



Indiana German Heritage Society & IUPUI Max Kade German American Center



Newsletter

Volume 36 Number 2

Spring 2020

The Villages of Spires by William L. Selm

Oldenburg is a gem. It was founded in 1837 as a North German Catholic town. Indiana is dotted with towns and villages founded by German immigrants such as Fulda in Spencer Co., Ferdinand in Dubois County, Hessen Cassel in Allen County, and Peppertown in Franklin County, to name a few. What distinguishes Oldenburg from all of them is its importance as a German Franciscan Center and the buildings and skyline that expresses this Catholic institutional history and the role of the visionary immigrant religious leaders.

Oldenburg was the idea of missionary priest Father Joseph Ferneding. This native of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg in northern Germany (now a part of the Federal State of Lower Saxony) was an indefatigable worker in the vineyard of the Lord. Living in the saddle, he rode throughout southeastern Indiana, locating and ministering to German farm families, and founding numerous parishes as this area was filling up with immigrants.

Ferneding sought help from fellow Oldenburgers John Henry Ronnebaum and John Henry Plaspohl who had the wherewithal to make his vision a reality. They had the capital to buy the land, survey, and plat the town of Oldenburg, creating a Catholic center, and focal point. Ferneding, Ronnebaum, and Plaspohl founded the



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President's Message

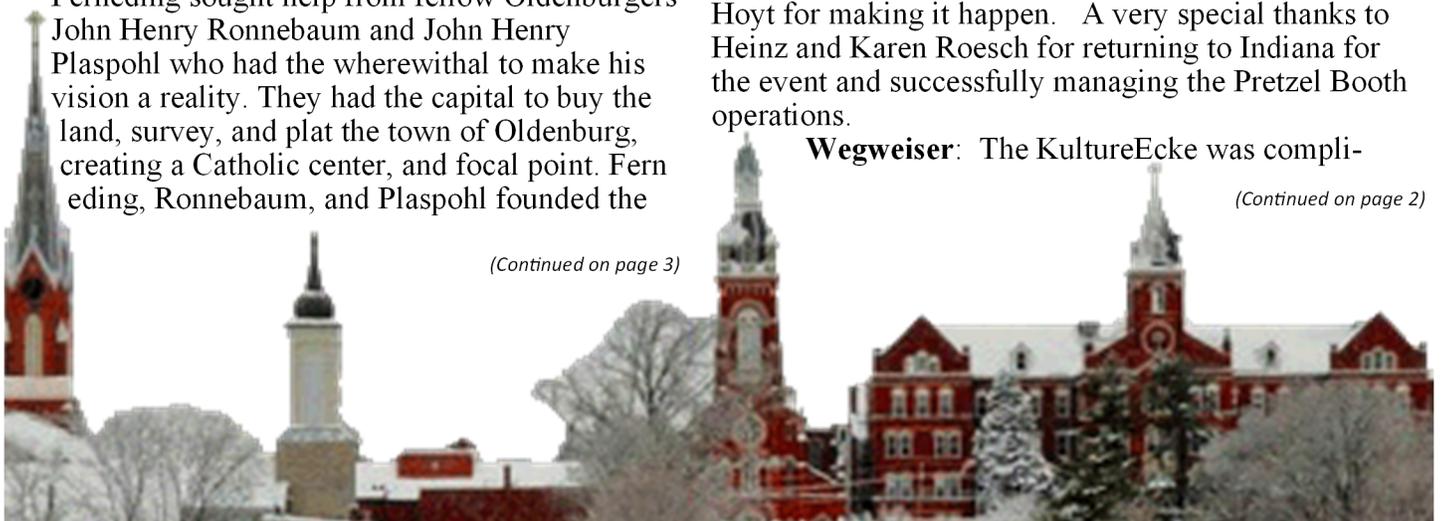
With the arrival of 2020, we are off to a great year of advance the awareness of our German culture in Indiana. Building on the successes of 2019, we are broadening the impact and influence of IGHS statewide. I would like to comment on a few of those successes.

Carmel Christkindlmarkt Exhibit: A joint effort with the Indiana Historical Society (HIS) and the Carmel German Christmas Market produced an attractive and highly educational exhibit: The KulturEcke. It provided a great exhibit this year and will be reused in the future Christmas Market events. The KulturEcke gave IGHS exposure to over 400,000 market

visitors. I believe that creating this exhibit expands our promotion of Indiana German history, heritage and contributions to the state of Indiana not only to local residents, but statewide and beyond to visitors attending from outside of the state. Additionally, producing such a high quality exhibit by joining with these strategic partners is a notable achievement. Many thanks to Claudia Grossman, Bill Selm, Maria Murphy and Giles Hoyt for making it happen. A very special thanks to Heinz and Karen Roesch for returning to Indiana for the event and successfully managing the Pretzel Booth operations.

Wegweiser: The KultureEcke was compli-

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TIME TO RENEW YOUR IGHS MEMBERSHIP!

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

The *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*.

Indiana German Heritage Society Newsletter

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mented by the Wegweiser exhibit as an outdoor component illustrating ten German Christmas traditions and was further enhanced a visit of the Court of St. Nikolas. This multifaceted exhibition to provide primary educational/ cultural component to the Christkindlmarkt. The Wegweiser has since been moved to the Indiana State House main floor and creates further awareness of IGHS and German Cultural influences in the state.

Creation of Executive Committee: The Board of Directors took a major step in improving the responsiveness of the organization to address on-going operations and issues that arise unexpectedly and often on short notice. The resolution to create an Executive Committee will greatly enhance the IGHS operational governance. The Executive Committee consists of the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Past President and legal counsel.

Membership Committee Restructuring: We have established a new Membership Administrator position to provide better support to our members and to energize the attraction of new members and a wider membership. To this end, we have retained the services Ms. Sandi Richardson whom we believe will provide IGHS with increased responsiveness and assistance to both existing and future members. IGHS shall be putting high emphasis this year on acquisition of new members and feel this is a major step towards that end.

