





IN MIDWEEK  
**PHILLY**

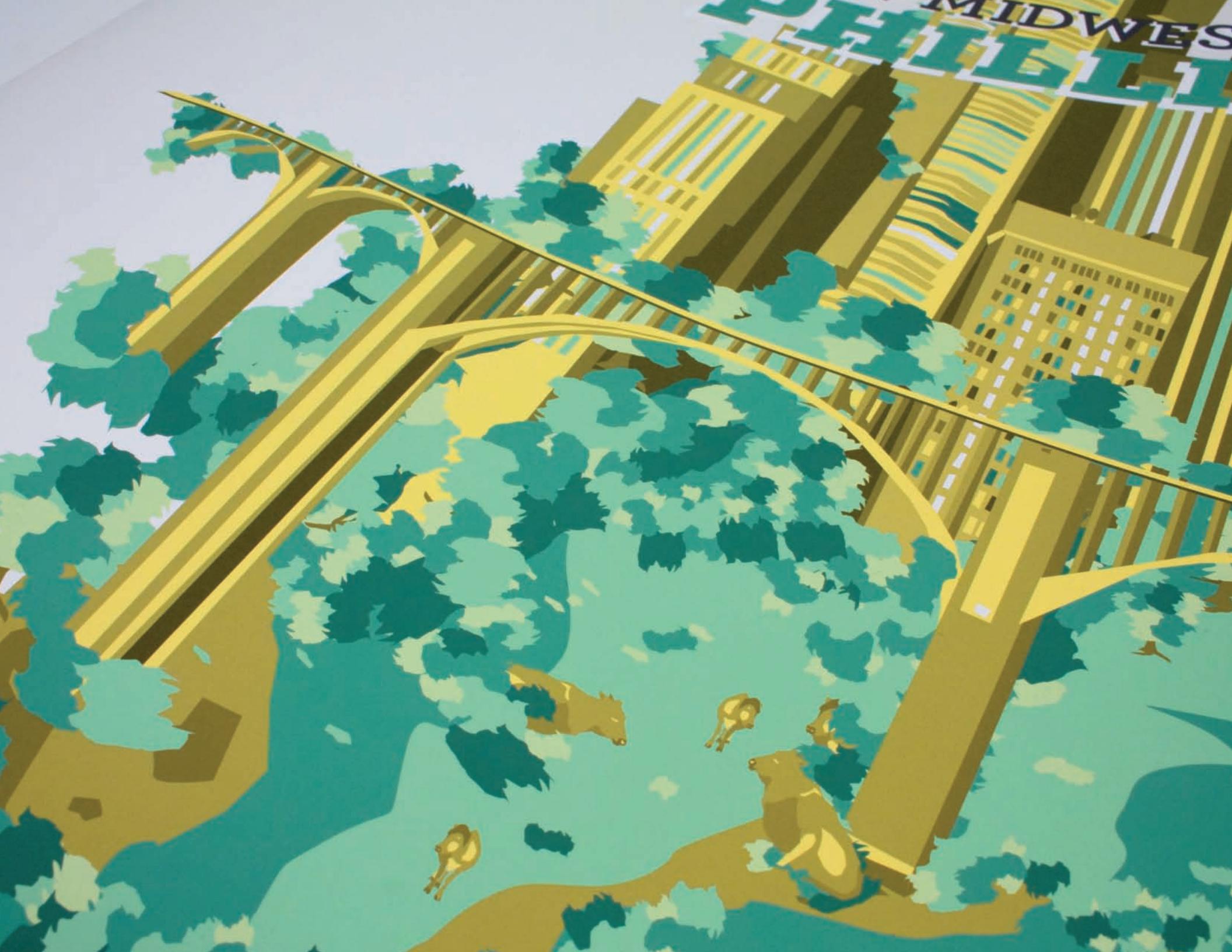
PHILLY

PHILLIPS  
DISTILLING  
COMPANY

TAKE PART IN MIDWEST TRADITION  
WITH PHILLIPS!







MIDWES  
FLIGHT

TAKE PART IN  
WITNESS PHIL



RISE AND DOWN FALL OF THE

**GERMAN REICH**

3<sup>rd</sup>



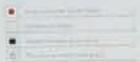
RISE AND DOWN  
GERMAN REICH

3<sup>rd</sup>



Historians often describe the strength of Hitler's influence and how it transformed Germany under his leadership. He was a master of political manipulation and persuasion, which often influenced during the years of World War II, and was instrumental in creating the Nazi regime. Hitler's influence can be seen in many aspects of German life, including politics, culture, and society. His influence can also be seen in the way he influenced the German people to support him and his policies.

Hitler's influence can be seen in the way he influenced the German people to support him and his policies. Hitler's influence can be seen in the way he influenced the German people to support him and his policies. Hitler's influence can be seen in the way he influenced the German people to support him and his policies.



1935

01.30

1938

03.15



1939

03.15



05.22



07.23



1940

01.01



1935

U.S.S.R.



