



Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

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Summer 2015

MAX KADE LETTER

AN DAS PUBLIKUM!

It is hard to believe that almost a year has passed since I accepted the position as Director of the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center and moved to Indiana. It has been a year of learning about the Center's role as a partner to the IGHS, its connection to the Max Kade Foundation in New York, and its part in the support and development of community and academic events and projects here in Indianapolis. I have been impressed by the extent and richness of this city's German heritage and daily learn something new about its German-American cultural history embedded in every aspect of its many faces: education, architecture, art, music, religion, and cuisine, to name but a few. I was also mildly surprised to find the continuance of the cultural traditions I was familiar with from "my" little town of Fredericksburg, Texas, but practiced here on a grander scale, such as the Männerchor, Turnverein, Kaffeeklatsch, and Schützenverein!



"To the public" was the headline of the very first issue of the Indiana Tribune when it appeared on August 17, 1878. Publisher Louis P. Hild decided to bring out a German language newspaper in Indiana to provide support for the Republican candidates in the election of 1878. He pledged to support the party not with the "fanaticism of a blind partisan," but with the realization that "one's own errors ... do not become virtues of the opponent."

I have also expanded my experience horizon into southern Indiana and the communities of Jasper, Ferdinand, and Oldenburg, and was very excited to discover their rich and incredibly active German heritage groups. I have been able to talk to several heritage speakers there that learned German as a child and still speak the language fluently! Next on my list are travels to northern Indiana. All in all, I have felt right at home and thank everyone for the warm welcome I have received everywhere. It has required a lot of patience on your part in answering the myriad questions I continue to have as I navigate my way through each day.

Despite the publisher's grand plans, his paper did not add much weight to the election that fall. Six Democrats and one Greenback candidate won congressional seats compared to only five Republicans winning their elections.

You can now read about their campaigns, their victories and their losses as well as the other local and world news in the Hoosier State Chronicles (<http://hoosierstatechronicles.org>). In May, the Hoosier State Chronicles added another twenty years' worth of the Indiana Tribune to the existing collection. For those of you who haven't played with it yet, the Chronicles is Indiana's free online portal for the state's historic newspapers. It offers free access to high quality images of historic Indiana newspapers.

The papers, published between 1840 and 1923, come from all parts of the state; from large cities and small town. Users can do keyword searching, view the articles online, as well as download or print the pages. As of this writing, the Chronicles contains 37,180 issues from about sixty titles, comprising 257,983 pages. This number is rapidly growing, and the Chronicles is set to surpass the 750,000 page mark by the end of this year. Of that number, 8,229 issues are from the Indiana Tribune, covering August 17, 1878 through March 2, 1907. This makes it one of the largest collections of

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HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR IGHS MEMBERSHIP?

Have you renewed your IGHS membership?

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.

The Membership Committee

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

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

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This year, the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center, staffed by myself and Associate Director Dr. Claudia Grossman, has been proud to support IGHS events both financially and in service hours, such as Student Day at the International Fair, GermanFest, St. Niklaus, Stammtisch, the Jewish – German Dialogue Project (The Circle), and the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall.

Together with the IGHS and the Athenaeum Foundation, the Center also funds, administrates, and mentors the recipient of the Daniel Nuetzel Memorial Scholarship. This year, IUPUI German major, Jasmine Eagan, worked as an intern for the Athenaeum office and developed three cultural units on German language and culture for visiting school groups. This year, the recipient is Ms. Sarah Evans, a German major and senior at IUPUI. She will be interning at the Max Kade Center as a research assistant. In addition to this scholarship, the Max Kade Center also grants four annual IUPUI student scholarships in the form of two \$1000 Study Abroad and two \$10,000 graduate fellowships funded by the New York Max Kade Foundation. These awards were presented at the IUPUI School of Liberal Arts Awards Assembly on April 25, 2015. I am pleased to announce that Cole Nicholas and Molly Lewis each received a Study Abroad Scholarship and will be attending the Summer Study Abroad Program in Heilbronn under the di-

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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.

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

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digitized historic German language newspapers in the country.

You can read more of the publisher's explanation of why he felt that Indiana needed a German language newspaper at that time in the *Auf Deutsch* feature on page 15 in this newsletter.

JOY GIESCHEN JOINS IGHS BOARD!



After graduating from Valparaiso in 2009, Joy was accepted as a Fulbright Teaching Assistant in Leoben, Austria where she taught English and American culture in two different high schools. After returning to the states, earned her teaching license at IPFW. One of her professors introduced her

to a Jewish couple looking for a German translator. She started working on one of the most exciting and treasured projects of her life -- translating over 30 family letters written during the Holocaust by this man's grandmother. Only the man's mother had ever read these letters and they have been hibernating ever since, but since Joy's translation has given his family's story a voice.

Joy used the letters as the basis for her Master's Degree. During her research period, she traveled to Holocaust museums, interviewed Holocaust historians and survivors, and was able to visit where this man's family lived. She hopes to get her research published soon.

Currently she teaches German at a Roncalli High School in Indianapolis.

MEET THE NEW IGHS TREASURER HEINZ ROESCH



Heinz Roesch joined the IGHS board and has agreed to step in to the role of IGHS treasure.

Born in Lörrach, Germany just across the border from Basel in Switzerland, he considers Freiburg in Breisgau as his

real hometown. After earning a B.A. in Mathematics and Computer Science from the University of Texas at Austin and a Masters of Management / Human Resources from the University of Phoenix, Heinz has served as COO for Deutsche Bank Japan and UBS in Asia. He has also served as Treasurer Gillespie County Historical Society and as the President Doss, TX Volunteer Fire Department. He is currently the CEO of OMED of Nevada, LLC a pre-owned medical equipment dealer.

Heinz is married to IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center director Dr. Karen Roesch. They have two sons, a daughter and one granddaughter.

PROUD TO BE



GERMAN AMERICAN

GERMAN-AMERICANS: THE SILENT MINORITY

America's largest ethnic group has assimilated so well that people barely notice it. According to the Census bureau, 46 million Americans claimed German ancestry: more than the number who traced their roots to Ireland or England or Hispanic (if you break them by categories such as Mexican-Americans, Cuban-Americans, etc.).

Yet despite their numbers, they are barely visible. Everyone knows that Michael Dukakis is Greek-American, the Kennedy clan hail from Ireland and Mario Cuomo was an Italian-American. Fewer notice that John Boehner, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Rand Paul, a senator from Kentucky with presidential ambitions, are of German origin.