Education Committee: Once again a successful essay contest resulted in 19 essays from 17

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



Newsletter

The Indiana German Heritage Society was founded in 1984 as a statewide historical and educational membership organization aimed at preserving and celebrating Indiana's German heritage. The Society is headed by a volunteer board of directors. It is a non-profit organization and 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.

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

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town, but it was Ferneding's successor, Father Franz Joseph Rudolf from Alsace who was the founder of Oldenburg as the Village of Spires. Rudolf was a great visionary and builder. He built the stone church with the onion dome in 1846-48. Replacing the original log church of Ferneding.

The zealous visionary Rudolf changed the course of Oldenburg history by recruiting a professed German-speaking Franciscan sister to lay the foundation of German Catholic education. On the Feast of Epiphany (6 January) 1851 Rudolf welcomed Sister Theresa Hackelmeier O.S.F. of Vienna to Oldenburg. She was welcomed with local young women recruits and a convent and school nearing completion. Rudolf and this one brave Franciscan sister founded the Order of Saint Francis of Oldenburg which staffed parish schools throughout the Midwest, eventually establishing Marian College in Indianapolis. The sisters also founded and staffed high schools or academies for girls in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the boarding school in Oldenburg, the Immaculate Conception Academy.

Rudolf died of injuries suffered from a fall from his horse while making his pastoral rounds. Before he died he arranged for the Franciscan Friars in Cincinnati, originally from Tirol, Austria, to succeed him. The Friars later opened a seminary in Oldenburg.

The early church, houses, shops and workshops in Oldenburg were made of half-timber, rubble limestone, and log. This changed in 1858. Rudolf recruited the Baden-born brickmaker William Gehring to relocate to Oldenburg. Millions of Gehring bricks were produced to transform Ferneding's Oldenburg into Rudolf's Village of Spires. Bricks were used to build the 1862 Church of the Holy Family, the many additions to the convent and academy, the seminary and friary, houses, shops, summer kitchens, sidewalks, convent and friary walls, factories, town hall, the convent barn, and even Gehring's corn crib.

The skyline of Rudolf's Village of Spires was pierced by the onion dome of the stone church (converted to the friary), the Gothic Revival spires of Holy Family Church, the town hall, the convent chapel, convent, academy, and numerous halls and chapels in the convent complex and cemeteries.

Oldenburg was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 and is recognized as an

exceptional historic site with its collection of brick, stone, and half-timber buildings. It is thoroughly a German Village of Spires founded and built by and for the German Catholic immigrants and their descendants.



(Continued from page 2)

High Schools. The winning entrant was a student from Fishers High School. This committee urges more high school German teachers to make this contest an annual assignment and hopefully encourages more students to enroll in German classes.

St. Nicholas Lauf: The Lauf has made the transition and was off and running at the 2019 Christkindlmarkt. The transition to Carmel has been made and the participation met expectations. Hats off to Brian Griesemer for making it happen.

Publications: Giles Hoyt has reported that sales are going well and also highlighted some recent publications: Don Heinrich Tolzmann, *German American Experience*, and Silvia Rode, *Translations of George Rapp's View of the Utopian Society*.

Forthcoming Events:

- **IGHS Annual Meeting:** Friday March 20th at Batesville (Sherman House) and Saturday March 21st in Oldenburg
- **Stammtisch Programs:** These programs are an excellent venue for attracting new members as well as providing stimulating and thought provoking presentations.
 - German American Klub visit presented by Travis Jerde (March)
 - Architecture of D.A. Bohlen by Dr. James Glass (April)
 - Student essays (May)
 - Indiana German towns by Don Flick (June)

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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

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We are off to a great start with Janis Miller's recent essay on the artist, Lyonel Feininger. Hats off to Bill Selm and the Program Committee for arranging . Please attend future sessions and bring a friend!

2020 has started out a busy year and looks like a great year to come. I would encourage everyone who can to attend the Annual IGHS meeting in Batesville and Oldenburg. This is a great example of getting IGHS exposure throughout the state and to experience an area of the state that shows extensive German cultural influences.

Jim Kienle

Jim Kienle, President
Indiana German Heritage Society

Brief History of German Education in Indiana

Through formal and informal education, a social group attempts to pass on to the next generation its values, knowledge, skills, and a whole range of shared behavioral patterns. For 19th-century immigrant families, often involved in building homogenous German communities, this called for continuing with educational practices from the fatherland, both in the home and the school.

In the absence of a functioning Indiana public school system in the first half of that century, hired school masters and the immigrant churches of the various denominations provided basic education in the "4 Rs"-- readin', writin', 'rithmetic, and religion--all in the accustomed mother tongue. English was a subject rather than the language of instruction. In a way, this was like in Germany where the public elementary school (Volksschule) was either katholisch (catholic) or Evangelisch (protestant). So were the leaders of parochial education in Indiana: the Catholics, notably with Franciscan and Benedictine sisters centered in Oldenburg, Franklin Co. and Ferdinand, Dubois Co., and the Lutherans centered in Fort Wayne, the place of their seminary.

The first and most comprehensive German educational setting was that of the pietistic Harmonists under Johann Georg Rapp in today's New Harmony from 1815



to 1825, the year they moved back to Pennsylvania to found their third town in America, Old Economy.

Remarkable also is the way the German-speaking Amish in Northern and Southern Indiana continue to raise their children to become useful and faithful members of their families and communities.

The 1886 statistics on the German-American schools by Carl E. Wolffradt show 30,038 Indiana students being taught in German, of whom 12,505 were enrolled in Catholic schools, 7,448 in Protestant schools, 9,776 in public schools, and 210 in private schools. Nationally, Indiana ranked 7th in German instruction; her neighbor Ohio had the largest number with 76,723 students, and Illinois was 2nd with 61,028.

