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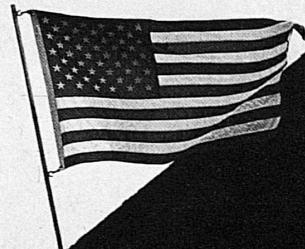
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Wurzeln für die Zukunft

Wurzeln für die Zukunft

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 währschaften 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

nen 108 Schweizerfamilien aus dem Kanton Glarus. New Glarus war geboren. Die Einwanderer bauten rohgezimmerte Blockhäuser und Scheunen. Die Gemeinde gedieh, 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-

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 Fahnenschwinger 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 herzaubert von schlchten Bauern, Hausfrauen, Burschen und Mädchen, Lehrern und Geschäftsleuten. Es ist ein ethnisches Ereignis, das im amerikanischen Mittelwesten seinesgleichen sucht.

Joseph Mannheim

NEW GLARUS, WISCONSIN, USA

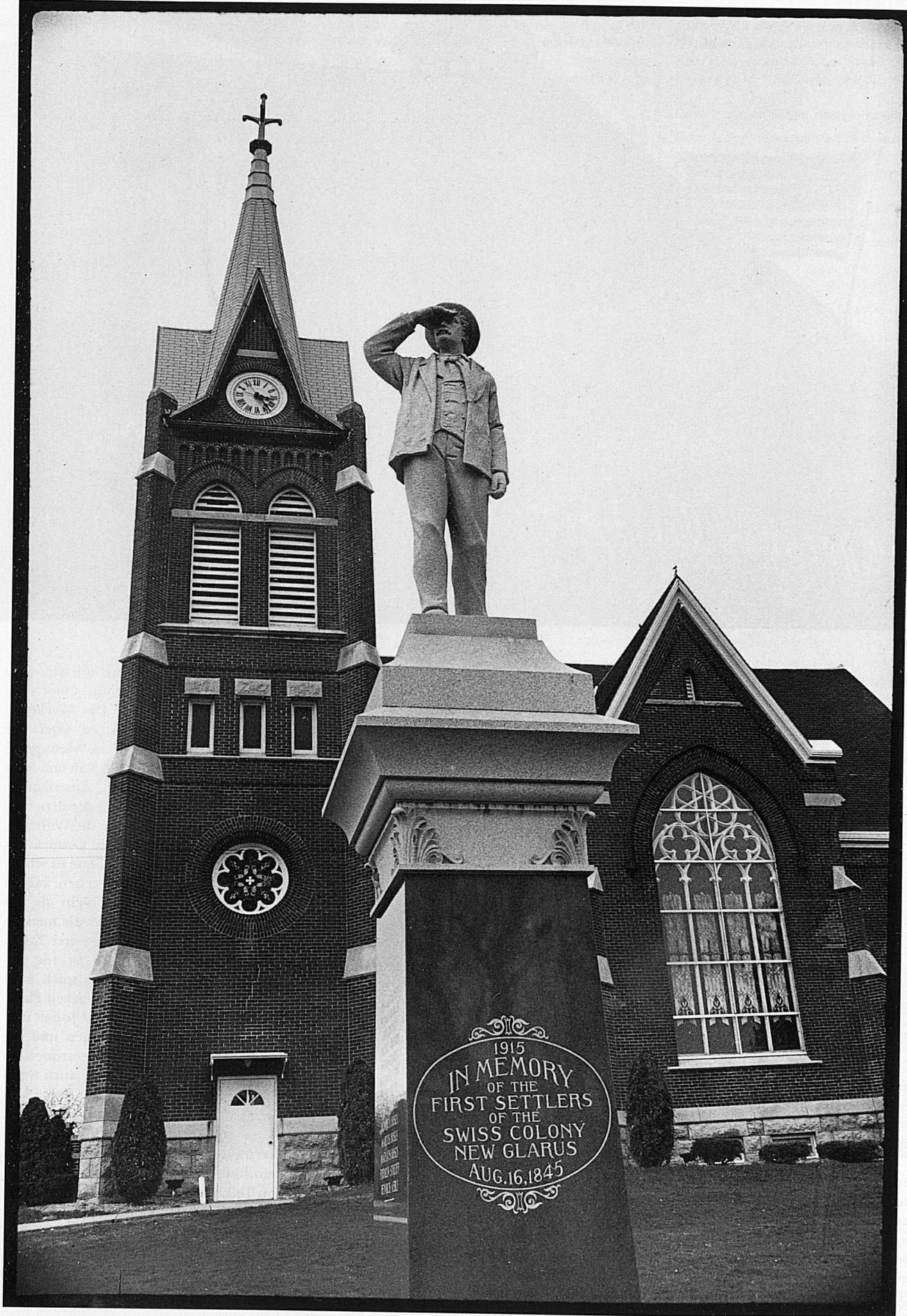
des Kantons Glarus gewesen, als die mechanischen Webstühle sie zu ersetzen begannen. Arbeitslosigkeit und eine Missernte zwangen sie, sich anderswo Arbeit und Verdienst zu suchen, und ihre Blicke richteten sich auf die Neue Welt.

