



Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

Volume 31 Number 1

Winter 2015

German Zinzi at its best!

Hold the date, March 20-21, 2015 for a visit to Cincinnati and the next IGHS Annual Meeting and Symposium.

The topic of the annual symposium is "Cincinnati and the Ohio Valley: Path for German Immigration to Indiana". We will look at the historic role of Cincinnati and the route to Indiana for our Hoosier German ancestors, and for present day migration! This promises to be a fascinating view of how migration proceeded up the Ohio Valley and what the cultural and geographical waystations were.

The venues chosen in cooperation with Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann, who will be giving one of the major presentations, are as follows:

Friday evening join us for dinner and a presentation on the second floor of Mecklenburg Garden, where you can enjoy the ambiance of this 19th century building, which is on the National Registry of Historic Places. The restaurant has the original Germanic look and feel, including heavy beams, stained glass windows, fireplaces, and a mahogany bar.

Saturday morning, join us at the Hampton Inn near the University of Cincinnati for a morning full of presentations followed by lunch. That afternoon, pay a visit to the German Heritage Museum, and enjoy Kaffee, Kuchen and Gemutlichkeit at a reception afterwards.

This is German Zinzi at its best and most interesting, especially for IGHS members!



Traces of the Wall

When thousands of Berliners descended on the newly opened border on November 9, 1989, preserving an important piece of history was the last thing on anyone's mind. In the days that followed, sections of the Berlin wall were hastily removed to accommodate the throngs of East Germans who wanted a glimpse of the West. Overnight, a 100-mile ring of concrete and steel was suddenly bereft of its tragic purpose.

Public opinion was more or less unanimous; the wall had to go. Thousands chipped away at the bulwark with chisels and hammers to break off a souvenir chunk of a relic that was clearly not long for this world. Aside from the colossal inconvenience of the wall, there was a sense of historic urgency surrounding its removal. The Berlin Senate later surmised that the hurry to eradicate any trace of the wall was attributable to a

sense that a complete and permanent removal would ensure the irreversibility of a change that had literally swept in overnight.

The GDR border police set to work dismantling the border they had guarded for nearly 30 years, now under the supervision of the West German Bundeswehr. Just a year later, on November 30, 1990 they reported that the task was complete. Most of the wall had been pulverized into hundreds of thousands of tons of gravel for building roads to connect the two halves of the city.

As the demolition work was going full bore, a small group of historians and civic activists in the East and West began pressing to preserve parts of the wall. On August 13, 1991, the Berlin Senate resolved to create a memorial at Bernauer Strasse, but by then it was one of just three sites where a major section of the wall remained intact.

(Continued on page 7)



RENEWAL NOTICE

Dear Friends, Loyal Supporters:

As of January 1 it will be time to renew for 2015. The IGHS membership year runs concurrent with the calendar year. If you are uncertain of your status check your newsletter label or call Eleonore Harle at 317-888-8555. Please use the renewal form in this newsletter.

If you have not yet renewed for 2014 we will assume that you are no longer interested in receiving our newsletter and e-mail notices of events and we will take you off our mailing lists.

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

The Membership Committee

THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING IGHS

Our appreciation goes out to the following for their generous contributions to IGHS during the past year: Andress and Birgit Deymann, Eli Lilly Foundation, Klaus Martin Finzel, Roger and Patricia Franke, Robin and Jessica Geisenger, Brad Gottschlich, Claudia Grossmann, John and Darleen Himmelheber, Michael and Denise Hirt, Chris Ittenbach, Dennis and Lorraine Kruse, Robert and Marilyn Kuhn, Louise Lamkin, Carl Miller, Ruth Reichmann, Lois Rust, Anahita Salour, William and Laura Selm, Margaret Shiman, Betty Spanier, Jose Tord, Patrick and Donna Wagner, William and Catherine Walderschmidt, Ronald Warner and Mrs. Phillip Wilkie.

WELCOME TO THE IGHS BOARD

Michael Alan Hirt is originally from Sandusky, Ohio, with German heritage on both sides of his family. He is the third generation of his family to be born in the US. He graduated from the University of Toledo with a bachelor's degree cum laude in Finance and then earned an



MBA from the University of North Carolina. Al started his career with Charleston, SC and moved to Indianapolis in 1980 to join the finance staff of Stokely-Van Camp. Since that time he garnered over 30 years' experience working with farmer cooperatives and

their boards of directors. He has helped numerous firms in the past with business strategy, mergers, acquisitions, and CEO searches.

Al lives in Indianapolis with his wife Dee. They are the proud parents of four adult children. He has traveled to Europe with IALI, and in the mid 1990's led a three person team for a US Agency for International Development project in the former Soviet republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Al has served on a local school board and in various leadership roles with church organizations.



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



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

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

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LETTER FROM THE IGHS PRESIDENT

Frohe Feiertage! It has been a year of celebration as the IGHS celebrated its 30th anniversary in March at its annual meeting in Indianapolis where presentations on Hoosier German Brewers, Winemakers, Distillers and Innkeepers were provided by guest speakers. Additionally, many Hoosiers celebrated Germany's fourth world cup title thanks to a spectacular extra-time goal to beat Argentina 1 – 0.

The year 2014 also marked the 25th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall - a monumental day in German history. In September, the IGHS welcomed Archduke Marcus and Archduchess Hildegard von Habsburg to the Athenaeum for a luncheon that was attended by Marian University and Butler University students and faculty, state-wide dignitaries, esteemed guests, and board members. The luncheon was seen as a continuation of the IGHS's purpose since its founding in 1984 which is to understand, study, share and enjoy Indiana's rich German heritage. Welcoming the archduke and archduchess was an opportunity for us to bring these historical connections alive. The luncheon was the first stop in Indiana for the Archduke and Archduchess as they later travelled to Ferdinand, Indiana to celebrate the town's 175th anniversary at the Ferdinand Folk Fest.

In October the IGHS awarded its eighth recipient of the Hoosier German-American award to Jürgen Jungbauer at Germanfest. Jürgen joins past recipients: Kurt Vonnegut, Dr. Carl Sputh, Dr. Eberhard Reichmann, Reverend Art Schwenk, Professor Ron Warner, Senator Richard Lugar, and Dr. Ruth Reichmann. Congratulations Jürgen!

IGHS again participated in the 38th annual International Festival this year and completed its sixth annual Sankt Nikolaus 5K and 5 Mile Lauf (Run/Walk) which allowed the organization to raise funds for Riley Hospital for Children and Lutheran Children and Family Services. The 29th Sankt Nikolaus Festival was also held at the Athenaeum as well.

The IGHS board added new board members: Dr. Wendy Westphal, Dr. Jim Divita, Dr. Karen Roesch, Al Hirt, and Lee Little. These five new members certainly added an infusion of talent and energy to the IGHS board and we are looking forward to their contributions. Unfortunately, we lost board member James (Jim) Feit in September and he will be sorely missed for his infectious enthusiasm. I personally was able to enjoy celebrating Karneval with Jim in Cincinnati and Indianapolis earlier this year.