Beginning in 1839 with Pennsylvania and Ohio, then followed by a number of states including Wisconsin and Indiana, legislation mandated German language classes in public schools wherever there was a substantial demand. Some cities such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore and Indianapolis with large German segments went one step further by offering bilingual education; unfortunately, this pedagogically sound concept became a casualty of WWI.

The demand for qualified teachers in both parochial and public schools prompted the German-American Teachers Association (organized in 1870) to start a seminary in 1878 in Milwaukee, the city that already had its German-English Academy and the Normal School for Gymnastics of the Nord-Amerikanische Turnerbund; the latter was moved to the Deutsche Haus [Athenaeum]

Indianapolis in 1907, offering a well-rounded academic training. When taken over by IU in 1941 it became the center for the university's School of Physical Education.

Anti-clerical Free-thought orientation was characteristic for both the Turners and the elite German-English School of Indianapolis (1860-1882). On the side of the churches, seminaries and normal schools provided training for clergy and teachers. The Lutheran Concordia College in Fort Wayne and Valparaiso University in Valparaiso, IN have their roots in such early institutions.

The Anglo-Americans recognized the superior methodological preparation of the German-trained graduates but, as the Forum editor, Jos. M. Rice, observed around 1910: "To exchange our spirit for the German's technique

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36th ANNUAL MEETING AND SYMPOSIUM
Indiana German Heritage Society, in cooperation
with the IUPUI Max Kade German-American Center

**German and German-American
Influences on Education
March 20th and 21th, 2020
Batesville, IN**



Agenda

Friday March 20th

**Sherman House, 5 South Main Street
Batesville, Indiana 47006**

- 5:00-6:00 pm Boehringer Hall Annual membership meeting
- 6:00-7:30 pm Boehringer Hall Dinner
- 7:30-8:30 pm Boehringer Hall After dinner program: *The Catholic Tradition*.
James Divita, PhD, Professor Emeritus,
Marian University

Saturday March 21st

**Retreat Center, Sisters of St. Francis Oldenburg,
22143 S. Main St. Oldenburg**

- 8:30-9:00 am Registration. Coffee and refreshment
- 9:00 am Welcome by IGHS President Jim Kienle
- 9:15 am *The Turner Approach to 'Self-Education'*
Dolores J. Hoyt, PhD, Associate Dean Emerita, IUPUI University Library
- 10:00 am *The Education of a German-American Girl in Batesville, IN*
Louise Lamkin, Author, Board Member, IGHS
- 10:45 am Coffee Break
- 11:00 am *Marian University's German-American History*
Wendy Westphal, PhD, Assoc. Professor of German, Director of Study
Abroad, Marian University and Lisa Hess, Student, Marian University
- 12:00 noon **Lunch Koch's Brau Haus Restaurant in the historic
Town of Oldenburg, 22170 Water Street Oldenburg, IN
47036 Order off of the menu.**
- 2:30 pm *Tour of Oldenburg led by Bill Selm*



Indiana German Heritage Society
36th ANNUAL MEETING AND SYMPOSIUM
 in cooperation with the IUPUI Max Kade
 German-American Center



March 20th and 21th, 2020



Registration

General Registration	\$15.00/person	# _____	\$ _____
Friday Dinner Buffet	\$22.00/person	# _____	\$ _____

TOTAL Due: \$ _____

Registration fee is for both days inclusive. Meals, other than Friday's buffet, are separate and are ordered off the Menu.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Please make checks payable to **Indiana German Heritage Society** and mail to:
IGHS Annual Meeting, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46204.

To register online go to: <https://www.ighs.org/annual-meeting.html>

For more information, contact Giles R. Hoyt, IUPUI Max Kade Center, 317-253-9509,
ghoyt@iupui.edu.

Directions: For directions, search Google Maps or Mapquest.com for
The Sherman House 5 South Main Street
Batesville, Indiana 47006

Lodging: A block of rooms have been reserved at the Sherman House
 5 South Main Street Batesville, Indiana 47006.

Contact the Sherman directly to book your rooms. Call
 812-934-1000 or email info@the-sherman.com. *Be sure to ask for the IGHS /
 Giles Hoyt room rate.*

Alternative lodging is available in Oldenburg at the
 Quality Inn and Best Western. Let them know you are at
 the Oldenburg Franciscan Center.





Margarethe Schurz

(Continued from page 4)

would, I think, be taking a backward step. We must not be content until we have both."

Toward the close of the 19th century, increased German language instruction in public schools and a drop in German immigration brought about a predictable decline in enrollments of urban parochial schools. WWI spelled the end of German-language instruction and the ethnic-German orientation of parochial schools.

Unbiased historians have credited German-Americans with significant contributions in the field of American education. The kindergarten was introduced by Carl Schurz's wife Margarethe in 1855 at Watertown, WI. The first one however, might have been the one started by Caroline Louisa Frankenberg in Columbus, OH. Graduate school was first established at John Hopkins University and followed by Harvard. Music, gymnastics and physical education in the schools and communities had no stronger supporters than the Germans; and the concept of the Manual or Technical High School, as developed in Indianapolis by Charles Emmerich, found a nationwide echo.

In Gary, IN--the then young center of Indiana's heavy industry--Superintendent William Albert Wirt radically redefined the school's functions by introducing his tripartite "work--study--play" plan. Equally innovative was Germany-trained Dr. Edward A. Rumely, with this educational concept for boys of all social strata to live self-sufficiently with nature. He realized this in Interlaken, MI.

When Indianapolis School No. 9 was



Clement Vonnegut

dedicated to Clemens Vonnegut (1911), Lucius Boris Swift's address paid tribute to this German immigrant who was passionately dedicated to education and served on the capital's school board longer than anybody before or after him.