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-

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.

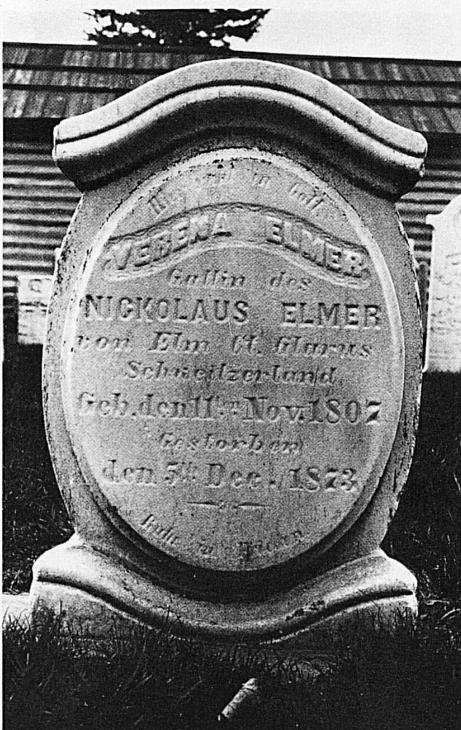
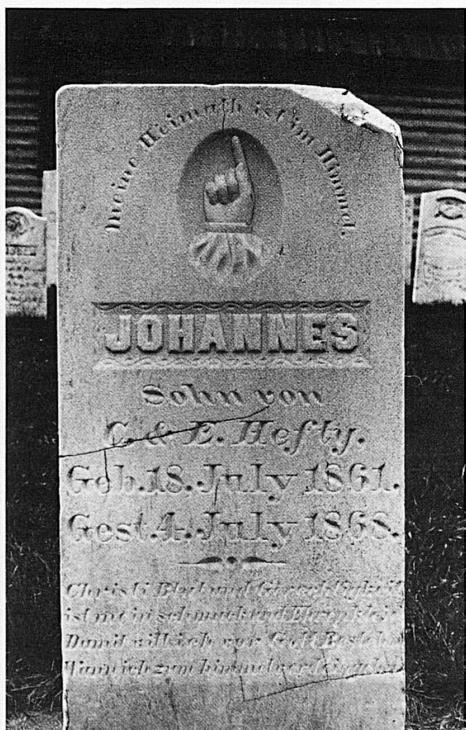
Wer im mittelwestlichen Staat Wisconsin die