As we look forward to 2015, there are many areas where the organization will need to focus its efforts particularly on growing the membership base and getting more IGHS members involved with our events. Please join us in 2015 as we will be travelling to Cincinnati to hold our first annual meeting out of state. Plans for the annual meeting will be made available on the IGHS website: <http://ighs.org>

Guten Rutch ins Neue Jahr



Brian Griesemer
IGHS President

WORLD WAR ONE AND THE EUROPEAN ROYALS

On 28 June 1914, on a visit to Sarajevo, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, were shot dead by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist. This set in motion the events that led to the outbreak of World War One, one of the bloodiest wars in human history, the destruction of European rulers, and the unleashing of unrest and tremendous change across the European continent. This conflict, not only brought down the Austro-Hungarian Empire, ending nearly eight centuries of Habsburg rule, but the other two imperial rulers of Europe, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, lost their grip on power. The three great monarchies of Europe were victims of the great war. Only in Britain would the ruler of an Empire, George V, the first cousin of both the Kaiser and the Tsar, successfully retain the crown, but at a cost.

Giles Hoyt gave us an excellent account of World War One in the last newsletter. I would like to focus in this article on the little-known interrelationships of the European royals. It was not at all unusual for European royal families to have bloodlines and names from foreign nations. After all, it had been common for European dynasties over the centuries to use marriage as a political tool for empire-building. But few people are aware of how recent, for instance, the British royal family name "Windsor" is, or that it replaced very German names.

The Windsor name now used by Queen Elizabeth II and other British royals only dates back to 1917. Before that the British royal family bore the German

name Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha in German). Since August 1914, Britain had been at war with Germany. Anything German had a bad connotation, including the German name Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Not only that, Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm was a cousin of the British king.

So on July 17, 1917, to prove his loyalty to England, Queen Victoria's grandson, King George V officially declared that "all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria, who are subjects of these realms, other than female descendants who marry or who have married, shall bear the name Windsor." Thus the king himself, who was a member of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, changed his own name and that of his wife, Queen Mary, and their children to Windsor. The name Windsor was taken from Windsor Castle.

Queen Elizabeth II confirmed the royal Windsor name in a declaration following her accession in 1952. But in 1960 Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip announced yet another name change. Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, whose mother had been Alice of Battenberg, had already Anglicized his name to Philip Mountbatten when he married Elizabeth in 1947. In her 1960 declaration to the Privy Council, the Queen expressed her wish that her children by Philip (other than those in line for the throne) would henceforth bear the hyphenated name Mountbatten-Windsor. The royal family's name remained Windsor.

The British House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha) began with Queen Victoria's marriage to the German Prince Albert of Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha in 1840. Six British monarchs, including Queen Victoria and the infamous King George III during the American Revolution, were members of the German House of Hanover. Before becoming the first British king of the Hanoverian line in 1714, George I (who spoke more German than English) had been the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneberg (der Herzog von Braunschweig-Lüneberg). The first three royal Georges in the House of Hannover (also known as the House of Brunswick, Hanover Line) were also electors and dukes of Brunswick-Lüneberg.

George III (George William Frederick, 1738–1820) was King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until the union of these two countries on 1 January 1801, after which he was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until his death. He was concurrently Duke and prince-elect of Brunswick-Lüneburg ("Hanover") in the Holy Roman



THE ROYAL GERMAN LINEAGE

- ◆ Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the *Princess Royal Victoria*, also married a German prince in 1858, and became German Empress and Queen of Prussia through her marriage to Frederick, Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia who became Frederick III, German Emperor and King of Prussia; her children included Wilhelm II, German Emperor and King of Prussia.
- ◆ Victoria's son, *Albert Edward* ("Bertie") married Princess Alexandra of Denmark. He ascended to the throne at the age of 59 when Victoria died in 1901. King Edward VII, was the first and only British monarch who was a member of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. "Bertie" reigned for nine years until his death in 1910.
 - ◆ His son George Frederick Ernest Albert (1865-1936) became King George V, the man who renamed his line Windsor.
 - ◆ *Alice* became Grand Duchess of Hesse through her marriage with Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine. One of her daughters, Alexandra, became Empress of Russia.
- ◆ *Prince Alfred*, became Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and married the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia. Princess Helena married Christian of Sonderburg-Augustenburg.
- ◆ *Princess Louise* became Duchess of Argyll through her marriage to John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, the 9th Duke of Argyll. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, married Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia.
- ◆ *Prince Leopold*, Duke of Albany, married Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pymont. Princess Beatrice married Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Empire until his promotion to King of Hanover on 12 October 1814. He was the third British monarch of the House of Hanover, but unlike his two Hanoverian predecessors he was born in Britain, spoke English as his first language, and never visited Hanover.

The Hessians' services were bought and paid for by George III, who simply did not have enough soldiers in his own army to supply the needs of his commanders in America. Most of the Hessians received no compensation for their services beyond their daily bread. In total, nearly 30,000 German soldiers fought for the British in North America.

Once there, they discovered a thriving German-American community of almost 200,000 people. An estimated 5,000 Germans stayed in this country, when their fellow countrymen returned home.

Queen Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria, 1819-1901) was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. From 1 May 1876, she used the additional title of Empress of India. She was the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, the fourth son of King George III. Both the Duke of Kent and King George III died in 1820, and Victoria was raised under close supervision by her German-born mother Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. She inherited the throne at the age of 18, after her father's three elder brothers had all died, leaving no legitimate, surviving children.

Victoria married her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in 1840. Their nine children were married into royal and noble families across the continent, tying them together and earning Victoria the nickname "the grandmother of Europe".

Her reign of 63 years and seven months, which is longer than that of any other British monarch and the longest of any female monarch in history, is known as the Victorian era. It was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific, and military change within the United Kingdom, and was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire. She was the last British monarch of the House of Hanover. Her son and successor, Edward VII, belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the line of his father.

Queen Elizabeth II is a great-great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria. Elizabeth's father was George VI. George V's father was Edward VII, Elizabeth's great grandfather. Edward VII's mother was Queen Victoria, Elizabeth's great-great-grandmother.

Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, is also a direct descendant of Queen Victoria through her daughter Princess Alice, who married another German, Ludwig IV, Duke of Hesse and by Rhine. He is a great great grandson of Queen Victoria, making Elizabeth and Philip third cousins through this relationship.

For those interested in this topic I recommend: Garth Russell's history, *The Emperors: How Europe's Rulers were Destroyed by the First World War*, Gloucestershire, Amberly Publishing, 2014.