- Area controlled by Germany
- Distance in miles
- Shows the date of an event
- The area an event took place
- O

controlled by the Germans.  
an important event took  
place. It gives an idea of the  
advance of

1939

01.09



German Third Reich

1939

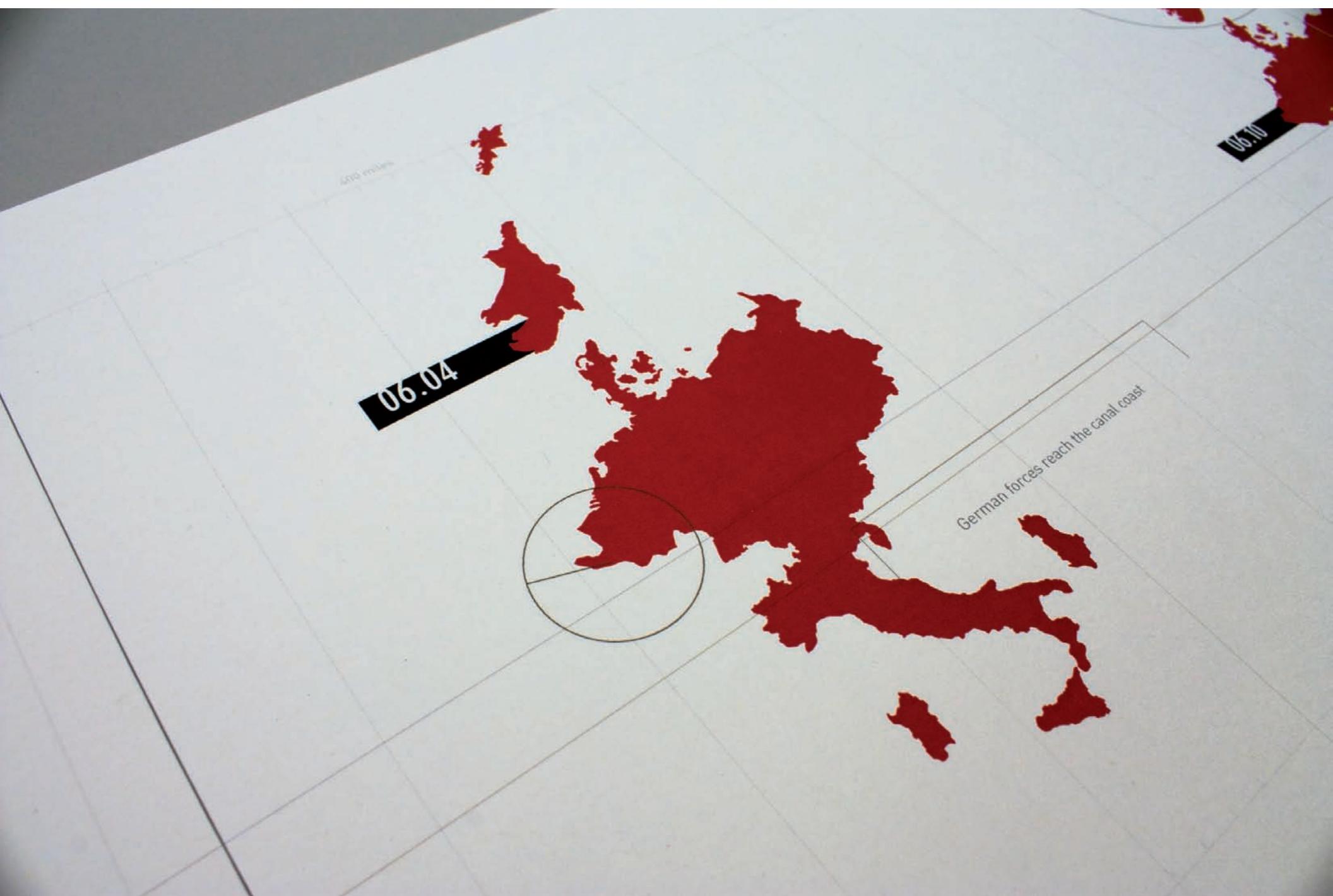
09



1945

Soviet "Dnepr-Karpaten" Operation and siege of Leningrad ended

04.11



1944



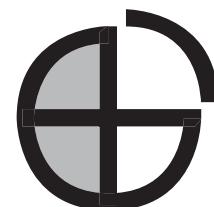
H



CMA

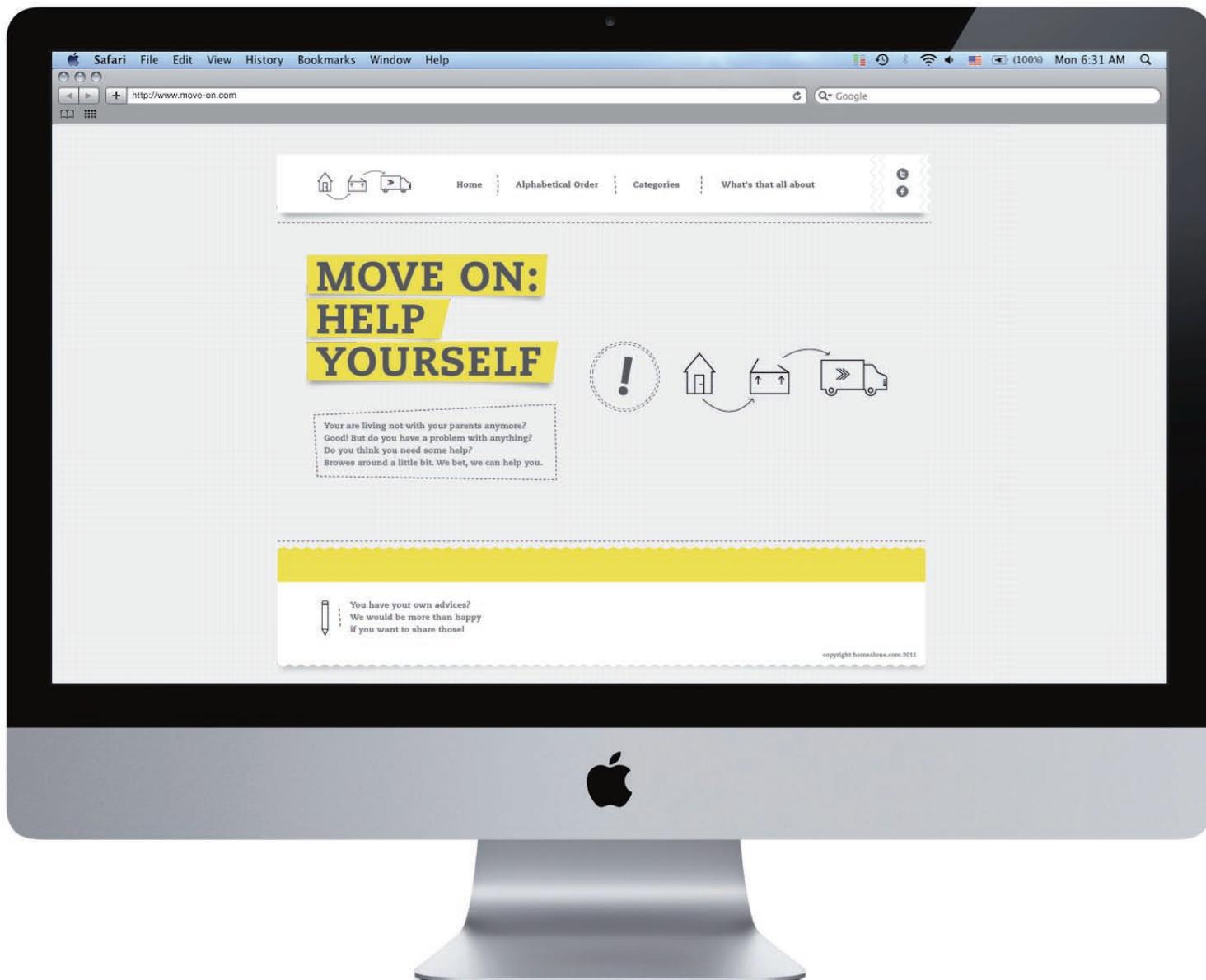
evo

THE  
FEST



CHI



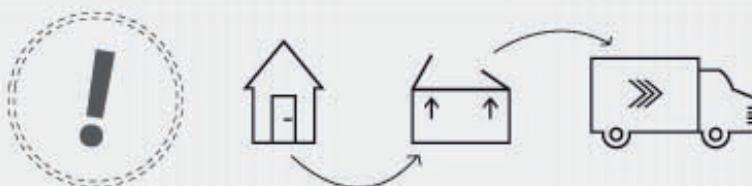


[Home](#)[Alphabetical Order](#)[Categories](#)[What's that all about](#)

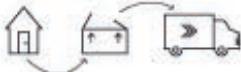
A   B   C   D   E   F   G   H   I   J   K   L   M   N   O   P   Q   R   S   T   U   V   W   X   Y   Z