Companies founded by German-Americans tend to play down their roots, too: think of Pfizer, Boeing, Steinway, Levi Strauss or Heinz. Buried somewhere on their websites may be a brief note that "Steinway & Sons was founded in 1853 by German immigrant Henry Engelhard Steinway in a

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Indiana German Heritage Society

Hoosier German - American Of The Year Recipients

Nominations Sought!

Who deserves to be the Hoosier German-American of the Year?

Nominations from the entire IGHS membership are now being accepted for The Hoosier German—American of 2015. Nominations are due by August 15, 2015.

This fall, the IGHS will recognize someone who has made a significant contribution to the cultural and historical heritage of the Hoosier German-American community during the past year. This person must have been active in the German-American Community of their area during the past years.

Please send in your nominations now. Be sure to include a list of reasons why you believe that this person should be chosen to receive this prestigious award. Send the requested information along with your name, address, telephone number, and email address to:

Indiana German Heritage Society
Chairperson, Awards Committee
401 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

or email to:

GRIESEMER_BRIAN_PATRICK@lilly.com

A committee made up of members of the IGHS Board will determine from the list of nominees, who shall be given the award.

The award will be presented at the German-American Day presentation held in October at the Athenaeum German Fest, with proclamations by the Governor and the Mayor. The recipient will receive a plaque and the recipient's name will be permanently displayed at the Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE IGHS HOOSIER GERMAN-AMERICAN AWARD

- 2007 Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
- 2008 Dr. Carl Sputh
- 2009 Dr. Eberhard Reichmann
- 2010 Rev. Arthur Schwenk
- 2011 Prof. Ron Warner
- 2012 Senator Richard Lugar
- 2013 Dr. Ruth Reichmann
- 2014 Jürgen Jungbauer
- 2015 ???

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Manhattan loft on Varick Street”. But firms that play up their Germanic history—as Kohler does are rare.

German immigrants have flavored American culture like cinnamon in an Apfelkuchen. They imported Christmas trees and Easter bunnies and gave America a taste for pretzels, hot dogs, bratwursts and sauerkraut. They built big Lutheran churches, launched America’s first kindergartens and set up Turnvereine, or gymnastics clubs, in many cities.

During the First World War, parts of America grew hysterically anti-German. Some Germans were spat at in the street. The teaching of their language was banned in schools. Sauerkraut was renamed “liberty cabbage”. German books were burned, dachshunds kicked and German-Americans forced to buy war bonds to prove their patriotism.

After the war, German-Americans hunkered down. Many stopped speaking German and anglicized their names. The Second World War saw less anti-German hysteria, although some 10,000 German-Americans were interned as enemy aliens. President Franklin Roosevelt conspicuously appointed military commanders with names like Eisenhower and Nimitz to fight the Axis powers. But the Holocaust gave German-Americans yet another reason to hide their origins.

Today German-Americans are quietly successful. Their median household income is 18% above the national norm. They are more likely to have college degrees than other Americans, and less likely to be unemployed. A whopping 97% of them speak only English at home.

Excerpted from *The Economist*,
Feb 7th, 2015

CUMBERLAND HOPES NEW PROPOSAL CAN SAVE HISTORIC CHURCH

Officials in the town of Cumberland are in discussions with a local developer on a plan that could save a historic church from the wrecking ball. Cumberland Town Manager Andrew Klinger announced Wednesday that TWG Development has proposed a mixed-use project that would preserve



the century-old St. John United Church of Christ at the northeast corner of Washington Street and German Church Road. TWG's proposal would preserve the church's structure as part of a larger building that would contain senior housing and retail space. Financial details were still being worked out.

The town hopes the proposal will convince church owners to change their mind about their agreement to sell the property to Giant Eagle Inc., which plans to demolish the church and build a gas station and convenience store. The church is expected to receive an estimated \$1.5 million to \$2 million from the sale. Cumberland town officials are opposed to Giant Eagle's plans and have mounted a fierce campaign to save the church.

Church leaders say the aging building needs \$750,000 in repairs—money the small congregation doesn't have. It plans to build a new and smaller church on part of a tract the church owns at the corner of East Prospect Street and Carroll Road.

Giant Eagle needed to present its rezoning request to the Indianapolis Metropolitan Development Commission (MDC) because the town's borders are split between Hancock and Marion counties. In May, members of the Metropolitan Development Commission voted 4-2 in favor of the Giant Eagle's request to rezone the site to accommodate the gas station. The zoning still requires approval from the Indianapolis City-County Council.

For about a century, the land in question has been the site of the Tudor Gothic Revival-style church, which once was known as Deutsche Evangelische St. Johannes Kirche. That structure was replaced later that century, and the current building opened in 1914.

Excerpted from
Indiana Business Journal,
28 May 2015

IGHS STUDENT 2015 SCHOLARSHIPS

Every year, IGHS offers a number of scholarships for Indiana high school students to participate in a study abroad program in a German-speaking country.

This year, the Scholarship Committee selected the following recipients from a pool of highly qualified applicants:

Eddy Vaughn and Neil Shah

\$ 1,000 each.

Eddy Vaughn has completed four years of German at Plainfield High School in just three years and plans to continue his studies in German when he enters college. He competes in Academic Super Bowl teams in several fields. He is a member of the symphonic band and other music groups at his school, including the Plainfield Marching Band for which he is the drum major. He has won numerous music awards. Eddy has also enjoyed helping his fellow students and assisting his German teacher, Mrs. Susan Ament, in lower level classes.

Neil Shah is a student at Carmel High School where he is pursuing an International Baccalaureate. Neil has received numerous academic honors and is a member of the German National Honors Society. In addition, Neil has demonstrated leadership qualities in school and in several community service organizations. He has been active in student government and has served on the Carmel Mayor's Youth Council. He is also active in sports and is a varsity tennis player and a track runner. He is a student of Mrs. Laura King. Both students will be participating in the Indiana University Honors Program in Graz, Austria. They will spend a total of seven weeks overseas, attending school and living with a host family. This is a highly selective program arranged by Indiana University. Neil and Eddy are excited about immersing themselves in the language and culture.

Rachel Marinko and Emily Duncan:

\$ 500.00 each

Rachel is a student at Concordia Lutheran High School in Ft. Wayne. Her school has participated in the German American Partnership Program (GAPP), a three-week exchange program, with a partner school in Lüdenscheid, Germany since

1985. Rachel will travel overseas with her German teacher, Timothy LaCroix, and other students this summer. Next year she will host her German counterpart. Her family hosted a German student in the past. Rachel is at the top of her class academically. She is also an integral part of her school's A Capella Choir and has been involved in several drama productions.