Ruth Reichmann

THANK YOU LETTER FROM THE HABSBURGS

Dear Mrs. Reichmann, dear Mr. Selm, Mr. Griesemer, and dear members of the IGHS, Prof. Ch. Ingrao and dear students, we want to thank you for your generous invitation and foremost the wonderful and warm reception at 'Das Deutsche Haus' in Indianapolis. We were astonished to see a living community and had spent a pleasant time with you. The special treatment was to hear the anthems and the so nicely executed receiving line. The speeches were real lively and so welcoming, the organization charming. We were departing too early from 'Indy' we felt afterwards but had also wonderful days in Ferdinand.

Our 3 days at Ferdinand were so enjoyable and with a charming hospitality. We stayed with the very kind Tretter family and had seen the Convent of the Sisters and had also a visit to St. Meinrad nearby with 3 of their monks playing the organ and singing for us. We also liked the renovated Wolenmann House at Ferdinand, that will be opening in the next few days. The day of departure on Sept. 23rd was an enchanting drive with the family Hoppenjans to the airport at an early stage of fall.

We had such good places to see and want to thank you and your members, that have done a lot for the luncheon party of the IGHS. The president was kind and the speakers and please do greet Prof. Charles Ingrao from us here.

With the northwestern storm hail and winter has arrived tonight, but much has been done these weeks after Indiana, too.

With warm greetings and good memories of you and your friends,

Markus and Hildegard Habsburg

SACRED HEART HOLDS GERMAN MASS

IGHS Secretary Lee Little arranged for a Catholic Mass to be held in German on Sunday, October 12, at Sacred Heart Parish on Indy's south side. It was held in conjunction with the weekend of GermanFest at the Athenaeum. This unprecedented German Mass was co-sponsored by the Indiana German Heritage Society and the Intercultural Ministry office of the Archdiocese.

Little's German Mass probably was the first time that a Mass was ever offered in German in Indianapolis. Although there were two German Catholic churches in the city (St. Mary 1858 and Sacred Heart 1875), until Vatican II (1960s) Mass was held in Latin, and before 1918 only the Scripture translations, sermon, and announcements were permitted in German. In Indiana the only place where German Mass is celebrated regularly is during the Ft. Wayne Germanfest.

The Mass was officiated by Father Clem Davis, native of Chicago and pastor of St. Bartholomew Catholic Parish, Columbus, IN. Father Davis lived in Munich for eight years and studied theology at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitaet in the Katholische Fakultae.

"It was a joy to celebrate Mass in German again," he said, "since that was my principal liturgical language for my years studying theology and for the first two years of my priesthood." He last visited Munich in July.

SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH IN INDIANAPOLIS

Sacred Heart Catholic Church was one of the works of Adrian Wewer OFM. During the last year we celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the life and works of Brother Adrian. He was a Brother Architect who entered the Franciscan Order in 1858, at Warendorf, Germany. Bro. Adrian became the primary architect for the Franciscan Province of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the "St. Louis-Chicago" Province and served his Order in this capacity for half a century.

Indiana German Heritage Society Newsletter

Sacred Heart Catholic Church was established in 1875 to offer a home for the German families growing by leaps and bounds and the 1926 Sacred Heart Catholic School. The parish was characterized by German language and customs. Among the charter members in the parish were Carl Kuhn and Wilhelmina Scherrer, Tillie Kuhn Weber's father and his sister. As the south side population grew the church membership swelled, including the Niehaus family that arrived in the late 1880s and made their home on South West St, within a few miles of the church.



Following a devastating fire in April, 2001, the goal of the restoration of the historic Sacred Heart Catholic Church, was to return the interior of the 1891 church to its appearance prior to devastation by fire. This involved the replication of four, turn-of-the-century sanctuary windows originally created by Mayer of Munich, the conservation of fourteen nave windows, the replication of eleven murals and the decorative historic interior painting throughout the church. The project began with a competition among four studios to replicate an existing panel as closely as possible. Conrad Schmitt Studios most successfully re-created the original types of glass and paint, as well as the artistic style.

The new, full-size drawings or "cartoons" to guide the replication of the Mayer windows were created from remnants of the original windows as well as from photographs. The glass was matched, cut, and meticulously repainted to look exactly like the original. The panels were then kiln-fired to give them permanency, reinforced and installed. The historic interior painting was restored to its pre-fire scheme. Interestingly, the still extant 1936 scheme had been the work of Alphonse Schmitt, a son of Conrad Schmitt. The restored church was rededicated eighteen months after the fire, with Catholic dignitaries in attendance. The award-winning restoration has renewed the worship space and the spirits of Sacred Heart parishioners.

James J. Divita

Auf Deutsch

Excerpted from Father Clem Davis' Sermon:

"Jedoch darf man sagen, dass Jesus einig ist mit der Tradition seines Volkes, die Jesaja so beschreibt: An jenem Tag wird der Herr der Heere auf dem Berg Zion fuer alle Voelker ein Festmahl geben, mit den feinsten Speisen, ein Gelage mit erlesenen Weinen. (Jes 25:6-10a). Bei diesem Fest wird Gott die Traenen

abwischen von jedem Gesicht. Gerade dieses Festmahl erfuehlt die Geluebde, die wir in der zweiten Lesung gehoert haben:

Mein Gott wird euch durch Christus Jesus Alles schenken, was ihr noetig habt. Die Freude eines Festmahls die wir verspueren, wenn wir mit der Familie oder mit Freunden zusammen sind, spiegelt die Herrlichkeit der Aufnahme des menschlichen Lebens in das ewige Leben Gottes wider." (1Cor 15:28)

In English

Excerpted from Father Clem Davis' Sermon:

"But Jesus' imagery is certainly in line with the great tradition of the people of Israel: Isaiah's vision of the great feast at the end of time, that God will provide for all peoples, a feast of rich food and choice wines, juicy, rich food and pure, choice wines (Jes 25:6-10a). At this feast, The Lord God will wipe away the tears from every face. It is this feast that fulfills the promise in the second reading that God will fully supply whatever you need, in accord with his glorious riches in Christ Jesus. The joy of a feast is an image that reflects the joy of families and friends coming together in peace and harmony, a joy that comes close to describing the glory of our human life being taken up into God's life, and God will be all in all (1Cor 15:28).

THE JEWISH/GERMAN DIALOGUE PROJECT

How do two Germans talk to each other in a post-Holocaust world if they come from a Jewish and a non-Jewish background?

Karen Baldner of IUPUI Herron School of Fine Arts and Professor Björn Krondorfer of Northern Arizona University opened the annual Ann Katz Festival of Books & Arts at the Jewish Community Center with their art exhibit and presentation on Wednesday, October 29, 2014, which explores this question. In a live dialogue on stage, they described the process of their dialogue and how it moved from conversations into the language of the visual arts.

