

Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

Volume 34 Number 4

Fall 2018

Letter from the Max Kade Center

At the end of July, I returned from Heilbronn, Germany, after directing the IUPUI German Study Abroad program for the first time. This program was created by Dr. Claudia Grossmann and has taken place for eight years under her direction. This year we had a lively group of eleven students who participated in daily language lessons and cultural excursions to a variety of places during the intensive two week-stay in Baden-Württemberg. We hopped on regional trains, trams, boats and busses several times a day to attend classes at the Technische Hochschule Heilbronn in the mornings and zoom to the sights in Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Bad Wimpfen, Karlsruhe and Schwäbisch Hall in the afternoons. The Mercedes Benz Museum, the medieval town of Bad Wimpfen and the non-profit service organization Aufbaugilde in Heilbronn were some of the favorites students wrote about in their travel diaries: "Es hat Spaß gemacht!"

The IUPUI fall semester (August 20 – December 11) has also arrived! This 2018 – 2019 academic year plays a special part in our German-American heritage, as you probably read in our last newsletter. The national launch with a parade will take part right here in Indianapolis on German-American Day weekend, Oct. 6 & 7!

The Year of German-American Friendship 2018/19 is a collaborative initiative of the Federal Foreign Office, the Goethe Institute, with support of the Federation of German Industries. You can view information on activities and schedules at the link below.

The IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center also received a generous grant from these sponsors and will be hosting eight events during the 2018-2019 academic year. The three events

(Continued on page 4)

Deutschlandjahr USA 2018-2019 Campaign

From October 2018 until the end of 2019, Germany and its deep ties to the U.S. will be on display all across the United States. The campaign *Deutschlandjahr USA* will travel across the entire U.S., bringing with it a collection of events and exhibits revolving



around business and industry, politics, education, culture, and science, to highlight the unique importance of transatlantic relations.

Deutschlandjahr is a comprehensive and collaborative campaign of the Federal Foreign Office, the Goethe-Institute, and with support of the BDI, with the goal of presenting today's Germany to people across the entire U.S.

Deutschlandjahr will showcase how closely the two countries are linked by heritage, common values, and shared interests, illustrating how a brighter future is possible if we tackle global challenges together through focusing on dialogue, exchange, and cooperation between people.

The campaign aims to convey a multifaceted, modern image of Germany in the U.S. All areas relevant to society – from business and industry, politics, education, culture, science, civil society, to sports – will be explored. Significant visibility will be achieved by consolidating activities and stakeholders, as well as through public, high-profile formats and targeted media efforts.

Germany and the U.S. are connected through a centuries-long common history. German immigrants have helped shape the development of the United States, while the successful development of post-war Germany is inextricably linked to US engagement. The *Deutschlandjahr USA 2018/19* campaign builds on this success story and aims to intensify the transatlantic dialogue."

(Continued on page 3)



Renew your Membership For 2019!

Dear Friends and Loyal Supporters:

The IGHS membership year runs concurrent with the calendar year. If you have not renewed your membership for 2019, it is now time to do so.

If you are uncertain of your membership status, check your newsletter label, send an e-mail to igh-smembership@gmail.com, or call Kent Robinson at 317-299-5760. You may renew online at <http://www.ighs.org/renew.html> or use the renewal form located in this newsletter.

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

Please renew right away

The Membership Committee

Thank You for Supporting 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 IU-PUI Max Kade German-American Center, to honor his contributions to the German Program at IU-PUI 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.

Thank you for Supporting IGHS !

**Support
your
German
Hoosier Heritage**

**Give the gift of an
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<http://www.ighs.org/membership.html>



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



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 qualified for tax-free 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 & IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center Newsletter (ISSN: 1939-3261) is published quarterly by the:

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Back issues of the IGHS Newsletter are available online at <http://IGHS.org>.

In addition to the big kick-off weekend for the Midwest region, which will take place in Indianapolis on October 6 & 7 (at the Athenaeum and other locations downtown), the Max Kade German-American Center will sponsor or co-sponsor a series of events this fall:

- October 24, 6.30 p.m.: Dr. Wolfgang Grams, Routes-to-the-Routes, Oldenburg, Germany: "Indiana's German Heritage Revisited." Damenverein room at the Athenaeum. Reception and tour of building to follow.
- November 14: "German-Americans Go Vegan: Lebensreform Movement in the United States around 1900." Panel Discussion involving Dr. Thorsten Carstensen (IUPUI), Dr. Marcel Schmid (Brown University) and Dr. Mark Roseman (Indiana University Bloomington). Indiana Historical Society. Time TBD.
- December 6, 5.00-8.00 pm: St. Nikolaus at the Carmel Christkindlmarkt. See article elsewhere in this newsletter.

Be sure to visit the Max Kade German-American Center website (<https://liberalarts.iupui.edu/maxkade/>) for up-to-date details and a list of events.