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

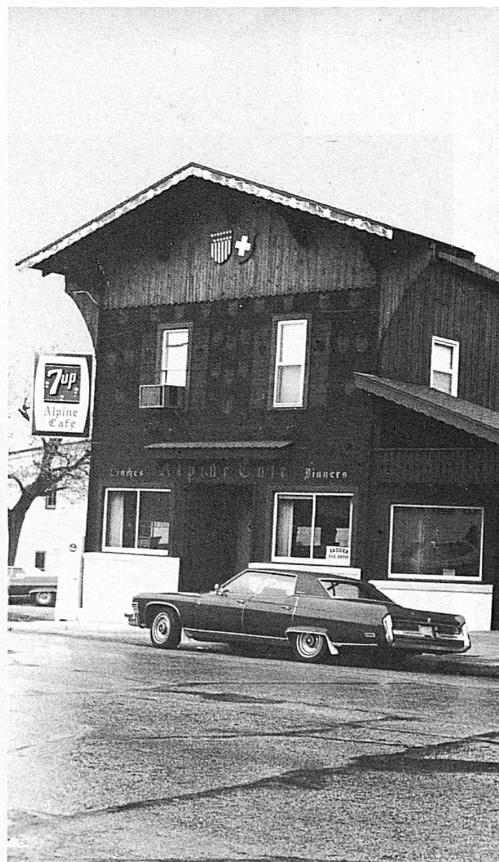
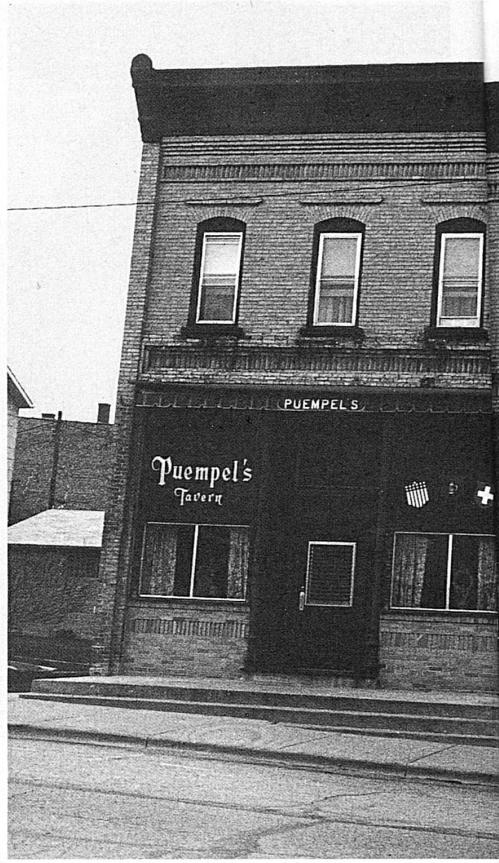
Photos: P. Brühwiler