Their works created focus on topics that have emerged during their dialogues. The choice of materials is influenced by Karen's aesthetic sense, but ultimately rises from the moment of their dialogue and from joint inventions which depart from Karen's visu-

al work. The combination of format and material, such as text, printers' ink, pages that can be turned by the viewer, and multiple layering stems from their interest in the book as a cultural tradition rooted in the German and Jewish culture.

The two met in 1992 at St. Mary's College, where they became friends and began sharing their family histories. They discovered that although they came from very different backgrounds, they were able to begin a respectful dialogue about their experiences of the 'here and now' against the backdrop of the Holocaust. Karen Baldner comes from a Jewish-German family persecuted during the Nazi era. She grew up in postwar Germany but today resides as a visual artist in the United States. She works in the media of Artist Books, addressing issues of victimization, empowerment and identity. Björn Krondorfer comes from a non-Jewish German family, grew up in Germany, and now is director of the Martin Springer Institute at the University of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff where he also teaches Religious Studies. As a scholar, his research and projects center on the legacy and the inter-generational transmission of the Holocaust.

The event was well-attended and sparked a lengthy session of questions from the audience. The works will remain on exhibit at the Arthur M. Glick Gallery until January 2, 2015, at the Jewish Community Center, Indianapolis. The evening was sponsored by the IUPUI Max Kade Center, The German Consulate,

(Continued on page 8)

(continued from page 1)

By the mid-nineties, it was clear that the city had missed an opportunity. An almost unrecognizable new metropolis was sprouting under a forest of construction cranes over the old no-man's lands. Volker Hassemer, a Berlin Senator responsible for urban development, said plainly in 1995 that if remnants of the wall were not preserved, then "Quite soon nobody will believe that such a thing was put into the middle of a metropolis."

Within a decade of the wall falling, Berlin achieved something momentous; it became commonplace for Berliners to cross between East and West Berlin without thinking much of it. Today, the city is working to ensure that the world remembers just how extraordinary an every day trip across town is in Berlin. A nearly 100-mile bike trail, a GPS-guided multimedia tour, and a "history mile" in the middle of the city are just a few of the ways Berliners and visitors can experience the wall.

Indiana Humanities, the Jewish Community Relations Council, and The Circle.

LEICA AND THE JEWS

The Leica is the pioneer 35mm camera. It is a German product - precise, minimalist, and utterly efficient. Behind its worldwide acceptance as a creative tool was a family-owned, socially oriented firm that, during the Nazi era, acted with uncommon grace, generosity and modesty. E. Leitz Inc., designer and manufacturer of Germany's most famous photographic product, saved its Jews.



Ernst Leitz II, the steely-eyed Protestant patriarch who headed the closely held firm as the Holocaust loomed across Europe, acted in such a way as to earn the title, "the photography industry's Schindler."

As soon as Adolf Hitler was named chancellor of Germany in 1933, Ernst Leitz II began receiving frantic calls from Jewish associates, asking for his help in getting them and their families out of the country. As Christians, Leitz and his family were immune to Nazi Germany's Nuremberg laws, which restricted the movement of Jews and limited their professional activities.

To help his Jewish workers and colleagues, Leitz quietly established what has become known among historians of the Holocaust as "the Leica Freedom Train," a covert means of allowing Jews to leave Germany in the guise of Leitz employees being assigned overseas.

Employees, retailers, family members, even friends of family members were "assigned" to Leitz sales offices in France, Britain, Hong Kong and the United States, Leitz's activities intensified after the Kristallnacht of November 1938, during which synagogues and Jewish shops were burned across Germany.

Before long, German "employees" were disembarking from the ocean liner Bremen at a New York pier and making their way to the Manhattan office of Leitz Inc., where executives quickly

found them jobs in the photographic industry. Each new arrival had around his or her neck the symbol of freedom – a new Leica camera. The refugees were paid a stipend until they could find work. Out of this migration came designers, repair technicians, salespeople, marketers and writers for the photographic press.

Keeping the story quiet the "Leica Freedom Train" was at its height in 1938 and early 1939, delivering groups of refugees to New York every few weeks. Then, with the invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, Germany closed its borders. By that time, hundreds of endangered Jews had escaped to America, thanks to the Leitzes' efforts. How did Ernst Leitz II and his staff get away with it?

Leitz, Inc. was an internationally recognized brand that reflected credit on the newly resurgent Reich. The company produced cameras, range-finders and other optical systems for the German military. Also, the Nazi government desperately needed hard currency from abroad, and Leitz's single biggest market for optical goods was the United States.

Even so, members of the Leitz family and firm suffered for their good works. A top executive, Alfred Turk, was jailed for working to help Jews and freed only after the payment of a large bribe.

Leitz's daughter, Elsie Kuhn-Leitz, was imprisoned by the Gestapo after she was caught at the border, helping Jewish women cross into Switzerland. She eventually was freed but endured rough treatment in the course of questioning. She also fell under suspicion when she attempted to improve the living conditions of 700 to 800 Ukrainian slave laborers, all of them women, who had been assigned to work in the plant during the 1940s.

(After the war, Kuhn-Leitz received numerous honors for her humanitarian efforts, among them the Officier d'honneur des Palms Academic from France in 1965 and the Aristide Briand Medal from the European Academy in the 1970s.)

Why has no one told this story until now? According to the late Norman Lipton, a freelance writer and editor, the Leitz family wanted no publicity for its heroic efforts. Only after the last member of the Leitz family was dead did the "Leica Freedom Train" finally come to light.

It is now the subject of a book, *The Greatest Invention of the Leitz Family: The Leica Freedom Train*, by Frank Dabba Smith, a California-born Rabbi currently living in England. Memories of the righteous should live on.

WYNEKEN HOUSE UPDATE

2014 has so far been another milestone year for the Friends of Wyneken and the Wyneken House. When the house was moved in 2005, the many additions that had been added over the decades had to be removed, not just because they weren't part of the original House, but it wasn't possible to move the whole thing together.

We had always believed that the Wyneken House originally had an attached kitchen on the side of the House, and as we did more work on the House, the evidence would reveal itself, and in this case we were proven to be correct. This spring we were able to work on the building exterior thanks to income from fundraisers and donations. With the necessary funds in hand, we requested bids and ultimately chose Jonas Graber to build the kitchen and the back porch, while Dahm Brothers roofing was selected to do the slate.

Practicality sometimes takes precedent over desires, and in this case we decided to not use the mortise and tenon post and beam style construction when building the kitchen, primarily because of the extra time it would take. Plus, when it's plastered over, it won't show. However, we were able to use all rough sawn native timber in the construction. Thanks to Ted Blomenberg's 30 acres of trees, and the emerald ash borer which is killing all the ash trees, we had a plentiful supply of ash to use for the framing. This was sawn into lumber of the same dimensions as the original construction of the main house.

