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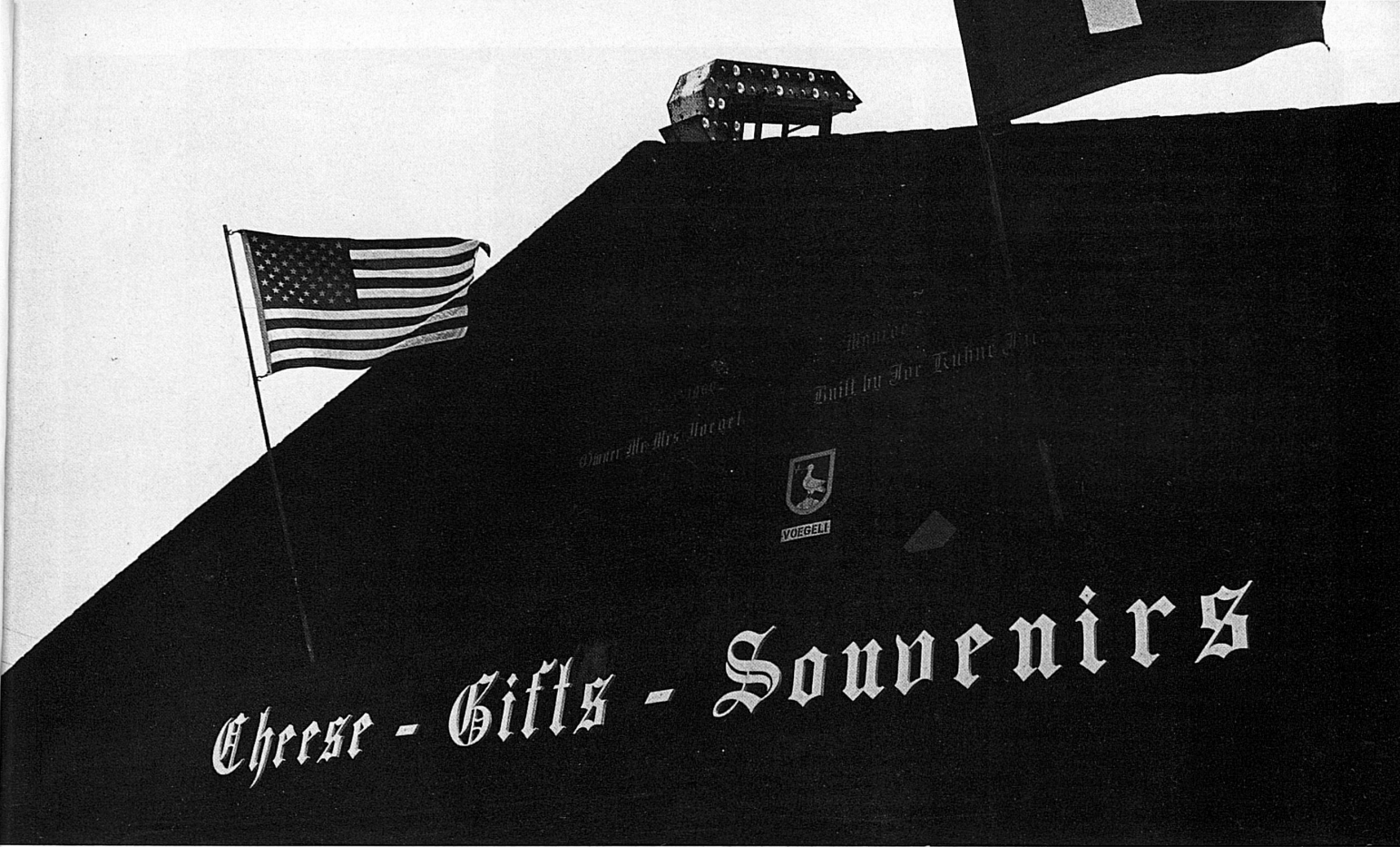
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Cheese - Gifts - Souvenirs

Wo hätten Siedler aus der Schweiz ein besseres Heim finden können als im südlichen Wisconsin, dem Land der üppigen Weiden, der blauen Seen, der weiss gestrichenen Bauernhäuser. Südliches Wisconsin, dort liegt auch New Glarus, die kleine, hübsche Stadt mit ihren etwa 1500 Einwohnern, fast alle schweizerischer Abstammung. So viel erinnert dort jeden Schweizer in Amerika an seine einstige Heimat, die vertraut klingenden Namen, die Wirtshäuser mit ihren Schildern, die Chalets. Und mitten in der Stadt steht das Denkmal eines währschafenen Eidgenossen, in Erinnerung an den ersten Ansiedler aus der Schweiz, der am 16. August 1845 angekommen war. Es waren damals schwere Zeiten für die Weber

NEW GLARUS, WISCONSIN, USA

des Kantons Glarus gewesen, als die mechanischen Webstühle sie zu ersetzen begannen. Arbeitslosigkeit und eine Missernte zwangen sie, sich anderswo Arbeit und Verdienst zu suchen, und ihre Blicke richteten sich auf die Neue Welt.

Ein Auswanderungskomitee aus ihrer Heimat sandte als erste Boten Niklaus Dürst und Fridolin Streiff nach Amerika, um Land für eine Siedlung zu erwerben und eine Schweizerkolonie zu gründen. Sie fanden in Wisconsin, was sie suchten: fette Weiden und reiche Kuhherden, wie geschaffen für die Milchwirtschaft. Schon im August desselben Jahres folgten ih-

nen 108 Schweizerfamilien aus dem Kanton Glarus. New Glarus war geboren.

Die Einwanderer bauten rohgezimmerte Blockhäuser und Scheunen. Die Gemeindeglieder, ihre Molkereiprodukte, vor allem der Wisconsin Swiss, fanden einen guten Absatzmarkt in den Oststaaten Amerikas.

New Glarus ist im Laufe der Jahre ein kulturelles Erbstück aus der alten Heimat geworden mit seiner Architektur aus der Alten Welt, seinen Festspielen, seinen Museen, seinen Läden. Ein Gang durch die Hall of History, die Rekonstruktion des alten Gemeindehauses, der Käserei, der Schmiede, des Feuerwehrhauses und des Schulhauses und der Dorfkirche mit ihren Holzschnitzereien, den antiken Silber-

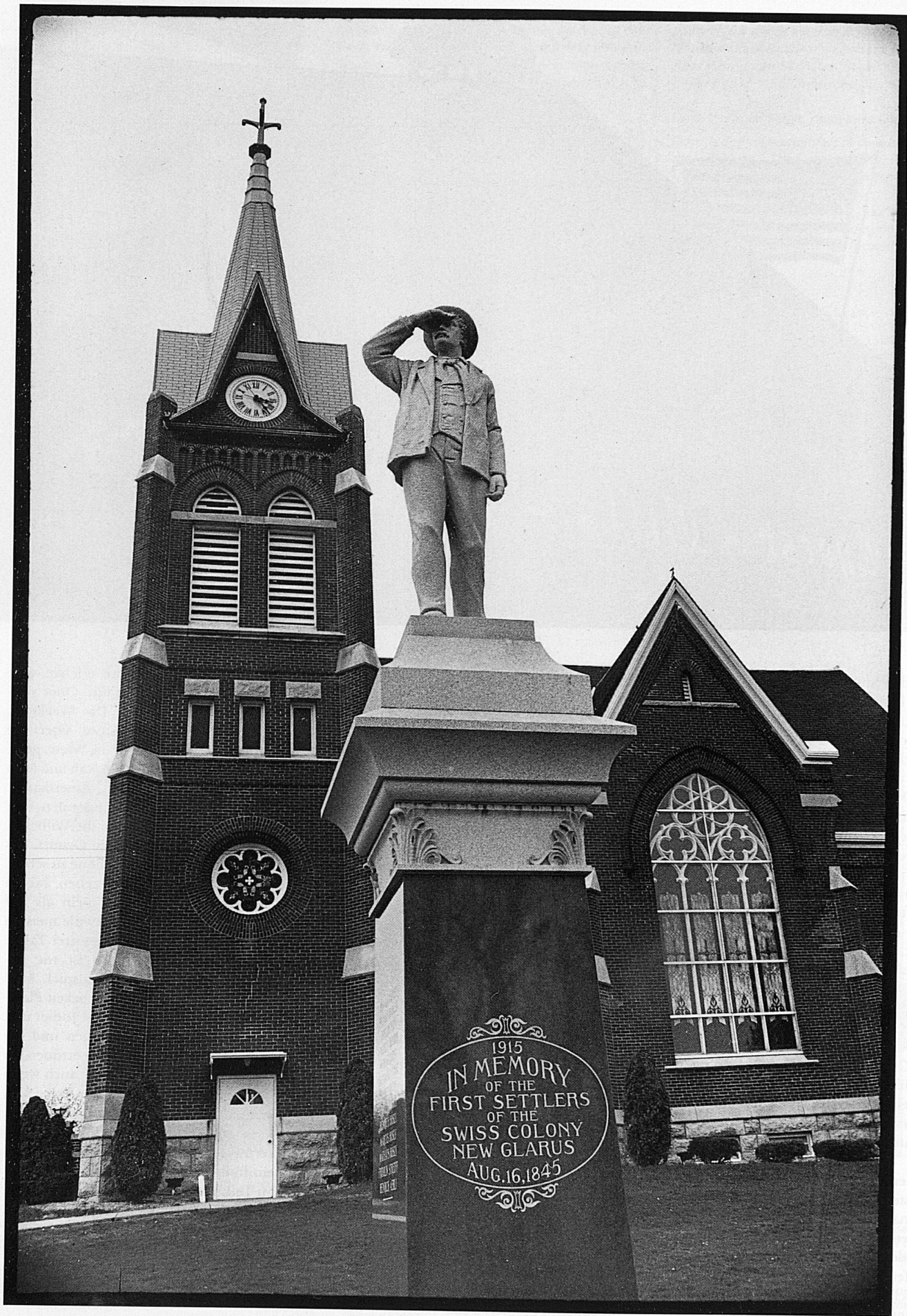
und Zinnkannen, vermittelt unvergessliche Eindrücke.