# MOVE ON: HELP YOURSELF

Your are living not with your parents anymore?  
Good! But do you have a problem with anything?  
Do you think you need some help?  
Browes around a little bit. We bet, we can help you.



You have your own advices?  
We would be more than happy  
if you want to share those!

[Home](#)[Alphabetical Order](#)[Categories](#)[What's that all about](#)

A   **B**   C   D   E   F   G   H   I   J   K   L   M   N   O   P   Q   R   S   T   U   V   W   X   Y   Z

Blood on Carpet

Bedding  
tips

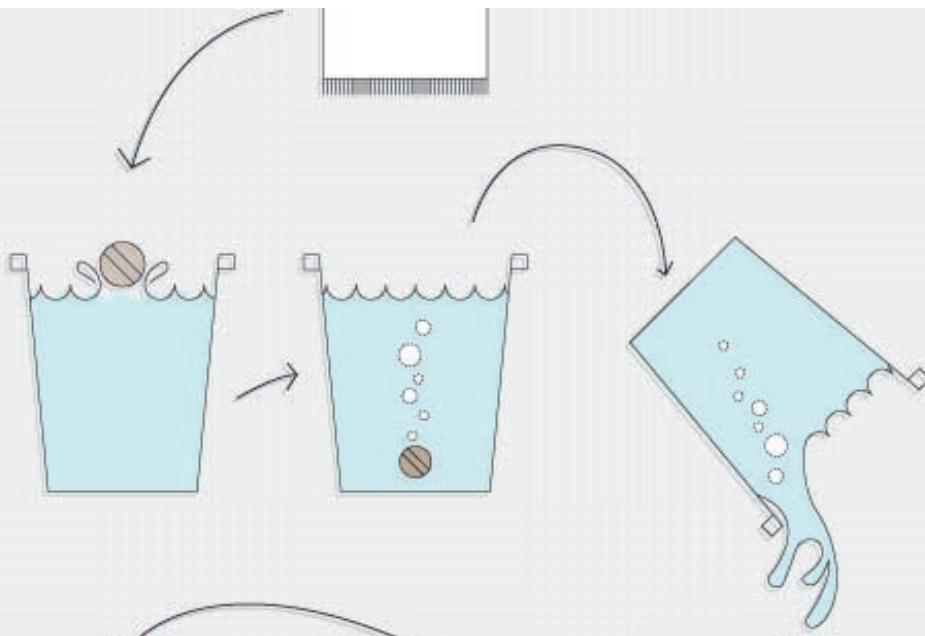
Bathroom  
cleaning

Burning  
aid

Boiling  
milk

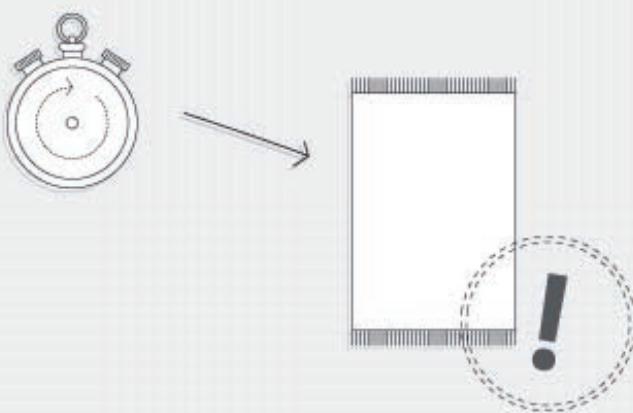


You have your own advices?  
We would be more than happy  
if you want to share those!