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

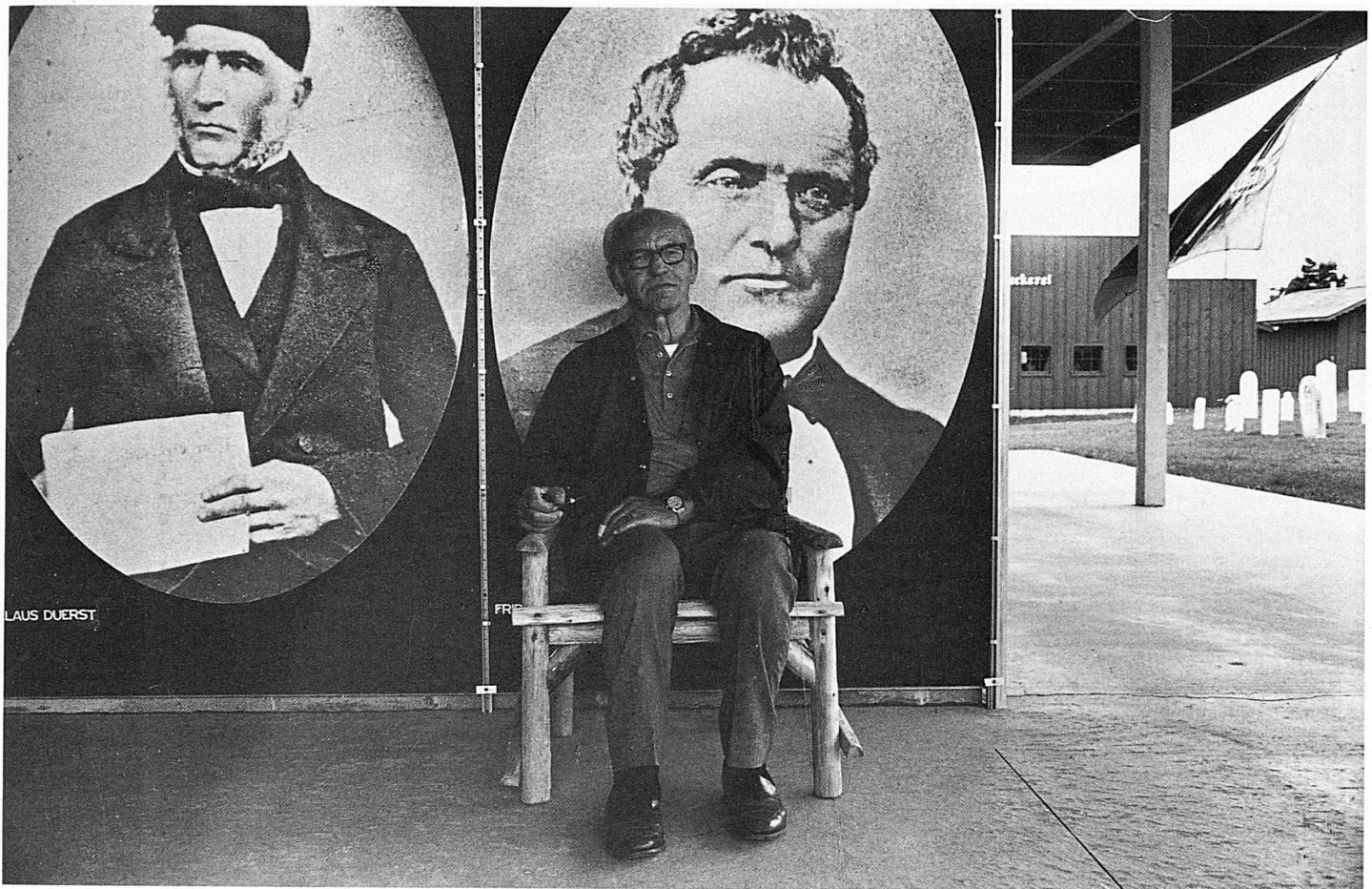
America to secure land for settlement and thus for the foundation of a Swiss colony. They found what they were looking for in Wisconsin: lush pastures and fine herds of cows, exactly what was needed for dairy farming. In the August of the same year 108 Swiss families from the Canton of Glarus followed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