Indianapolis German School for Children

The Indianapolis German School for Children is an outreach program of the Department of World Languages and Cultures at IU-PUI. We will start Saturday, February 1. Class meeting times are 9.30 am – noon. The location is on the east side, Lutheran Child and Family Services, across from Community East Hospital. We will offer three classes this Spring:

- Spielgruppe (3-4 year olds)
- Kindergarten (pre-K and K)
- Grundschule (1st-3rd grade)

Children of all skill levels are welcome. Most of our children learn German as a second language. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Claudia Grossmann, Ph.D.
Director, Program in German

INDIANAPOLIS GERMAN SCHOOL

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

GERMAN FOR CHILDREN

Spring 2020



February 1 - April 4, 2020

No classes 2/15 (Presidents Weekend)

9:30 a.m. – 12.00 p.m.

**Location: Lutheran Child and Family Services 1525 N. Ritter
Indianapolis, IN 46219; ph.: (317) 359-5467**

Fees:

One child: \$150.00; two children: \$ 250.00, three children: \$ 310.00

Courses Offered:

SPIELGRUPPE (3 - 4 year olds): TBD
KINDERGARTEN (Pre-K & K): Tanja Harshbarger
GRUNDSCHULE (1st-3rd grade): TBD

Registration Deadline: January 27, 2020

For additional information please contact:

Dr. Claudia Grossmann
IUPUI Dept. of World Languages and Cultures
425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 274-3943 or 274-0062, fax: 278-7375, cgrossma@iupui.edu



Carmel Christkindlmarkt Honored

An extensive poll by USA Today's 10BEST travel media group has named Carmel Christkindlmarkt the No. 1 winner in the 2019 USA TODAY 10 Best Readers' Choice travel award contest for Best Holiday Market. Now in its third year of operation, the Carmel Christkindlmarkt has garnered national awareness as one of the most authentic German-themed markets in America. This announcement places the Market on top of an impressive list of other Holiday markets.

See the full story at www.10best.com/awards/travel/best-holiday-market-2019/



Sankt Nikolaus 5K Lauf Moves to Carmel Christkindlmarkt

The 11th annual Sankt Nikolaus 5K Lauf moved this year from Indianapolis – Das Deutsche Haus to the Carmel Christkindlmarkt. The 5K race course started near Carmel's City Hall and continued through the Christkindlmarkt village and the Veterans Memorial area followed by out-and-back segment on the Monon trail until it finished back at City Hall.

Not only was Sankt Nikolaus in attendance to greet the participants and start the race; but, he brought his travel companion Krampus and his younger friend Santa. Santa ran on behalf of Sankt Nikolaus and Krampus certainly encouraged all participants to put forth their

best effort to complete the race.

We had over 400 participants at the new location and we look to build on the success of this event for next year. The Sankt Nikolaus Lauf is hosted by IGHS continues to be one of its outreach programs and continues to support Riley Hospital for Children and Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum. The event was sponsored by Giant Eagle, IUPUI Max Kade Center, Elements Financial, Sam's Club, Hello Fresh, Jack Rabbit, and TOPGOLF

The 12th annual Sankt Nikolaus 5K Lauf is scheduled for December 5, 2020 at the Carmel Christkindlmarkt.

Indianapolis Liederkranz Milestone



The all-male choir, the Indianapolis Liederkranz was founded in 1872, making it 148 years old this April. If that isn't enough of a milestone, their current choral director will be celebrating her 40th year as their director that same month. Yes, I said "her."

The Indianapolis Liederkranz choral director, Loesje Chandler will be celebrating her 40th year as their director in April with a spring concert in her honor on April 18th. Loesje is the 28th director for the Indianapolis Liederkranz, and the only woman for our all male choir. Her long tenure easily surpasses any other director's record.

Loesje is originally from the Netherlands, and her mother's maiden

name was Hölscher. Under her leadership, the group has added the Liederkrantz Damenchor and a hand bell choir, which she also directs. The Indianapolis Liederkrantz is now the only remaining German musical organization in a city that is rich in German history.

In 2019, Loesje Chandler received an award from the Nord-Americkanischer Saengerbund "in appreciation of her outstanding contributions to the German-American Singing Community.

IGHS members are invited to attend the concert on April 18th to help us celebrate this milestone. If you are interested in attending, please contact Indianapolis Liederkrantz President Cliff Chandler, chandlercliff@sbcglobal.net.



Palatines To America National Conference

The Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America would like to invite all IGHS members with an interest in German genealogy to our society's national conference on June 17-20, 2020 in Cincinnati, OH.

It will open with two days of pre-conference events. On Wednesday, there will be a workshop at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County with four one-hour presentations on "Key Essentials of German Genealogy—From Basics to Success" presented by Kent Robinson, past national president. On Thursday, Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann will lead an Over-the-Rhine bus tour with limited registration. The featured presenters will be Daniel Jones on Friday and Michael Lacopo on Saturday. Additional speakers will provide presentations in other tracks.

The conference will be held at the historic Hilton Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati with special conference accommodation

rates. For additional details, a conference brochure, and registration information, please see www.palam.org

Palatines To America Indiana Chapter Spring Meeting

On Saturday, March 14, 2020, the Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America will hold their spring meeting at the Indianapolis Liederkrantz, 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
- Residential Registration in Germany

Registration will be from 9:00 AM – 9:30 AM with the program starting at 9:30 AM. The registration fee is \$25 for Pal-Am members and \$35 for non-members (or Pal-Am members after February 29). Lunch may be ordered with a choice of either Kassler Rippchen (smoked pork chop) or mushroom lasagna plus sides and dessert for \$13.