Check the *Deutschlandjahr* website (<https://germanyinusa.com/deutschlandjahr/>) for more information on this campaign.

Deutschlandjahr 2018/19

The Year of German-American Friendship

The Year of German-American Friendship is a comprehensive and collaborative campaign financed by the German Federal Foreign Office, the Federation of German Industries (BDI), and the Goethe-Institut with the goal of presenting today's Germany to people across the entire U.S. All areas relevant to society – from culture, business and industry, science, education, civil society, to sports – will be explored.

Indianapolis will host community events October 6 & 7, 2018 in downtown Indianapolis in celebration of *Deutschlandjahr*. There will be a Car Show, Parade, Wiesn in a Box and events at the Athenaeum "Das Deutsche Haus" that include a light show, gala and post-parade celebration.

October 6

2:00 pm Free German Cultural Exhibits

- Presentation by Rainer Robra, Minister of State and Culture of Sachsen-Anhalt;
- Accordion Trio "fisarmonica" from Sachsen-Anhalt,

3:00 pm

- "German Immigration and Settlement in the Midwest" by Don Heinrich Tolzmann, Cincinnati.

4:00 pm

- Performance by Thomas Gunther (piano) and Herbert Quelle (harmonica)

4:45 pm

- Panel on sister city relationships in practice

5:45 pm

- Monika Herzig Jazz Quintet

8:30 pm

- Light Art Show by German Light Artists Urbanscreen on the facade of the Athenaeum "Das Deutsche Haus"

October 7

Free German Cultural Exhibits

8:00 am - 12:00 pm

- German classic cars show on Monument Circle.

10:00 am

- Official welcome to car show participants

11:00 am

- Non-denominational church service with Liederkranz choir at the Historic Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, 603 N. New Jersey Street, Indianapolis

1:00 pm

- Public Parade from Monument Circle to Athenaeum

2:00 pm - 4:00pm

- Post-Parade Celebration in the Athenaeum Beer Garden.

5:00 pm Celebration concludes

Willkommen to German Ambassador Emily Haber

The new German Ambassador, Emily Haber, arrived in Washington D.C. and has presented her credentials to President Donald Trump. This means that Ambassador Haber is now Chief of Mission and fully authorized to represent Germany in the United States.



She is the first ever female German Ambassador to the US and has had an outstanding career, including as State Secretary at the Foreign Office as well as at the Ministry of the Interior (German counterpart to the Dept. of Homeland Security).

You will be able to follow some of her activities via the German Embassy Twitter account **@Germany in USA**. Ambassador Haber also has her own Twitter handle **@GermanAmbUSA**.

(Continued from page 1)

scheduled for this fall are:

- Oct. 24, 2018: "Indiana's German Heritage Revisited," Dr. Wolfgang Grams, University of Oldenburg, Germany (Co-sponsors: IGHS & IUPUI Max Kade). Lecture & Reception: Athenaeum Damenverein, 6:30 – 9 pm.
- Nov. 14, 2018: "German-Americans Go Vegan: US Reform Movements around 1900," Panel: Dr. Carstensen, IUPUI; Dr. Roseman, IUB; Dr. Schmid (Brown U). (Co-sponsors: IUPUI Institute of Arts & Humanities, IUPUI Max Kade);
- Dec. 6, 2018: Children's celebration of St. Nicklaus Day, Carmel Christkindlmarkt (Co-sponsors Carmel Christkindlmarkt Inc., IUPUI Max Kade).

Please contact me at karoesch@iupui.edu with any questions or suggestions. Exact venues and times will be available in September for the other events.

https://www.goethe.de/ins/us/en/sta/chi/ver.cfm?fuseaction=events.detail&event_id=21325912

Geniesst diese letzten Sommertage!



Karen Roesch, Director
Max Kade German-American Center

Germans at Jamestown, 1607-1610



German-American Day, observed annually nationwide on October 6, commemorates the date in 1683 when 13 German families from Krefeld, near the Rhine, landed in Philadelphia. Under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius they founded Germantown, Pennsylvania. However Germans have been

arriving singly and in small groups since 1607.

Dr. Johannes Fleischer, Jr., from Breslau, Germany, was the only non-British in the first group of settlers, who landed in May 1607. At a visit to Jamestown, as we walk toward the center of James Fort and look toward the bank of the James River, an arm of land, now submerged, extended into the river

from a point a short distance west of the Fort. Here Dr. Johannes Fleischer, Jr., stepped on land on May 14, 1607, with the very first English colonists. He was the premier university-trained physician and botanist in English America. He arrived in the middle of a wilderness. The settlers lived in tents or pits. They were immediately attacked by neighboring Indians whose hunting grounds they had invaded. Two settlers were killed and 11 wounded. The natives almost over-whelmed the colonists, when one of the ships fired a rotating bar, which sent tree branches down on the Indians. Then they fled. The settlers spent the next three weeks erecting these palisades-Herculean work. They built a three-sided fort, because this was quicker to complete.

