Peale spent his formative years in Cincinnati. Although his parents spoke only English, Cincinnati's public schools were bilingual at the time and so Peale's morning classes were in German and his afternoon classes were in English. This language exposure, by his own account, was a valuable piece of his education. His experience was not unique.

Of course, newcomers and non-English speakers of earlier eras - including those who spoke German - were not always warmly welcomed by their neighbors and sometimes faced outright hostility. Yet in the 1800s in many places, including Indiana until 1921, citizenship was not a requirement for voting. So communities composed of European immigrants had more political influence and were able to have a hand in shaping the policies that allowed them to adjust to American society on favorable terms. Today's debates over the public role of language, prompted by Indiana Senate Bill 590, take place in a context that is anxious. Proponents of English only believe that contemporary society is so diverse that the country needs the cohesion of a single language. Yet the United States has been this diverse before, and language assimilation may be even faster today due to modern mass media and technology. No doubt there will remain strongly held convictions on all sides of this issue. That is the nature of democracy. Pasing to consider our common past may not alter those convictions. But it does remind us that the nation's Founders did not root American identity in language, and that public education's use of languages other than English helped some European immigrants adjust successfully to life in a new country. Were they alive today, they might wish their descendants would offer the same generosity they received and a bit less of the hostility they endured.

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Of personal interest to me, my great-grandfather James H. Truax, a descendant of Hugenot and Anglo ancestors, was a captain in the 21st Regiment,
Miss Indiana with German Ties

Victory, also known as Miss Indiana, was raised to the top of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument again on September 6, but not before Louise Lamkin took some close-ups of the 38-foot tall statue for us. She was ready in the steel cage that would carry her 284 feet to the top of the monument. 32 flights of stairs, 331 steps – that’s what you have to climb to reach the deck below her and enjoy the view at the top of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which has reopened.

Victory was taken down in April and separated into 13 sections so workers could repair and strengthen it. The last time she was lifted up 118 years ago. Built for $13,700, needed about $5 million in repairs because water had leaked inside and was corroding the joints.

The Victory sculpture and the two top astragals were designed by George Brewster of Cleveland, Ohio. Rudolf Schwarz, sculptor brought from Germany by architect Bruno Schmitz, carved the limestone War and Peace statue. Nicolaus Geiger of Berlin designed the huge Army Astragal, and had it cast in the statue foundry of Gladenbeck & Son in Berlin. Apparently Geiger never came to Indianapolis. Also done in Berlin were the four large candelabra and twelve bison heads, all designed by Schmitz and put in place in 1900.

From 70 entries, Bruno Schmitz, a young architect from Berlin, Prussia, had won the competition for the design of the Soldiers & Sailors Monument. Actual construction of the Monument began in 1888. Construction of the Monument took 13 years, culminating in a dedication ceremony on May 15, 1902. At that time the monument was second only to Washington Monument as the highest most costly monument in the world.

Schmitz became the architect of some of Germany’s most famous monuments: The "Kyllhäuser Monument" (1896) the "Kaiser-Denkmal" at Halle, Saxony, the "Porta Westphalica Denkmal" and "Das Deutsche Eck in Koblenz" (1897) and the "Volkenschlachtendenkmal" in Leipzig (1913).

Learn more about the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, and on Schmitz and Rudolf Schwarz, in Theodore Stempfel Artists Life – Rudolf Schwarz and Karl Bitter, Ed. Eberhard Reichmann, published by the Max Kade German-American Center and Indiana German Heritage Society, Indianapolis. It is available for purchase at "http://ighs.org."
Michigan Infantry, which organized in September 1862 and headed south the next month. His regiment was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee during the battle of Stones River fighting alongside the 1st German, 32nd Indiana, and the 1st Irish, 35th Indiana Regiments.

The database had 17,941 records as of 25 October 2006. The items in the inventory, when available, are: name, birth date, county state principality or province where born, Indiana county where located, medical school and date of graduation, and other information such as post-doctoral training, Civil War regiment, high office, and death date.

There are 321 names included, approximately 87 born in America, including 50 in Indiana... included because of parents or ancestors born in Germany, Prussia or other "German" states, or who had some medical training in Germany. The remaining were from the following European countries and states: Germany 55, Baden 19, Wuerttemberg 19, Prussia 37, Switzerland 20, Hannover 12, Bavaria 21, several not stated, and smaller numbers from Ostpru, Oldenburg, Saxony, Austria, Bremen, Braunschweig, Westphalia, Silesia, Hessen, Hessen-Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Lippe-Detmold, the Rhénish Palatinate or Rhénish Palatinate (Prussian) and the Bavarian Palatinate or Bayern Pfalz, Alsace, France and Hungary. Several gave no birth date or place. In this paper the state and city are generally spelled in the style of the second Reich, i.e. 1871 - 1918.


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Schmitz became the architect of some of Germany's most famous monuments: The "Kyonhauser Monumen" (1896) the "Kaiser-Denkmal" at Halle, Saxony, the "Porto Westphalia Denkmal" and "Das Deutsche Eck in Koblenz" (1897) and the "Völkischschlachdenkmal" in Leipzig (1913).