The more work we did on the House, the more it revealed itself to us. There are those that don't believe a house of that time period, out in the wilderness of the Northwest Territory, would have had an attached dedicated kitchen. Starting with the unique layout of the House, we have a hallway down the side of the House which is unusual. At the end of the hallway was a door, across the hallway from what we would call the dining room. That door opened into what we believed had to be the original kitchen, which

we were now rebuilding. As we removed some plaster and lath on the end of the kitchen wall that was also the side of the House wall, a door frame revealed itself, which had been closed over a long time ago. So there was the proof we needed. Indisputable evidence!

Even more interesting details revealed themselves as we worked on the new porch. Removing some old, but not original siding, we could see some mortises on the end of the house that could have only been used for the framing of a small roof outside the kitchen back door. Additionally, the original House sill beams extended outside the back kitchen door under the roof, and were notched for floor joists. So not only did they have a roof, they also had a floor outside the back kitchen door. We never ceased to be amazed at the sophistication of the builders of this pre-Civil War House out in the middle of nowhere.

Some months before the construction of the kitchen and back porch had actually begun, we had decided that it was time for an official public open house. We've had many requests over the past few years for tours of the House, so we thought it was time. What did it matter if the House was not finished inside and out? It was safe to move around in, and it was a perfect opportunity for people to see how much we accomplished, and how much was yet to be done.

We promoted the Open House far and wide for many, many, weeks, and when the time arrived, in spite of off and on rain, some 250 people came and were educated and amazed. We even provided food and drink. As it turned out, by the time of the Open House, the kitchen construction had been finished, and the back porch almost finished.

Even before the Open House, we had a request from a Lutheran church daycare to bring out their kids for a tour, some two dozen of them, ranging in age from Kindergarten to second grade. This is why we're there, why we exist, why we've worked so hard for 10 years. The day of the tour, the kids arrived with the rain, again. We started in the basement where we provided them juice boxes and copies of *The Preacher's Yellow Pants* coloring book.

Pastor Moehring, dressed as Rev. Wyneken, read through the coloring book with them. Going from room to room, I talked about Wyneken and about how



special the House was and how they lived in the 1850's and the conditions Rev. Wyneken had to deal with as he rode his horse through the wilderness to minister to the German Lutherans.

Upstairs in the bedrooms, we explained how families with many children would sometimes sleep two or even more kids in one bed. Sometimes the youngest children would even sleep in the parents' bedroom. I held up a chamber pot and asked if anyone knew what it was. None did, so I explained its purpose and how it was used, which was met with a unanimous "Eeeeeww" from the kids!

We all learned something that day, kids and grownups alike, and the Open House was a good learning experience for everyone involved, as well as the visitors. And so we continue. Raising money, working on the Wyneken House, and telling the story to anyone who will listen.

Ken Selking

THE INDIANAPOLIS TURNFEST OF 1905

Indianapolis was a growing city in the late nineteenth century. By 1890, German Americans comprised about twenty-five percent of its population. Although German Americans did not comprise a majority in the city, they still played an influential role in its economic and cultural spheres. Immigrants also found support and social networks with other Germans in religious denominations and social clubs, although the community usually divided between these two groups.

One type of social club was the Turnverein, which literally translates to gymnastics club. However, the Germans had a very specific concept of Turnen, meaning to do gymnastics. They understood Turnen literally, in terms of physical fitness, and figuratively, in terms of mental fitness, hence their motto: A Sound Mind in a Sound Body. Following this motto, Turners taught gymnastics classes and supported gymnastics teams, as well as holding debates and concerts. Turnen also had a political side. Turners supported progressive policies and celebrated values of freedom taken from their radical start in early nineteenth century Germany. Many Turners had left Germany as political refugees following failed attempts at democratization during the 1848 Revolution there.

The Socialer Turnverein was one of three Turnvereins in Indianapolis at the start of the twentieth century, and among fifty-six German clubs in the city. During

this time, the Socialer Turnverein was experiencing a vibrant cultural life. With growing membership, in 1898 it dedicated the completion of a grand brick building, which it called the German House. This impressive building served as the center for German cultural life in the city.

The leaders of the Socialer Turnverein also included some of the best-known and influential German Americans in Indianapolis, leading it to being one of the most prominent German social clubs in the city. Yet the Turnverein was not exclusive and had members from all classes. Women could also participate through a women's auxiliary group, although they could not hold full membership in the club.

In 1898, the headquarters of the national Turner organization, the North American Gymnastic Union, or NAGU, also moved to Indianapolis. Members of the Socialer Turnverein comprised its board. On a national level, Turnvereins in the United States were facing challenges. Membership declined through the 1890s, and club leaders criticized the failure of their members to keep German traditions alive in younger generations.

Concerns about cultural maintenance were bound up in the fact that members perceived the Turnverein as a German institution, even if the members themselves felt more American. While the Socialer Turnverein had a good reputation among city residents, many adults still perceived it as insular and too German to consider membership. However, a large number of non-German children enrolled in classes of the gymnastics school. Although Turners were reluctant to Americanize themselves in the realms of their gymnasiums, Turnvereins required American citizenship for membership and members regarded their citizenship with pride. The Turners believed that democracy was the highest political form and had a love for the democracy found in America.

Around the turn of the century, German Americans lived fairly comfortably within the dominant society of Anglo Americans, and many Anglo Americans held a positive view of German Americans. Germans in Indianapolis also apparently faced less nativism than in other cities, though that is not to say that discrimination did not exist. By the 1900s, Indianapolis Germans perceived discrimination against them in the form of prohibition, which was growing at the time. The more progressive German clubs viewed prohibition as a limitation on their personal freedoms, as alcohol was an integral part of social functions. In response to prohibition and declining immigration rates,

German chauvinism grew among certain members of the community. These people, mainly of the middle and upper classes, worried about how to best preserve and spread German culture, as they feared assimilation and other tensions between them and other Americans. The paradox of Turner identity was that only by preserving German traditions could they contribute to American culture. Many of the more chauvinistic and progressive Turners believed that mixing the best traits of German culture together with American culture would strengthen the United States. Without any thoughts of cultural relativism, the leaders of the Sozialer Turnverein believed in the superiority of German-American culture with its happier way of life and appreciation for the arts and education. Gymnastics of the body and mind also had their value, helping to teach discipline, order, health, and happiness.

Turners hoped to spread these ideas among their Anglo-American neighbors. The NAGU actively promoted its version of physical education through various marketing materials. In particular, the NAGU targeted schools, publishing essays in English about the benefits of the German system of physical education and how to teach it in schools. Across the country, Turners succeeded in implementing physical education classes in schools amidst a growing physical education movement in America. However, they believed that more progress could still be made.