Emily is a student at Crown Point High School. This summer she will be traveling to Kempen, Germany, on the GAPP Program with her AP German teacher, David Rosenbaum. Her stay will include a visit to a German High School, tours of Rüdeshheim and Cologne, and a trip to Berlin. Emily is the granddaughter of German immigrants who fled to the US in the 1930s. Besides being involved in German, Emily is active in Crown Point's community theater program, as well as in golf, choir, and theater at school. She is the lead council member of her school's German Club and has hosted a German exchange student before. Emily hopes to major in American Sign Language and German in college.

Additional Grant

A Vice-Presidential Travel Grant of \$ 150.00 was awarded to Jacob Bennett from Concordia Lutheran High School in Ft. Wayne for the GAPP program. Jacob is a sophomore. He especially enjoys Math and the Sciences and he is on the school's Crew Team.



Celebrate Indiana's German Heritage!

The Indiana Bicentennial Commission looking for German-themed celebrations and projects ensure that the State's German heritage is well represented during Indiana's bicentennial.

The Bicentennial Commission will work with existing groups and celebrations work to promote and support community projects and programs and certify them as Bicentennial Legacy Projects.

If you or your organization has an event or a project planned for next year that you think could qualify, please check out the bicentennial commission's website at <http://www.indiana2016.org>.



German-American Day Essay Contest

Sponsored by: Indiana German Heritage Society
Deadline: October 31, 2015

Prizes:
1st prize: \$ 300 2nd prize: \$ 200 3rd prize: \$ 100
Several prizes for runner-ups

“German-Americans and Indiana’s Bicentennial”

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

Description:

In 2016, Indiana will be celebrating its 200th anniversary as a state. German immigrants have had a significant impact on the development of this state. In preparation for the Bicentennial, IGHS is accepting entries highlighting these contributions. The winning essay will be published in the Spring 2016 IGHS Newsletter.

In your essay, you may write about one individual or several individuals (or groups) who have made significant contributions to Indiana during the past 200 years. Your essay should address specific contributions Hoosier German-Americans have made to the State of Indiana and include a historical perspective as well as link to the present. How have the contributions of these Hoosier German-Americans shaped the state? What is their legacy today?

Factual evidence/ research, personal analysis, and creativity will be evaluated equally.

Contest Requirements:

- **Essay**, approx. 750-1000 words (*in English*)
- **PowerPoint** presentation, including pictures and other images (*in English*).
- **One page statement** of student’s background (*in German*), highlighting any experiences with German language and culture which have influenced their personal life and educational career, or their own German-American heritage (where applicable).

Submit entries to **Dr. Claudia Grossmann**, IUPUI German Program,
cgrossma@iupui.edu, Ph. (317) 274-3943, Fax (317) 278-7375

Success in Cinzi!!



The Indiana German Heritage Society (IGHS) held its 31st annual meeting and symposium in Cincinnati this year marking the first time the organization had held its annual gathering outside of Indiana. Many thanks are in order for the planning and organizing of this year's successful event beginning with one of the IGHS's founding members, Dr. Giles Hoyt and to Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann of Cincinnati, who is a recognized expert in the field of German-American

studies. The annual meeting was held at the lovely Mecklenburg's Garden restaurant.

Additionally, I would like to thank all of our presenters: Dr. Tolzmann, Dan Woellert, Dr. Hoyt, and Steve Hampton on presenting excellent topics that drew strong interest and encouraged lively discussion. Our members enjoyed the following presentations:

- *Over-the-Rhine: Cincinnati's Historic German District and Environs*: Dr. Tolzmann
- *Cincinnati's North Turners and Anti-German sentiment during WWI*: Dan Woellert
- *Entrepreneurial Network: 19th-Century Midwestern US German – American Experience*: Dr. Hoyt
- *The Over-the-Rhine Brewery District*: Steven Hampton

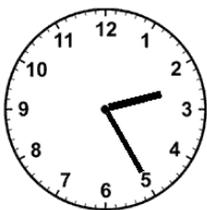
We convened at Mike's Wienerwurst for lunch on Saturday which was located at the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company and then we enjoyed a reception at the German Heritage Museum later that afternoon.



I'd also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Heinz Roesch for being elected to the IGHS board and to the IGHS Executive Board where he will serve as the organization's new treasurer. He joins our newest board member Al Hirt and Joy Gieschen who were voted to the board earlier in the year. I'd also like to thank Boyd Obermeyer for serving as the IGHS treasurer over the past six years as he had successfully positioned the organization for greater future financial success.

The IGHS has started preparing for the 2016 annual meeting and symposium and more information will be forthcoming in future newsletters and on the website <http://ighs.org>. We hope to see you again in 2016.

Brian Griesemer



Isn't It Time You Renewed Your IGHS Membership?



ATHENAEUM THEATRE RESTORED TO ORIGINAL DESIGN



The Athenaeum Foundation, working with a group of benefactors renovated the Athenaeum Theatre back to its original 1893 design.

The Efroymsen Fund, a Central Indiana Community Foundation affiliate, and current tenant Young Actors Theatre (YAT), each donated \$10,000 towards the cause. Other contributions include \$20,000 from current tenant Indy Metro Church and a Klipsch Surround System from Heartland Film. "We're very excited to invest in such a historic theater to help create an incredible future for Indianapolis residents for years to come," said Aaron Story, pastor of Indy Metro Church.

"Young Actors Theatre works with 1,900 K-12 graders a year from every side of Indianapolis," said Justin Wade, Young Actors Theatre executive artistic director. "The Athenaeum is a second home for them and YAT is committed to partnering with the Athenaeum to make the Athenaeum Theatre a destination spot in Indianapolis as it becomes a world class city."

Sponsoring the project with an additional \$10,000, the Athenaeum Foundation has been coordinating the theater's renovation installations. A new main curtain and legs, screen, projector and updates to the electrical system were all added to the theater. In addition, the two prosceniums, which were added in 1999 and 2005, were removed to expose the original proscenium.

"It's a collaboration of different organizations coming together who understand the building, its historical significance and contemporary uses, and their role in it," said Athenaeum Foundation President, Cassie Stockamp. "We are extremely thankful for our supporters who are giving their time and money to make the Athenaeum a better place for our community to gather."

The historic German-American Theater will con-

tinue to serve the public in consideration of the founders' vision for the space to engage diverse communities. The Athenaeum Theatre may be rented for various occasions including worship, meetings, weddings, fundraisers, dinners and performances.