Dr. Minert will also be available for to answer personal research questions during breaks and a number of his books will be available. A registration form can be downloaded at www.palam.org

Alte Schrift Workshops

For those who wish to learn or improve their skill in reading old German handwriting, Dr. Minert is offering two sessions on Friday, March 13 at the Flanner and Buchanan Meeting Room, 2950 N. High School Road, Indianapolis. 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

Questions? Send an e-mail to indiana-palam@gmail.com

My Life between Two Worlds

by Markus Kilian, Meiningen

Editor's Note: Last fall long time IGHS Member Anneliese Krauter was invited to tell her special story in Meiningen, Germany. Her father worked in Meiningen before her parents immigrated to the USA, where Anneliese was born in 1935. "We lived quite normally," she says, until one day in December 1941 changed everything. This is translated from that German interview.

Her arms rest on the back of her chair, her gaze sweeping around her through the crowd, her voice is clear and calm. Anneliese "Lee" Krauter can still remember her childhood. Word for word she creates a life story between Germany and the United States, between war and peace, between East and West. The 84-year-old describes her experiences to nearly two dozen students of the Regular school at Kiliansberg, which is participating in the "Week of Democracy" on Tuesday morning, the workshop "My Family, My Nation, My World" under the direction of Michael Luick-Thrams [Exec. Dir. of TRACESpuren]. "I'm here to tell you what happened to one German family."

Anneliese Krauter (née Wiegand) was born in New York in 1935 as a child of German immigrants. Her father Otto came from Bettenhausen and worked in Meiningen as a butcher in the 1920s, then moved to Hamburg, where he met Anneliese's mother Alma. "The years after World War I were bad" explains Krauter. Therefore, her parents decided to emigrate to the US, where they married in 1927. "They wanted to live the American Dream."

While Anneliese, her mother Alma and her four-year-old brother Freddie received American citizenship, this was delayed for her father: He worked a lot and barely had time for it, recalls the guest. "We had become a German-American family." In their environment, in a



"Xmas 1942 family pic we sent to Pappi while he was in internment camp" near Bismarck, North Dakota" The photo shows Anneliese, her mother Alma and brother Freddy.

Brooklyn neighborhood, the Wiegands also frequented German clubs, such as the choir and the gymnastics club. Krauter looks back on a very normal way of life: Until 7 December 1941—when the Japanese air force attacked the Hawaiian harbor of Pearl Harbor, prompting the US to enter World War II—and her life changed abruptly for the German family in America: "Almost overnight, Nazi hysteria broke out in the US," Krauter describes the changed situation. "The children we were playing with suddenly called us 'Nazis'.

This was my first experience of discrimination. In addition, the windows of our butchery were smashed." A problem: Her father still had not received US citizenship.

"At that time there was still not the digital technology as today," added course leader Michael Luick-Thrams, "but still the FBI had a list of all Germans in the country." In July 1942, six months after the Pearl Harbor attack, two men from the US Bureau of Investigation picked up the father at the butchers shop. Anneliese Krauter remembers the day exactly:

"We'll bring him back tonight," they said, but he did not come back." Otto Wiegand was instead taken to a detention center in Bismarck, North Dakota—and the family torn apart from one night to the next. American detention camps included populations of Axis countries such as Germany and Japan during the Second World War. The inmates were not subjected to violence there.

For Anneliese, brother Freddie and mother Alma, the separation from their father and husband was difficult. Finally, a befriended lawyer made it possible for the entire family to move a detention center in Crystal City, Texas. "We packed a few suitcases, closed the door and were gone." The railway brought the three from New York to their new home in the south, where the family lived together in a small barracks alongside many other internees. "We were locked up, everything was taken from us." She emphasizes the difference to the concentration camp: "We didn't have a bad life there, the



Anneliese with Michael Luick-Thrams

atmosphere was peaceful and friendly—even to the American staff.”

The detention center resembled a small city: “We had a German and an English school, a clinic, and a canteen where my dad worked.” Even a pool to cool off from the tropical temperatures in Texas. “We tried to make it as nice as possible there. Therefore, among other things, the walls were painted colorful and flower fields planted.” A newspaper in the detention camp informed inmates of up-coming events or diseases of other inmates.

However, their life was surrounded by a tight and guarded fence. “We waited for the war to end.” The American dream had burst, and the family’s wish of return to Germany had grown stronger and was eventually fulfilled in February 1944.

In exchange for Europeans wanting to repatriate to the USA, the Wiegand family travelled by ship to the Portuguese port city of Lisbon. From there, within a few weeks, they reached Saarbrücken via Biarritz by train. “The German army received us solemnly” describes Anneliese. “We were welcomed with open arms.” After 20 years in the USA, the family returned to the father’s old home town, Bettenhausen, before being permitted to move to Meiningen. “There we got an apartment ‘Am Weidig;’ the war wasn’t over yet, but we had found peace.” remembers Anneliese. Because of their good English language skills both the father and the older brother Freddie worked as interpreters for the US-troops stationed in Germany after the war had finally ended. The family developed a friendly relationship with the Army officers.

When in July 1945 Thuringia was to be handed over to the Russians, the Wiegand family once again had to flee. “The Americans didn’t want to leave us behind.” Hidden on a military transport, the four travelled with the Allied forces to Würzburg and arrived six weeks later in Attenkirchen, in Upper Bavaria. The escape was successful, but Anneliese didn’t stay long in Attenkirchen.

Through her brother, the then-17-year-old Anneliese met in March 1952 her future husband Joe Krauter, who had worked for the American Airforce. A year later Anneliese and her family again returned to the USA, almost 30 years after emigrating there the first time.

Since then the German-American lives there and has four sons; her husband died in 2015. She wrote a book about her fateful life. *From the Heart’s Closet* starts with the words

*“I am a woman of two worlds
and this has affected all circumstances
of my life.”*



Pennsylvania Dutch: The Fastest-Growing US Minority Language

by Dylan Lyons

Pennsylvania Dutch is actually a misnomer: the language is not a form of Dutch, and it’s spoken in many places beyond Pennsylvania’s borders. Pennsylvania Dutch is related to dialects of German, and it’s spoken in a number of places in both the United States and Canada. Patrick Donmoyer, director of Kutztown University’s Pennsylvania German Cultural Heritage Center, says Pennsylvania Dutch is “actually considered the fastest-growing small-minority language in

the United States.”