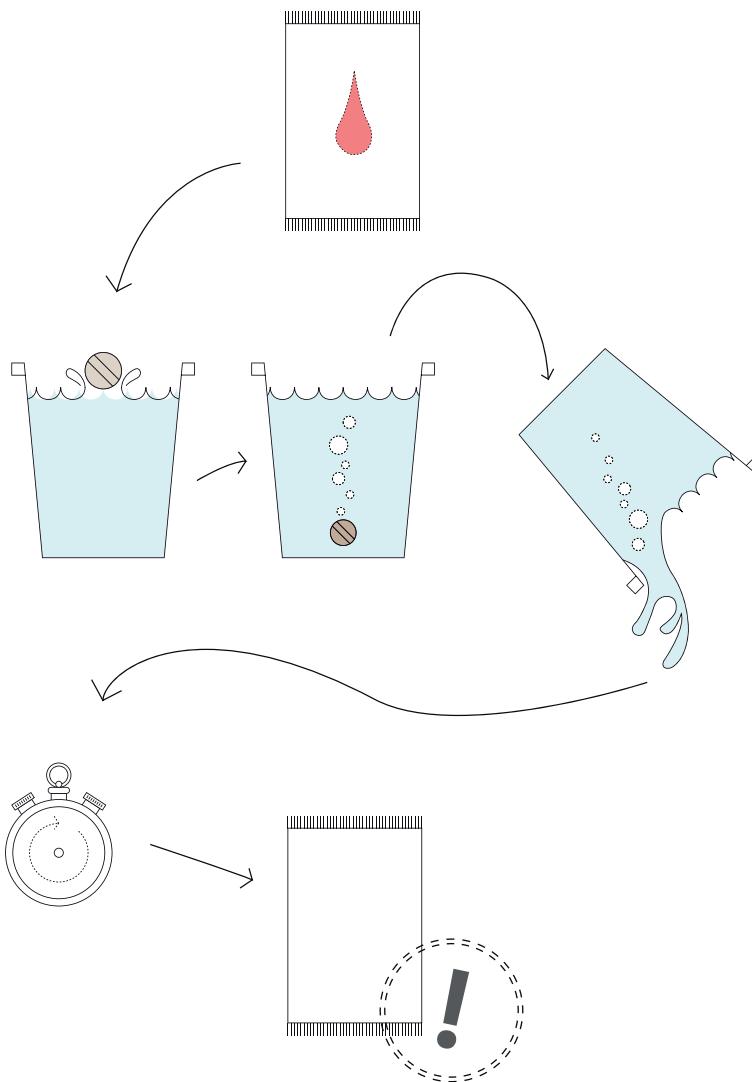
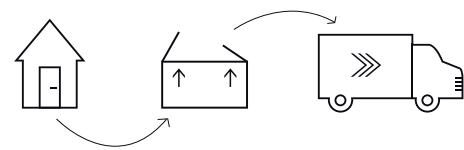


### 3.

Soak the carpet with the water  
and wait...the blood is gone!



You have your own advices?  
We would be more than happy  
if you want to share those!





SAINt PAUL  
MINNESOTA  
—  
VOLUME ONE

# GERMAN ORIGIN MUSEUM

FEATURING

EBERHARD ANHEUSER &  
ADOLPHUS BUSCH  
BAER  
BETHE  
ING

WALTER PERCY CHRYSLER  
DOUGLAS C. ENGELBART  
HENRY J. HEINZ  
OTTMAR MERGENTHALER  
LUDWIG MIES VAN DER ROHE  
LEVI STRAUSS



There were many German-Americans who became successful and famous as poets, engineers, inventors, conductors, journalists, scientists and politicians. They influenced some of the most important institutions, which changed our fates and our view of the world. Only a few of them took part in projects which significantly changed the world. Only a few of them are listed here.

GERMAN  
ORIGIN  
MUSEUM\_11

## THE BOEING B-17 - FLYING FORTRESS

The Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress was a four-engine heavy bomber aircraft developed in the 1930s. Competing against Douglas and Martin for a contract, the Boeing entry outperformed both competitors. From its introduction in 1938, the B-17 Flying Fortress evolved through numerous design advances. It was a potent, high-flying, long-range bomber that was able to defend itself, and to return home despite extensive battle damage.



WALTER P. CHRYSLER  
Automobiles 1925

916

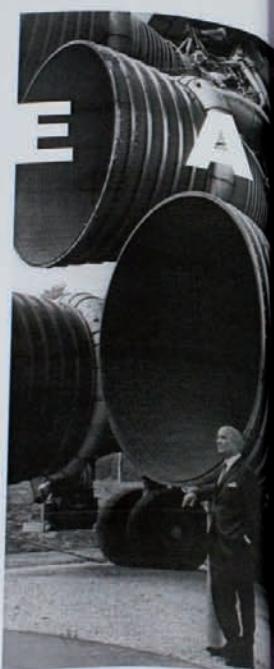
GERMAN  
MUSEUM - II

# T H E E B I D E A U

WERNHER  
VON BRAUN  
—  
AND  
THE  
MOON  
ROCKET

**CHANGE OF SIZES**

As part of a military operation called Project Peenemuende, the first rocket ever developed by von Braun and his team was successfully launched from a secret facility in Germany. The rocket was then transported to America where it was reassembled at Fort Bliss, Texas. There they worked on rockets for the U.S. Army, including them at White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico. In 1950 von Braun's team moved to the Research & Development Center near Huntsville, Ala., where they built the Army's Jupiter ballistic missile.

