The Black Forest is an ancient forested region in southwest Germany. It is known for its forests, vineyards, cuckoo clocks, and fairy tales by the Brothers Grimm. The Black Forest of Germany may be far away from Indiana, but sometimes it doesn’t feel that way, especially when you visit the Sherman House in Batesville.

Located in the historic downtown Batesville, Indiana, the Sherman House is a beautifully restored boutique hotel which has been a favorite resting place for travelers since Lincoln. Its 168-year history starts in 1852 when German immigrant, Johann Brinkmann built his hotel. During the Civil War, Brinkmann renaming his hotel in honor General Sherman who commanded the 83rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the War.

The restaurant with its century-old beams and private alcoves offers an authentic German-American dining experience in the Black Forest Bar or the Biergarten.

The Sherman House will be the site of this year’s Indiana German Heritage Society’s annual meeting and symposium on March 20 & 21, 2020. The topic for this year’s symposium will be German/German-American Connection to Education. Meeting planners are now accepting proposals for presentations for the symposium. If you would be interested in offering a presentation, please contact Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu.

Watch the new IGHS newsletter for details about symposium registration and hotel reservations. We look forward to seeing you at Indiana’s own Black Forest Fairy Tale site in Batesville!
The IGHS membership runs concurrently with the calendar year. This means that once again it is time to renew for 2020. 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.

You may renew online at http://www.ighs.org/renew.html or use the renewal form located at the back of this newsletter. You can also use the same forms to give the gift of an Indiana German Heritage Membership!

If you are uncertain of your membership status, check your newsletter label. You can also check by sending an e-mail to ighsmembership@gmail.com.

Please renew right away. Thank you!

The Membership Committee

SUPPORT THE IGHS SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

The Daniel Nützel scholarship was established by IGHS, IUPUI Max Kade Center, and the Athenaeanum 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 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 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!
German Christmas Exhibit at Carmel Christkindlmarkt

William L. Selm

The 2019 Carmel Christkindlmarkt (CCkm) unveiled a new feature when it opened in November. Indiana German Heritage Society teamed up with the Indiana Historical Society to create the exhibit “German Christmas Traditions in Indiana.” The exhibit was housed in the KulturEcke hut on the grounds of the CCkm.

IGHS board member Maria Murphy, who is also the CCkm Market Master and CEO, envisioned the exhibit as an opportunity for IGHS to reach a broader audience in its mission to explore, research, and share Indiana’s rich German heritage and traditions. The exhibit adds an educational component to the popular CCkm. In its first year (2017) it attracted 105,000 visitors, last year, 320,000 visitors were entertained, and an estimated 400,000 market goers visited in 2019. Visitors came from central Indiana and beyond. Nico Ker, an Austrian-born New Yorker, attended CCkm in 2018 and remarked, “I was impressed with the authenticity—it is just like the markets in Austria.”

The exhibit had components of “Germans in Indiana”, as illustrated by “Four Generations of the Vonnegut Family”. Differences in Christmas observations are explained such as the events on the calendar in December and January: Nikolaustag, Adventszeit, Heiligabend, Weihnachten, Silvesterabend, and Dreikonigtag.

The core of the exhibit is “10 American Christmas Traditions You Didn’t Know Were German”. The German origins of the Christmas tree, glass ornaments, Advent wreath, Weihnachtslieder, Advent calendars, candy canes, gingerbread houses, nutcrackers, Moravian stars, and Christkindlmarkt. Many of these traditions, such as the Advent wreath and calendar were developed in the nineteenth century. E.T.A. Hoffmann’s 1816 novella Nussknacker und Mausekoenig features the folk artifact of the wooden anthropomorphic nutcracker. The story was popularized even more by Tchaikovsky’s 1892 ballet The Nutcracker. Goethe’s popular 1774 novel Die Leiden des Jungen Werthers spread the idea of the Christmas tree throughout Germany. It was heretofore an obscure local tradition of Alsace. German immigrants brought the tree tradition to America and non-German Americans learned of the Christian tree through magazine articles about the Queen Victoria’s household lighted tree. It was introduced by her husband Prince Albert von Sachse-Coburg-Gotha.

Research for the exhibit was the work of a volunteer committee of Claudia Grossmann, William Selm, Sandi Richardson, and Angelika Becker. The information was translated into an exhibit by Daniel Gonzales, the IHS Director of Exhibitions Research. He was responsible for IHS’s excellent German Greenhouse Growers exhibit of spring 2019. The popular IGHS Wegweiser exhibit is an outdoor component of the CCkm exhibit. IGHS also participated in the CCkm by bringing the Court of St. Nikolaus to the market on 6 December and moving the Sankt Nikolaus 5k Lauf to the CCkm. The Lauf was founded by Brian Griesemer eleven years earlier. It was run on 7 December 2019 with St. Nikolaus and his scary Alpine companion, Krampus adding to the festivities.

The partnership of IGHS, IHS, and CCkm is a good one and allows IGHS the opportunity to educate more about Indiana’s rich German heritage.

Photos courtesy of the CCkm.
IGHS Needs You!
Think about It

The IGHS Nomination Committee is looking for good candidates for several openings on the Board of Directors.

The board meets monthly except for January and July. Meetings are at 5:00 pm on the second Wednesday of the month. The meetings are followed by an optional supper, followed by the Stammtisch program from 7:30 to 9:00 pm.

Board members serve three year terms and serve on committees ranging from education, governance, to publications and communications.

Board members also help direct the society to fulfill its mission to discuss, explore, understand and share the state’s deep and rich German heritage, which predates statehood (1816). IGHS seeks individuals with energy, ideas, and vision to further the society’s missions and to represent different aspects of the heritage and geographic locations. Germans settled throughout the state.