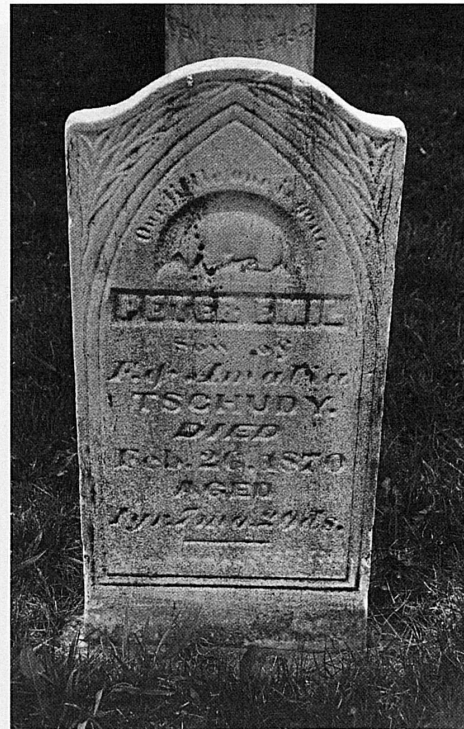
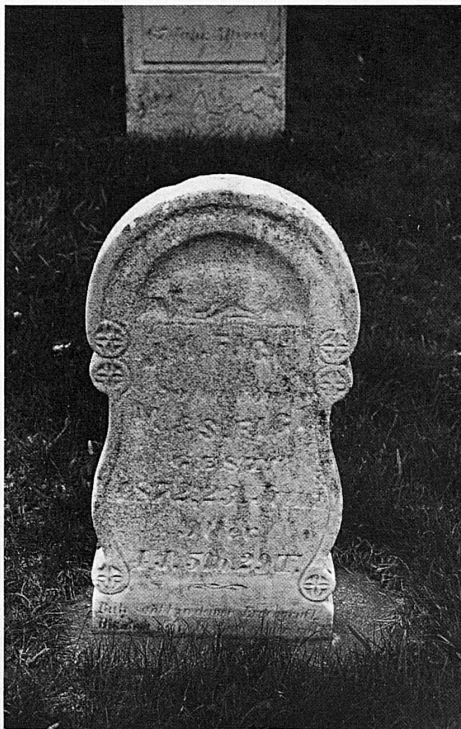
Beim Durchwandern der Strassen wähnt sich der Besucher in der Schweiz. Namen wie Dürst, Rüegg, Tschudi, Egli lassen keine Zweifel darüber, woher die Familien kamen. Und im Hotel New Glarus erhält man schweizerische Gerichte, serviert von Mädchen in Schweizertracht und in ihrem etwas zögernden und gebrochenen Schweizerdeutsch. Aber die älteren Bürger von New Glarus – und es werden ihrer leider immer weniger – sprechen immer noch einen guten Dialekt.

Wer im mittelwestlichen Staat Wisconsin die

urchige Schweizer Atmosphäre erleben will, gehe am besten am 1. August hin. Oder vielleicht noch besser am Labor Day Weekend, wenn das Wilhelm Tell Festival über die Bühne, oder besser gesagt über die Wiese, geht. Drei Tage lang wird gefeiert, von Nah und Fern kommen Besucher, Schweizer, Amerikaner, Deutsche, Skandinavier, zu Tausenden und Abertausenden. Sie alle kennen die Wilhelm-Tell-Legende, aber es ist stets ein Genuss, das Drama Schillers auf der Naturbühne zu sehen. Es werden drei Vorstellungen gegeben, zwei in Englisch, eine in Deutsch, und mehr als 200 Mitwirkende, einige Amerikaner, die meisten aber Schweizer, werden an diesen drei Tagen zu Schauspielern. Das Gelände ist wie geschaffen für das klassische Schauspiel. Und wenn sich anschliessend die schmucken Platzanweiserinnen im Tanz drehen, die Jodler und Fahnschwinger ihre Kunst zeigen und die Alphörner von den Hügeln herab ertönen, so fühlt sich jeder Amerikaschweizer, auch wenn er seinen Heimatdialekt längst vergessen hat, mit seiner alten, lieben Heimat verbunden. Sind es die authentischen Trachten, ist es das allen vertraute Spiel vom Tyrannen Gessler und dem freiheitsliebenden Schweizer Bauern Wilhelm Tell, einmal im Jahr, und dieses Jahr zum 39. Male, wird eine einzigartige Stimmung hergezaubert von schlichten Bauern, Hausfrauen, Burschen und Mädchen, Lehrern und Geschäftsleuten. Es ist ein ethnisches Ereignis, das im amerikanischen Mittelwesten seinesgleichen sucht.

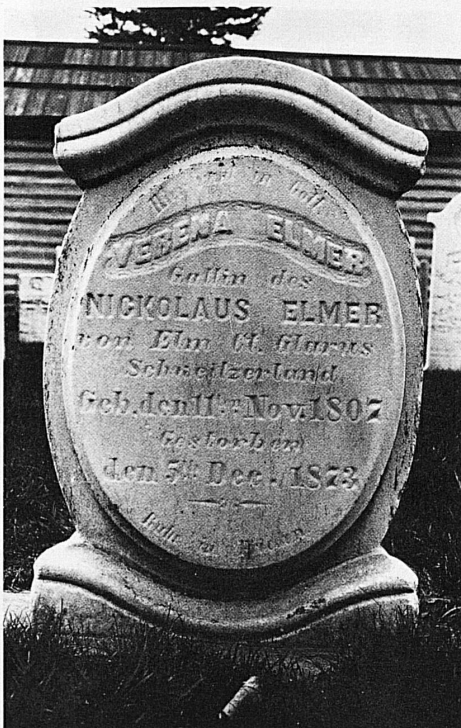
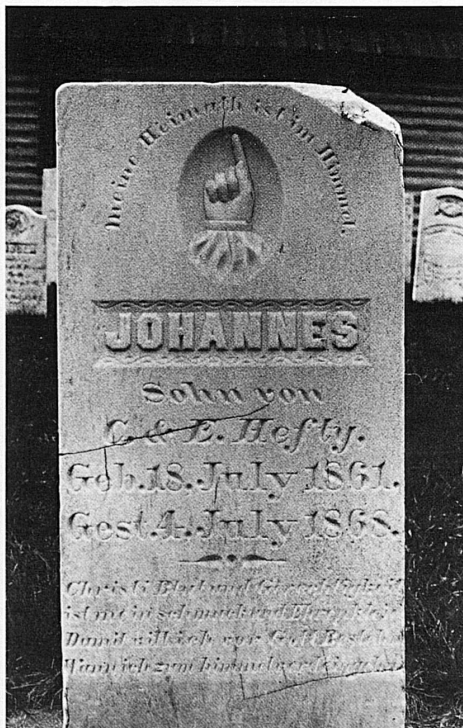
Joseph Mannheim