The Athenaeum, formerly known as the Das Deutsche Haus, preserves and enhances its historic German-American landmark to advance the "sound mind in a sound body" values of its founders through programming that lifts spirits and engages diverse communities. Built in 1894, it serves as a community center for many cultural, business and nonprofit groups including the YMCA, Young Actors Theatre and the Rathskeller restaurant. The Athenaeum is listed three times in the National Registry of Historic Places for architecture and historical significance, as part of the Massachusetts Avenue Commercial District and as being within the Lockerbie Square historic district.

The Athenaeum Foundation Inc.

German Heritage Day August 15, 2015

Join Indiana Historical Society President and CEO John Herbst at the History Center as he presents an illustrated talk on his ongoing research project to explore his family's German background and then emigration from Germany in 1884. He will share the various sources and methods he used to authenticate the oral history that started his interest in family history and his investigative research which will include another trip to Germany this fall.

Following him is a discussion on various aspects of German heritage in Indiana and how social views of German heritage changed during World War I as the program moves to the Athenaeum. (Transportation and lunch on your own.) The Athenaeum was built in 1893 as a "house of culture for the mind and body" by German immigrants.

The program includes a tour of the Athenaeum with a docent who will teach the group about the history of the structure and its uses.

Admission is \$10 for IHS members; \$12 for non-members. Admission includes free History Center parking and same-day admission to the Indiana

Experience. If you wish to dine on your own, the Rathskeller, located in the Athenaeum, is open for lunch until 2 p.m.

Presented in partnership with The Athenaeum Foundation and Palatines to America

GERMAN CULTURE STILL THRIVES ON INDIANAPOLIS' EASTSIDE

One of the oldest cultural organizations in Indianapolis enjoys a vibrant existence and keeps alive a part of the city's musical heritage at 1417 E. Washington Street. The Indianapolis Liederkrantz (meaning song and wreath) brings together more than 100 men and women who treasure German music, dancing, food and beer.



Founded in 1872, the Liederkrantz was part of a surge in German singing societies organized by im-

migrants who came to Indianapolis after the Revolutions of 1848 in Germany. The original choir was all male, and it rehearsed and performed in the Mozart Hall (later Germania Hall) in the first block of South Delaware Street in Downtown. In 1912, the society purchased its current building on the Near Eastside. When acquired, the structure housed a bowling alley on the first floor and a gymnasium on the second. After some adaptations, the Liederkrantz has remained in its home on East Washington for 113 years.

The current organization includes many members of German ancestry, but also a large number of people with non-German backgrounds. Loesje Chandler, a native of Holland, has been the director of the Liederkrantz Men's Choir since 1980 and has directed the Damenchor (Women's Choir) since its founding in 1997. Each choir includes 25 to 30 members who rehearse once a week. The choirs perform separately in fall and spring concerts each year. Together, they present an annual Weihnachtskonzert (Christmas concert).

After each concert, patrons can dance polkas, waltzes, line dances, rumbas and Greek step to the music of bands hired by the society. Loesje Chandler makes sure that a wide assortment of taste in

choral music is performed by the two choirs, including classical, German folk, sacred and secular. In the past, she has featured the music of the various states in Germany and frequently accompanies the songs with projected images showing each locale.

The current membership has rehabilitated their historic home in recent years. The facade now has half-timbering to recall the architecture of Southern Germany. Inside, the former bowling alley is a beer hall for meals and parties. The upstairs performance hall has new oak paneling and features photos of past Liederkrantz choirs and Sangerfests and a bust of German playwright Friedrich Schiller unearthed in the basement, now in a place of honor in the lobby.

More information on the concerts is available at www.indyliederkrantz.org.

Excerpted from James Glass,
Indianapolis Star
15 February 2015

THE DUDENHOFEN, GERMANY JOURNEY TO SOUTHERN INDIANA – SEARCHING FOR A SISTER CITY

By Diane Hoppenjans

I had hoped for years that we might establish a connection between Ferdinand and a Sister City in Germany and so, years ago approached the Ferdinand Tourism Commission to see if we as a group might work towards that goal. Luckily, the commission was willing.

Using the Jasper/Pfaffenweiler partnership as a guide, the Ferdinand Tourism Commission decided, if we wanted this "thing" to last, we needed to find the town or city where a number, if not most of our ancestors originated. We first made a list of the surnames in Ferdinand that appeared to be most prominent. Then we began researching where those families originated. It soon became apparent that the immigrants who settled in Ferdinand came from a wide variety of regions, Bavaria, Hanover, Baden Wuertenberg, and other German states and European countries. When Father Kundek founded Ferdinand, he sought to establish a German Catholic community, and they came from many regions! How would we go about deciding which city was right for us?

As providence would have it, one day I sat two seats away from Ron Flick, a local genealogist, at a meeting. I brought the sister city question up with Ron. Ron looked at me so solemnly and with a kind of an "earth to Diane look" said, "Well, the obvious Sister City for Ferdinand would be Dudenhofen." The people who originated from Dudenhofen with the surnames of Arnold, Bettag, Balbach, Grundhoefer, Hollander, Koenig, Lehr, Lindauer, Nord, Ofer, and Tretter, settled in the northeast corner of Spencer County near to Mariah Hill in an area that became known as "Dudenhofen Eck" which at the time was part of the St. Ferdinand parish.

Initially we were searching for the places of origin of the family surnames which had the most members presently residing in Ferdinand, like the Weyers and the Luebbehusans. Taking a closer look, we realized that the Dudenhofen surnames which were prominent in Mariah Hill also were in Ferdinand, and in various parts of Dubois and Spencer counties.

Pulling out a map to find where Dudenhofen was located was one of the next steps. I recalled then a story my Uncle Oscar Wilmes had told me years before of a time when his troop came under attack during WWII. The story always stayed with me of how, after the building he was in was bombed, his sergeant took roll call, and then told them to run and seek cover. I remembered Oscar saying that he ran approximately 2 miles west along the Rhine, found a cemetery, and hid behind a tombstone. He stayed there behind that tombstone under fire for most of the night until first light when he felt it safe to continue running. Before he left he noticed the name on the tombstone was Lothar Nord. He had never forgotten the name because his mother's maiden name was Nord. Having found Dudenhofen on the map, I next called my uncle to ask him to retell the story. He told me then that the city was Speyer, Germany, and that he ran at least 2 miles along the Rhine before seeking cover behind that tombstone. I looked at the map and couldn't believe my eyes! Dudenhofen was located just west of Speyer and was along the Rhine! It appeared a distant relative's grave stone had saved his life.