If you are interested or would like to nominate a member please contact William L. Selm, Nominations Committee Chairman at william-lselm@gmail.com.

The Top Essay for the 2019 IGHS High School Essay Contest

The 2019 IGHS Essay Contest for High School Students was very successful, with entries from seven different schools from across the state. The topic this year was “The Fall of the Berlin Wall, Reunification, and the Impact of the U.S.” in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall to recognize the influence of the U.S. on this historic moment. The winning essay is by Isabelle Alexander of Fishers High School and is printed below.

Berliner Mauer Essay
By Izzy Alexander

In August of 1961, German citizens living in the Soviet sector of Berlin woke to find themselves surrounded by Soviet tanks and building equipment. Within weeks, a wall had been erected in the middle of their city, with the purpose of stopping East Berliners from fleeing their homes into the more prosperous and freer West Berlin. The threat of nuclear destruction during the Cold War terrified a global citizenry, but for Germans, the Cold War had direct and immediate consequences. Their people were divided by an Iron Curtain, and a concrete extension of that curtain in the form of the Berliner Mauer.

The Berlin Wall, as a physical representation of the Cold War, was infamous for being a limiting, divisive structure. The United States played a significant role in bringing down the Berlin Wall by actively taking part in supporting anti-Soviet activities in the West and East. Both political figures, such as Presidents Kennedy and Reagan and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and celebrities, such as Bruce Springsteen, denounced the wall in memorable speeches and protest move-
ments. Thirty years later, the lessons learned from the Berlin Wall and Germany during the Cold War are still important to reflect on, especially as the United States considers extending a wall of its own along its southern border.

American politicians actively denounced the Wall throughout its standing. In June of 1963, President John F. Kennedy visited Berlin two years after the wall was first built to give a speech and show solidarity with Berliners and West Germans. He assured Berliners that Americans sympathized with them by saying, “Two thousand years ago, the proudest boast was ‘civis Romanus sum.’ Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is ‘Ich bin ein Berliner’… All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin.” His speech on the steps of the Rathaus Schöneberg would become one of the most iconic speeches of the entire Cold War.

President Ronald Reagan would also visit the Wall in June of 1987 to deliver a speech of his own, in which he urged the head of the Soviet State, Mikhail Gorbachev, to “Tear down this wall!” Reagan’s call to arms was controversial in its time, especially because US-Soviet tensions had been cooling, suggesting a future end to the unspoken conflict.

Although neither of these speeches caused the fall of the Berlin Wall, American politicians throughout the Cold War had been pushing for an end to the war, and with it, the collapse of the wall. Reagan’s successful meeting in Reykjavik with Gorbachev in 1986, built upon more than a decade of previous détente and negotiations by Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter, helped to soften tensions between the two powers. Both Kennedy and Reagan’s speeches helped communicate a pro-democracy sentiment in Europe and a message of support to those hidden behind the Wall.

Other famous political figures, notably Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., condemned the Berlin wall, as he condemned all other walls, metaphorical or otherwise, that “divided humanity.” His 1964 visit to both East and West Berlin inspired and moved those on both sides of the wall as he preached acceptance. “Wherever men are ‘breaking down the dividing walls of hostility’ which separate them from their brothers,” King said to East Berliners at St. Mary’s Church, “there Christ continues to perform his ministry of reconciliation.” Although, again, Dr. King did not directly cause the Mauerfall, his sermons did raise awareness of the American civil rights struggle, which King alluded to, and inspired some German citizens to employ his favored nonviolent resistance tactics. In the late eighties, when East German citizens campaigned for the Wall to be torn down, the roots of their nonviolent protest can be traced all the way back to Dr. King’s visit.

Celebrity figures in America spoke out against the Berlin Wall as well. Bruce Springsteen played a concert in East Berlin in 1988 in which he read, in halting German: “I am not for or against a government. I’ve come to play rock and roll for you, in the hope that one day all barriers will be torn down.” He was met with a roaring reaction from the East Berliners who attended the concert, although the media later edited out his statement from the broadcast. And, in 1977, while David Bowie was living in West Berlin, he wrote the song “Heroes” which indirectly mentioned the ‘Wall of Shame.’ These celebrity figures reminded East Berliners that life outside of the Wall existed, and their presence in East Germany allowed ideas and culture from the West to penetrate a failing barrier.

Currently, U.S.-German relations are friendly, although they have been stronger in the past. The U.S. and Germany share military goals. Both continue to fight in the War on Terrorism, and members of their respective armed forces interact on other military missions, such as the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan. Germany contains the largest American military base within Europe, with nearly 17 million members of the American armed forces and their families stationed there since the end of World War II. However, since President Donald Trump’s inauguration, U.S.-German relations have become slightly more tense. As plans to build a border wall between the United States and Mexico have become reality, more Germans have spoken out about the danger of any walls. Some plead that walls will foster discrimination and superiority complexes that will take generations to undo, while others say that walls do little to stop immigration, pointing to the casualties that the Berlin Wall caused. Although the differences between the Berlin Wall and the U.S.-Mexico wall are prominent, division by means of concrete is the unifying factor between the two – and Germans who lived through the terror and horror of the Berlin Wall can attest to the fact that walls will only accomplish a division of a people. And, in a time where transcending boundaries and collaborating as a global citizenry is more important than ever, why should we fight to divide?