But let’s back up a bit and take a quick look at how the language originated. The language developed in the second half of the 18th century, when German speakers immigrated to Pennsylvania, says Mark Loudon, professor of German and Religious Studies and Director of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

“The crucial event in all immigrant language situations is what the children of immigrants do, which is essentially not inheriting a language from their parents, but taking their parents’ input and creating something new,” Loudon explained.

That was the case with Pennsylvania Dutch, and as generations have passed, the language has moved further and further from its European roots. Speaking of which, why is it called Pennsylvania Dutch if it stems from German dialects? According to Loudon, it’s a preservation of “an older use of ‘Dutch’ in British and American English to refer to speakers of Germanic languages in western and central Europe.”

The majority of Pennsylvania Dutch speakers are Amish or Old Order Mennonites. If you need a mental picture, both groups dress plainly and use horse-and-buggy for transportation. Differences between the groups are nuanced and are explained in detail here.

Donmoyer estimates that approximately 400,000 people speak Pennsylvania Dutch throughout the United States and Canada, but primarily in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Loudon says speakers live in over 30 states and 3 Canadian provinces, and that the number of speakers is growing rapidly.

“Their numbers are doubling every 20 years due to very high birth rates and low attrition,” Loudon says. “No other language communities in the world are growing faster.”

There are Pennsylvania Dutch speakers who aren’t Amish or Mennonite, but they have greatly reduced in number over time. Referred to as the “Fancy Dutch,” these people also tended to live in rural areas and take part in farming or other trades, but some of them pursued higher education and married non-Pennsylvania Dutch speakers. Loudon says most of this subset of “Fancy Dutch” ended up switching to using only English.

Both Loudon and Donmoyer believe the future of Pennsylvania Dutch is bright. The language has not only survived, but thrived for centuries, and this is thanks to the lifestyles of the speakers. The Amish and Old Order Mennonites lead very traditional lives; they live in rural

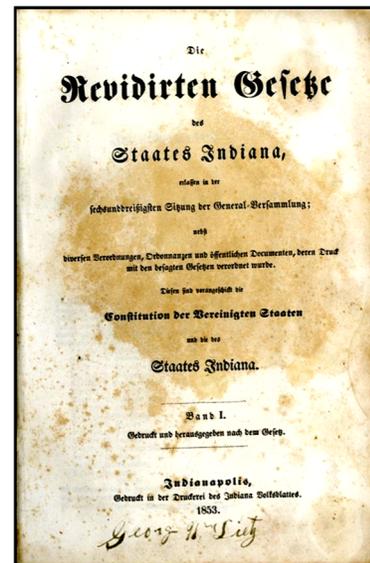
communities, have little or no contact with the outside world and marry within their own social group. These factors all contribute to the natural maintenance of the language.

Loudon points to another possible reason for the language’s persistence: “[The Amish and traditional Mennonites] continue to use a form of standard German for worship purposes, which marks a connection to the spiritual heritage that is at the heart of their everyday lives. Maintaining receptive knowledge of German complements their continued use of Pennsylvania Dutch as a vital oral language.”

The number of speakers is growing exponentially, and without any official support, which bodes well for its future.

“As long as the Amish and related groups thrive, so will Pennsylvania Dutch,” Loudon said.

Excerpted from <https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/pennsylvania-dutch-fastest-growing-minority-language>



Proof of Indiana’s German Heritage

Dennis Gehlhausen posted an interesting nugget about Indiana’s German history. In February 1851 The Indiana Constitutional Convention concluded in Indianapolis after the 150 delegates had spent 127 shaping a new state constitution to replace the original 1816 state constitution. 50,000 copies of the new document were printed in English and an additional 5,000 copies were printed in German.

For the next several years, the State also produced copies of the Revised Statues for the State of Indiana in German.

German is spoken in Hollywood, too!

The selection of a foreign language film as the year's Best Picture at the recent Oscar's Ceremony, reminds us that English isn't the only language spoken by Hollywood actors. Here is a short list of a few of the worldwide celebrities who speak German:

Sandra Bullock was named People's Most Beautiful Woman of 2015, and the highest paid actress worldwide in 2010 and 2014. The Oscar winner was born in Arlington, Virginia, daughter of John Bullock, an army employee and Helga Mathilde, a German voice teacher. The couple met in Nürnberg, when John was working at the Army's Military Postal Service base in Europe. Despite she was born in the US, Sandra Bullock lived in Nürnberg until age 12.

Leonardo di Caprio is perhaps more famous for his Italian origin, the actor boasts also strong German origin by his mother's side. German was Leonardo's second language at home, where he got to practice in particular with his maternal grandmother.

Kim Cattrall The *Sex and the City* star was married from 1982 to 1989 to Andre Lyson, with whom she lived in Frankfurt and learned to speak German.

Sarah Chalke : Every Scrubs' fan knows Sarah Chalke's German is superb. For that reason, you might see her performing some German in various sketches of the TV comedy.

Kirsten Dunst Her dad was a German doctor from Hamburg, and her mother, of Swedish descent, who worked for Lufthansa. Kirsten learned German mainly at home. In 2011, the actress gained German citizenship.

Michael Fassbender was born in Heidelberg but was raised in Ireland, by Irish mother and German father. Michael speaks German fluently. Perhaps, his good German convinced Tarantino to choose him for playing the British officer Lieutenant Archie Hicox.

Terence Hill was born Mario Girotti by Italian Father, Girolamo Girotti, and German mother, Hildegard Thieme. The family moved to Dresden when Hill was four, where they survived the Bombing of Dresden. He spent his childhood in Germany, before moving to Venice.