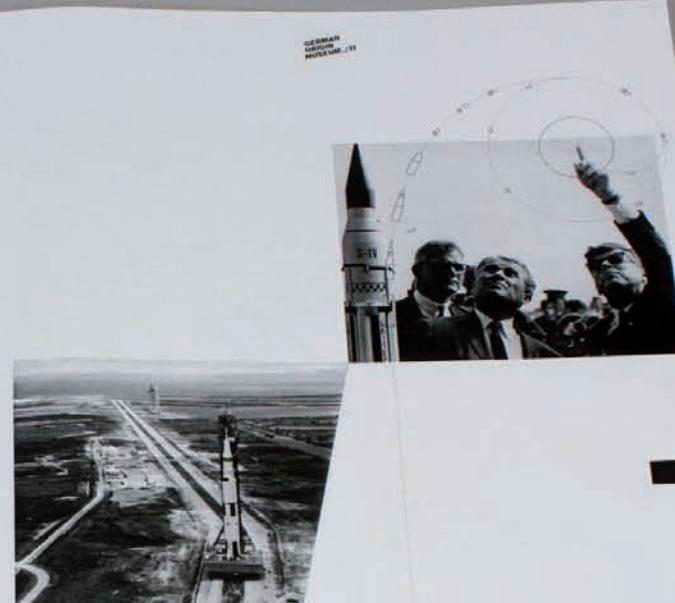


**PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
AND THE SPACE PROGRAM**

In 1961, his rocket development center transitioned from the Army to the newly established NASA and received a mandate to build the giant Saturn V rocket. Von Braun's leadership became synonymous with the success of the program. In 1969, he directed the first moon landing. President Kennedy had given him the go-ahead to land a man on the Moon. Von Braun also became one of the most prominent spokesmen of space exploration in the United States during the 1970s.

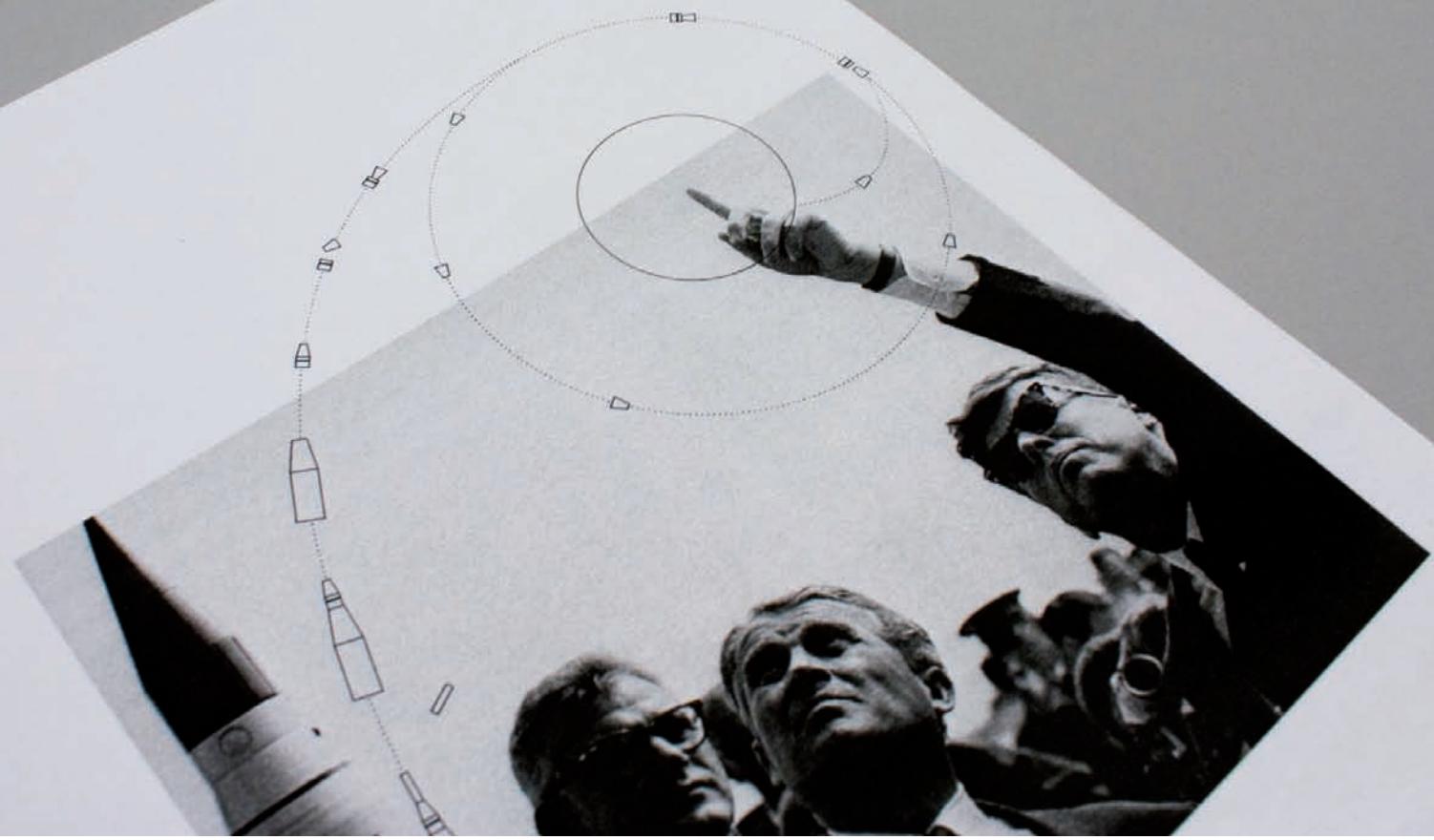
In 1970, NASA leadership asked von Braun to move to Washington, D.C., to head up the strategic planning effort for the agency. He left his home in Huntsville, Alabama, but he soon decided to return from NASA and work for Fairchild Industries of Germantown, Md.