Izzy Alexander ist eine junge Frau, die in

(Continued on page 7)
IGHS Scholarships for High School Students - 2020

The Indiana German Heritage Society (IGHS) provides scholarships for Indiana high school students participating in an approved educational program in Germany or other German-speaking countries. Applications are accepted from students participating in programs such as Youth for Understanding (YFU), IU Honors Program in Graz, or the German American Partnership Program (GAPP).

**Scholarship Levels**

- $1,000 for a program lasting appr. 6 weeks or longer, i.e. IU Honors, YFU (up to two scholarships)
- $500 for a short-term program, i.e. GAPP program (up to four scholarships)

**Eligibility Criteria and Application Materials**

Students must be participating in an official program. Applicants must submit the following:

- Contact information: mailing address, phone number, and e-mail address
- Program description: name, length, location, budget, etc.
- Statement of purpose (one page)
- Biography (one page)
- High school transcript (if possible, as part of the PDF – see below)
- Letter of recommendation from German teacher (under separate cover)

**Selection Criteria**

- Overall academic preparation
- Seriousness of purpose
- Achievements in German courses
- Involvement in extracurricular activities (i.e. German Club, sports, music, volunteering)

*Please note:* Students must submit proof of acceptance into the Program before the award is distributed.

**Deadline: February 10, 2020**

**Submission:**

Please submit your application as one single PDF file to ighsmembership@gmail.com (except for letter of recommendation which should be e-mailed under separate cover to the same address). Please put “IGHS Scholarship” in the subject line and address your application to: Mr. Jim Kienle, President, Indiana German Heritage Society.

**Outcome:**

Sponsored students agree to make a presentation to IGHS at a “Stammtisch” program or similar event in Indianapolis, whenever feasible, or write an article for the IGHS Newsletter.

For questions please contact: Dr. Claudia Grossmann, (317) 274-3943, cgrossma@iupui.edu

Carmel Christkindlmarkt Essay Contest Winner

After reviewing many applications for the iconic role of the Christkind the Carmel Christkindlmarkt has made their selections! In first place, and winner of the $1,000 essay prize, is Kalya E. Gaerte, a sophomore at Carmel High School. Her winning essay and bio follows below.

Maria K. Murphy Carmel Christkindlmarkt Inc.

The German in Us

Recognizable by evergreen trees, gingerbread houses, and jolly ol’ Saint Nick, Christmas in the United States is nothing short of magical. However, these traditions are not American-made, but rather German. Nearly 8 million Germans migrated to the U.S. between 1820 and 1870, bringing their culture and beliefs with them. Because of their immigration, the German influence on the United States’ version of Christmas runs deep, shaping the holiday into what it is today.

A political refugee from Bavaria, Thomas Nast is credited for the modern-day depiction of Santa Claus. As an illustrator for Harper’s Weekly in New York, he was able to reach thousands of people with his drawings of Father Christmas. Nast started his Santa Claus illustrations with Civil War political cartoons, progressing to stand-alone highlights when the Christmas figure began drawing attention from the public. The popularization of this magical gift-bearer in the United States can be directly traced back to Nast and his publications.

Stemming from his childhood experience with Pelze-Nicol, a German version of Santa Claus, Nast continued the lore by introducing concepts such as the North Pole workshop and the naughty or nice list. In the process of bringing his German heritage to his home in New York, Nast formed the modern version of Santa Claus the United States public grew to love.

Another beloved Christmas tradition, the Christmas tree, originated from German immigrants. Widely believed to be created by famous reformationist Martin Luther, Christmas trees were found frequently in Germany starting in the 16th century. The Pennsylvania German settlements were known to have Christmas trees as early as 1747, even though they were seen as pagan symbols in America. Laws were passed to ban secular celebrations of Christmas, levelling fines on those caught with such decorations. While the Germans were persistent in keeping their traditions, it took Queen Victoria and her German Prince standing with their children around a Christmas tree for the American public to latch onto the famous Christmas symbol. Finally the German people could celebrate their version of Christmas. Their efforts to keep their traditions alive are the reason Christmas trees can be found in so many households in the United States during the holidays.

Gingerbread houses are staples of the holiday season and, by no surprise, Germans are again responsible for bringing this activity to the United States’ Christmas celebrations.

Elaborate and decorated with foil, Gingerbread houses rose to popularity with the Brothers Grimm story Hansel and Gretel. While American gingerbread was softer for ease of eating, the German gingerbread was hard enough to make the famous miniature houses. Early German settlers brought the Lebkuchenhaus to the Americas and it has stayed ever since. This winter-time treat is an iconic part of Christmas tradition that would not be here today without the efforts of the German immigrants of the 19th century.

So much of what Americans call Christmas -- the food, the decorations, the magic -- is because of the influence of the German people. The aspects that were brought overseas formed the Christmas Americans celebrate today. While not everyone holds ancestry with Germany, the German in us lives on through the holiday traditions we hold so dear. Frohe Weihnachten!

Kayla E. Gaerte has been in German classes since sixth grade. As Vice President of German Club at Carmel High School (and a member of the Indiana German Heritage Society), German is absolutely one of her favorite subjects. She plans to minor in German in college and hopes to earn a Certificate of Bilingual Proficiency. Last summer she visited Germany with her family and spent two weeks discovering and falling in love with the people, the land, and the culture.
Sister City News

Columbus and Loehne Celebrate
Arthur Schwenk

German Unity Day on October 3rd was followed this year by a very special celebration in the city of Loehne. Loehne celebrated on October 4, 2019, the 50th anniversary of its municipal reorganization by inviting representatives from each of its Sister Cities to a formal combined recognition celebration. Representatives were invited from Spittal, Austria; Roebel, Germany; Mielec, Poland; Condega, Nicaragua; and Columbus, Indiana.