Not too long after that, my husband Alvin and I traveled to Dudenhofen on our way to see our exchange students in Germany. We landed in Frankfurt early that morning, toured Heidelberg castle, and then took a short 20-30 minute trip further

west to Dudenhofen. We weren't able to find Lothar Nord's tombstone but found so many others with familiar surnames that I began to feel as though I was walking through the cemeteries in Mariah Hill and Ferdinand. There we saw Jochims, Nords, Bettags, Grundhoefers, Balbachs, and so on. It was an unbelievable experience.

Before leaving that morning, we stopped on impulse at the Rathaus to talk to the Dudenhofen mayor. It was an unannounced visit, and the mayor at that time simply said he doubted that such a partnership between a town in America and Dudenhofen would work due to the distance alone. After that, life and event planning kind of got in the way of pursuing a sister city.

It wasn't until Ryan Bettag called me that a renewed interest was sparked. Ryan had been doing some genealogical research and had discovered that his family had originated from Dudenhofen. He wondered if we knew that so many surnames had originated from there and whether or not we should attempt to establish a relationship. Ryan's interest rekindled the fire. His enthusiasm was contagious!

Upon reaching out to the new mayor in Dudenhofen by way of email correspondence, sharing our ties and expressing interest, we were eventually invited to come for a visit and to attend their Spargel Fest or Asparagus Fest. Alvin and I spent four days with the mayor, Clemens Koerner, his wife, Silvia, and friends and found them all so welcoming! Their hospitality was amazing and we had such a great time with them, it was hard to leave! It was here that finally I found some Germans who actually knew the Schnitzelbank song or at least a variation of it. They have the same tune only with different words called the Leberwurst Song and sang it for us the next morning at breakfast .

Upon returning home, occasional emails and cards kept us in touch. By this time, Dave and Alice Lindauer from St. Meinrad had taken a special interest as well, even traveling there on one of their vacations, meeting and spending time with Clemens Koerner.

We had talked with Silvia Koerner, who was and still is the organist, about the Dudenhofen choir coming to Ferdinand someday. Finally in October, 2013, Silvia and Clemens Koerner and Barbara and Michael Schmidt, who is the choir president

made their way to us. And those days in October just flew.

It started out with a reception at the Schnitzelbank in the large room with the song murals. After a special welcome to our guests, as spokesperson, I welcomed and recognized all who had come together that night to celebrate family and heritage and on saying the surnames, such as the Balbachs, I asked those representing the families to raise their hands so that we could recognize them. Father Jack said a special prayer, we had a wonderful meal and after the meal the festivities continued. Lt. Governor Sue Ellspermann gave a short welcome. Ken Sicard presented gifts from the town of Ferdinand, Kathy Tretter gave them a copy of Father Kundek's town plat from the Ferdinand Historical Society, Dave and Alice Lindauer presented gifts from Mariah Hill, and Raymie Eckerle made a presentation from the Jasper Partnership Commission. After Clemens thanked everyone for the gifts and the welcome, we sang OUR version of the Leberwurst Song which was led by Sue Ellspermann and Terry Seitz. It was the perfect ending to a perfect evening! The days and evenings with them were full and very memorable. On their last day here, we made our way to the cemetery in Mariah Hill where our guests were touched by the discovery of the graves of many who had emigrated from Dudenhofen.

A group of 47 guests from Dudenhofen arrived on March 27 at the Mariah Hill Parish Center where they were given a tour of the church their ancestors helped to build, toured the cemetery to discover similar surnames, and treated to the parish fish fry, after which presentations were made during the meet and greet social hour. Our guests stayed in homes in Ferdinand and Mariah Hill and while here toured area attractions.

Thirty-nine of the 47 were with the Dudenhofen church choir, the St. Gangolf Choir. Two concerts were given by the choir that weekend in celebration of Ferdinand's 175th anniversary! The St. Gangolf Choir, founded in 1853, has performed in churches throughout Germany. This was their first time performing in the U.S. The choir performed Old German Traditional Songs at St. Ferdinand Church on Saturday, March 28. The inspirational works of Austrian composer, Joseph Haydn, filled the dome of Monastery Immaculate Conception on Sunday, March 29 with the choir's performance of Haydn's Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedic-

(Continued from page 2)

rection of Dr. Claudia Grossmann. The two graduate fellowships were awarded to Nicholas Johnson, a graduate student pursuing his Master's in Public History, and Meng-Han Ho, who is pursuing her PhD in Philanthropic Studies.

Internationally, the Max Kade Center is currently establishing a graduate research exchange with the Westfälische-Wilhelms-Universität Münster in Germany. The university's Institute for German-American Educational History selected Indianapolis as one of its two important research sites in the United States. Take time to look at the following site where both the Max Kade Center and IGHS are listed as partners: <http://www.uni-muenster.de/EW/forschung/forschungsstellen/adab/bibliothek/index.html>.

As the summer gets underway, I would also like to recommend several events well worth attending:

- **IGHS Stammtisch, Wednesday, August 12**, Children of Internment by Anneliese Krauter;
- **German Heritage Day, Saturday, August 15**, 10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. at the Indiana Historical Society
- **Hoosier Heritage Day, Monday, August 17**, 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. at the State Fair; and the
- **September Stammtisch, Wednesday, September 9**, Heinrich Schliemann's Indianapolis 'Adventures,' presented by Dr. Martha Payne.

And please don't forget: no meeting, Stammtisch, or program in July!! Keep cool and enjoy!



Karen Rösch,
IUPUI Max Kade Director

IGHS Newsletter Deadlines

In order to make the next newsletter, please submit your story by:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Copy Deadline</u>
Issue #1 (Winter)	December 15
Issue #2 (Spring)	February 1
Issue #3 (Summer)	May 15
Issue #4 (Fall)	August 15

tus, and Agnus Dei during the Palm Sunday's performance.

It was quite the weekend! Before we knew it, we were saying our tearful good-byes on Monday, March 30th. Friendships were formed that we hope will be long-lasting. The next step...a group of sixteen from Ferdinand will be traveling in July to visit Archduke Markus Habsburg in Austria and then will travel on to our friends in Dudenhofen for four days, staying in their homes, renewing friendships and making stronger connections with a community that has been our "sister city" for 175 years.



THE AUSTRIAN BATTALION

What did Camp Atterbury and the Royal House of Habsburgs have in common during World War II? "The Austrian Battalion".

To develop this story and its players, one must first have some background of the Royal House of Habsburg. The House dates to 1273 and originated in the Habsburg in the Swiss Canton of Aargau.