We wonder how much time Dr. Fleischer found for his botanical search? We cannot imagine that he stood idly by while the men were building their refuge, the Fort. Outside, he had to fear Indian arrows. Fleischer lived here for 15 months, and here is where he died. This may seem like a brief time; however, he outlived most of his companions. Fewer than 40 of the original 105 settlers survived to January 1608. When he died in mid-summer of 1608, he was a veteran. The three main causes of deaths were typhoid, dysentery and salt poisoning from drinking James River water.

The visitor of today is greeted by the obelisk of 1907, engraved with the words

JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA,
THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

This monument was dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt at the 300th anniversary.

The church tower is considered the only structure remaining above ground from the period 1607 to c. 1700 when Jamestown was the capital of Virginia. However, the ruins of the German-built Glasshouse

(Continued on page 5)

IGHS Newsletter Deadlines

In order to make the next newsletter, please submit your stories and pictures by:

| Issue | Copy Deadline |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Issue #1 (Winter) | December 10 |
| Issue #2 (Spring) | February 1 |
| Issue #3 (Summer) | May 10 |
| Issue #4 (Fall) | August 10 |

(Continued from page 4)

of 1609 on Glasshouse Point are also above ground. Two unnamed Hessian glassmakers, who arrived in October 1608, produced trials of glass in James Fort. In the spring of 1609, they had built a glasshouse 1 mile from James Fort.

Visitors to Jamestown before 1994 were told that the Fort had been washed away by the James River. Dr. William Kelso, however, thought that traces of the Fort might still be found on solid ground. One thing that made him think so were two Hessian glass-melting pots that had been found during the digging of a utility line c. 1935. Dr. Kelso began to dig near this site. Here he discovered a bulwark ditch and parallel to it a palisade trench. This was evidence of the eastern bulwark. Hot slag left over from glass-melting operations had been poured into this ditch. Kelso also found glass-making debris such as cullet, fine river sand and broken Hessian glass-smelting pots, some with adhering glass. The bottom of one pot was stamped twice with the initials of Peter Toepfer, Grossalmerode, a glass and ceramic center east of Kassel. These finds suggested that the German glass-smelting operation was just inside today's gate.

As we step through the gate, just inside on our left is a building, archaeologists call the BARRACKS. Over 7,000 fragments of English crown glass plus three bulls' eyes were found in the cellar pit of this building; this cullet was added to the sand to speed up the glass-smelting process. Numerous Hessen crucible fragments, several with molten glass or slag were also found in this pit. This may have been the site of the glass-making trials conducted by the two Hessian glassmakers between October 1 and December 1, 1608. Since no signs of furnaces have been found, it is likely that the glassmakers used bellows to reach the 2000 degree Centigrade needed to melt sand. Pit 1 also contained Nurnberg counters, copper scrap, brown stoneware from Frechen, stoneware from Raeren/Westerwald and the upper half of a stoneware jug known as a Bartmann from Cologne or Frechen.

To the original Virginians, copper was as precious as gold to us. It saved the lives of the colonists during the first, crucial years, because the Indians accepted it in exchange for food. Paramount Chief Powhatan probably refrained from wiping out the English in this vulnerable period, because they could supply him with this highly desirable metal. Copper worn as ornaments indicated social rank; in the grave it conferred eternal life. Powhatan could assure the loyalty of his lesser chiefs with gifts of copper.

Most of the copper at Jamestown was German made. It came in the form of copper waste and also copper-alloy counters. About 70 percent of this copper waste was from the Society of the Mines Royal; this was a German run, staffed and partially financed copper operation headquartered at Keswick in England's Lake District (Cumberland). This was the sole copper-producing firm in England at this time.

Before entering James Fort at its eastern BULWARK, if we look to our right at the site of a building archaeologists call the FACTORY. It sat just outside the original triangular palisades. Besides glass trade beads, many scraps and trimmings from copper sheets were found in this house. The settlers had fashioned some of them into squares that native chiefs wore on their chests as signs of rank. Other copper was rolled to form tubular beads. Being outside the original palisades, this building may also have served as a post for trading with Indians without them entering the fort proper.

About 1 percent of the more than 700,000 objects catalogued by archaeologists at Jamestown so far bear words. More than 90 percent of these words are in German. These words appear on Rechenpfennige made in Nurnberg. Scores of these reckoning pennies or counters were discovered in the FACTORY. They were made for doing arithmetic on lined boards like an abacus. On one side is the name of the maker, such as HANS SCHULTES ZU NURNBERG, on the other, a saying in German, such as GOTTES SEGEN MACHT REICH. At Jamestown, some of these copper-alloy discs were used in trade with the indigenous people. With a hole punched in the jetons, they could be worn suspended from the neck. (About 300 were found throughout James Fort and also in Indian graves.)