The celebration was especially important for Columbus because it also recognized the 25th anniversary of the partnership between Loehne and Columbus. In addition to that, the cities also celebrated the 25th anniversary of the student exchange program between Columbus North High School and the Staedtisches Gymnasium in Loehne.

Representing the city of Columbus at the event was Rev. Arthur Schwenk. Schwenk, co-founder of the student exchange program, acknowledged Christina Albani for her activities in founding the exchange program with a surprise proclamation from Mayor James Lienhoop declaring Saturday, October 4, 2019, as Christina Albani Day in Columbus. She also was awarded the Honorary Hoosier Award from Governor Eric Holcolmb. Festivities included a formal dinner, a concert featuring students from both Loehne and Spittal, and a day’s outing to Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial and the Wasserstrasenkreuz Minden where the Mittelland Canal crosses the Weser River.

Jasper Wins Sister Cities International’s Innovation Award

Jasper, Indiana has won the Sister Cities International 2019 Innovation Award for Business and Trade for a city with a population less than 25,000. The competition, which is open to over 500 sister city programs nationwide, recognizes the accomplishments of outstanding individuals and community sister city programs that are promoting peace through mutual respect, understanding, and coop-
The idea of importing wine from Pfaffenweiler, Germany, to Jasper was generated during a discussion held at a joint Sister Cities & Partnership meeting marking their 30th anniversary as Sister Cities in 2015. The ensuing work resulted in an exclusive trade relationship in the United States. The goal was to develop an economic activity that would benefit and continue to promote the connection between Sister Cities of Jasper and our Sister City of Pfaffenweiler. An order for 125 cases was placed with the Pfaffenweiler winery in November 2018. The shipment arrived in Jasper in March 2019. The Jasper Sister City Committee (JSCC) hopes that continued communication between all of the players will provide greater opportunity for success and sustainability in the future.

Alan Hanselman, co-owner of The Schnitzelbank, was present to accept the Business Trade Award on behalf of Sister Cities of Jasper. Jasper Sister Cities committee members and Hanselman were instrumental in acquiring the Pfaffenweiler wines that were imported to Jasper, currently the only U.S. city to carry the wine.

“We all stand to learn from these superstar Sister City programs as they impact their communities across a broad range of sectors that include business entrepreneurship, youth leadership, and arts and culture,” said Roger-Mark De Souza, Sister Cities International’s President & CEO. “These individuals and local organizations inspire us to be better citizens as their work exemplifies President Eisenhower’s vision of engaged international citizen diplomats. They create beneficial connections and lasting relationships which will help their communities today and for years to come.”

Sister Cities International 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.

Founded as a Presidential Initiative by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956, Sister Cities International serves as the national membership organization for 500 member communities with over 2,000 partnerships in more than 140 countries on six continents. The sister city network unites tens of thousands of citizen diplomats and volunteers who work tirelessly to promote the organizations’ mission of creating world peace and understanding through programs and projects focusing on arts and culture, youth and education, business and trade, and community development.

Approximately twenty students from Perry Meridian High School traveled to Cologne where they got first hand experience with life in Germany.

Then in October, Indianapolis-Cologne Sister City president Sonja Simpson and her daughter Sean visited Cologne where they enjoyed a scrumptious lunch at gastropub Max Stark, courtesy of Cologne-Indianapolis Sister City president Hartwig Pruessmann and Vice president, Ralf Radke.

Frank Hohenberger was born Jan. 4, 1876, in Defiance, Ohio, Orphaned at age five, he went to live with his German-born grandparents. Frank
was sent to a Lutheran German-language school. While he trained as a printer, Hohenberger developed an interest in photography and became a photographer for H. Lieber Company of Indianapolis, before taking a job at the Indianapolis Star. In 1917, He fell in love with Brown County, and within a week he had quit his job, and moved to Nashville, Indiana.

Using his black and white, large format photographs, he began to document the residents, artists, daily life, traditions, and natural beauty of Brown County. His most famous picture, "The Liar’s Bench," was made in the courthouse yard at Nashville in 1923. He began writing a column called, "Down in the Hills O’ Brown County," for the Indianapolis Star, a combination of dialect, rustic humor and the happenings in Brown County. Hohenberger's vivid descriptions and pictures of Brown County are credited with helping to drive area tourism, which is now a multi-million dollar industry.

A Tasty Road Trip with Uschi to Batesville and Oldenburg
Marcia Gascho

For our first road trip in Indiana, fellow IGHS member Uschi (Ursula) Nicola and I headed down to Batesville and Oldenburg, Indiana.

First we drove to Batesville and located The Sherman, a well-known restaurant on Main Street. Originally built in 1852 by German immigrant Johann Brinkman, it is one of the oldest buildings in Indiana. In 1865 it was named for General Sherman, the famous Civil War general. The building was recently purchased and extensively renovated by new owners Georg Heringer and Peyton Hughes. The Sherman has a boutique hotel with 22 guest rooms, a new Black Forest Bar, a beer hall with dance floor and an outdoor beer garden. The building’s exterior is half-timbered German (or Tudor). A small gift shop sells German clothing, bier steins, etc. The manager of The Sherman gave us a tour of the building and grounds.

The historic Circa 1852 Restaurant has cozy private alcoves and 100 year old poplar beams. They offer German and American favorites on the menu as well as a number of beers. Uschi and I enjoyed our lunches of delicious bratwurst with rotkraut and sauerkraut.