And now we come to the National Turnfest of 1905. National Turnfests took place around every four years, starting in the 1850s, involving squads from across the country. The main component of a Turnfest was the display of gymnastic exercises, both as competition and exhibition. Just as important was a convivial, social atmosphere to establish friendships and networks among German Americans. Parades, special feasts, and other social events contributed to the jovial spirit. Festivals were organized not only by the NAGU, but also the local clubs, which in Indianapolis's case was mainly the Sozialer Turnverein.

The Indianapolis Turners had multiple agendas for the festival, which reached different audiences. Their goals included presenting an aesthetically rich and sociable experience for their fellow Turners, showing off the city of Indianapolis to visitors, and showcasing achievements and spreading knowledge of Turnen. I will particularly focus on this latter point which was

addressed towards all audiences. The Turners planned to act as cultural missionaries to the larger general public, composed of people of German as well as non-German backgrounds. They hoped that the whole city would enthusiastically join in the festive celebrations and advertised the event through various media. At a time when the national organization, the NAGU, was recognizing threats to the maintenance of its German character, the Indianapolis planners wanted to ensure a festival proving that Turnen was still active and relevant. They also wanted to assert the value of their German cultural traditions.



The festival parade took place on a bright Thursday morning. The parade was a free public event, and it drew in thousands from across the city and state. The mayor had even ordered all businesses closed in the morning so that all could take it in.

The parade marched through the heart of downtown Indianapolis. It included five floats divided up by Turner squads and other musicians and marchers. Floats made their Turnfest debut in the Indianapolis parade. The five floats showcased the history of the NAGU and its influence on the United States in allegorical terms. As the Turnfest's largest public event, the parade was the best vehicle to entertain the city while educating its residents. Its visual splendor would also create an unforgettable experience.

The Sozialer Turnverein had a clear message it wished to send through the parade about the history of its organization. In order to disseminate its message to the average Indianapolis citizen, the English newspapers described the floats and provided historical background. Most importantly, the Turnverein printed out 30,000 circulars describing the historical background, which they distributed in the public schools. Appealing to schools was clearly on the planners' minds.

The first parade float portrayed "The Republic." In planning stages, this float was meant to show "[the] ideals of freedom espoused by the young Union." Preceding the float were members of the Indiana National Guard dressed as Continental Army soldiers, and characters dressed as George Washington and Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben. Although the Turners had not participated in the American Revolution, they admired the ideals of freedom expressed by the Revolution that accomplished what they could not achieve in Germany. Principles of freedom and democracy con-

tinued to inform the Turners' policies, and in that sense they wanted to represent themselves as acting in the tradition of true American patriots.

The next float depicted the German immigration after the Revolution of 1848, showing the German roots of the American Turners and reminding viewers of the traditions that German immigrants brought with them.

The Turners in the Civil War float aimed to convey that the Turners were prepared to fight for the freedom of their country and to remind those watching of the contributions of the Germans during the Civil War. Alongside the float marched members of the Indiana National Guard, Turner pioneers, and Turner veterans. Ethnic pride and chauvinistic assertion were bound up in this float on the Civil War.

The final float presented Turnen itself within a larger history of physical culture. A giant bust of the founder of Turnen, Friederich Ludwig Jahn, sat on the wagon, behind him the goddess of victory crowning him with a laurel wreath. Surrounding him were Olympic athletes, medieval hunters, and knights.

Together, these floats presented a German Turner view of history, as interpreted by Richard Lieber, a member of the Sozialer Turnverein who was in charge of the parade. In nineteenth-century America, Anglo-American scholars wrote the main historical texts, and German Americans believed that they had been left out of many narratives.

The floats proclaimed the presence of Germans in important national events such as the Civil War and the settling of the West. Throughout the parade, the organizers stressed their German heritage and their American patriotism to themselves and others, corresponding to the leaders of the Sozialer Turnverein's ethnic identity as both German and American.

Turners and newspaper reporters deemed the parade a magnificent sight and a great success. It is less clear how much the educational content of the Turner floats came across to the audience; however, this event still offered a chance for Americans to become familiar with Turnen and reveals how Turners strived to view themselves.

After the Turnfest, Turners praised the fact that so many Indianapolis residents had partaken in the events of the Turnfest. The English papers, like never before, had extensively covered the events. Editorials appeared in support of the festival and of Turnen itself, although one German complained about cartoons dis-

playing stereotypes such as a Dachshund. Later on Indianapolis Turners referenced the 1905 Turnfest as a highlight in their history that had improved relations with Anglo-Americans.

Excerpted from a paper presented by Elena Rippel at the International Communication Conference in June. Elena was a Max Kade Graduate Fellow and completed her MA in May of this year.

FROM OUR MEMBERS

Greetings from Batesville. Just over a year ago, I was actually contacted to give ENGLISH lessons - to a German corporate executive from Völker (a German company now owned by Hill-Rom). Not long after that, Hillenbrand (the other half of the former corporate partnership) got together with Ivy Tech here in Batesville to have me teach a class for a group of their executives. ("I didn't know Ivy Tech offered German!" - well, until this class, they hadn't.) I agreed to do this to strengthen our school corporation's ties with Ivy Tech and hopefully get to the point where my Batesville High School students can get college credit.

Due to increased globalization - including the recent purchase of Coperion (in Stuttgart) - Hillenbrand is reaching out among their holdings, and they "hired" us to translate their pages into German. Although this has proven to be extremely difficult (I / we are unfamiliar with much of the terminology in English, let alone German, and they tend to use quite complex structure), there have been some real positives come out of this. The whole class benefited from the experience, but one student in particular is being rewarded - with a week-long mini internship at Coperion! The details are still uncertain, but Payton Charlton will be working with the company under the supervision of an American expatriate in Stuttgart sometime this summer.

Our German program here in Batesville has been flourishing. (And no, I don't plan to retire too soon - in fact, after looking for 2 Spanish teachers [we still need one], our principal "threatened" me not to quit, saying how difficult it is to find World Language teachers right now.) Viele liebe Grüße!

Andy Koors
Batesville High School

LONGTIME IGHS MEMBER FRANK SCHOLL TURNS 100!

Two milestones were celebrated this summer at German Park: Frank Scholl's 100th birthday and the park's 80th anniversary. Without Scholl who played a key

role in acquiring the land in 1934, that the recreational center sits on at 8600 S. Meridian St., there might not be a German Park and a German-American Klub.



Born Aug. 8, 1914, in the town of Weilbach, Germany, Scholl made the voyage across the Atlantic in 1928 on a steamship with his mother, Clara, and sister. They were met by his aunt in New York City. His father, Gottfried Scholl, had immigrated a few years earlier and worked as a machinist, saving money to send for the rest of his

family. The family settled on the Near Southside, and Scholl attended Sacred Heart Grade School and Cathedral High. Scholl didn't know any English when he arrived in Indianapolis. "English was kind of tough; language was a big barrier," said Scholl.