German-made copper was also used in metallurgical experiments. Most of the copper waste was sent to Jamestown so that metallurgical experts could use it in tests. Some of these men were from the Society of the Mines Royal. Their task was to discover if this metal could be turned into good brass by the addition of local zinc ores. According to the Jamestown Landmark Organizing Committee, "a host of metals and minerals were processed, refined, and tested at Jamestown during the colony's earliest years. Among Jamestown's metal-working remains, archaeologists found evidence for copper-based metallurgy. Numerous triangular and beaker-shaped crucibles have been excavated and several samples contain copper residue." "The

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

presence of German knowledge and skills is a signal feature of the English establishment of metallurgy in Virginia." In the working of metals, "German technology and expertise" was employed. Metallurgical and related chemical experimentation was carried on from the beginning "under the direction of both English and German experts."

As we gaze out upon the river we can imagine Capt. Christopher Newport's ship *Mary and Margaret* tied to trees on the arm of land that extended into the James. Adam, Franz and Samuel, who arrived around Oct. 1, 1608, on this ship, were makers of wainscoting or oak paneling. The three Germans, along with many English, cut down trees and turned them into planks or boards to fill the hold of this ship. This wood was taken back to England by Newport when he left around Dec. 1, 1608. At this time, the three woodworkers were sent to Great Chief Powhatan by Capt. John Smith; they were to help build a European-style house at his headquarters village of Werowocomoco on the York. Here they lived in the company of Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas. The chief was fascinated by his new house. However, he then decided to remove himself from the vicinity of Smith to a remote, swampy area on the Chickahominy River. During the winter of 1609-10, Powhatan began a concerted attack on Jamestown. Around March 1610, Samuel saw an opportunity to get away from Powhatan by leaving in the company of the chief of the Potomac tribe. However, Powhatan sent his warriors in pursuit, one of whom smashed in Samuel's skull. Adam and Franz suffered the same fate when they tried to get away from the Indians and return to Jamestown in June 1610.

At the APVA Archaearium, the archaeological museum of the Jamestown Rediscovery project built in 2006, many of the objects found at James Fort may be seen. These include Hessian glass-melting pots used in glass making, Hessian crucibles used in metallurgical experiments, examples of Rechenpfennige or counters from Nurnberg, brass thimbles from Nurnberg, shards of German ceramics, including Bartmann jugs and Westwald drinking vessels and glass ware that may have been made in the Rhineland. On some of the walls are enlargements of scenes engraved and printed in Frankfurt-am-Main by Theodor de Bry, a Burger of Frankfurt.

Jamestown is well worth a visit, especially "The Glasshouse of 1609." In the spring of 1609, the two Hessian glassmakers built three furnaces plus a kiln on the mainland 1 mile from James Fort. It

was made of river cobbles collected along the James River. The ruins of the four ovens may be seen within an enclosure built by the National Park Service. In a nearby exhibition glasshouse, modern glassblowers may be observed demonstrating similar techniques as the Germans.

Adapted by Ruth Reichmann from a Tour Guide by Gary C. Grassl, President of The German Heritage Society of Greater Washington, D.C. for the Society of German-American Studies. His primary source: William M. Kelso, *Jamestown: The Buried Truth*. Charlottesville University of Virginia Press. 2006. The 2008 SGAS Symposium commemorated the 400th Anniversary of First Germans in America at Jamestown, Virginia.

Jasper Sister Cities program honored

Sister Cities of Jasper President Sandy Wehr was browsing the Sister Cities International website



one day when she decided to enter Jasper's program for an award. "We'd never done it before, and I thought, why don't we toot our own horn?"

President Dwight Eisenhower started

Sister Cities International in 1956 as part of an effort to create peace and prosperity across the world. The organization's annual awards recognize excellence in overall programming and highlight key innovations in arts and culture; business and trade; humanitarian assistance; youth and education; and professional and technical exchange categories among more than 500 Sister Cities relationships.

When Wehr threw Jasper into the running, she expected an honorable mention or some other small accolade. Instead, she got a phone call saying Jasper won Best Overall Program in the 10,000-25,000 population category.

It's a team effort among several Jasper organizations, including the city, the Jasper Deutscher Verein and Jasper High School; and connects Jasper with Pfaffenweiler, Germany, a town of about 2,6000 people located in the foothills of the Black Forest in the south west corner of Germany.

The Sister Cities relationship between Jasper and Pfaffenweiler began in 1985 after Sabine Jordan, the humanist-in-residence for Jasper, suggested the

two cities partner based on their shared history. Many of Jasper's first German residents came to the U.S. from Pfaffenweiler in 1847. More than a century later, delegates from each city made the trans-Atlantic trip again to establish a relationship between the two communities, and the Sister Cities relationship has grown into a program filled with citizen diplomacy and relatives reuniting. Many of the same last names can be found in both Jasper and Pfaffenweiler.