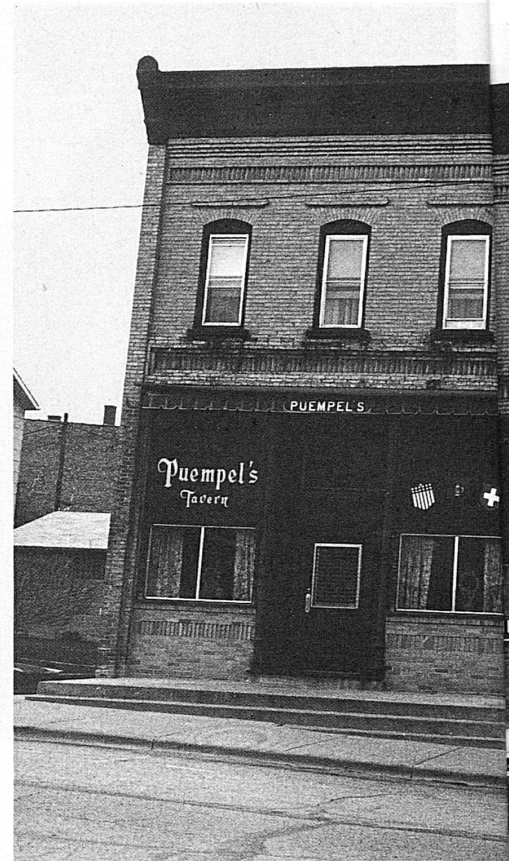
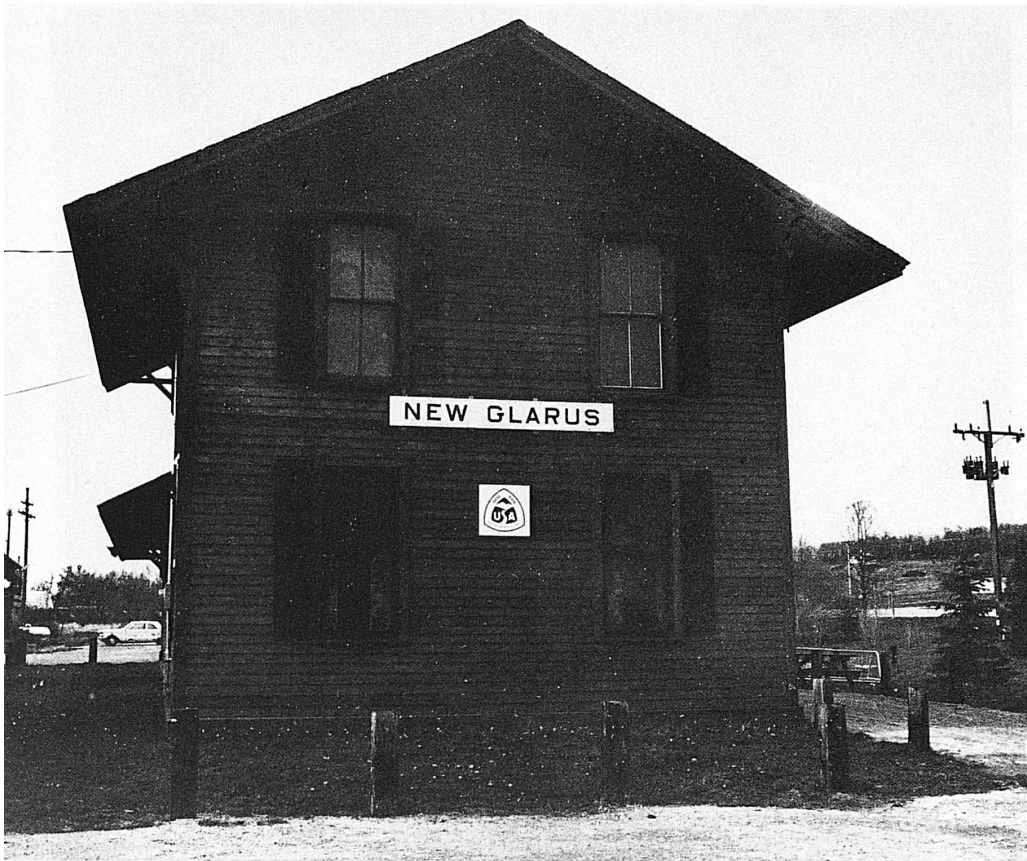




Grabsteine der ersten Siedler in New Glarus
 Pierres tombales des premiers colons à New Glarus
 Lapidì in memoria dei primi coloni di New Glarus
 Tombstones of the first settlers in New Glarus

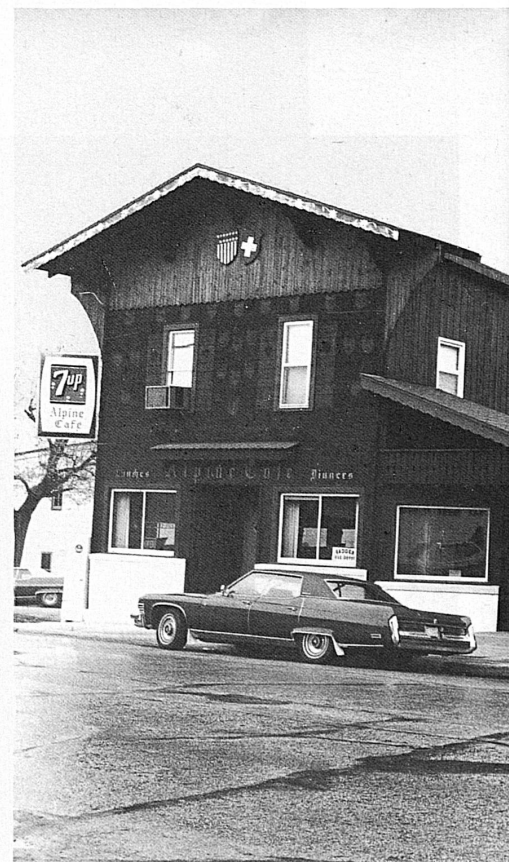
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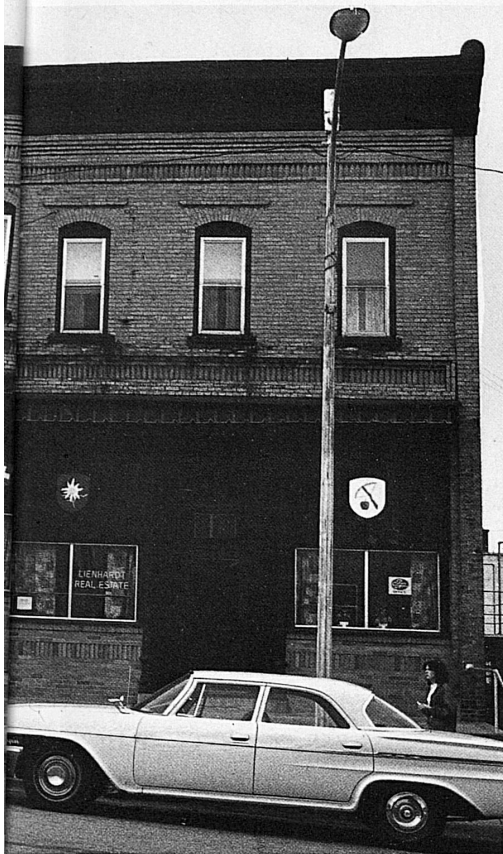




Hauptstrasse in New Glarus: Schweizer Chalets und amerikanische Backsteinbauten bunt gemischt.
Links oben der Bahnhof der nicht mehr existierenden Eisenbahn

La rue principale de New Glarus: Chalets suisses alternant avec des maisons américaines en briques.
En haut, à gauche, la gare du chemin de fer qui n'existe plus



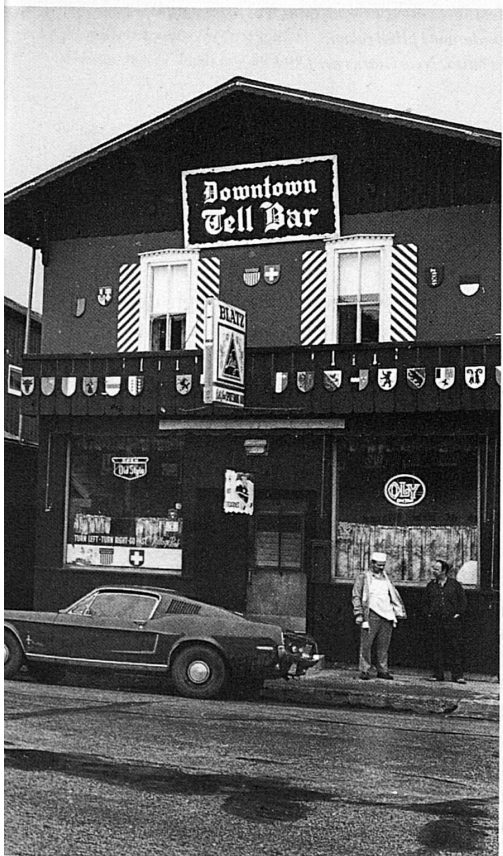


Strada principale di New Glarus: Miscuglio di chalets svizzeri e di edifici americani in mattoni.