Through the centuries, the Habsburgs ruled as Kings or Kaisers of German, Spanish, Hungarian, and Austrian nations. They, along with the Romanoff's and Hohenzollerns, were the most prominent Imperial dynasties of Continental Europe. Their empires expanded and shrunk through wars, marriages, and politics and all saw their demise by the end of WWI. When Kaiser Franz Joseph, ruler of the Austrian – Hungarian Empire, died on November 21, 1916, his grandnephew, Karl I, was next in line to control the empire.

The 30 year old Emperor Karl married Empress Zita (former Princess of Bourbon – Parma). When Austria and Hungary became Republics after WWI, Karl renounced both the Austrian and later the Hungarian crown.

After the Austrian Republic seized his property in March 1919, he and his family were expelled from Austria and moved to Switzerland. Two attempts to regain his Hungarian crown failed and the British forced him to go into exile on the island of Ma-

deira, where he died on April 1, 1922.

At this time Otto, the oldest of his five sons, became the Crown Prince of the Habsburgs at the age of 18. Upon the death of Kaiser Karl, the family was allowed to leave Madeira and they moved to Spain under the auspices of King Alfonso XIII. In the 1930's Otto studied in Berlin where he refused an invitation from Hitler and Goering, causing an arrest warrant to be issued against him. This prompted him to escape to the U.S.A., via France, Spain, and Portugal, while Empress Zita and her daughters lived in Canada.

On March 8, 1940 Crown Prince Otto was invited to tea with President Roosevelt and they spent one and a half hours discussing Austria, Hitler's intentions, and how to reintegrate Austria into the U.S. political sphere. Otto was also able to gain entry to the U.S. for his mother, Empress Zita, and his brothers. The family became quite popular on the Washington social scene, as many Americans were impressed by their royal status and their charm. Empress Zita and Crown Prince Otto were welcome guests at the White House.

When the U.S. entered WWII, President Roosevelt indicated that the idea of creating an Austrian government in exile was premature, but he told Otto that a "Free Austrian Battalion" modeled along U.S. military guidelines would be a good precursor. It could be modeled after the "Free Greek" and "Free Norwegian" Battalions that had been previously created by President Roosevelt. The Austrian Battalion was to be formed at Camp Atterbury, south of Indianapolis. The purpose of these Battalions was to serve as a base for forming a new government in their respective countries after the war.

The 101st Infantry Battalion was to be a regular U.S. Army Battalion with a strength of 931 soldiers. Soldiers were to be ages 18 – 37 years, of Austrian extraction, able to speak German, and who had studied or lived in Austria. Soldiers who volunteered for this unit would be offered citizenship within three months.

The first volunteers arrived at Camp Atterbury in December of 1942 and were assigned to the Battalion commanded by LTC Vincent Conrad, a West Point graduate.

Otto Habsburg led a committee to recruit members for the Austrian Battalion. On January 6, 1943,

Arch Dukes Felix, Carlos Ludwig, and Rudolf , joined the battalion as privates. Truly qualified and willing volunteers were hard to find and after a few months, the unit only had 144 soldiers.

Since numbers were too small, the War Department issued a directive that all Army personnel born in the Austria-Hungarian countries were to be transferred to Camp Atterbury without choice. They began arriving in twos and threes from units throughout the U.S. This process raised the unit strength to a high of 544. Many of these “volunteers” listed their birthplace as Austria-Hungary, not the Austria that survived WWI. Consequently, many of them were from the former empire that included Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Many of their families had emigrated to the U.S.A. to escape monarchs and oppression. They had no desire to serve in a unit that may reestablish the Habsburg House to power.

The morale of the unit was very low, training progress was not very good, and bickering among the various ethnic groups of the battalion was constant. Reports also indicated that the Habsburg brothers insisted on being addressed by their royal titles and they even had their royal titles painted on their footlockers.

Tevie Jacobs served as a Staff Sargent in the Camp Atterbury Public Relations Office during this time. His boss, Captain Le Roy Wahle, introduced Staff Sargent Jacobs, to Lieutenant Colonel Conrad, Commander of the 101st Infantry Battalion (separate). Captain Wahle went on to explain that there would be “no publicity” for this unit or its members. Staff members were to deny any existence of this unit. No official reason was ever given and it was surmised that Washington did not want to call attention to the fact that a democratic United States was fostering a royalist movement.

The Chaplains serving Camp Atterbury listened to the members of the 101st Battalion pour out their problems. The men who were “volunteered” to serve in the “Free Austria Battalion” felt they had been shanghaied.

Soon, some of the “volunteers” of the 101st Battalion began to write letters to newspapers about their dilemmas. When the newspapers contacted the Atterbury Public Affairs Office they were advised that no information could be released regarding this matter and that Washington should be contacted.

In the meantime, Empress Zita, Crown Prince Otto, and the remaining children visited Indianapolis during April of 1943 and were promoting the “Free Austrian Battalion.” Col. Modisette, the Atterbury Post Commander, instructed his Military Police to stop Zita and Otto if they should attempt to enter the Camp.. They were aliens and had no right to enter military property. Despite all of these issues that surfaced regarding the “Free Austria Battalion”, the unit continued to train and, according to fellow soldiers, the three Archdukes were good soldiers and performed their duties as well as all others on Camp Atterbury. It appeared that opinions varied regarding the Austrian Battalion and its need.

According to Crown Prince Otto, the influential and well-funded Edward Benes, Czechoslovakian President in exile, was responsible for a hate campaign organized against the Habsburgs. Benes was closely aligned with the Communist regime and Josef Stalin. Stalin had designs on post war Austria, as well as Eastern Europe and he had no desire to have the Habsburgs change those plans. His propaganda machine espoused that America had bigger enemies than Hitler, namely Otto Habsburg. The press, including members such as Johannes Steel and Elsa Maxwell, greatly influenced this campaign against the Habsburgs. President Roosevelt considered Stalin an ally and friend, especially after the Russians defeated the Germans at the Battle of Stalingrad and Kursk. In 1943, it became apparent that the political winds had changed and 101st Battalion would be disbanded. Orders were published on soldiers of the 101st to be transferred to military units throughout the U.S. Orders were cut on the three Arch Dukes on 24 May, 1943, transferring them to 83rd Infantry Division for rations and quarters pending their application for transfer or discharge.

By December 1943 it was formally announced that the Greek, Norwegian, and Austrian Freedom Battalions were disbanded. Although a small footnote in the history of Camp Atterbury and the U.S. Army, it should be noted that Crown Prince Otto returned to Europe in 1944 to reside in Lisbon. In 1966 he was allowed to return to Austria. However, he resided in Germany until his death in 2011. He served the cause of a United Europe as President of the Pan Europa Union.