One of the major benefits of the Sister Cities program has been the high school exchange program. The two cities take turns sending students to each community for study periods. In 2017, Jasper took 15 students to Germany for the month of June as part of the partnership. In 2019, 19 more Jasper students will make the trip. For several students, the trip has been the first step on a path for their lives. One student, Wehr said, married his exchange partner and currently lives in Germany. Two other students decided to study in Germany after the trip.

Most recently, a group from Pfaffenweiler visited Jasper to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Sister Cities partnership. In 2013, Jasper High School art teacher Josh Dodd traveled to Pfaffenweiler to learn stone carving from Pfaffenweiler's master mason. Since then, The Stone Carver Group, a club under the umbrella of Sister Cities, has formed to teach the art of stone carving. Headquartered in the Dubois County Museum, the group works to restore old tombstones in Dubois County and to showcase their skills at the Stras-senfest and other festivals throughout the county.

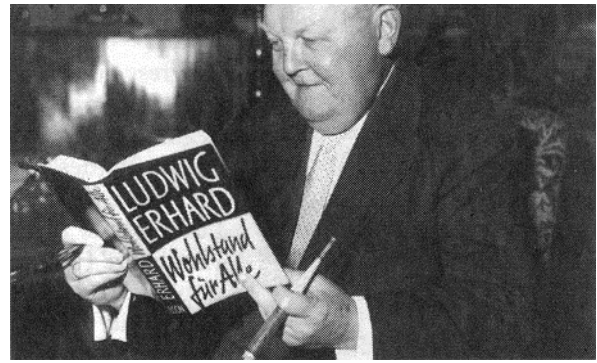
The annual German Heritage Award, given to an individual or group who give of their time and talent to promote and preserve our German heritage, and high school essay contest are also part of Sister Cities of Jasper's efforts to keep the city's German heritage alive.

"We are very honored," Wehr said in a press release. "(We) believe this award is great for our Sister Cities partnership with Pfaffenweiler and other German cities."

Excerpted from Leann Burke
The Herald, 6 July 2018



70 Years of Social Market Economy



Economic growth and prosperity for all – the social market economy has proved to be a model for success in Germany. This is how the system works.

According to the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs, "the social market economy is the foundation of our liberal, open and democratic society. The main idea behind the social market economy is to protect the freedom of the economy and functioning competition and at the same time to foster prosperity and social security in our country."

Q: Who instituted the social market economy?

A: Ludwig Erhard, the first German Federal Minister for Economic Affairs (1949 to 1963) under Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, is seen as the father of the social market economy. As Director of the Economic Administration of the "Combined Economic Area" he in 1948 declared the end of the controlled economy, against opposition from the occupying powers.

Q: How does the social market economy work?

A: The goal of the market economy is the greatest possible prosperity with the best possible social protection. It is about benefiting from the advantages of a free market economy, which include free choice of workplace, pricing freedom, competition and a wide range of affordable goods, while at the same time absorbing its disadvantages, such as monopolization, price fixing, and existence threatening unemployment. This is why the state to a certain extent regulates the market and protects its citizens against illness and unemployment through a network of social insurance schemes.

Q: Is the social market economy enshrined in the German Basic Law?

A: No. But central elements of the German Basic Law form the basis of the social market economy. Nor is there any pure social market economy doc-



German-American Day

Essay Contest

For High School Students

Sponsored by:

Indiana German Heritage Society

Deadline: October 31, 2018

Prizes:

1st prize: \$ 300.00, 2nd prize: \$ 200.00, 3rd prize: \$ 100.00

Several prizes for runner-ups

“German-American Cultural Heritage Traditions”

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 need to be able to write a biographical statement in German.

Description: Among the German-speaking immigrants to the New World and their descendants were farmers, business people, craftsmen, entrepreneurs, educators, artists, etc. The immigrants did not only bring goods, expertise, and ideas with them, but also some cherished cultural heritage traditions. Some of those traditions have left their mark not only on the German-American community in Indiana but on the cultural landscape of the entire country.

In your essay, please highlight and analyze 2-3 cultural heritage traditions German-speaking immigrants brought with them. Are those contributions still evident and meaningful today? Give concrete examples, including at least one example that directly applies to the Hoosier state. Factual evidence/ research and personal analysis will both be considered equally.

Guidelines:

- **Essay length:** 750-1000 words (*in English*). State your sources.
- **PowerPoint** presentation, including images (*in English, appr. 8-10 slides*)
- **Statement** of your background (*in German, up to one page*), highlighting any experiences with German language and culture which have influenced your personal life and educational career.

Submit entries electronically to:

Dr. Claudia Grossmann, IGHS Education Committee, cgrossma@iupui.edu,

Ph. (317) 274-3943

trine or handbook. The social market economy was always seen as a process and repeatedly had to adapt to new conditions for example after the reunification of Germany. In May 1990 in the State Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, establishing a monetary, economic, and social union, the social market economy was enshrined as the joint economic order for the first time.

Q: Which challenges does the social market economy currently face?