After lunch, we drove a short distance to Oldenburg to briefly explore part of the town. It is known as the “Village of Spires” due to all the church towers there. You can still see bilingual street names such as Weinstockstrasse (Vine Street), Hauptstrasse (Main Street) and Wasserstrasse (Water Street). There are a number of beautiful historic homes and church buildings in town and it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Many of the older homes were built of stone or wood. Later, brick buildings and homes were built.

Uschi and I visited the Brau Haus restaurant on Water Street. It is a modest sized restaurant with a small bar area. Since we had just eaten lunch, we did not sample the German menu. I had a beverage and Uschi tried a piece of pie. Their sauerkraut balls, tenderloins and fried chicken receive many glowing reviews on Yelp.

Uschi and I look forward to visiting other German businesses in Indiana in the future.
Indianapolis. IUPUI had seven locations in the city, and while early administrators worked to consolidate disparate parts as quickly as possible onto the near-west-side campus, real unity did not yet exist within the university. This separation was shown by the fact that the "Downtown Campus" of IUPUI—the undergraduate arts and sciences programs housed in buildings on Delaware Street and east Michigan Street prior to the completion of Kavanaugh and Lecture Halls and the "Blake Street Library"—had its own intramural men's basketball competition: An IUPUI-wide intramural program had been established by IUPUI’s head of intramural sports, Normal College instructor P. Nicholas ("Nick") Kellum. The IUPUI competition was open to all and featured teams from the Schools of Medicine, Law, Dentistry, the 38th Street campus, as well as from the Normal College (later the School of Physical Education). Faculty and staff members also fielded teams. In January 1971, a team from the Normal College won the IUPUI intramural tournament.

At this time, with the blessing of the president's office in Bloomington, the various regional campuses in the IU system began to test the intercollegiate-athletics waters. Several campuses established men's basketball teams and competed with other schools around the state and region. In 1970-1971, the Indiana University Kokomo men's team compiled an enviable record in games against other IU regional schools, Purdue's regional campuses, the Indiana State University Evansville team, and even the Grissom Air Force base team. IUK announced it would host a four-team IU-regional campus tournament on March 6, 1971, to feature IUK, IUPU Fort Wayne, IU Southeast, and IU South Bend. But IU South Bend bowed out of the tournament at the last minute. IUPUI came to the rescue.

As intramurals director, Nick Kellum was the closest thing IUPUI had to an athletics director. He enlisted the Normal College squad that won the IUPUI intramural tournament to replace the IU South Bend team in the Kokomo invitational tournament. Kellum appointed himself coach for the team, with Normal College Professor Dr. Rudolph R Schreiber listed in the tournament program as "Rep." The program and the IUK student newspaper both identified the team as the Normal College team, which had no other team name.

The first matchup that Saturday began at 12:30pm in a high-school gym and pitted IUK against the IUPUI Normal College players. The contest between an IUK "Little Red" team that had won nineteen games and lost just four so far in their season against a pick-up squad was lopsided. The hosts quickly outplayed the visitors. The halftime score was 56 to 32; at the final buzzer it was IUK 114, IUPUI 75. According to the (unnamed) writer for the IUK student newspaper, The Student Voice, the Normal College players were "small but husky."

After a few hours of rest, the IUPUI squad played its second game of the day against IUPU Fort Wayne, the losers of a first-round match-up against IU Southeast. The 6:30pm tip-off saw IUPUI prevail in overtime over the Mastodons 82-79. The IUPUI players thus took home the third-place trophy.

This competition completely escaped the notice of the two student newspapers at IUPUI, Onomatopoeia of the "Downtown Campus" and the 38th Street campus's Component. Partly for this reason, little is known about IUPUI's participation in the IUK tournament and the origins of IUPUI intercollegiate competition.

From these humble roots the IUPUI athletic program developed. Programs for men and women soon began. IUPUI joined the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), later switching to the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA) Division II and still later NCAA Division I. Starting out by fielding an unnamed team, IUPUI players later were known as the Metros, and later still the Jaguars.

Read more about important days in IUPUI his-

New Indiana Papers Added to Newspapers.com

If you have ancestors from Jasper, Indiana, you’ll be excited to hear that Newspapers.com has added The Dubois Herald and the Jasper Weekly Courier to our archives.

The Dubois Herald began as The Jasper Herald, a weekly that started in 1895. In 1946, the paper, known then as The Dubois County Herald, started publishing six days a week. That tradition continues today, and The Dubois Herald has chronicled Jasper’s history for 124 years. Jasper has strong German roots and many of today’s residents can trace their heritage back to the mid-19th century when Father Joseph Kundek,
Dann Woellert’s New Book on Goetta
by Don Heinrich Tolzmann

Local historian and food etymologist Dann Woellert has a new book on a popular food item in the Greater Cincinnati area: Cincinnati Goetta: A Delectable History.

Woellert explains the origins of goetta, how it came to Cincinnati, and how it became so popular in our area. Goetta came to our area on the waves of German immigration in the 19th century. It originated in the so-called "Goetta country" of northwestern Germany, especially Lower Saxony and North-Rhine Westphalia, and reflects the German heritage of our area.

Woellert's new book is well researched and nicely illustrated. It includes a chart, "The Goetta Family Tree," which explains the historical origins of this German sausage. Stories abound about Cincinnatians who go to Munich for the Oktoberfest and order goetta and eggs for breakfast, only to discover that the Bavarians have never heard of it.

"Ghost Hunters" investigated the Athenaeum across five days in July, with Grant Wilson serving as lead investigator on the show’s paranormal adventures.

In 2004, the Indianapolis Star published a list of spooky stories related to the building — ranging from an intoxicated customer dying after falling into a fireplace blaze at the Rathskeller bar to a young girl being frightened by a man in a corner of the ballroom who wasn’t seen by anyone else.