Scholl was hired by Goodman Jewelers in 1932, to polish rings. But he quickly learned the trade in general and eventually was placed in charge of the shop, where he worked more than 50 years. "Daddy made the best jewelry anyone could have," said his daughter, Joan Grubbs, as she pointed to her rings and necklace. "He started at the bottom at Goodman Jewelers and worked his way up."

He met his future wife, Marjorie, at Southside Turners, a German social and exercise club where they excelled at gymnastics. The couple traveled around the Midwest and competed against other Turner organizations. They were married for about 55 years before she died in 1996. "Gymnastics was a very important aspect of his life," said Grubbs. "I still attribute all that exercise to his longevity. Outside of a pacemaker and diminishing hearing, eye sight and memory, he is in excellent health. "I think the only time he's been to a hospital is to get his pacemaker."

Scholl, whose motto for living a long life is "Everything in moderation," resides at the Altenheim senior community on Hanna Avenue. He says it's a nice place that has good food. And while the party at German Park was his big birthday bash, the congregation at his church, Emmanuel United Church of Christ, held a party for him in conjunction with Sunday's service. "Our members are so proud that he's going to be 100," said Grubbs.

Frank and his wife Marjorie were founding members of IGHS and he has faithfully supported IGHS over the years.

We wish you the very best Frank, and we thank you!

INDIANAPOLIS SISTER CITY COMMITTEE VISITS COLOGNE

By Bradley Gottschlich & Martin Baier

This fall five members of the Indianapolis-Cologne Sister City Partnership Committee traveled to Cologne for six days of travel, conversation, and new friendships. Throughout the week, priority was given to meeting with our counterparts, the Freundeskreis Köln-Indianapolis e.V. Members of the Indianapolis committee resided in a hotel directly on the Rhine River; a very convenient starting point for us to explore the city and river front.

Members of the 'Freundeskreis', including Volkmar Schultz, led a walking tour of the old town. The old town walk led to the Romano Germanic Museum where we learned about the city's Roman history. As we toured the old town, one remarkable and unmistakable landmark came repeatedly into view -- The Cologne Cathedral. The Gothic inspired cathedral is truly breathtaking and was a highlight of the trip every time. The guided tour of the cathedral was an extra special treat as it happened to be the 850th anniversary of the arrival of the Three Magi relics in Cologne

Fire fighter Uwe Siemons (a graduate of our Fire Department exchange program), offered a personal tour of the local fire station, and we were joined by Nicole James, our first exchange librarian, now living in Cologne on a permanent loan for a reception at City Hall.



In addition to participating in Cologne's Sister City Festival, Martin and I had the opportunity to visit a home game of 1. FC Köln, where we had a chance to get our picture taken with Germany's goal keeper legend Harald 'Toni' Schumacher (pictured, center).

PALATINES TO AMERICA INDIANA CHAPTER SPRING MEETING

The spring 2015 meeting of the Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America will be held on Saturday, April 18 at the Athenaeum in Indianapolis. It will feature presentations on the subjects of emigration and immigra-

tion—topics that are certainly of importance both genealogically and historically to everyone with German ancestors.

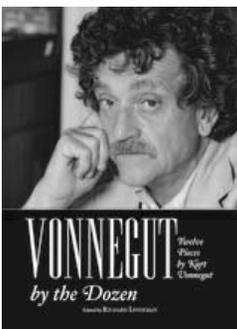
Heiko Mühr, special collections cataloger of German language materials at the Herman B Wells Library at Indiana University in Bloomington, will give two presentations: “German Emigration History: What Historical Forces Led to German Mass Emigration?” and “The German-American Experience in the United States”. The final presentation will be given by Kent Robinson and will focus on using a variety of sources to search for your ancestors either in Germany prior to emigration or upon arrival in the U.S.

This program will also include the Annual Meeting of the Indiana Chapter including the election of officers for 2015-2017 and any other business that may come before the society. The meeting registration begins at 9:00 AM and the program will begin at 9:30 AM and end around 3:00 PM. Registration is \$15 for Pal-Am members and \$20 for non-members (or Pal-Am members after April 6). Lunch will be available in the Rathskeller Restaurant, but is not included in the registration fee. A registration form and flyer is available on the Indiana Chapter page of the Palatines to America website at: www.palam.org

BOOKS OF INTEREST

Vonnegut by the Dozen: Twelve Pieces by Kurt Vonnegut Edited by Richard Lingeman

America owes Kurt Vonnegut a debt of gratitude for infusing its culture with the brilliant insight found in books like *Mother Night*, *Player Piano* and *Slaughterhouse 5* and for the mordantly funny writings assembled in this collection.



The Nation was one of Vonnegut's outlets for his political writings. He contributed to the magazine once or twice a year from 1978 to 1998, like a regular donation to the United Way. His politics were consistently on the left, and after fighting in World War II—which, for all its horrors, he considered just — he angrily condemned all of the United States' subsequent wars

of choice.

He wrote in a kind of faux-simpleminded style. He avoided the high seriousness demanded by some crit-

ics, who dismissed his body of work as a product of the 1960s counterculture, popular only among shaggy-haired youths with callow taste. But his best work, as you'll see, deals with ultimate questions.



BRING BACK THE HISTORIC MARKER

Last summer, the historic marker for Das Deutsche Haus was destroyed in a car accident and unfortunately, the driver did not have automobile insurance to cover the cost of replacing the marker.

Cassie Stockamp, the Athenaeum Foundation and the Indiana Historical Bureau have been working hard to find funding to replace this important marker. At present, \$1,600 in donations have been put towards the marker. However, we are still \$600 short for the replacement.

We are reaching out to the members of the German societies in the area for help. If you would be interested in contributing to this replacement marker, please contact Casey Pfeiffer, Historical Marker Program Manager, Indiana Historical Bureau, 140 N. Senate Ave - Room 130, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Thank you so much for your consideration!

**Support Your
German Heritage!**

Renew your IGHS membership Today!

SUPPORT THE IGHS SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

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

The Daniel Nützel Memorial Scholarship

Amount: \$ 1,500

Application Deadline: February 1



This scholarship was established by IGHS, IUPUI Max Kade Center, and the Athenaeum Foundation in memory of Dr. Daniel Nützel, former German professor and Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, to honor his contributions to the German Program at IUPUI and the German-American community of Indiana.

The scholarship supports undergraduate or graduate students with the pursuit of a part-time professional internship at a German-American organization or institution for the duration of one semester or over the summer. It will provide hands-on learning experience in a community institution with a German-American tie, such as, but not limited to, the Athenaeum Foundation.

Eligible applicants are junior or senior undergraduate students enrolled with a major in the IU School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI, or enrolled at IUPUI with a minor in German, or graduate students with a proven interest in German-American studies. Full-time or part-time students are eligible. For additional information, please contact: Karen Roesch, karoesch@iupui.edu.