A: At the moment globalization, digitization, climate change, the aging population and migration are providing the social market economy with enormous challenges. Political action is needed in order to adapt the framework conditions and finance the social security of citizens. But in the 70 years of its existence, the social market economy has proved itself capable of accommodating new framework conditions well.

Excerpted from deutschland.de

Archaeologists unearth oldest library in Germany



The foundations of a Roman building that is probably the oldest library in Germany have been uncovered in central Cologne in archaeological excavations during the construction of a new parish building for the protestant church. The walls are comparable to other libraries of the Roman Empire, such as the one in Ephesus, says Dirk Schmitz, the head of the Cologne archaeological monument authority. It dates back to between 150

and 200 A.D. and, as was usually the case in Roman cities, is located in the ancient forum.

“There are niches along the inside of the walls which have remained intact,” Schmitz says. “They were almost certainly used to store the scrolls.” A small annex to the building was probably an alcove where a statue of the Roman goddess Minerva once stood, he says. The church plans to build an underground car park on the site, but will ensure public access to the remains.

Cologne is the only German metropolis with a history stretching back 2,000 years. Known as Colonia, it was the capital of the Roman province of Germania Inferior and a regional military headquarters.

The city’s Römisch-Germanische Museum houses more than 10 million objects unearthed in the city. Another important recent find, discovered during construction work on the underground rail network, are oak planks almost 2000 years old that formed part of the Roman-era port wall.

Sister Cities News

William Selm Honored



At their July meeting, the Indiana Gymnastics Hall of Fame (INGHOF) will name its induction class of 2018. In addition, INGHOF will honor William Selm for his nomination of the Athenaeum as a National

Historical Landmark. His work on this project began in 2008 and continued to 2016 when the Athenaeum was recognized as a National Historic Landmark. Selm earned his bachelor's degree from Indiana State University in 1979 and his Master of Arts Degree from Boston University in 1981. In Boston, Bill worked for the National Park Service. Selm returned to Indiana to work as



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a historian for the Indianapolis Historical Preservation Commission. For nearly a decade he researched and wrote histories on thousands of Indianapolis buildings. Additionally, works as an adjunct faculty member for IUPUI. Selm is a native of southeast Indiana.

Watch Party Fundraiser



The Indianapolis-Cologne Sister City Committee hosted a Watch Party Fundraiser at Flat12 brewery to watch the Mexico vs. Germany World Cup contest. Thanks to a raffle and beer sales (Flat12 donated \$1 for every beer sold), the committee raised \$579. More importantly, we tapped into a younger generation of potential Committee Members who have a shared interest in Germany.

Jazz Exchange in Cologne

Last June, the Amerika Haus and the Freundeskreis Köln-Indianapolis e.V. cohosted a Jazz concert entitled "Experiencing Chick Corea" at the Altes Pfandhaus in Cologne. Monika Herzig, and bassist and composer André Nendza were joined by Inga Lühning, Josh Roberts and Peter Lehel for this performance as part of the long-standing jazz musician exchanges between the two cities.

Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America

The fall meeting of the Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America will be held on Saturday, October 20 at the Indiana Historical Society, 450 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis.

The speaker will be Dr. Wolfgang Grams, Ph.D. from University of Oldenburg, Germany, an expert on emigration, and owner of "Routes to the Roots.," a heritage tourism business. He will give four presentations:

- Hurra, wir fahren nach Amerika, Travel Patterns during the Age of Sail
- Hurra, wir fahren nach Amerika, Travel Patterns during the Age of Steam

- German Resources and Research Strategies (including Facts and Fiction)
- Best Travel through Germany (Heritage tourism)

To obtain further information, see the Palatines to America website at www.palam.org or send an e-mail to indianapalam@gmail.com

Carmel Christkindlmarkt Season



It may be September, but many of us are already looking ahead and making plans for the holidays. Be sure to add a visit to the Carmel Christkindlmarkt to your holiday plans! The Carmel Christkindlmarkt was a big hit in its inaugural 2017 season, and the market will be taking some major steps to be even better in 2018! When you arrive, you'll be swept up in the magic of the holiday season. You can expect to see many beloved German Christmas decorations and gift items at the market. The product booths are filled with Smokers, Nutcrackers, Pyramide and much, much more. In the food booths you will find delicious traditional German holiday fare. The market is open Wednesday through Sunday from Saturday, November 17th until Sunday, December 23rd.

The Indiana German Heritage Society will be partnering with the market this year in a few ways. You will find the IGHS and the Athenaeum Foundation partnering to run the pretzel booth for the entirety of the market! Come and say hello! Also, IGHS and the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center will

**An IGHS membership
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<http://www.ighs.org/membership.html>

New Blog

be partnering with the market to coordinate an authentic Nikolaustag on Thursday, December 6th from 5pm-8pm. If you visit the market for Nikolaustag you can expect a visit from Sankt Nikolaus himself! Be sure to add this special day to the calendar. Bring your children and grandchildren to the market on December 6th to see what gifts Sankt Nikolaus may have for those who have been good! The market is also adding an activity hut for children this year. In this special area children can color, make ornaments and more. Be sure to check the Carmel Christkindlmarkt website, <https://www.carmelchristkindlmarkt.com/> for more details on the schedule of events as the time draws closer.