LAUS DÜERST

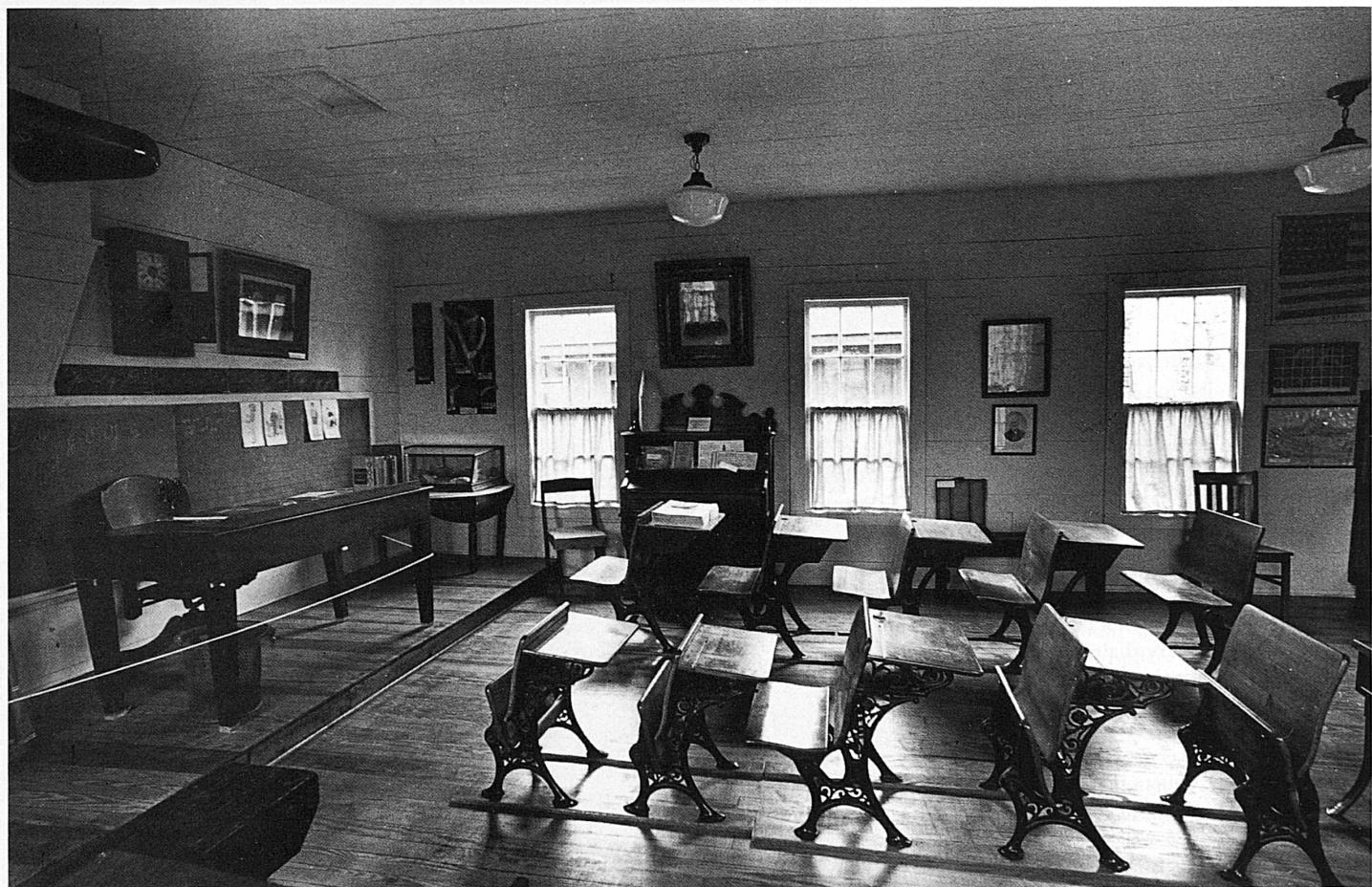
In the historical museum of New Glarus; on the left a reminder of the old home, on the right Paul Grossenbacher, president of the museum, in front of pictures of the leading personages among the first settlers.

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.





New Glarus

POPULATION

1454

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 ailleurs un travail rémunérant 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, la casa 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



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 «Wisconsin 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