A sinistra in alto, la stazione della ferrovia che ora non esiste più

Main street in New Glarus: Swiss chalets and American brick houses stand side by side.

Top left, the station of a now non-existent railway line





Im historischen Dorfmuseum New Glarus: links Erinnerung an die Heimat, rechts Paul Grossenbacher, der Museumspräsident, vor den Bildern der Anführer der ersten Siedler. Unten: New Glarus im Jahre 1894

Au Musée historique local de New Glarus: à gauche, souvenir du pays; à droite, Paul Grossenbacher, président du Musée, devant les portraits des pionniers de la colonie. En bas: New Glarus en 1894

Nel museo storico del villaggio di New Glarus: a sinistra, ricordo della patria; a destra, Paul Grossenbacher, presidente del museo, in posa dinanzi ai ritratti delle persone che guidarono i primi coloni. In basso: New Glarus nel 1894

Where could settlers from Switzerland have found a better home than in southern Wisconsin, the land of rich pastures, of blue lakes and whitewashed farmhouses? It is in southern Wisconsin that New Glarus is situated, a pretty little town of about 1500 inhabitants, almost all of Swiss descent. There is a great deal there to remind the Swiss of his old home, the familiar names, the inns with their signs, the chalets. And in the midst of the town stands a monument to a true old-time Swiss, commemorating the arrival of the first settler from the Confederation on August 16, 1845.

Those were hard times for the weavers of the Canton of Glarus, for their labour was being replaced by mechanical looms. Unemployment and a bad harvest forced them to look for work and a livelihood elsewhere, and many turned their faces to the New World.

An emigration committee back in Glarus first sent Niklaus Dürst and Fridolin Streiff to

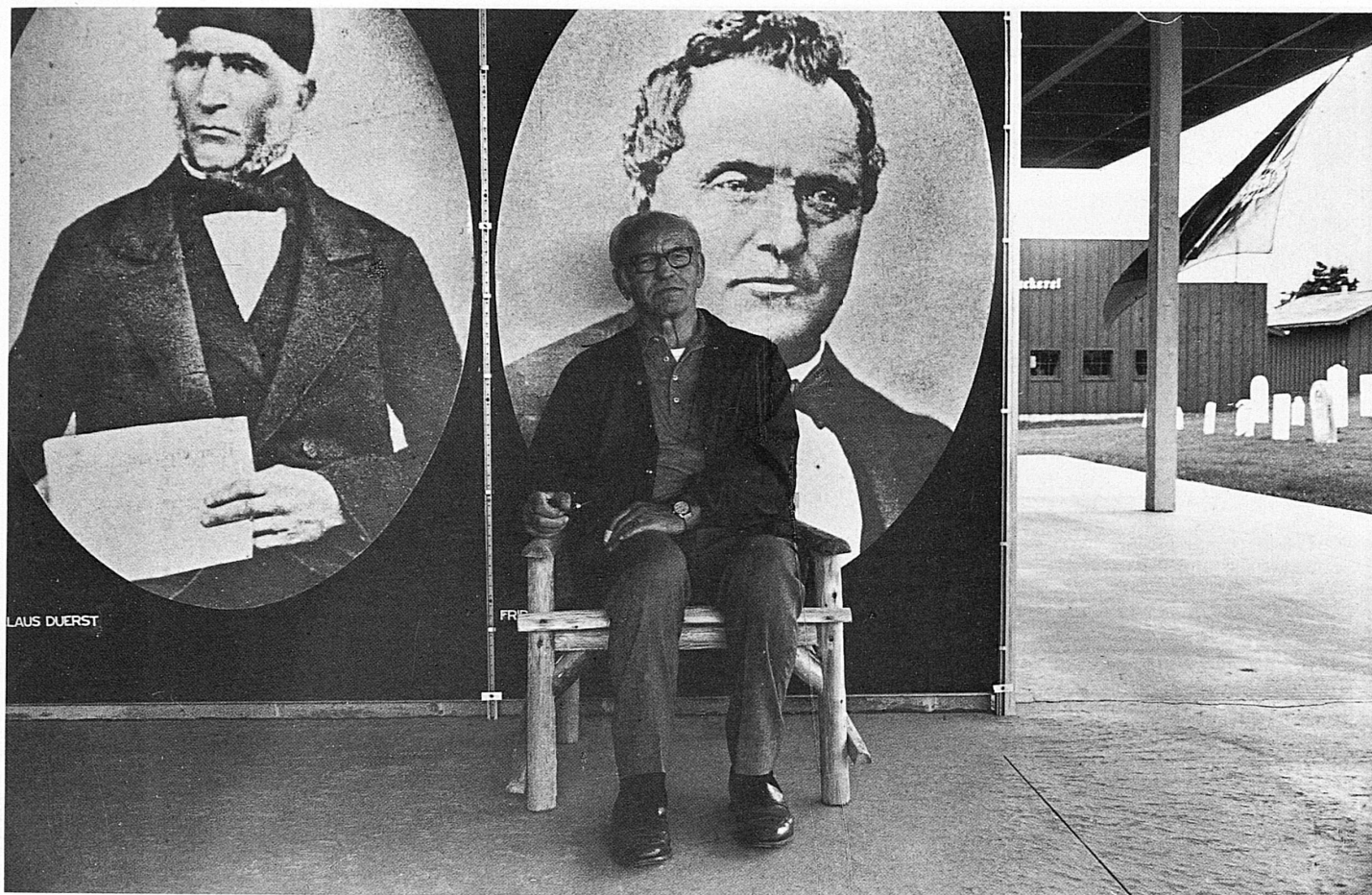
America to secure land for settlement and thus for the foundation of a Swiss colony. They found what they were looking for in Wisconsin: lush pastures and fine herds of cows, exactly what was needed for dairy farming. In the August of the same year 108 Swiss families from the Canton of Glarus followed them. New Glarus was born.

The immigrants built rough log cabins and barns. The community prospered, the dairy produce of the Wisconsin Swiss found good markets in the eastern states of America.

In the course of time New Glarus has become a cultural heirloom with its Old-World architecture, its festivals, museums and shops inspired by original Swiss models. A visit to the Hall of History, the reconstructed community house, the cheese dairy, the smithy, the fire station, the school and the village church with its wood carvings, its old silver and tin vessels is not easily forgotten.

The visitor who wanders through the streets could very well imagine himself in Switzerland. Names such as Dürst, Rüegg, Tschudi and Egli leave no doubt as to the origin of the families who live here. And in New Glarus Hotel Swiss dishes are served by girls in Swiss costumes speaking a somewhat hesitant and broken Swiss-German. But the older citizens of New Glarus—their numbers are unfortunately declining—still speak fluent dialect.

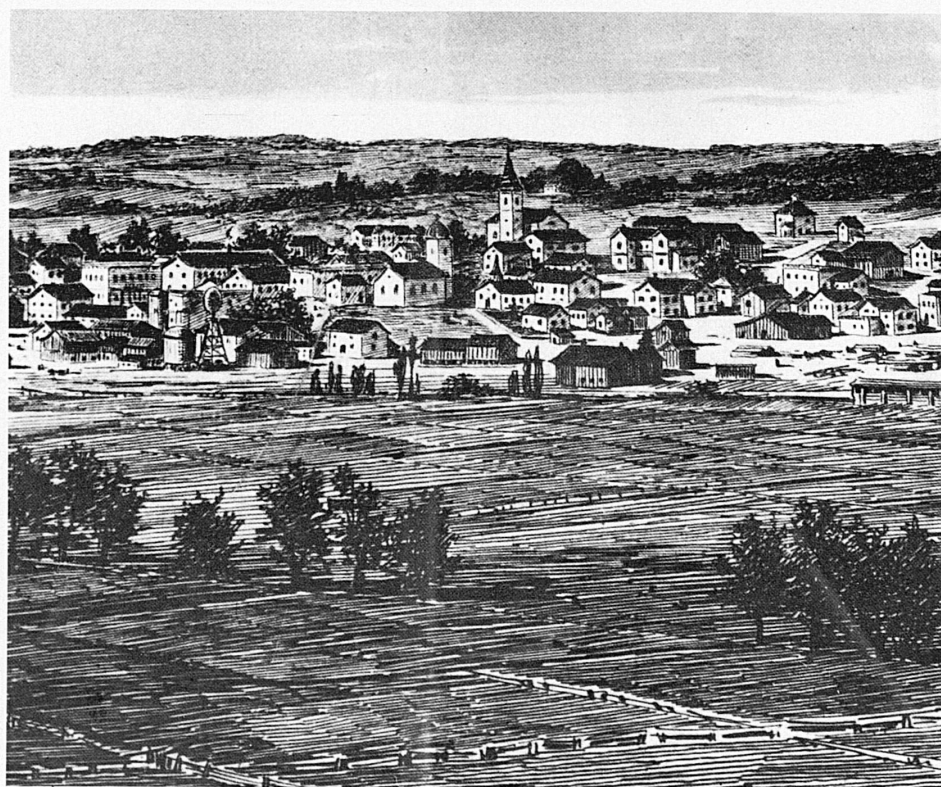
Anyone who would like to experience this genuine Swiss atmosphere in the State of Wisconsin in the American Middle West should go there on August 1. Or perhaps better still on Labor Day weekend, when the William Tell Festival is staged, if that word can be used for a performance on the grass. The celebrations go on for three days, visitors come from far and near, Swiss, Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, thousands and thousands of them. They all know the Tell legend, and it is always a