Should you want to get more involved, email the Carmel Christkindlmarkt at volunteers@carmelchristkindlmarkt.com

Maria K. Murphy, CEO & Market Master
Carmel Christkindlmarkt Inc.
maria@carmelchristkindlmarkt.com

Auf Deutsch

The German National Anthem is *Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit*

Third stanza of the German National Anthem

Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
für das deutsche Vaterland!
Danach lasst uns alle streben
brüderlich mit Herz und Hand!
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
sind des Glückes Unterpfand;
blüh im Glanze dieses Glückes,
blühe, deutsches Vaterland.

Third stanza of the Anthem in English

Unity and justice and liberty
for the German fatherland;
After these let us all strive together,
as brothers, with heart and hands.
Unity and justice and liberty
are the pledge for good fortune;
Flourish in the splendor of such fortune,
flourish, German fatherland.

The German Historical Institute (GHI) in Washington, DC, recently launched a new blog, [Href](https://href.hypotheses.org/) (<https://href.hypotheses.org/>) dedicated “to the use of digitized primary source materials for studying, teaching, and researching German and global history.” The launch coincides with the start of the relaunch of the GHI’s flagship digital project German History in Documents and Images.

Recent articles posted to the page discuss the efforts to coordinate the digitization of German cultural heritage, including:

- Economic Texts and Letters – Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels go online by Regina Roth, a researcher and editor for the Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA). At the moment, it includes the correspondence between Marx and Engels and third parties from the year 1866, and essential economic texts by Marx – in particular most of the previously unpublished manuscript materials for Marx’s Capital, written between 1863 and 1881.
- The site links to the digitized *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* from 1848–1849, a periodical which provides essential context on the Revolution of 1848–1849 in Germany and Europe.
- Previous blog posts feature a bilingual online source edition “Key Documents of German-Jewish History” (<http://jewish-history-online.net/>), published by the Institute for the History of German Jews in Hamburg (<http://www.igd-jh.de/IGDJ-home.html>);
- an article about digitization projects at German libraries and other institutions that offer new access to German historical newspapers

The GHI welcomes contributions to its new blog from members of the historical profession, in the widest sense, from information professionals, from teachers and students at any level, and members of the interested public.

Katharina Hering,
Digital Project Librarian
German Historical Institute



INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR



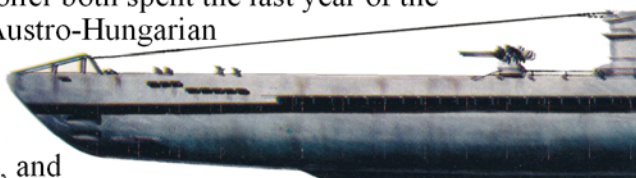
STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

Wednesday, October 10: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *Student Presentations.*

Students in the advanced German class of Hamilton Southeastern High School will be our guests at the October 10 Stammtisch. They will present their paper on the beginning of the Turner movement, the Turners in Indianapolis leading up to the construction of *Das Deutsche Haus*, and the glorious years of *Das Deutsche Haus* until WWI.

Wednesday, November 14: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: : *Karl Dönitz, Martin Niemöller, U-boats, and the Armistice.*

Navy school classmates Karl Dönitz and Martin Niemöller both spent the last year of the Great War commanding submarines operating out of Austro-Hungarian bases in the Adriatic. This presentation (a trial balloon for a future project) compares their survival stories in the days before the Armistice, their reactions to the demise of the Second Reich afterward, and the role of November 1918 in the personal decisions that shaped their lives during and after the Third Reich.



Historian Dr. Lawrence Sondhaus, a St. Louis native and a Fulbright Scholar, earned his Ph.D. at the University of Virginia. His field of study spans the era between Napoleon to the Great War with emphasis on Germany and Austria. He has written numerous histories of this era focused on military issues. His latest work, *World War I: The Global Revolution*, was published in 2011.

Wednesday, December 12: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *IGHS Advent Liederkrantz!* Join us in singing traditional Weihnachtslieder. If you do not know them, this is your chance to learn! Refreshments of coffee, Glühwein, Stollen, Lebkuchen, etc. will be offered. Participate in the ornament exchange. Bring a wrapped ornament of \$5.00 value, place in basket and take one home with you.

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 \$15.00 per person (tax, ice tea, gratuity and parking included). Vegetarian option available. Complimentary parking: Athenaeum Parking Lot (east side of building). For questions contact Ron Flick at rflick1881@att.net or 812-309-2141.