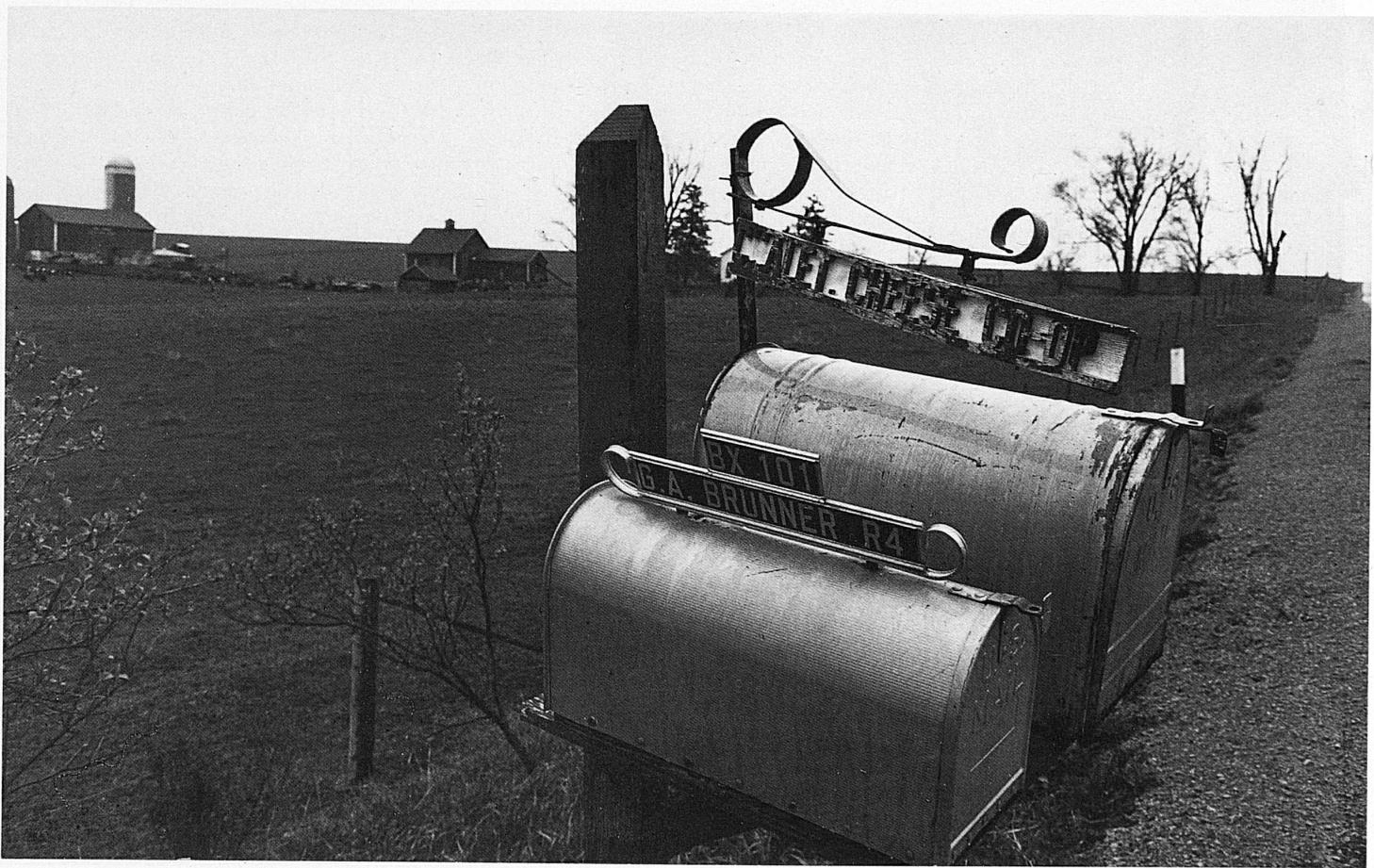
Guillaume Tell bat son plein. La fête qui dure trois jours attire des milliers de visiteurs de toutes parts - Suisses, Américains, Allemands, Scandinaves - qui tous connaissent la légende de Tell et ne se lassent pas de réentendre le drame de Schiller dans un cadre authentiquement agreste.

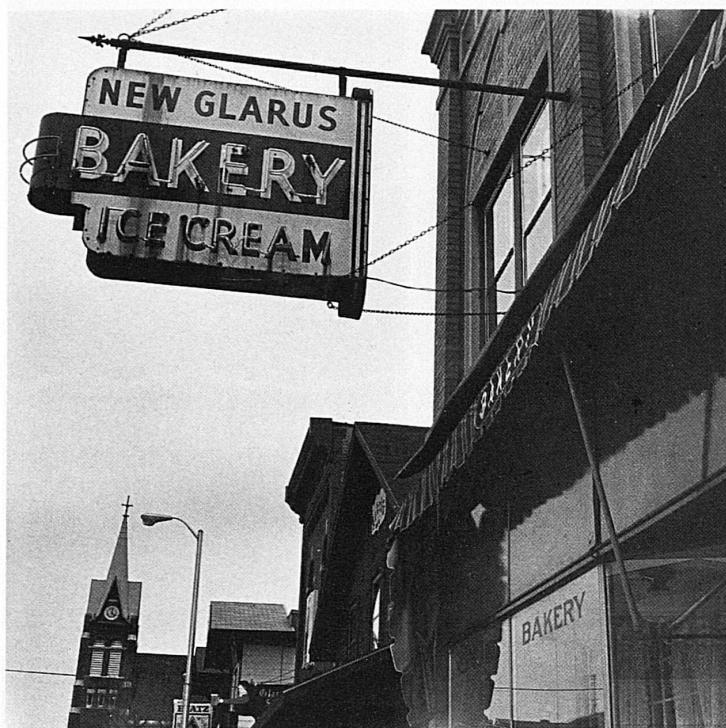


Trois représentations sont données, deux en anglais et une en allemand, avec le concours de plus de deux cents participants, pour la plupart des Suisses auxquels se joignent quelques



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 jodels 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 recréée 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!