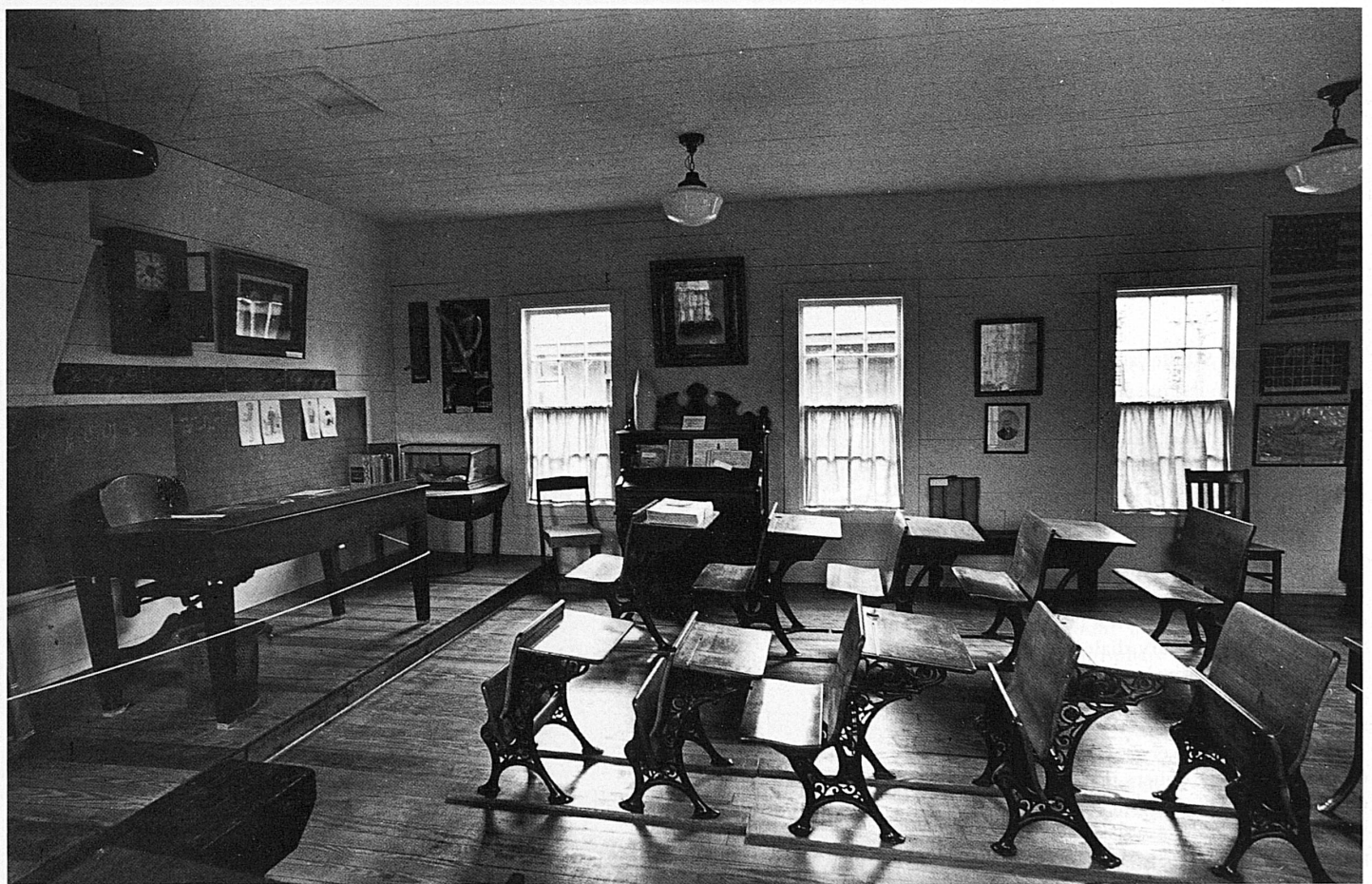


In the historical museum of New Glarus: on the left a reminder of the old home, on the right Paul Grossenbacher, president of the museum, in front of pictures of the leading personages among the first settlers. Bottom: New Glarus in 1894

pleasure to see Schiller's drama in a natural setting.

Three performances are given, two in English, one in German; and more than 200 people, some of them Americans but most of them Swiss, become actors for three days. The landscape is an ideal setting for the classic play. And when the pretty usherettes later dance around, the yodlers and flag-swingers show their skill and the alphorns blow from the hills, every American-Swiss, even if he has long ago forgotten his hereditary dialect, feels at one with his beloved homeland. Whether it is the authentic costumes or the exchanges of the tyrant Gessler and the freedom-loving peasant Tell, so familiar to every spectator, it is in any case a unique atmosphere that is conjured up every year—this year for the 39th time—by the simple farmers and housewives, youths and girls, teachers and businessmen who take part.







Où donc des colons émigrés de Suisse auraient-ils pu trouver une terre plus accueillante que le sud du Wisconsin, cette contrée de riches pâturages, de lacs bleus et de fermes aux murs blanchis à la chaux? C'est là qu'est situé New Glarus, le coquet village de quelque 1500 habitants, presque tous de descendance suisse. Le Suisse d'Amérique peut y évoquer à chaque pas son pays d'origine, dont il retrouve les chalets, les noms familiers et les auberges avec leurs enseignes. Au centre du village se dresse le monument érigé à la mémoire d'un authentique Confédéré: le premier colon suisse arrivé à New Glarus le 16 août 1845.

A cette époque, les temps étaient durs pour les tisserands du canton de Glaris, que les nouveaux métiers mécaniques avaient privés de leur gagne-pain. Le chômage et une mauvaise récolte les avaient obligés à aller chercher ail-

économie laitière. Déjà au mois d'août de la même année, ils furent suivis par 108 familles suisses du canton de Glaris. Ainsi naquit New Glarus.

Les émigrants construisirent des maisons et des granges en rondins. La petite communauté prospéra en écoulant des produits laitiers, surtout le «Winsconsin Swiss», qui trouvèrent un excellent débouché dans les Etats américains de l'Est.

Au cours des années New Glarus, avec son architecture du Vieux-Monde, ses festivals, ses musées, ses boutiques, est devenu un emblème du patrimoine culturel de l'ancienne patrie. Une promenade à travers le «Hall of History», où l'on a reconstitué la première maison communale, la fromagerie, la forge, la caserne des pompiers, la maison d'école et l'église avec ses bois sculptés, ses anciens vases d'argent et d'étain, laisse d'inoubliables souvenirs.

Le touriste qui parcourt les rues se croirait en Suisse. Des noms tels que Dürst, Rüegg, Tschudi, Egli, ne laissent subsister aucun doute quant à l'origine des familles. A l'Hôtel New Glarus, des mets suisses sont servis par des jeunes filles en costume glaronais, qui n'ont pas tout à fait oublié le vieux patois alémanique, que leurs concitoyens plus âgés – hélas! de moins en moins nombreux – continuent de parler très correctement.

Celui qui dans l'Etat de Wisconsin, en plein Middle West, cherche à retrouver l'ambiance originelle de la Suisse, fera bien de s'y rendre le 1^{er} août ou, mieux encore, pendant le week-end du «Labour Day» lorsque le Festival

Guillaume Tell bat son plein. La fête qui dure trois jours attire des milliers de visiteurs de toutes parts – Suisses, Américains, Allemands, Scandinaves – qui tous connaissent la légende de Tell et ne se lassent pas de réentendre le drame de Schiller dans un cadre authentiquement agreste.