Ghost Hunters features the Athenaeum

An Oct. 9 episode of the A&E show, Ghost Hunters focused on the Athenaeum, Das Deutsche Haus. Craig Mince, president of the Athenaeum Foundation in November, said he welcomed the "Ghost Hunters" crew. "Since my first day on the job, all I’ve heard about from the staff and tenants of the Athenaeum are stories of all the spirits that call the building home," Mince said in a statement. "Me being a bit intrigued, and a tad scared, I felt like I wanted to know more about the spirits and their stories. Having heard that A&E was resurrecting ‘Ghost Hunters,’ I felt like there was no better team of folks to help us get to the bottom of this mystery."

Woellert writes: "Cincinnati has a love affair with goetta... The top ten commercial producers of goetta in greater Cincinnati make an estimated two and a quarter million pounds of it annually." These and other fascinating items of interest about goetta can be found in Woellert's new book, a welcome contribution to our understanding of Cincinnati's German heritage.

Cincinnati Goetta: A Delectable History is published by the History Press. It is available at local bookstores, and at Amazon.com.
The Modern Car, It All Began with Benz
By Francine McKenna-Klein

"I believe in the horse, the automobile is just a temporary phenomenon": said Germany's last Kaiser Wilhelm II, when cars first arrived on the scene.

Nevertheless not only did he become a car fanatic, more than 130 years after Carl Benz registered his invention of a "motor carriage" in Mannheim on January 29, 1886 this "temporary phenomenon" shows no sign of going away.

His three wheeled invention, Patent Number 37435 and described as a "Tricycle - vehicle powered by a gas engine", was started by a crank, and its internal combustion engine produced 2.5 horsepower with a top speed of 18 km/h, 11.2 mph.

The "horseless carriage" was offered for sale to the public from July, 1886.

It was the creation of mechanical engineer, later founder of the company which became Mercedes Benz, Carl Benz, and is considered to be the world's first modern automobile.

Despite predecessors created by various inventors across Europe, some dated back as far as the 17th century which were steam-driven or electrically-powered. While not long after Benz had patented his own invention, Stuttgart gun maker Gottlieb Daimler independently created a four wheel vehicle that resembled a horse drawn cab.

Born in Karlsruhe on November 25, 1844, the son of an engine driver, in his memoirs Carl Benz wrote how much of his success was owed to his wife Bertha who had married him in July 1872, and with whom he had five children. Engaged but unmarried, in 1871 she used a prepayment of her dowry to invest in his business becoming his business partner and enabling the research and development to go ahead. German law of the time would not only have made this impossible had they already been married, she would also not have been allowed to patent the automobile.

She had fallen in love with the heavily in debt, but visionary, engineer. Believing in his ideas and giving him unwavering support through some hard years, as he struggled to bring his idea of a vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine to life.

" Only one person was there beside me in the lifeboat in the days when everything was heading for ruin. That was my wife. Brave and courageous she hoisted the sails of hope", was how he described it in his memoirs.

The car had been patented and offered for sale but orders were slow coming in. Not only Kaiser Wilhelm was skeptical about the horseless carriage, and Carl was again thinking of giving up the whole project.

But Bertha had other ideas. The first long-distance automobile journey in history. She, and their 13 and 15 year-old sons Richard and Eugen, decided to take one of the later automobiles, the Model III.

Together with some local farmers, her sons had to push the car up a hill because its engine was not powerful enough to make it without help, so Bertha suggested that providing another gear might make climbing hills easier.

Everything about the experience was new, and not only to Bertha and the boys.

A noise warned them a chain had stretched so they stopped at the blacksmiths in Bruchsal to repair it, the fuel line became clogged and was cleared with a hairpin, next the ignition broke and fixed with one of Bertha's garters.

The brakes wore down and the first brake linings were made by a Bauschlott cobbler who fixed leather onto the brake shoes, and while he was working she sent a telegram to her husband and let him know she, the boys and "his baby" were fine.

No one had made this journey before so they had underestimated- the fuel needed, and as filling stations had not been invented they stopped at "The World's First Filling Station", a pharmacy that still exists in Wiesloch, to buy some "Ligroin". A solvent used to power the engine.

After arriving in Pforzheim at dusk, luckily before dark as their "Benz" didn't have headlights, Bertha telegraphed her husband that the expedition had been a success.

It was a sensation. To avoid the steep mountains, three days later they took a slightly different route on the return journey, on what is now the Baden-Wurttemberg Bertha Benz Memorial Route. The road was lined with people. Some awestruck, others frightened by the hissing and spitting horseless carriage, but this journey was the breakthrough that changed everything.

The Benz's faith in their invention had been rewarded. Thanks to a daring road trip by Bertha Benz and her sons, for which she also was later given the first ever Driver's License, the automobile had "arrived" and was now at the beginning of its own journey to success.

DANK German-American Journal, Volume 67 Number 4.
Vignettes of the Past…As I Remember It
by Ernesteine Fisher

I remember that old familiar German custom, the New Year's gun salute called Neuyahranschiessen all one big word. In 1904, it was just a lot of noise. As the years went by, we all looked forward to this big New Year's celebration. The year brother Fred Ramsperger planned to join the fun, he invited all to meet at our big farm. Everyone came with guns or something to play. Henry Borell, who was helping dad on the farm, had his big bass fiddle at our house, although dad could not see how they could take the bass fiddle across the fields of snow. There was Ed Erny and brother Otto Erny with his slide trombone; Fred had mother's guitar, in fact, a whole band. We had invited our city cousins and we all danced.