Jorg Stachel, Col. (ret, AUSA)

An Das Publikum!

Wir legen hiermit den Deutschen von Indianapolis die erste Nummer der Indiana Tribüne vor. Obwohl es wahr ist, dass die bevorstehende Wahl die nächste Veranlassung zu der Herausgabe dieses Blattes ist, so ist es noch die Absicht des

Herausgebers, die "Indiana Tribüne" zu einem permanenten Institute zu machen, dazu bestimmt, die Interessen der deutschen Republikaner zu vertreten. In der Politik ist dieses Blatt nämlich republikanisch. Zwar nicht mit dem Fanatismus, welcher den blinden Parteigänger kennzeichnet, wohl aber mit der Einsicht, dass eine Partei nicht darum unseres Vertrauens unwerth geworden, weil Manches in ihren Handlungen unseren Tadel verdient, und noch viel mehr mit der Einsicht, dass eigne Fehler ganz gewiss nicht zu Tugenden des Gegners werden.

In jeder anderen Beziehung werden wir uns bestreben, den Anforderungen, welche man an ein gutes, deutsches Wochenblatt zu stellen berechtigt ist, zu entsprechen. Wir werden zu keiner Zeit zu vergessen haben, dass es der Würde eines anständigen Blattes nicht angemessen ist, sich in der Politik in Persönlichkeiten und Verunglimpfungen einzulassen. Wir werden uns bestreben, unser Blatt zu einem unterhaltenden und belehrenden zu machen und stets in jeder Richtung dem guten Geschmack Rechnung zu tragen suchen.

So empfehlen wir denn unser Unternehmen den Deutschen unserer Stadt und unseres Staates und bitten um günstige Aufnahme desselben.

Es ist die Absicht des Herausgebers, das Format der Tribüne in Kurzem zu vergrößern. Von der Gunst des Publikums wird es abhängen, wie bald dies möglich sein wird.

Louis P. Hild, Herausgeber
Indiana Tribüne
Volume 1, Number 1; 17 August 1878



We hereby place before the Germans of Indianapolis the first number of the Indiana Tribune. Although it is true that the forthcoming election is the reason for the publication of this paper, it is still the intention of the editor to make the Indiana Tribune a permanent institution, intended to represent the interests of the German Republicans. Politically, this newspaper supports the Republican Party. Not with the fanaticism of blind partisans, but with the realization that a party does not lose our confidence because some things about their actions deserve our approbation, and even more so with the realization that one's own errors certainly do not become virtues of the opponent.

In all other respects we are attempting to meet your requirements for a good, German weekly magazine. We will never forget that a decent newspaper does not engage in the politics of personalities and slander. We will endeavor, to make our newspaper entertaining and informing and to take into account good taste in every matter.

We ask the Germans of our city and of our state to support us in this undertaking.

It is the intention of the editor, to enlarge the format of the "Tribune" in the near future. The favor of our audience will determine how soon this will be possible.

Louis P. Hild, Publisher
Indiana Tribüne,
Volume 1, Number 1; 17 August 1878
Translated by Steven Schmidt

COMING BOOK OF INTEREST

CELEBRATING OUR HISTORY GERMANS IN LOUISVILLE

The more Bob Ullrich looks into the history of Germans in Louisville, the more pervasive and influential he's found them to be, he says. "Today, almost one in three persons in Jefferson County claims German heritage," he and his wife, Vicky, wrote in a proposal for a new book they're co-editing and helping write titled *Germans in Louisville*.

Bob Ullrich is an Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Louisville, and

Vicky Ullrich is a retired medical technologist. They are active in the German-American Club, and Vicky Ullrich is the current president of the club's Germanic Heritage Auxiliary. Bob Ullrich is a past board chairman and newsletter editor.

Bob Ullrich's own German ancestors settled in Louisville in 1881, and his wife's German-speaking Swiss ancestors had arrived in 1852. "In 1850, immigrants represented about half of the population of Louisville, and about two-thirds of them were Germans," the Ullriches, wrote in the proposal. Their book is expected to be published in 2016 by The History Press of Charleston, SC.

"Although the first German-born settler arrived in 1817, significant German immigration to Louisville did not occur until steamboat travel was possible in the 1830s," the Ullriches wrote. "By 1840, the German population of Louisville was large enough that entire German-speaking neighborhoods existed east of downtown ... Germans had established their own churches, bilingual schools, and kindergartens. By 1850, social and benevolent organizations, such as singing societies, orphans' societies, and a Turnverein (athletic club), were thriving as well."

"But cultural and religious differences between the immigrants and the long-established English-speaking population, known as "Nativists," erupted in the Election Day riots of August 6, 1855 when Nativists tried to prevent immigrants from voting. At least 22 persons were killed that day, which became known as 'Bloody Monday.' Many German immigrants left Louisville after Bloody Monday ..."

During World War I popular sentiments turned decidedly anti-German. "These attitudes did not abate until the end of World War II." Today, they note, Louisville has a German "Sister City," Mainz, and Oktoberfest is widely celebrated — when "everyone is 'German.'"

Kevin Collins and Kathleen S. Pellegrino, who co-wrote the chapter on newspapers have identified 28 Louisville German language publications between 1841 through 1938, many of them short-lived.

The Louisville Anzeiger, including its weekly magazine, *Deutsch Amerika*, was the longest-lived and most widely circulated, from 1849 to 1938. Others included the *Katholischer Glaubensbote* (1866-1923); *Louisville Volksblatt* (1862-1882), including its Sunday edition, the *Omnibus* (1867-1910); and the *Omnibus's* successor, the *Germantown News* (1910-1918).

"*The Omnibus*, with its famous masthead of a traveling stagecoach emblazoned with a different, witty remark each week, was the creation of Carl Wilhelm Krippenstapel." Upon his death and that of his son, the *Germantown News*, was published from their residence until 1914 and thereafter by H. H. Moore of the German Printing Company.

The last history of Germans in Louisville was written in German by Ludwig Stierlin, an *Anzeiger* editor, in 1873, Bob Ullrich said. The Ullriches started on their book after the Kentucky editor for The History Press asked whether anyone would be interested in writing one.