Trois représentations sont données, deux en anglais et une en allemand, avec le concours de plus de deux cents participants, pour la plupart des Suisses auxquels se joignent quelques



Américains, qui pendant trois jours se muent en acteurs de théâtre. L'environnement est merveilleusement adapté à ce drame classique. Quand les jolies ouvreuses se mettent à danser, que les jodleurs et les lanceurs de drapeaux déploient leur talent, que le cor des Alpes retentit sur les collines avoisinantes, chaque Suisse d'Amérique communique dans le souvenir de la lointaine patrie, même s'il a depuis longtemps oublié le dialecte ancestral. Que ce soit par les costumes authentiques du pays ou par le Jeu traditionnel du tyran Gessler et du héros Guillaume Tell, le villageois suisse épris de liberté, chaque année – et cette année pour la trente-neuvième fois – une ambiance extraordinaire est recrée par ces modestes campagnards: ménagères, filles et garçons, instituteurs ou marchands. Bref, un mémorable événement populaire au sein d'une vieille communauté ethnique, dont on chercherait vainement d'autres exemples dans tout le Middle West!



leurs un travail rémunérateur et ils avaient dirigé leurs regards vers le Nouveau-Monde. Un comité d'émigration formé au pays envoya en Amérique deux premiers messagers, Niklaus Dürst et Fridolin Streiff, pour y acquérir du terrain et y fonder une colonie suisse. Ils trouvèrent ce qu'ils cherchaient au Wisconsin: de gras pâturages et de riches troupeaux de vaches, c'est-à-dire les éléments de base d'une

Historisches Dorf New Glarus: oben Originalblockhaus der ersten Siedler, unten die alte Schule

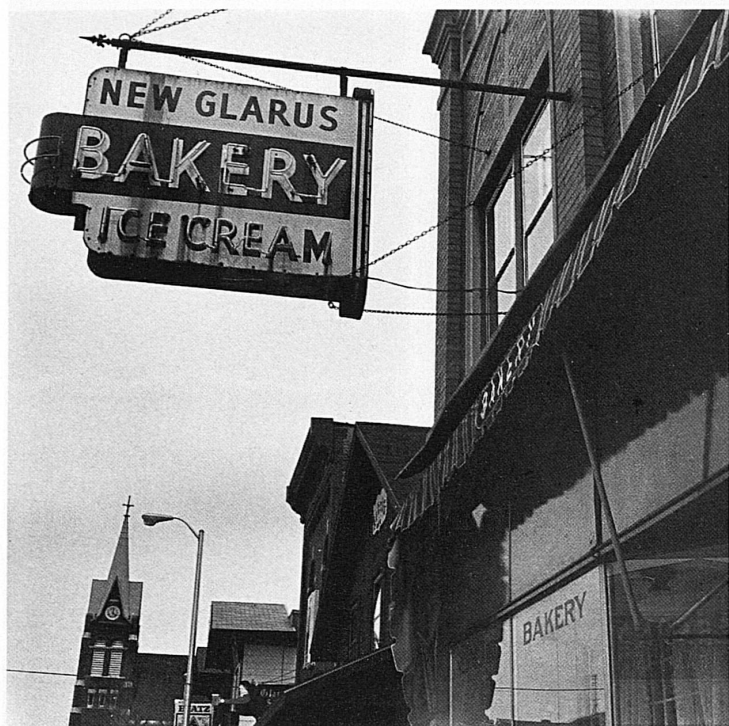
Le village historique de New Glarus: en haut, la maison originelle en rondins des premiers colons; en bas, l'ancienne école

Villaggio storico di New Glarus: in alto, «blockhaus» originale dei primi coloni; sotto, la vecchia scuola

The historical village of New Glarus: at the top the original log cabin of the first settlers, at the bottom the old school







Folgende Seiten

Links: Seit 1924 gibt es in New Glarus neben Schweizer Käsefabrikation und Viehzucht auch eine Stickereiindustrie. Arnold W. Wieser beim Verkauf
Rechts: Auf der Vögeli-Farm wird Schweizer Braunvieh gezüchtet

Pages suivantes

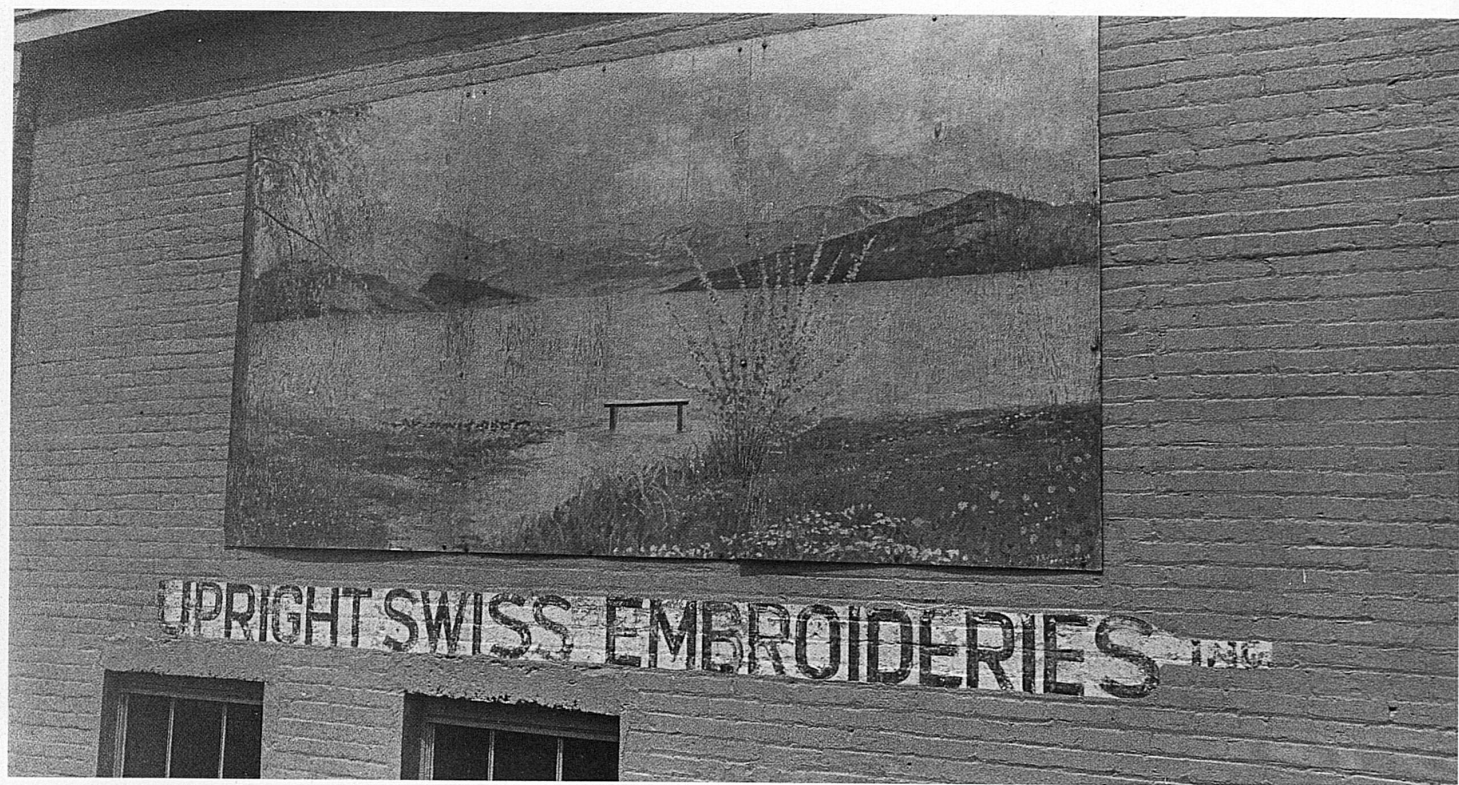
A gauche: Depuis 1924 une industrie de la dentelle est venue s'ajouter, à New Glarus, à la fromagerie et à l'élevage du bétail. Arnold W. Wieser à son comptoir de vente
A droite: A la ferme Vögeli, on élève du bétail bovin brun d'origine suisse