Paul McCartney The Beatles bass-guitarist and singer learned German at school. Yet, it was only at the very beginning of his musical career, that the artist came across the German culture.. In fact, Hamburg played a fundamental role for the

band's success. Allan William, the owner of a music coffee bar in Liverpool, was organizing a tour in Germany for the Liverpool band The Seniors. Eventually, the owner ended up replacing the Liverpool group with The Beatles. The band was still unknown at the time. From 1960 to 1962, the band launched their career by playing in famous clubs, residencies and by working/ recording in professional studios of the city.

Chris Pratt A.K.A. Marvel's Star-Lord learned German at school. The actor, which boasts German origin from paternal side, has revealed his enthusiasm for Goethe's language in tender age.

Gene Simmons The Kiss's singer Chaim Wits, also known as Gene Simmons, was born in Haifa, Israel, to Jewish immigrants from Hungary. His mother, who survived the Nazi camp, spoke fluently German and taught both German and Hungarian to her son. Besides German, the singer speaks numerous languages, including Hungarian, English and Hebrew.

Bud Spencer, born Carlo Pedersoli, was born in Naples and moved to Rome with his family when he was young. Together with his film partner Terence Hill, the actor was very popular in Germany. Indeed, his biography, *Mein Leben, Meine Filme* reached the top of books selling lists, selling more than 100 thousand copies in one year. He gained popularity during the 70s and appeared in numerous German TV shows. Not only a successful actor and swimmer, the actor could also speak numerous languages, including German.

Donna Summer, born LaDonna Adrian Gaines, was an American singer and actress. During her career, Summer moved to Munich after obtaining the role of Sheila in the counterculture musical *Hair*. During her time in Germany, she became fluent in German, eventually singing various songs in that language.

Karl Urban is famous for his roles in *The Lord of the Rings*, as well as in *Star Trek*, Karl Urban was born and raised in New Zealand. However, his father was German and used to speak German at home.

Excerpted from <https://en.berlinoschule.com/german-is-spoken-in-hollywood-too-15-celebrities-that-surprisingly-speak-german/>

How a Literary Prank Convinced Germany That ‘Hansel and Gretel’ Was Real

By Jordan Todorov

Few fairy tales are as popular and beloved as the Brothers Grimm’s “Hansel and Gretel.” First published in 1812, the tale has been interpreted, revised, and parodied in myriad ways through the years. So one can imagine the furor in 1963 when a German writer claimed to have uncovered the real story behind the fairy tale.

According to *Die Wahrheit über Hänsel und Gretel* (*The Truth About Hansel and Gretel*), the two siblings were, in fact, adult brother and sister bakers, living in Germany during the mid-17th century. They murdered the witch, an ingenious confectioner in her own right, to steal her secret recipe for lebkuchen, a gingerbread-like traditional treat. The book published a facsimile of the recipe in question, as well as sensational photos of archeological evidence.

The Truth About Hansel and Gretel caused an uproar. The media picked up the story and turned it into national news. “Book of the week? No, it’s the book of the year, and maybe the century!” proclaimed the West German tabloid *Abendzeitung* in November 1963. The state-owned East German *Berliner Zeitung* came out with the headline “Hansel and Gretel—a duo of murderers?” and asked whether this could be “a criminal case from the early capitalist era.”

As intriguing as *The Truth About Hansel and Gretel* might sound, however, none of it proved to be true. In fact, the book turned out to be a literary forgery concocted by Hans Traxler, a German children’s book writer and cartoonist, known for his sardonic sense of hu-



mor. “1963 marked the 100th anniversary of Jacob Grimm’s death,” said the 90-year-old Traxler. “So it was natural to dig into [the] Brothers Grimm treasure chest of fairy tales, and pick their most famous one, ‘Hansel and Gretel.’”

According to a fairy-tale researcher at Utah State University, the hoax was “one of the bigger ones out there, one that was done at a very sophisticated level, fooling even a lot of academics and scholars in the field.” In early 1963, Traxler read C. W. Ceram’s *Gods, Graves, and Scholars: The Story of Archaeology*. Published in 1949, it ignited a passion for archaeology in the imagination of the post-war world. Inspired, Traxler wrote the first draft of his own book in about a week. Then, he spent a few days on additional research at the Brothers Grimm Museum in Kassel, Germany.

Hans Traxler says he wrote *The Truth About Hansel and Gretel* for his own amusement.

Traxler’s fictional protagonist, Georg Ossegg, was a teacher and an amateur archeologist. Like the famous German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann, who searched for the city of Troy in an effort to prove the historical accuracy of Homer’s *Iliad*, Ossegg was obsessed with finding the witch’s house from “Hansel and Gretel.”

In January 1945, Traxler wrote, Ossegg evacuated together with his students to the small village of Steinau an der Straße in the German state of Hesse. There, Ossegg met a local farmer who referred to the nearby Spesart woods as the Hexenwald, or “witch’s forest,” and whose grandfather had allegedly seen a witch’s house inside. Ossegg wanted to investigate further, but with World War II over, he returned to his hometown of Prague. In

1962, Ossegg renewed his investigation. This time, he decided to read the text of “Hansel and Gretel” as a factual report. He set out to find the clearing where the children were abandoned by their parents. He did this by filling an eight-year-old boy’s pockets with pebbles and having him walk into the woods, dropping them along the way. (In the fairy tale, Hansel dropped pebbles to find his way back out of the forest.) But no clearing was found. When Ossegg repeated the experiment himself, he found himself in a meadow.

Based on the results of the experiment, Ossegg concluded that Hansel and Gretel weren’t children, but rather adults.

Next, Ossegg decided to locate the house of the witch. After two month’s search, he found the ruins of the witch’s house and the well-preserved foundations of four baking ovens. Inside one of them, he discovered a partially charred female skeleton.