After a 1½ years of recruiting writers and securing draft texts and photos for most of the 27 chapters, work on the *Germans in Louisville* has finally shifted to the editing phase of the project. Other writers included in *Germans in Louisville* include Carol Ely, on the "Jewish Community and Synagogues;" historian and musician Gary Falk on "Singing Societies and the Turners" and "Manufacturing;" Jefferson County Public Schools archivist Mary Margaret Bell on "Pharmacies;" historian Rick Bell on "Hotels and Restaurants;" Bob Ehrler on "Dairies;" and Mike Maloney, director of community relations and events in Mayor Greg Fischer's office, on "Bakeries and Confectioneries."

Germans in Louisville is scheduled to be published in 2016 by The History Press, Charleston, SC.





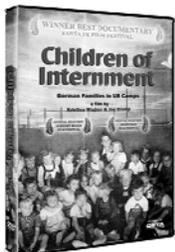
INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR



STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Wednesday, July 8: *No Board Meeting, Stammtisch, or Program.*

Wednesday, August 12: *Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Children of Internment.* IGHS member Anneliese Krauter presents an oral history of the children of German families taken from their homes and imprisoned in US camps at the outbreak of WWII.



It is a common misperception that only Japanese-Americans were interned during WWII. Thousands of German families were interned by the United States during World War II. They were taken from their homes and schools, denied "due process" and imprisoned in 200 + detention camps throughout the United States and Latin America.

The German-American experience remains largely overlooked by historians and generally unknown to most Americans. Even though nearly 11,000 German aliens were interned and tens of thousands more suffered illegal searches and seizures, interrogation, family separation, repatriation and/or deportation. Their allegiance to the country was questioned, regardless of how long they had lived in the United States. The taking away of freedom with the excuse that doing so is vital to national security, was an issue then and continues to be an issue today.

Children of Internment tells their riveting stories using Family photos historical footage and live interviews with those who were interned.

Anneliese Carla (Wiegand) Krauter was born in New York City in 1935 to German immigrants who had come to the US in 1925 and 1927, respectively. She was the daughter of a typical German immigrant family integrating into the "melting pot" of American society by purchasing a small butcher store in Brooklyn. On July 10th, 1942, two FBI agents walked into their butcher store and arrested her father. He was deemed to be a "dangerous enemy alien" and was to be interned for the duration of the war. The following summer the family was re-united with her father in the Crystal City (Texas) Family Internment camp.

Wednesday, September 9: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Heinrich Schliemann's Indianapolis 'Adventures.' with Dr. Martha Payne. In 1869, before he became world-famous for his archaeological discoveries verifying the existence of Troy, Heinrich Schliemann spent three months in Indianapolis to obtain a divorce from his Russian first wife. Dr. Payne will present some of Schliemann's observations of Indianapolis and some of the events leading up to his eventual divorce. Both Schliemann's observations and actions reveal aspects of his character with the latter showing interesting facts about Indiana's legal system at the time.



Dr. Payne will present some of Schliemann's observations of Indianapolis and some of the events leading up to his eventual divorce. Both Schliemann's observations and actions reveal aspects of his character with the latter showing interesting facts about Indiana's legal system at the time.

Martha J. Payne has PhD in Classical Culture, and Master's degree in German from Michigan State University. She spent a Junior Year abroad in Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany and spent a year in Athens, Greece studying at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. She has participated in excavations in the Athenian Agora and has led student tours of Greece and Cyprus. She has taught Classics and English Composition at Ball State University and currently teaches in the Classics program in the Department of World Languages and Cultures at IUPUI.

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

July 17 - July 18: Oldenburg Freudenfest. Info: <http://Freudenfest.com>

July 18: The Indianapolis Sanger Chor with the Freudemacher at German Park, 8600 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN. The park will open at 5:00pm. <http://www.germanparkindy.org/home/festivals>

July 23 - 25: Berne Swiss Days. Opening ceremonies are at 6 pm. <http://bernein.com/swiss-days/festival-schedule>

July 25: The Heimath Preussen Societies with The Original Alpine Express at German Park, 8600 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN. The park will open at 5:00pm. <http://www.germanparkindy.org/home/festivals>

August 1: The Indianapolis Liederkranz with Jay Fox and the Bavarian Alpine Band at German Park, 8600 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN. The park will open at 5:00pm. <http://www.germanparkindy.org/home/festivals>

July 31 - August 3: 36th Annual Strassenfest in Jasper. Info: <http://jasperstrassenfest.org>

August 6 - 8: Volksfest--Evansville, 916 Fulton, Evansville, IN: German food, beer, music and fun will once again be the highlights of Volksfest. Come to take part in the festival, which spills out of the Mannerchor building to a large outdoor beer garden that's partially covered. <http://www.visitevansville.com/events/volksfest-2014-germania-maennerchor>

August 15, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. German Heritage Day at the Indiana Historical Society History Center and the Athenaeum. Admission \$12; IHS members \$10. Register online or call (317) 232-1882 for more information. (See related article on page 8).

August 15, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.: Cultural Day at Camp Atterbury. Everyone is invited to attend *Cultural Day* at Camp Atterbury. There will be a short Memorial Service featuring remarks by Hon. Consul Sven Schumacher and a representative of the Italian Heritage Society. German/American reenactments and a sampling of Italian and German food should be available as well. The event is free of charge.

September 10, 11, 12 and 13th Oktoberfest at the German Park in Indianapolis, 8602 South Meridian St. Info: 317 266-9816 or www.indianapolisgak.com

Saturday, September 12, 4-11 p.m. GermanFest at St. Boniface Catholic Church, Lafayette. <http://LafayetteGermanFest.org>

September 10-13, 4-12 p.m.: Terre Haute Oktoberfest, Downtown Terre Haute, 9th and Cherry streets - German food, drink and music. Free admission. Info: <http://terrehauteoberlanderclub.org/oktoberfest.html>

September 20th & 21st: New Harmony Kunstfest. Info: <http://visitnewharmony.com/calendar>



The Indiana German Heritage Society

Please enter / renew my membership:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | \$20.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate | \$100.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor | \$500.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organization | \$50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor | \$1,000.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron | \$50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Library Rate | \$15.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time Student | \$5.00 (with teacher's signature) | | |

- I wish to make an additional, tax deductible gift to IGHS of \$ _____
- General Operations
 - Marie Schoch Endowment Fund
 - Daniel Nützel Memorial Scholarship
 - Publications



Please make checks payable to: **Indiana German Heritage Society**
Send your membership form and payment to:

Indiana German Heritage Society
Membership Chair
401 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

My specific interests in German-Americana are:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> General | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditions & Folklore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

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

Yes, I am willing to help with activities!

Name(s): _____

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CELEBRATE INDIANA'S GERMAN HERITAGE



**CHECK OUR CALENDAR
 FOR DATES AND PLACES**

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