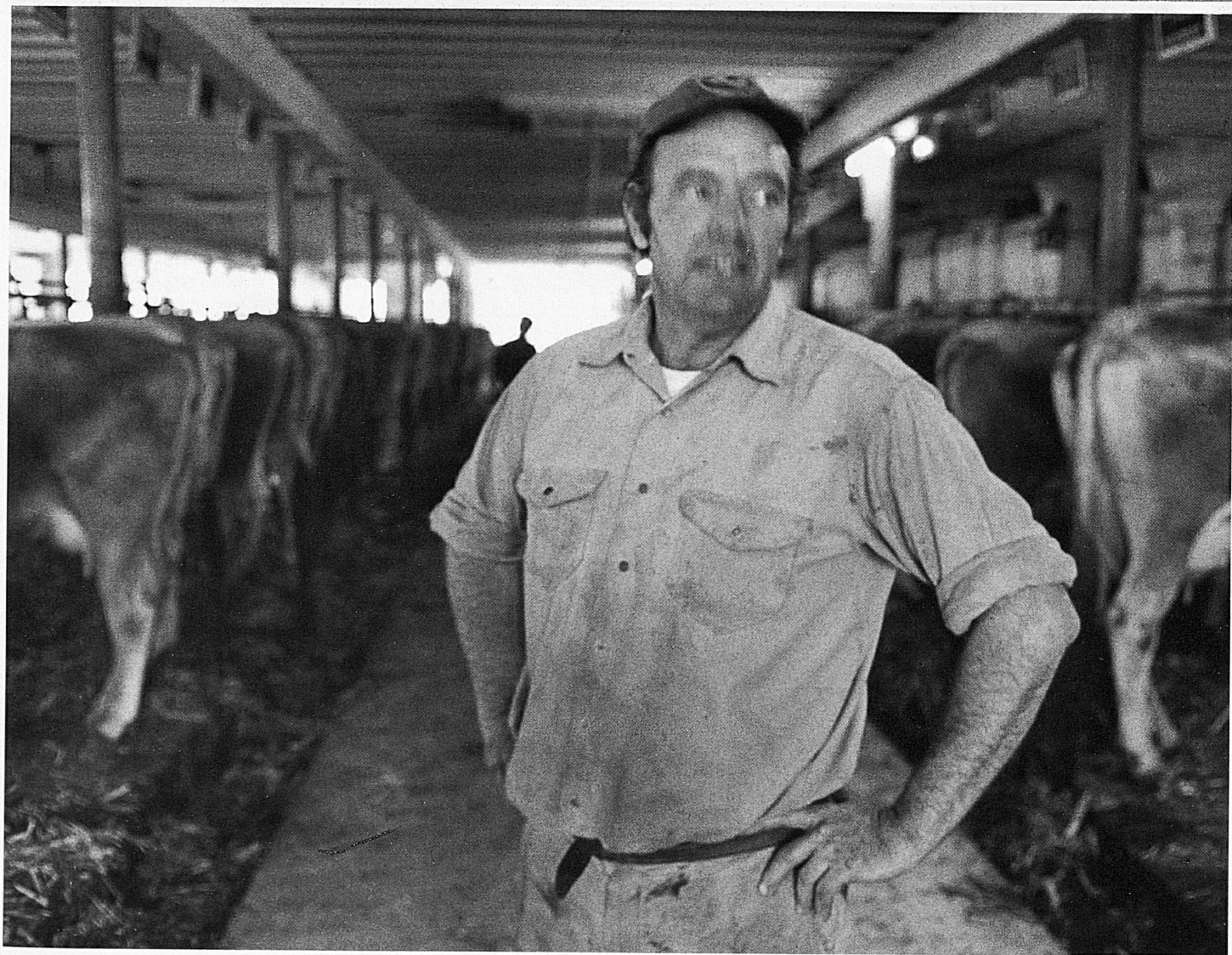
Pagine seguenti

A sinistra: Oltre alla fabbricazione del formaggio svizzero e all'allevamento, dal 1924 New Glarus dispone anche di un'industria del ricamo. Arnold W. Wieser al banco di vendita
A destra: Allevamento di bovini svizzeri di razza bruna presso la fattoria Vögeli

Following pages

Left-hand page: Since 1924 New Glarus has had an embroidery industry as well as cattle rearing and Swiss cheese manufacture. Arnold W. Wieser behind the counter
Right-hand page: Brown Swiss cows are reared on the Vögeli Farm







I coloni provenienti dalla Svizzera dove avrebbero potuto trovare una patria più ideale che nel Wisconsin meridionale, terra di rigogliosi pascoli, di laghi azzurri e di masserie dipinte di bianco? Nel Wisconsin meridionale sorge New Glarus, la piccola e ridente cittadina che conta circa 1500 abitanti quasi tutti di discendenza svizzera. Molti particolari rammentano allo svizzero in America la vecchia patria: i nomi familiari all'orecchio, le locande con le loro insegne, i chalets. E nel centro della città sorge un monumento raffigurante un Confederato, eretto a memoria del primo colono giunto il 16 agosto 1845 dalla Svizzera.

Erano tempi duri per i tessitori di Glarona che si vedevano togliere di mano il lavoro dalla nuova tecnica dei telai meccanici. Disoccupazione dilagante e cattivo raccolto li costrinsero a cercare altrove lavoro e il loro sguardo si rivolse verso il Nuovo Mondo. Un comitato di cittadini disposti ad emigrare inviò dapprima Niklaus Duerst e Fridolin Streiff in America con il compito di acquistare il terreno necessario alla creazione di una colonia svizzera. Nel Wisconsin trovarono quanto cercavano: grassi pascoli e ricche mandrie di vacche, presupposti ideali per installare un'industria del latte. Nel mese di agosto dello stesso anno furono raggiunti da 108 famiglie svizzere del Cantone Glarona. New Glarus divenne una realtà.

I nuovi arrivati costruirono case di legno di poche pretese e cascinali. La comunità si sviluppò rapidamente; i suoi prodotti caseari,

◀ *Die Tradition der Käsebereitung in New Glarus (oben Käseerei im historischen Dorf) wird von Schweizern weitergeführt. Die Käseerei Krähenbühl stellt täglich 17 Laibe zu 180 Pfund Emmentaler oder «Swiss Cheese» her*

La tradition fromagère à New Glarus est maintenue par des Suisses (en haut, la fromagerie du village historique). La fromagerie Krähenbühl produit chaque jour 17 meules de 180 livres de fromage d'Emmental, dit «Swiss Cheese»

A New Glarus la tradizione casearia è curata dagli svizzeri (in alto, caseificio nel villaggio storico). Il caseificio Krähenbühl produce quotidianamente 17 forme di Emmental, o «Swiss Cheese», di 180 libbre cadauna

The tradition of cheesemaking in New Glarus (top: cheese dairy in the historical village) is carried on by Swiss. The Krähenbühl cheese dairy makes 17 Emmental cheeses (known as "Swiss cheese"), each weighing 180 lb., daily

THE FAMED Wilhelm Tell



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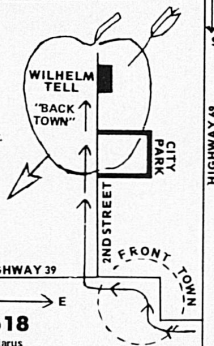
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soprattutto il Wisconsin Swiss, trovarono facile smercio sui mercati degli Stati dell'Est americano. Con il passare degli anni, New Glarus è diventata un'entità culturale che ha saputo conservare l'eredità della vecchia patria per cui vi si ritrovano l'architettura, gli spettacoli, i musei e i negozi che rammentano il vecchio mondo. Un avvenimento indimenticabile è una visita alla Hall of History, con la casa comunale fedelmente ricostruita, il caseificio, l'officina del fabbro, il deposito dei pompieri, la scuola e la chiesa del villaggio con i suoi lavori d'intaglio e il vasellame d'argento e di stagno. Una passeggiata per le vie della città suggerisce al visitatore l'impressione di ritrovarsi in Svizzera. Nomi quali Duerst, Ruegg, Tschudi e Egli non lasciano dubbi sull'origine delle famiglie. E all'albergo New Glarus si possono avere tipici piatti svizzeri serviti da ragazze in costume elvetico e in grado di conservare, anche se con qualche incertezza, nel

dialetto della Svizzera tedesca. Ma i cittadini più anziani di New Glarus - oramai una piccola minoranza - parlano tuttora un dialetto



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New Glarus...**

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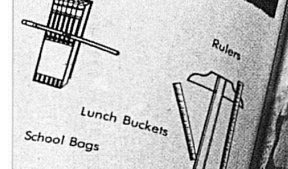
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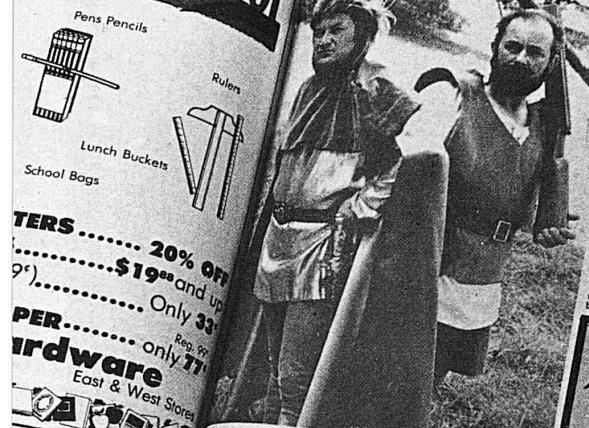
pressoché perfetto. Chi vuole godere un po' di atmosfera tipicamente elvetica deve recarsi il 1° agosto nella cittadina del Wisconsin. O forse trascorrervi il weekend del Labor Day in occasione del festival dedicato a Guglielmo Tell. Le feste durano tre giorni e i visitatori svizzeri, americani, tedeschi e scandinavi si riversano a migliaia nella cittadina di New Glarus. Anche se tutti conoscono la leggenda di Guglielmo Tell, la rappresentazione in un quadro naturale del dramma di Schiller riesce ad avvincherli. Delle tre rappresentazioni, due sono in lingua inglese e una in tedesco. Vi partecipano 200 attori dilettanti in gran parte svizzeri, anche se non manca qualche americano. Il terreno sembra creato appositamente per metter in

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Tell Drama, Art Fair and Alpine Show All Part of Weekend's Events

Following a tradition that began in New Glarus in 1926, townspeople will conclude preparations for the week for the annual presentation of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" drama to be performed Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Wilhelm Tell grounds just east of the village.