GERMAN  
MUSEUM - II

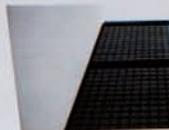


"5

GERMAN  
ORIGIN  
MUSEUM\_11



GERMAN  
GARDEN  
MUSEUM...11



**“LESS IS MORE.”**

**LUDWIG MIES VAN DER ROHE**

He was a leading exponent of the International Style and one of the most influential architects of the early part of the 20th century. As a member of the Bauhaus, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe is known for furniture, interior design, and architecture.

In 1908 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe moved to Berlin to study at the Bauhaus. In 1910, he joined van der Rühe's studio. From 1921 to 1925 and 1929 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe served as an architectural leader for Gropius at the Bauhaus. In 1929–1932 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe was a professor at the Bauhaus in Berlin, where he worked before moving to Berlin before immigrating to the US in 1937.

Mies van der Rohe was appointed to teach architecture, painting, sculpture, and drawing, with Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, and Le Corbusier. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe was a member of the Bauhaus until 1922. He remained a member of the Bauhaus until 1928, when he moved to Berlin. His work at the Bauhaus caused a sensation in the 1920s. Mies van der Rohe was in charge of organizing the Bauhaus exhibition at the Kunstgewerbe Museum in Berlin in 1923.

In 1929 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe immigrated to the United States. He taught at the Illinois Institute of Technology. Mies van der Rohe was a member of a group of architects called the Chicago Seven. He designed the Farnsworth House in Plano, Illinois (1945–1951), the Lake Shore Drive apartments in Chicago (1948–1951), and Talleyrand Apartments in Detroit (1958–1961). The Seagram Building in New York (1958) is generally regarded as Mies van der Rohe's masterpiece.

**BEGINNING OF AN ERA**

In 1923 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe designed the celebrated German Pavilion for the Barcelona World Exposition, also known as the “gridiron pavilion,” “Barcelona Pavilion,” or “Less is More.” Mies van der Rohe had been invited to design the pavilion by the architect Josep Lluís Sert.

This pavilion was Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's first head of the Bauhaus in Dessau in 1923, where he designed the famous blue chair (1923). In 1925, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe became the director of the Bauhaus in Berlin before immigrating to the US in 1937, where he opened an office practice in Chicago.

From 1938 until 1958 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe was one head of the school, which developed at the Illinois Institute of Technology. Mies van der Rohe was a member of a group of architects called the Chicago Seven. He designed the Farnsworth House in Plano, Illinois (1945–1951), the Lake Shore Drive apartments in Chicago (1948–1951), and Talleyrand Apartments in Detroit (1958–1961). The Seagram Building in New York (1958) is generally regarded as Mies van der Rohe's masterpiece.

6

7

**"LESS IS MORE."**

GERMAN  
ORIGIN  
MUSEUM...11

**BEGINNING OF AN ERA**

In 1929 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe designed the celebrated German Pavilion for the Barcelona World Exposition, also designing the equally famous "Barcelona" furniture for its interior. In 1930 Mies van der Rohe finished a private house, Villa Tugendhat, in Brno (Bohemia, Czech Republic). That same year Ludwig Mies van der Rohe became head of the Bauhaus, which was then the last director before the Bauhaus was shut down in 1933. Afterward, Mies van der Rohe worked as a self-employed architect in Berlin before emigrating to the United States in 1937.

From 1938 until 1958 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe had a successful architecture practice in Chicago, where he opened an architecture office at the Illinois Institute of Technology, a department at the Illinois Institute of Technology (Schaumburg), and Lafayette Tower (1948-1951), and Farnsworth House in Plano, Illinois (1951-1958). His most famous work, the Farnsworth House in Plano, Illinois (1951-1958) is generally regarded as a masterpiece of International Modern.

GERMAN  
CULTURE  
MUSEUM...II

**AB**  
**NHEUSER**  
**USCH**

**THE  
PERFECT  
AMERICAN  
DREAM**

**WHEN EVERYTHING BEGAN**

Anheuser-Busch has been overseen by a handful of its founding family since 1852, when Adolphus Anheuser, a young immigrant from Germany, founded the company in St. Louis. He was joined by his brother-in-law, George Schlitz.