Someone had to practice the big speech (Neuyahranschiessen), It took someone who could roll his R's and had a deep rich orator's voice-to speak it as it should. Just at 12 o'clock the guns went off, and all started down the hill, over ditches, over fences, over fields of snow-across the road, up Pumpkin hill with the big bass fiddle.

We stood on the veranda to watch and listen to the guns when the Neuyahranschiessen saluted Joe F. Marks. At his house they went in to eat and drink, warm up then off again to the next home of a friend or neighbor. Everyone welcomed them with a toast of their finest wine and that good fresh butchered sausage.

When we moved to Huntingburg, they had a German band and the Acirema club celebrations for New Year's featured the band.

At Jasper, after one of those fancy formal K.C. dances, dad invited an old-fashioned country band to surprise the girls on New Year's with a salute and all. All of Main St. was surprised, and everyone realized Neuyahranschiessen was not suitable for a New Year's celebration any more.

Neuyahranschiessen is a German New Year gun salute. This is the English translation as written by George R. Wilson. Julius Pfister once gave him this by memory. There are many other words used by other orators thru the years on their Neuyahranschiessen. Many have asked to have the German version written and each word spelled as German is used today. Here it is in German.

Wir wuenschen Euch und Euren Gattin Soehne und Toechter, Knecht Und Maegde und alles was zu dieser tuere ein und aus geht.

Ein Glueckseliges Neues Yahr Wir Wuenschen Euch was wir wuenschen koennen. Wir wuenschen Euch ein langes Leben, Das moege der Liebe Gott geben. Wir wuenschen Euch ein goldener Tisch, An Jeden Eck ein gebratener Fisch, In der Mitte ein Flasche Wein. Das soll Euren und unser Neues Yahr Trunk Sein.

So Wollen wir das Alta Yahr begiessen Das Neues Yahr anschissen. Soll unser Schiessen Euch verdriesen, So muesst Ihrs Sagen eh wir schiessen, Nun hoffen wir keinen Verdruss, So sollt ihr hoeren unsern Freuden Schuss.

Das Feuer ist schon im Land, Unser Hahnen sind ges Pannt. Das Pulver ist nicht teuer Drum geben wir jetzt Feuer bang, Bang, piff!

Here it is in English:

New Year's Gun Salute and wishes
We wish you, your good Wife,
your sons and daughters
and all who come and go beneath your door,
including hired help — One Very Lucky & Happy New Year.

We wish you all that is within our power to wish,
We wish you each a long life,
May this life the loving God give.
A golden table we you Wish,
Each corner have a fine fried fish,
The center hold a flask of wine
This will our New Year's toast be thine

The old year then pass on
To a better year as before.
Should you our salute not wish
So please your word at once us give
Before our salute should cause you grief.
So here's our fun to do the shooting

The New Year in our Land
Already our guns in hand
our powder Is no big cost
Therefore, with joy we fire; Bang! Piff!

Reprinted from the (Jasper) Daily Herald
December 30, 1967
"Der Mond ist aufgegangen" ("The moon has risen") is a German lullaby and evening song written by Matthias Claudius. It is considered one of the most popular poems in German literature. It is also known under the name Abendlied ("Evening Song").

The poem was first published in Musenalmanach in 1779 by Johann Heinrich Voss. In 1783, Claudius published the poem with a modification to verse six in the Sämtliche Werke des Wandsbecker Bothen.

The 1647 poem "Nun ruhen alle Wälder" ("Now all forests rest") by Paul Gerhardt is considered to be its model. The exact dating is unclear; some believe that it was written in 1778 in Hamburg-Wandsbek, others that it originated earlier in Darmstadt.

The melody associated with the poem was composed by Johann Abraham Peter Schulz and published in his 1790 collection, Lieder im Volkston, bey dem Claviere zu singen — this remains the most popular version.

Abendlied
Text von Matthias Claudius (1740–1815)

Der Mond ist aufgegangen
Die goldnen Sternlein prangen
Am Himmel hell und klar:
Der Wald steht schwarz und schweigt,
Und aus den Wiesen steigt
Der weiße Nebel wunderbar.

Wie ist die Welt so stille,
Und in der Dämmerung Hülle
So traulich und so hold!
Als eine stille Kammer,
Wo ihr des Tages Jammer
Verschlafen und vergessen sollt.

Seht ihr den Mond dort stehen?
Er ist nur halb zu sehen,
Und ist doch rund und schön.
So sind wohl manche Sachen,
Die wir getrost belachen,
Weil unsere Augen sie nicht sehn.

Evening Song
By Matthias Claudius (1740–1815)

THE MOON is risen, beaming,
The golden stars are gleaming
So brightly in the skies;
The hushed, black woods are dreaming,
The mists, like phantoms seeming,
From meadows magically rise.

How still the world reposes,
While twilight round it closes,
So peaceful and so fair!
A quiet room for sleeping,
Into oblivion steeping
The day’s distress and sober care.

Look at the moon so lonely!
One half is shining only,
Yet she is round and bright;
Thus oft we laugh unknowing
At things that are not showing,

IGHS Newsletter Deadlines

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

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Wednesday, January 8: No Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program.

Wednesday, February 12: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *Unearthly Nostalgia* for an American Childhood: Memory and Identity in the Art of Lyonel Feininger presented by Janice Miller.

As a young man, German-American artist Lyonel Feininger (1871-1956) explored the streets of his native New York City, the ports along the Hudson River and the city’s towering skyline. Though he left to study in Hamburg, Germany in 1887, the scenes from his childhood continued to influence Feininger’s iconography and thematic investigations of urban life throughout his career. Today, Feininger is recognized primarily for his involvement in twentieth-century German avant-garde movements such as Expressionism and the Bauhaus School, as well as for his early work as a cartoonist for the *Chicago Sunday Tribune*. This presentation will examine Feininger’s American upbringing and its influence on his iconography and unique stylistic development as a German artist. It will also analyze the artist’s deeply problematic dual identities as German and American in an era of fervent anti-German sentiment in the United States.