Learn more about the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, and on Schmitz and Rudolf Schwarz, in _Theodore Stengel Artists Life - Rudolf Schwarz and Karl Bitter_, Ed. Eberhard Reichmann, published by the Max Kade German-American Center and Indiana German Heritage Society, Indianapolis. It is available for purchase at [http://ighs.org/](http://ighs.org/).

**HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG TERCENTENARY**

This year marked the 300th Anniversary of the birth of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, born near Hannover, Germany, September 6, 1711. While many people living in the Philadelphia region recognize Muhlenberg as the name of the college in Allentown, fewer would be able to give much information about Muhlenberg, the man: Lutheran pastor, church administrator, father of famous children, colonial pacifist. Over the past year, many institutions, social organizations of churches wanted to learn more about this German-American. Lectures were held at conferences and group presentations were given.

Most noteworthy is the Exhibit Pastors & Patriots: The Muhlenberg Family of Pennsylvania at the Philip and Muriel Berman Museum of Arts on the campus of Ursinus College, which is located little more than a mile from the restored home of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and the nearby residence of his son Frederick August Muhlenberg, now called the Speaker's House.

After completing his theology degree in Göttingen, Muhlenberg worked with orphans in Halle, under the guidance of the Franckesche Stiftungen (Francke Foundations). Following his ordination in Leipzig in 1739, he worked in another orphanage in Grosshennersdorf, near Görlitz. In 1741, he moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to assist ministers with the growing Lutheran church. His own parish work began at the Augustus Lutheran Church in Trappe, PA, but his outreach extended from Georgia to Nova Scotia. The annals of American church history praise him for his support of the early Lutheran ministerium, the predecessor of the synod or church governing organization. The diaries of his wife and 11 children would hold him accountable for much more! His death in 1787 included burial in Trappe.

As is the case with many engaged professionals who are also new immigrants, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg was active in many areas as he became more established throughout his career. He needed to use five languages to connect people both here and back in Europe. He interacted with politicians in regions that varied in their interpretation of the separation of church and state. He relied on the colonial media, known as the printing press as it reached readers with both newspapers and books.

He deliberated the growing response of citizens to threats from afar and unrest from within. And all the while, he preached to Christians whose freedom included self-determination of what they would believe and how they would use that faith to take part in their daily life of their community—establishing schools, orphanages or whatever.

His own faith journey surely included deliberating his Lutheran roots alongside of Reformed and Union churches in Germany, the Pietism of Halle, the Anglican Church connected to Hannover and the contact with Memonite, Moravian, and Schweinfelder congregations in the colonies.

STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

January 2012: No board meeting, no Stammtisch or program.

Wednesday, February 8: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Steven and Carrie Schmidt will offer an informative and tasty overview of modern German cooking in the Hoosier state, based upon their new cookbook, German Cooking-Hoosier Style.

Despite what you may have seen or heard, not all Germans wear Lederhosen and dine exclusively on wurst, sauerkraut, and dumplings. Admittedly, these foods are still the mainstays in many Gasthuase, restaurants, the homes of modern Germans, and in the homes of nearly 40% of all Hoosiers who can claim German ancestry. When these Germans immigrated to this country, they brought with them the local customs and recipes from their native regions. These recipes were adapted to the locally available foods and spices and picked up outside influences from the other cultures with which they rubbed shoulders. Come see and taste some of the traditional German foods that all Hoosiers love!

Wednesday, March 14: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Student presentations by the Essay Contest winners (see article on page 9). Chelsea Fuller is a sophomore at Hamilton Southeastern High School. She will give a presentation on "German-American Sporting Legends: Then and Now" with a special focus on Gertrude Ederle and Lou Gehrig.

At always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English—free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner with conversation at 6:30 p.m. with program at 7:30 p.m. For questions contact Claudia Grossmann at the Max Kade Center 317-274-2330, cgrossma@iupui.edu.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Saturday, January 26: 6 p.m.-midnight: Karneval - German Mardi Gras. This year's theme is "TV and Movies." IGHS Board member Brian Griesemer and wife Pam will be honored Prinz and Prinzessin. Traditions of the event include: Presentation of Karneval Royalty and Karneval Ordnens, the Grand March, music, dancing, raffle and prizes! Jay Fox and the Bavarian Showtime Band will perform.

The tradition of Karneval in Indianapolis goes back to the 1880's when German societies held lavish masked balls. The Athenaeum Karneval incorporates the Karneval traditions of its German sister city Cologne/Köln - KOLLE, ALA-AF! ALA-AF!! Admission is $15.00 in advance/$20.00 at the Door. Tables of eight are available for $100.

Sunday, February 12: 3-5 p.m. Kinderkarneval (The Children's Mardi Gras). Let your kinder experience Mardi Gras - German style. There will be music, dancing, games, and Viel Spaß for everyone! Come shake off those Winter Blues and join the fun and games with Kinder Karneval at the go! Bring your kids in costume (adult costumes, optional). There will be music, dancing and FUN FUN FUN for all ages! Adults $5.00. Kids under 12 are free.

Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter
INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR

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- □ Fluent

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- □ Some
- □ Good

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