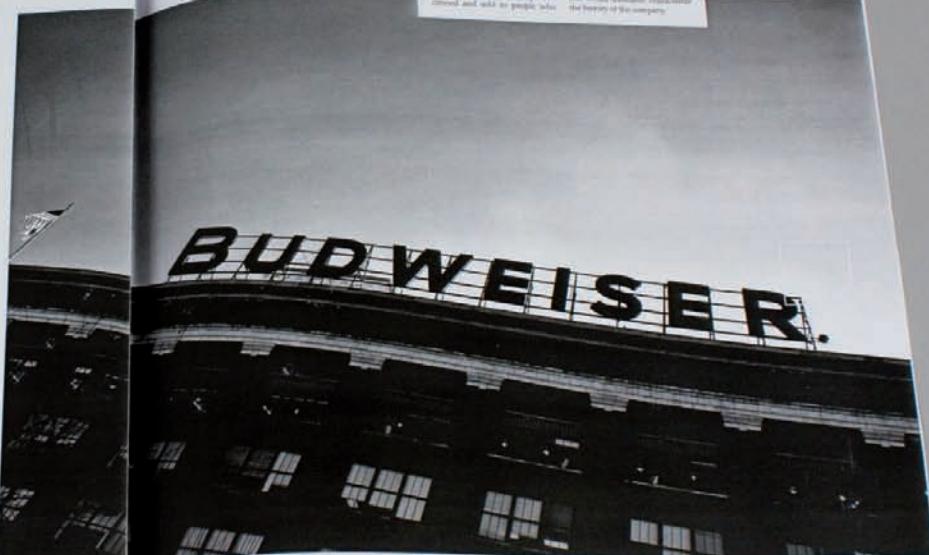
The brothers' early and undaunted careers over the Mississippi River were conducive to good business, and Anheuser was determined to make his mark in the market he had helped to build in the early 1800s. Therefore, he hired his son-in-law, August A. Busch, a savvy German immigrant educated in the art of brewing, as his general manager.

Augustus Anheuser applied all the newest brewing processes to his father's original recipe, and the result: quality brewing, two factors that have informed Anheuser-Busch's history ever since.

**THANKS TO THE MONKS**

According to popular legend, Anheuser-Busch originated the recipe for its beer during a visit to a German monastic community. These monks provided him with a recipe and some of their brewery's yeast, the secret to the success of Anheuser-Busch beer.

That yeast, known as the "Sacred Yeast of Anheuser-Busch," is still used today, although produced by yeast strains in Anheuser-Busch's own brewhouse, situated in St. Louis. Although delicious, the story has led to some impudent photographs of August A. Busch in front of the brewery's yeast tanks, his face partially obscured by yeast and the foam spray that would sometimes erupt from the tanks.



"ONLY A REGIONAL BREWERY."

**DIFFICULT TIMES**

In the years of World War I, Anheuser-Busch became a subsidiary to Procter & Gamble, the company that owned the company's main competitor, Schlitz. During this period, Pabst, another major competitor, was established in the brewery to increase production.

With the onset of World War I, Anheuser-Busch became a subsidiary to Procter & Gamble, the company that owned the company's main competitor, Schlitz. During this period, Pabst, another major competitor, was established in the brewery to increase production.

After the war, however, Anheuser-Busch, which had won the tall that mirrored Pabst's, was able to buy the short Anheuser-Busch, whose grain-trimmed fields, blue signs, and horses were known and sold to people who enjoyed crafts for their families.

After the war, however, Anheuser-Busch, which had won the tall that mirrored Pabst's, was able to buy the short Anheuser-Busch, whose grain-trimmed fields, blue signs, and horses were known and sold to people who enjoyed crafts for their families.

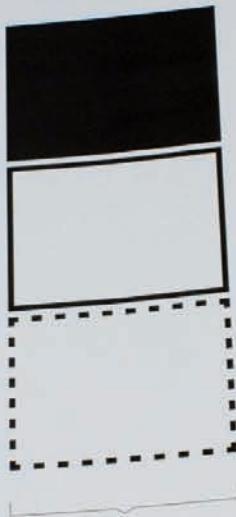
GERMAN  
CULTURE  
MUSEUM...II

BUDWEISER.

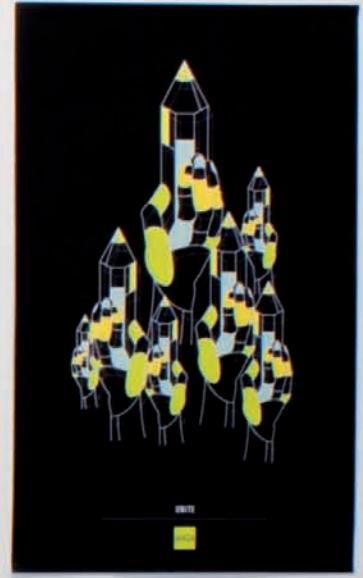
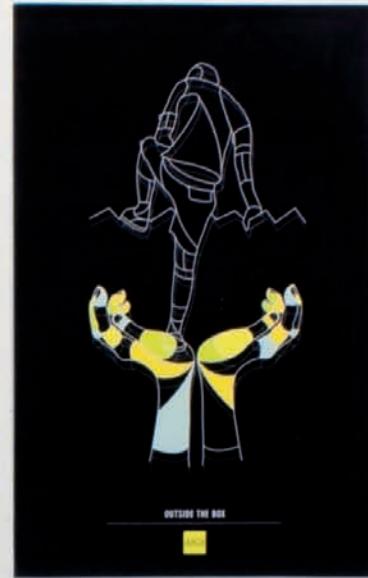
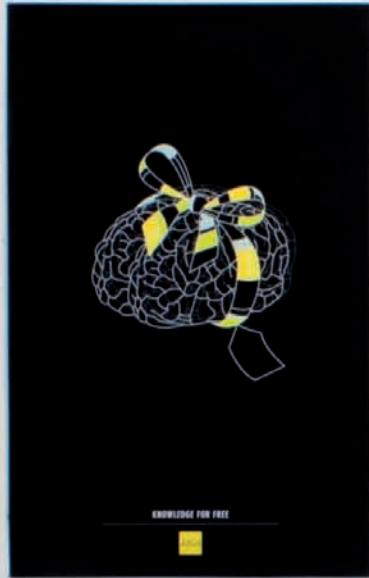
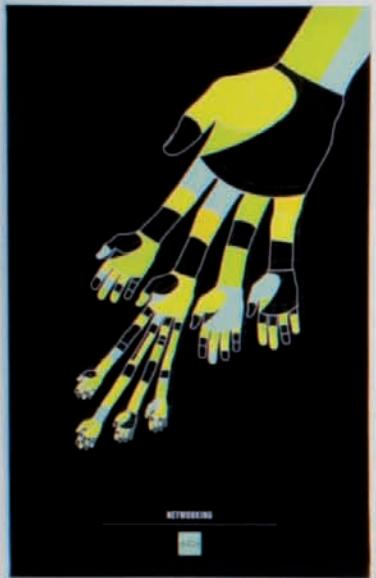
8