The donations are tax-exempt. Checks may be sent to the Indiana German Heritage Society, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204. Please include a note stating that the contribution is intended for the Marie Schoch Endowment Fund or the Daniel Nuetzel Memorial Scholarship Fund.

MAX KADE SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Max Kade German Study Abroad Scholarship

Amount: Max. \$ 1000

Application Deadline: February 1

The Max Kade German American Center at IUPUI is pleased to announce the availability of two scholarships for undergraduates studying German in an approved overseas study program. Each scholarship is \$1000. The scholarship is named after Max Kade, an immigrant from southwest Germany, who became a successful American businessman in the pharmaceutical industry. It is open to German majors and minors and any other majors (e.g. business, engineering, science) for which the study of German fulfills a degree requirement or is important to career plans. Applicants may be full- or part-time students working towards a degree.

For additional information, please contact: Karen Roesch, karoesch@iupui.edu.

Max Kade Graduate Fellowship Scholarship

Amount: Max. \$ 10,000

Application Deadline: February 1

Two Max Kade Graduate Fellowships are available each academic year. Graduate students admitted to or applying for admission to an IUPUI graduate program who meet the following stipulations are invited to apply:

1. Knowledge of German at an advanced level as evidenced by course work or equivalent.
2. Admission to a graduate program in the School of Liberal Arts, e.g., American Studies, History, Philosophy, Philanthropy, Religious Studies.
3. Admission to other schools where a focus on the Humanities and Social Sciences is possible will be considered, e.g., School of Library and Information Science, School of Education.

For additional information, please contact: Karen Roesch, karoesch@iupui.edu.

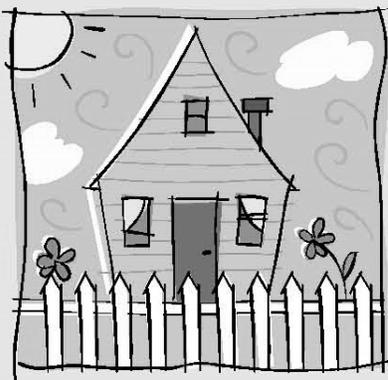
Prof. Karen Roesch
Director, Max Kade German-American Center
(317) 274-8740
karoesch@iupui.edu



INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL

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

GERMAN FOR CHILDREN Spring 2015



January 24 – April 11, 2015

*No classes 2/14 (Presidents Weekend) and Easter Saturday (April 4)
9:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.*

Location:

**International School of Indiana (“Taurel Building”)
4330 N. Michigan Road**

Fees

**One Child: \$130.00
Two Children: \$ 230.00, Three Children: \$ 300.00**

Courses Offered

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KINDERGARTEN (Pre-K & K)
GRUNDSCHULE I (1st – 3rd grade, beginners)
GRUNDSCHULE 2 (4th- 6th grade, intermediate/advanced)**

Registration Deadline: January 15, 2015

For additional information please contact:

Claudia Grossmann

**IUPUI Dept. of World Languages and Cultures
425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202**

(317) 274-3943 or 274-0062, fax: 278-7375, cgrossma@iupui.edu



INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS



Wednesday, January 14, 2015. *No Board Meeting, Stammtisch, or Program.*

Wednesday, February 11: Board Meeting, Stammtisch, and Program. Heiko Mühr will talk about *The Taste of the Lowlands: Fish -- Smoky, Salty, Sour*. A story about riches, power, trade & the exchange of ideas"

In the old days Germany's coastal waters were richly blessed with fish. Storing and shipping seafood required preservation. Before the advent of refrigeration this involved drying, pickling and smoking. Although Northern Germans love to eat fresh seafood, the flavors of pickled and smoked fish have conditioned their palates, and they crave it especially in the form of snacks. Love of salty and smoky flavors goes beyond fish, of course. Coastal Germans also love their cured sausages, bacons and hams and salt-pickled and vinegar-pickled cucumbers. Northern Germany's seafood culture is surrounded on three sides by neighboring, often-similar cultures – to the North, East and West. Within this continuum, some Northern German traditions are distinctive. Many Germans disapprove of even small flavor differences in other countries, such as hints of sweetness in Scandinavian pickled herring. Some seafood products from Germany are available in the United States. But many coastal Germans argue that only "fresh" fish will do. They have a point when it comes to products that are smoked not for the sake of durability but for the sake of flavor, products whose shelf-lives are short.

Heiko Mühr is a native of Bremen, Germany. He grew up in coastal Germany with an appreciation of its seafood culture. Mr. Mühr is Special Collections Cataloger for German-language materials and cartographic resources at Indiana University's Wells Library in Bloomington.

Wednesday, March 11: *No Stammtisch or Program.*

Members are encouraged to attend the Annual Meeting and Symposium

As always, the programs are held at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis. They are in English--free of charge and open to the public. Optional dinner and conversation at 6:30 p.m. with the program at 7:30 p.m. Dinner costs \$ 14.00 per person (tax, non-alcoholic beverage, and gratuity included). RSVP for dinner to Claudia Grossmann, 274-3943, cgrossma@iupui.edu.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Saturday, January 24, 6 - 11 p.m.: *Karneval - German Mardi Gras*, Traditions of the event include: Presentation of Karneval Royalty and Karneval Ordens, the Grand March, music, dancing, raffle and prizes. The tradition of Karneval in Indianapolis, goes back to the 1880's when German societies held lavish masked balls. Athenaeum Karneval incorporates Karneval traditions of its German sister city Cologne/ Köln - KOLLE, ALAAF! ALAAF!!! Information and tickets available online at <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org>

Kinderkarneval Viel Spass! Children's Mardi Gras - German style. Music, dancing, games, and entertainment with special performances! Join the fun and games! Shake off those Winter Blues with Kinder Karneval! Kids come in costume (adult costumes, optional). There will be music & dancing! Contact Sara Carolin at the Athenaeum Foundation, 317.655.2755 for the date and more information.

Friday & Saturday, March 20-21, 2015 Join us for the IGHS Annual Meeting and Symposium in Cincinnati. The topic of the annual symposium is *Cincinnati and the Ohio Valley: Path for German Immigration to Indiana*. The program and other information will be in the next newsletter.



Photo credit: German National Tourist Office/Goslar Marketing GmbH

Traditional Christmas Market in Goslar/Harz



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www.germany.info

The Indiana German Heritage Society

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 - Publications

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Knowledge of German: None Some Fluent
 Knowledge of German Script: None Some Good

Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

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Inhalt

AUF DEUTSCH	6
BOOKS OF INTEREST	14
CALENDAR	17
GERMAN ZINZI AT ITS BEST!	1
INDIANAPOLIS TURNFEST OF 1905	10
LEICA AND THE JEWS	8
LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT	3
NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS	12
SACRED HEART HOLDS GERMAN	6
TRACES OF THE WALL	1
WWI AND THE EUROPEAN ROYALS	3
WYNEKEN HOUSE UPDATE	9