Janice Miller works at IUPUI, where she divides her time between the Max Kade German-American Center and teaching advanced courses on modern European art at the Herron School of Art and Design.

Wednesday, March 11: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: *D.A. Bohlen & Son: Influential Architecture in Indianapolis & Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Historic District* presented by James A. Glass, PhD.

James Glass will review the four generations of Indianapolis architectural firm D.A. Bohlen & Son, in both Indianapolis and the campus of the Sisters of Providence in Vigo County. The firm was founded by immigrant Diedrich A. Bohlen from the Kingdom of Hannover. He arrived in Indianapolis a decade before the Civil War and was instrumental in transforming Indianapolis from a town into a thriving railroad city. Some Indianapolis Bohlen buildings include the Deutsche Allgemeine Waisen Haus, St. John Catholic Church, St. Joseph Catholic Church, City Market, and the Murat Shrine, all listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Dr James A. Glass has been studying the work of the Bohlen firm since 1976, when he served as the first staff historian to the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission. After earning his Ph.D. in architectural history and historic preservation, he served as director of the State Historic Preservation Office and as director of the Ball State University Historic Preservation Program.

Wednesday, April 13: Board Meeting, Stammtisch and Program: Travis Jerde on German Park, German American Klub, and The Indianapolis Federations of German Societies.

Travis Jerde and others will educate the audience on the origins of German Park and the organizations that own and operate the famous site on South Meridian Street.

**Note:** The April meeting of the IGHS Board of Directors, dinner, and the Stammtisch will take place at German America Klub, German Park, 8600 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis.
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, non-alcoholic beverage, and gratuity included). Please respond with your plans for attendance to secretary.ighs@gmail.com.

**Other Programs**

**Wednesday, February 19:** *What People Like About Hoosiers: Civic Engagement.* Whether it’s Kurt Vonnegut, C-SPAN founder Brian Lamb, United States Senator Richard Lugar, or many others, there is a history of Hoosiers making things better for the next generation. As Vonnegut put it: “What people like about me is Indianapolis.” Join the discussion with historian William Selm and David Willkie, a former senior staff member to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee In Washington, D.C. under Senator Lugar. 5:30 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. at the Kurt Vonnegut Museum & Library, 543 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46202. Tickets: $12. [https://www.eventbrite.com/e/what-people-like-about-hoosiers-civic-engagement-tickets-85519883273](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/what-people-like-about-hoosiers-civic-engagement-tickets-85519883273)

**Saturday, February 22:** *Sütterlin workshop* with Dr. Rachel Wheeler for those who want to learn to read the old script. Join the Max Kade Center for a history on the Sütterlin handwriting style, followed by a hands-on workshop. Bring your own documents to decipher or learn with samples brought by Dr. Wheeler. This event is free and open to all. The lecture will commence at 10 a.m. and run through 10:45 a.m.; the workshop will run from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. There is a limited number of spaces available for the workshop, so registration is required. Limited parking vouchers will be available, and light refreshments will be provided. See [https://liberalarts.iupui.edu/maxkade/pages/event-view-folder/index.php](https://liberalarts.iupui.edu/maxkade/pages/event-view-folder/index.php) for more information.

**Friday, March 13, 2020:** *Reading Old German handwriting.* Dr. Minert, retired professor of family history at Brigham Young University will be offering two sessions at the Flanner and Buchanan Meeting Room, 2950 N. High School Road, Indianapolis for those wishing to learn or improve their skill in reading old German handwriting. The beginner’s session will be 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM and the advanced session will be 1:15 PM – 3:45 PM. Each session will be $25. Further details can be found at [www.palam.org](https://www.palam.org). Questions? Send an e-mail to indianapalam@gmail.com.

**Saturday, March 14, the Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America Spring Meeting** will be held at the Indianapolis Liederkranz, 1417 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis. The presenter will be Roger Minert, retired professor of family history at Brigham Young University, who is one of the foremost experts on German genealogy. He will give four presentations: Surnames in German-language Regions of Europe, Civil Records in Germany, A Day in the Life of Your German Ancestor and Residential Registration in Germany. Registration fee is $25 for Pal-Am members and $35 for non-members. A registration form can be downloaded at [www.palam.org](https://www.palam.org). Questions? Send an e-mail to indianapalam@gmail.com.

**Friday, March 20-Saturday, March 21:** *Annual IGHS Meeting and Symposium* at the historic Sherman House in Batesville. The topic for this year’s symposium is *German/German-American Connection to Education*. The meeting planners are now accepting proposals for presentations for the symposium. If you would be interested in offering a presentation, please contact Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu.

**Thursday, April 16– Friday, April 17:** *a screening of Ernst Lubitsch’s Design for Living* with preeminent Weimar film scholar Dr. Richard McCormick. On Friday, Dr. McCormick will offer a presentation on about the eminent German-American film director Ernst Lubitsch. For more information, please check the Max Kade Center events page, [https://liberalarts.iupui.edu/maxkade/pages/event-view-folder/index.php](https://liberalarts.iupui.edu/maxkade/pages/event-view-folder/index.php)
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Knowledge of German Language:

☐ None  ☐ Some  ☐ Fluent

Knowledge of Old German Script (Sütterlin):

☐ None  ☐ Some  ☐ Good

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