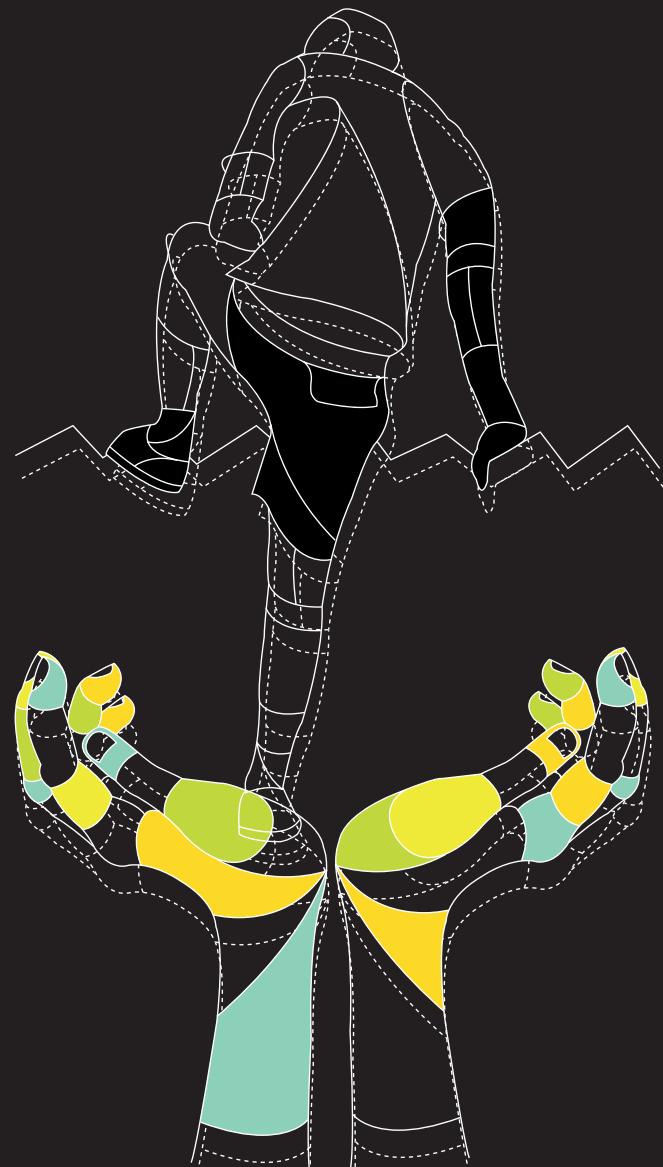
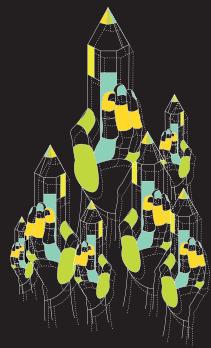
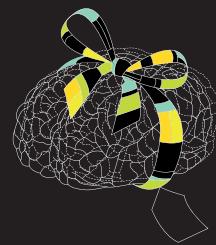
9

GERMAN  
PRINTERS  
MUNICH 1977



GENERATION  
POST  
BY  
—  
DAVID  
MCLELLAN  
DESIGNER







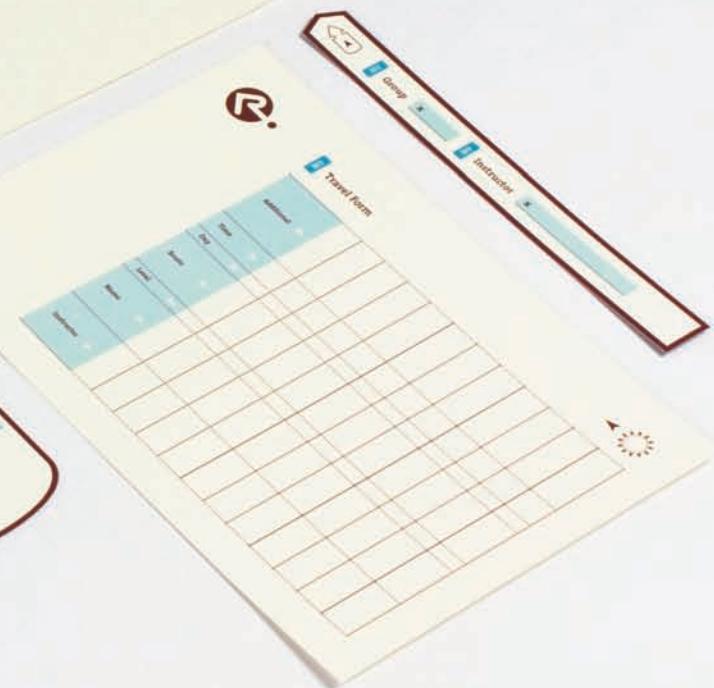
שְׁמַעְנָה

סְמִינָה

שְׁמֵנָה

סְמֵנָה

שְׁמֵנָה









INFO

Redpoint Rock-Climbing Co. | Denver, CO 80204 | 100 %



INFO

Notes





© 2002  
SERIOUS RIVER

Map by: SERIOUS RIVER

www.seriousriver.com

</div