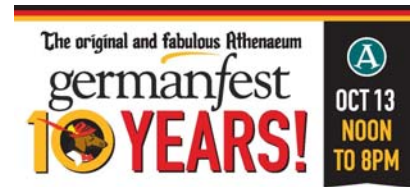
OTHER PROGRAMS

Saturday, September 21: Germany's premier brass quintet, *Harmonic Brass München* will be performing at the First United Methodist Church in Columbus at 7 p.m. For more information visit: <https://www.facebook.com/GermanyinMidwest/photos/a.205172906172388/1936313426391652/?type=3&theater>.

Saturday, October 6 & Sunday, October 7: Kick off of *Deutschlandjahr USA 2018-2019* at the Athenaeum and other locations downtown. See article on Page 1 of this newsletter and the *Deutschlandjahr* website (<https://germanyinusa.com/deutschlandjahr/>) for more information for details.

Sunday, October 7, 11 a.m.: Service at Zion Church in Indianapolis. A non-denominational worship service will take place at Zion Evangelical Church at 603 North New Jersey Street, one block from the Athenaeum. German music will be featured with special music by the Indianapolis Liederkrantz and Damenchor. Worshippers will be greeted by the ringing of three large bells forged in Bochum Germany in 1873. For Info: 317.639.5411.

Saturday, October 13, noon till 8 p.m. GermanFest at the Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis. Join us for the 10th annual Germanfest featuring Wiener Dog races, the Durstig Games, Bavarian Stone Lifting, and Kinderland for kids,. German Food, Music & Beer and more. GermanFest Tickets- Adults- \$8 in advance, \$12 at the door; Kids \$3 in advance, \$5 at the door Get discount tickets online. <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/?event=germanfest>.



Saturday, October 20, 9 AM – 3:15 PM: The Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America

The fall meeting of the Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America will be held on Saturday, October 20 at the Indiana Historical Society, 450 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis. The speaker will be Dr. Wolfgang Grams, Ph.D. from University of Oldenburg, Germany, an expert on emigration, and owner of "Routes to the Roots.," a heritage tourism business. To obtain further information, see the Palatines to America website at www.palam.org or send an e-mail to indianapalam@gmail.com

October 24, 6:30 p.m.: Dr. Wolfgang Grams, Routes-to-the-Routes, Oldenburg, Germany: "Indiana's German Heritage Revisited." Damenverein room at the Athenaeum. Reception and tour of building to follow.

November 14: "German-Americans Go Vegan: Lebensreform Movement in the United States around 1900." Panel Discussion involving Dr. Thorsten Carstensen (IUPUI), Dr. Marcel Schmid (Brown University) and Dr. Mark Roseman (Indiana University Bloomington). Indiana Historical Society. Time. TBD.

December 6, 5.00-8.00 pm: St. Nikolaus at the Carmel Christkindlmarkt. See **page ##** in this newsletter for details.

Saturday, December 7, The 10th Annual St. Nikolaus Lauf. St. Nikolaus is BACK for the 10th Year! Register here for Special Early Bird Rates: <https://runsignup.com/Race/IN/Indianapolis/SanktNikolausDayLauf>.

Sunday, December 8, 12-4 p.m. St. Nikolaus Fest: Gingerbread House making, singing, dancing, Adzook Puppets and the Court of St. Nikolaus, \$8 kids/ Adults free. For info, see <http://www.athenaeumfoundation.org/events/>

Sunday, December 16, 3 p.m.: German Advent Service at Zion Church in Indianapolis. German language with easy to follow translation. Reception to follow. Zion Church is located at 603 North New Jersey Street, one block from the Athenaeum. For Info, call: 317.639.5411.



German Life

Germany
Austria
Switzerland

For IGHS
Members Only

German Life is a unique, bi-monthly magazine, in English, dedicated to German arts and culture, travel, cuisines, history, genealogy and German America. It provides readers with modern and historical perspectives on German-speaking Europe, including Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Each issue of *German Life* is comprised of beautiful full-color pictures and well-researched features that you cannot find elsewhere.

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Indiana German Heritage Society

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Exchanges / Sister Cities | <input type="checkbox"/> General | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> German Language Programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching Materials |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> History | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditions & Folklore |

Knowledge of German Language: None Some Fluent

Knowledge of Old German Script (Sütterlin): None Some Good

I am willing to help with activities (Circle one): Yes No

I wish to make an additional tax-deductible donation of \$ _____.

This is a gift membership. Name of person providing gift membership:

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.

To join or renew online, go to IGHS.org!



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for
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Inhalt

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 70 Years of Social Market Economy | 7 |
| Auf Deutsch | 11 |
| Calendar | 12 |
| Carmel Christkindlmarkt Season | 10 |
| Deutschlandjahr USA Campaign | 1 |
| Germans at Jamestown | 4 |
| Jasper program honored | 6 |
| Letter from the Max Kade Center | 1 |
| Oldest Library Unearthed | 9 |
| Sister City News | 9 |
| Willkommen Ambassador Haber | 3 |