The weekend in New Glarus will include much more than the traditional drama presentation. Other highlights include an art fair in the village park on Sunday, a festival of Swiss music and yodling both Saturday and Sunday night at 9, Alpine school sports, plus Swiss music and entertainment at several restaurants and taverns throughout the weekend.

Thousands of tourists are expected to converge on New Glarus starting Friday night, on this last festival weekend for America's Little Switzerland and next year's Most Beautiful Town in America award.

Most come specifically to see the drama, which portrays the Swiss struggle for independence from Austria in the 13th century. The local drama is patterned after the "Tell" staged in Interlaken, Switzerland, but New Glarus is the only place in the world where the play is presented in English.

Three performances — two in English and one in German — will be given at a natural outdoor amphitheater 1 1/2 miles east of New Glarus on Highway W.

The English drama will begin at 1:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, and the German presentation at 1:30 p.m. Sunday.

The drama's entertainment at the amphitheater starts at 1 p.m. on each of the days.

The New Glarus "Tell" drama and festival event is the nation for several years.

Written in 1804 by Schiller to honor the story of the founding of the Swiss nation in 1291, "Wilhelm Tell" features a cast of more than 300 New Glarus area residents.

The drama has never had professional cast members or directors and local residents are proud of the fact that this is a completely volunteer, non-profit community project.

The "Tell" drama relates the story of Switzerland's national hero, and his country's struggle for independence from the Austrian Hapsburgs.

During the time Switzerland was occupied by the Austrians, cruel handshakes were applied on the Swiss in the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden by Gessler, the Austrian viceroy, and other members of the Austrian aristocracy.

Tell, a Swiss patriot who urged his countrymen to unite, was seized by Gessler and ordered to prove his mastery of the crossbow by shooting an apple from his son's head.

Although he successfully accomplished the feat, he was imprisoned but later escaped by shooting an apple from his own head.

The Imperial Austrian governor was expelled from Switzerland, and the three cantons pledged their strength and unity to the preservation of their free nation.

During succeeding years, other Swiss cantons joined the new Swiss confederation, although August 1, 1921, is regarded as the date of the birth of the Swiss nation.

That date is commemorated in New Glarus during the Swiss Independence Day celebrations on the first Sunday of August.

Cast members for the three-day drama include: local businessmen, farmers, housewives and children.

Registered Brown Swiss cattle from the Voregl Farm at rural Mount Airy are also featured in the drama as are St. Bernard dogs, goats and horses.

The entire weekend festival is sponsored by the Wilhelm Tell Community Guild, Inc., a non-profit corporation.

Other features of the three-day festival Art Fair, which will be in session from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday at the New Glarus village park.

Approximately 200 amateur and professional artists will participate in the one-day show, offering prints, paintings, photographs and original crafts for sale.

No admission is charged to the park, average annual show.

Proceeds from the show are used to promote art appreciation in New Glarus, provide student scholarships to summer art workshops, assemble a permanent art (Continued on Page Nine)

New Glarus Post

Birthplace of the Foreign Type Cheese Industry
 Heart of Wisconsin's Little Switzerland
 Home of 'Wilhelm Tell' Drama

New Glarus, Wisconsin — Wednesday, August 27, 1975

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Gilbert Ott Was First New Glarus Tell, Four Others Followed in That Role

By Donna Rapone

This weekend will mark the 35th year of the Wilhelm Tell drama presented in New Glarus on Labor Day. Since 1926, the first year of the drama, there have been only five men to portray the role of Wilhelm Tell in both the German and English versions.

Gilbert Ott was the first Tell, playing it in 1926 and 1927. He was 40 in 1926 and 41 in 1927. He was portraying the English Tell in the part until 1961. He died in 1961. During the years of 1948-49 he did double duty, taking both the German and English speaking parts. In all, he was associated with the Tell part for 24 years. His widow, Dora, participated while her husband was living. Their son, Don, owner and operator of the New Glarus Lumber Co., has played the part of Wilhelm Tell for 22 years. His wife, Pauline, since 1962, and participates as a peasant. All five of their children have been active in the drama either as peasants, soldiers, hussars, uherettes, or the part of the young Tell son. In addition, the boys have helped children are Mrs. Joe Hawkman (Ann) Munnepohl; Peter, David, Mrs. Bob Kernen, (Kathy), and Mary.

Ed Vollenweider, now deceased, began playing the German Tell in 1941, playing it through the year 1947. He, his wife, now deceased, and his family moved to Madison in 1944, while he continued in the tradition of a dedicated Swiss. His family, two daughters and two sons, all had various parts in the early drama. One daughter, Mrs. Lee Wesner, Verona, and her husband own and operate the Verona Furniture Store. Another daughter Mr. Joe Ezer, and one son, Henry, live in Madison, and Edward, another son, lives in Trinton.

Taking over the German role from Vollenweider and Ott was Oswald Schneider, who had the part for seven years, from 1951



THE FIRST TWO MEN to portray Wilhelm Tell — Ed Vollenweider and Gilbert Ott, right.



Ein Anreger der Tellspiele in New Glarus, Prof. Dr. Herbert Kubly, der von Glarner Auswanderern abstammt, arbeitet zurzeit an einem Buch, «The Native's Return», das die Konfrontation mit dem Land seiner Vorfahren zum Thema hat

scena lo spettacolo classico. A rappresentazione conclusa, quando le ragazze danzano nei loro graziosi costumi tradizionali, i lanciatori di bandiere e gli jodler mettono a dura prova la loro arte e il corno delle alpi diffonde le sue note dalle colline, ebbene ogni svizzero d'America si ritrova idealmente unito alla vecchia patria amata, anche se nel frattempo ne ha dimenticato la parlata.

I costumi autentici, la storia del tiranno Gessler e del contadino svizzero Guglielmo Tell amante della libertà riescono a creare una volta all'anno (quest'anno per la 39ª volta) un'atmosfera unica, fatta di semplicità a cui contribuiscono i contadini, le casalinghe, i giovani e le ragazze, gli insegnanti e gli uomini d'affari. Si tratta di un avvenimento etnico unico nel «Middle West» americano.



Das Leben in New Glarus kennt alljährlich zwei Höhepunkte: die Freilichtaufführungen von Schillers «Wilhelm Tell» deutsch und englisch, verbunden mit «Swiss Entertainment», Trachten- und Tanzvorführungen, und die Darbietung des «Heidi»-Dramas, die sich zu einem zwei Tage dauernden Festival ausweitert mit Jodeln, Fahnschwingen, Kunstgewerbeschau und Besuchen bei Käsern und Viehzüchtern

La vie à New Glarus a chaque année deux moments culminants: les spectacles en plein air de «Guillaume Tell» de Schiller en allemand et en anglais, accompagnés du «Swiss Entertainment» et de la présentation de costumes et de danses, et la représentation du drame de «Heidi», qui donne lieu à un festival de deux jours animé par des jodleurs, des lanceurs de drapeaux, une exposition artisanale et des visites de fromageries et de fermes d'élevage

Due sono gli avvenimenti che dominano ogni anno la vita di New Glarus: le rappresentazioni all'aperto del «Guglielmo Tell» di Schiller in tedesco e in inglese a cui si accompagna un programma di «Swiss Entertainment», che comprende danze tradizionali in costume, e lo spettacolo «Il dramma di Heidi»; il tutto si trasforma in un festival di due giorni che comprende canti jodel, esibizioni degli sventolatori di bandiere e visite ai caseifici

Life in New Glarus has two crowning events each year: the open-air performances of Schiller's «William Tell» in English and German, combined with «Swiss entertainment», costume and dance displays, and the presentation of the «Heidi» drama, which has become a two-day festival with yodelling, flag-swinging, an arts and crafts show and visits to cheese dairies and ranches