Ossegg also searched for the little stable where Hansel was imprisoned by the witch, but didn’t find it. He found door hinges from the witch’s house, though, and one was forcefully broken. So Ossegg concluded that Hansel and Gretel broke into the house of the witch, killed her, and tried to burn her body.

Ossegg made his most important discovery near one of the walls of the house, where he unearthed a small tin box which contained charred lebkuchen, a bunch of baking tools, and a crumpled piece of paper, which turned out to be a recipe for lebkuchen.

Ossegg then did some linguistic analysis of the witch’s dialogue in the Grimm’s tale, and discovered that her dialect was typical for Wernigerode, a town in the state of Saxony-Anhalt. He dug into the local archives and found the so-called *Wernigerode* Manuscript, a parchment-bound volume describing the 1647 trial of one Katharina Schraderin, “the baker witch.”

Schraderin had invented her famous gingerbread while working in the kitchen of Quedlinburg Abbey. Another baker, named Hans Metzler, tried to marry Schraderin in order to get the recipe, but she turned him down. The rejected Metzler in turn accused Schraderin of witchcraft. After being acquitted, Schraderin fled to the woods and built a small house there. But Metzler, accompanied by his younger sister

Grete, tracked Schraderin down and killed her. The siblings looked for the secret gingerbread recipe but found only a couple of lebkuchen. Metzler took them with him and tried to bake his own. He was later tried for murder, but acquitted after the judge believed his story about the cannibalistic witch. He then moved to Nuremberg, where he popularized the city’s famous lebkuchen.

Of course, none of it was true. But the 120-page book contained more than 40 photos, drawings, and models, which made the convoluted tale look quite convincing. Traxler himself posed for Ossegg, clad in a Colombo-like raincoat, a leather hat, sunglasses, fake beard, and mustache.

“Photographer Peter von Tresckow and I had so much fun taking those photos that sometimes we would find ourselves lying on the ground laughing,” Traxler recalls.

The truth about Hans Traxler’s literary trick came out in early 1964.

(One tip-off was that Traxler copied Schraderin’s lebkuchen recipe from a Dr. Oetker cookbook.) But some people refused to accept that the book was an elaborate hoax.

In the months following the publication, the publisher’s office received thousands of letters from readers demanding to know the truth: so many that they had to employ three people to answer them. Traxler and his accomplices were delighted at the reactions, but not everyone was amused. According to *Der Spiegel*, one indignant reader filed a complaint of fraud. The police interrogated Traxler, but didn’t press charges.

Reprinted numerous times over the years, *The Truth About Hansel and Gretel* has sold hundreds of thousands of copies. In 1987, it spawned a film adaptation of the same name, starring French actor Jean-Pierre Léaud as Georg Ossegg and West Berlin singer, performer, and club owner Romy Haag as the witch. While *The Truth About Hansel and Gretel* is still celebrated for mimicking the intellectual fashions of its time, some people still take Traxler’s tale as truth. According to Schwabe, the fervent reaction to the book says a lot. “People just love a good story,” she says. “Any discovery that promises to reveal a hidden truth or secret or mystery is enticing.”

Excerpted from [Gastro Obscura](#)



Hans Traxler posing as Georg Ossegg in the ruins of the witch’s house.



INDIANA GERMAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE CALENDAR



STAMMTISCH AND PROGRAMS

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



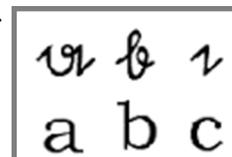
Travis Jerde and others will educate the audience on the origins of German Park and the organizations that own and operate the famous site on South Meridian Street.

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

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. 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 Liederkrantz, 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 Eu-

rope, 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. Questions? Send an e-mail to indianapalam@gmail.com.

Friday, March 20-Saturday, March 21: The 36th 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*. For more information, contact Giles Hoyt at ghoyt@iupui.edu.



Friday, April 10, 10 a.m. :The annual Deutschsprachiger Karfreitags-Gottesdienst (German Language Good Friday Worship Service) at the Zion Evangelical United Church of Christ, 603 North New Jersey Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202. For more information contact: zion@zioneucc.org.

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>

Saturday, April 18: *The Indianapolis Liederkrantz Spring Concert and dinner* honoring choral director, Loesje Chandler 40th year as their choral director. For details, contact Indianapolis Liederkrantz President Cliff Chandler, chandlercliff@sbcglobal.net.

June 17-18: *The National Palatines to America Conference in Cincinnati, OH.* The conference will feature presentations on “Key Essentials of German Genealogy—From Basics to Success” presented by Kent Robinson, past national president, and presentations by Daniel Jones and Michael Lacopo. Dr. Don Heinrich Tolzmann will lead an Over-the-Rhine bus tour, but seating is limited. The conference will be held at the historic Hilton Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati with special conference accommodation rates. For additional details, a conference brochure, and registration information, please see www.palam.org.

July 18-27: *Oberammergau Passion Play 2020.* This year marks the 42nd time since 1634 that the village of Oberammergau has presented its Passion Play. Over 2,000 participants bring the story of the Crucifixion of Christ to life. Join Sven Schumacher to witness this rare and moving pageant set among the breath taking mountain scenery and traditional Bavarian villages. Questions? Contact Grueninger Travel Group: (317) 581-1122 or info@grueningertours.com.





Indiana German Heritage Society

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Please enter / renew my membership:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | \$ 20.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Business | \$100.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | \$ 25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit | \$ 50.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time Student
(with teacher's signature) | \$ 5.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Library Rate | \$ 15.00 |

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| | <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!



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

**German and German-American
Influences on Education**

**Join us
in
Batesville & Oldenburg
for the
36th Annual IGHS
Meeting and Symposium
March 20th and 21th, 2020**



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