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

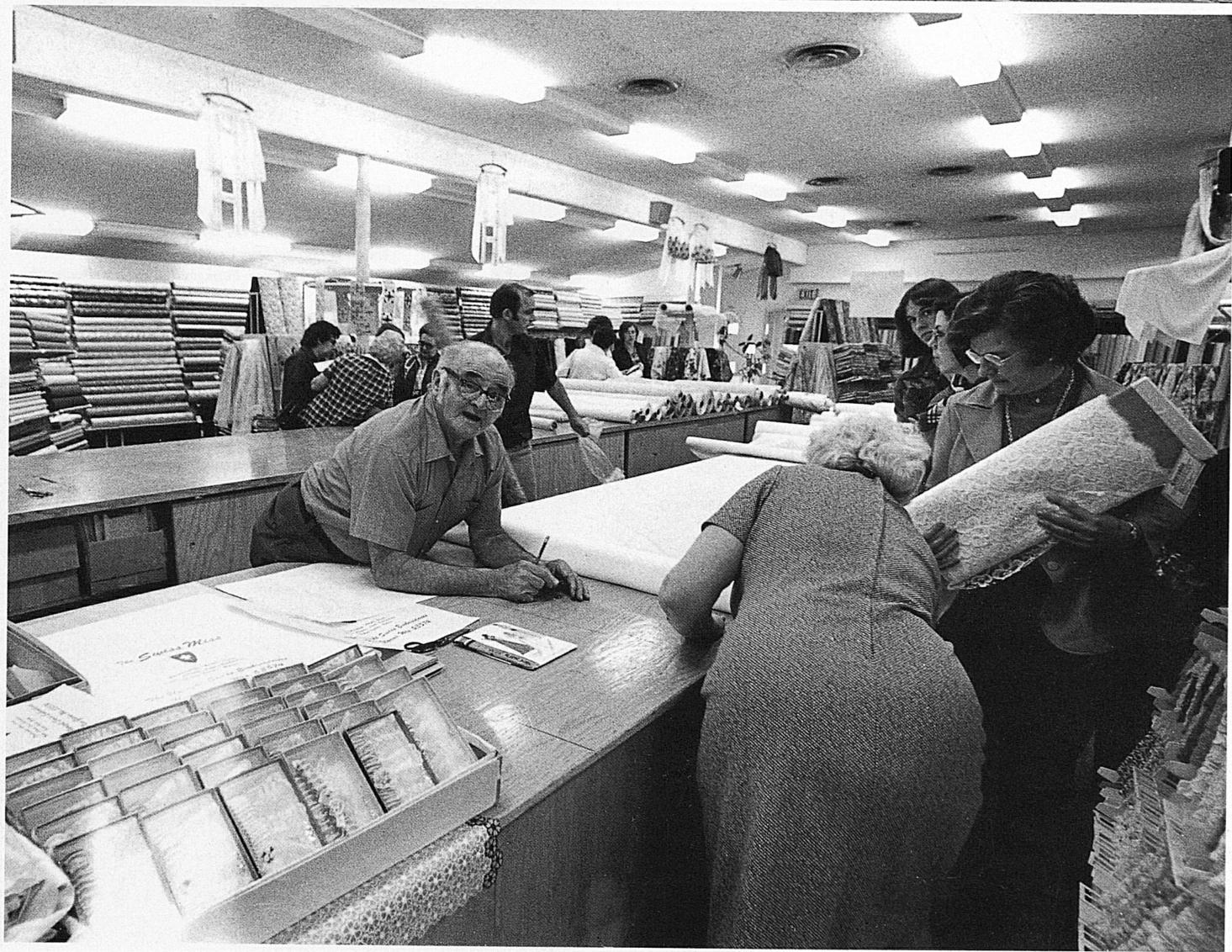
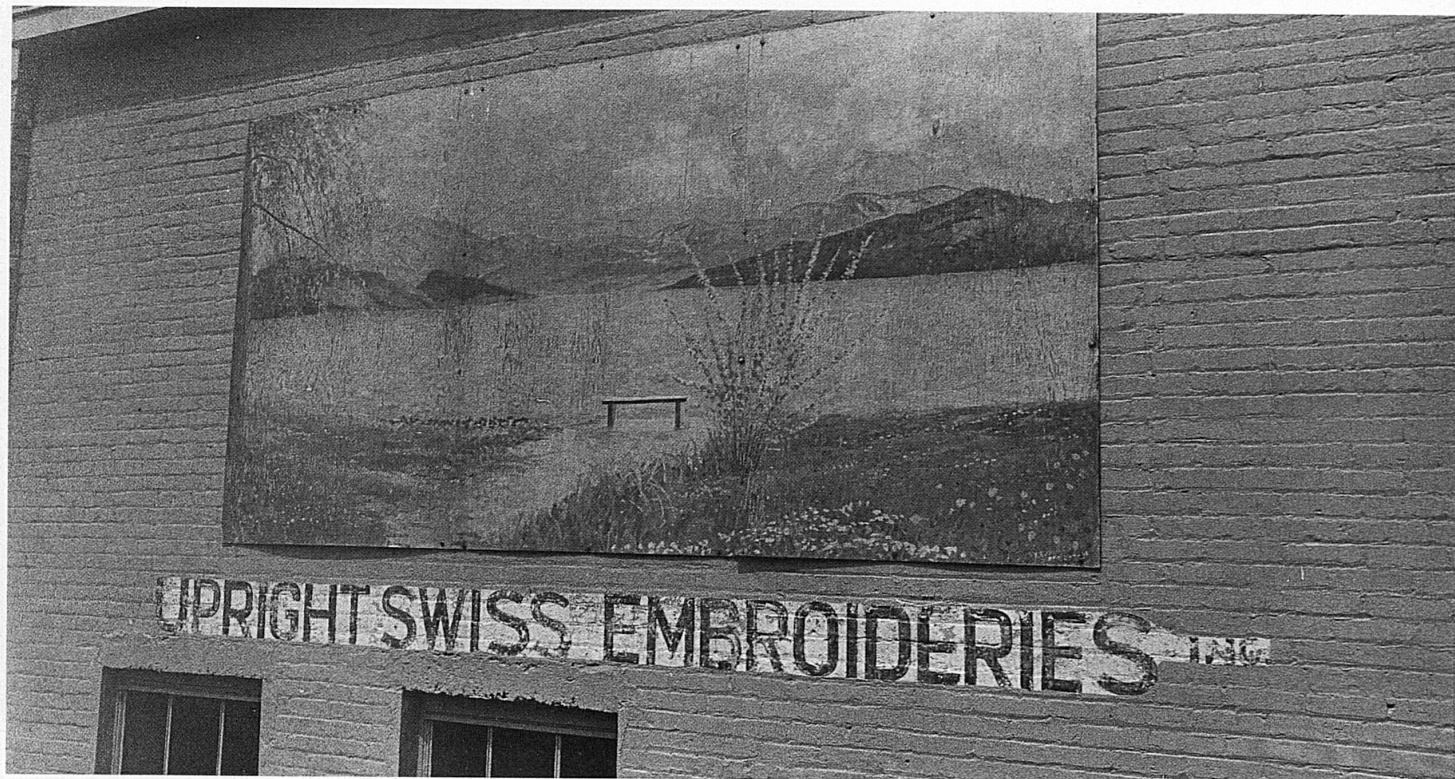
*A gauche: Depuis 1924 une industrie de la dentelle est venue s'ajouter, à New Glarus, à la fromagerie et à l'élevage du bétail. Arnold W. Wieser à son comptoir de vente
A droite: A la ferme Vögeli, on élève du bétail bovin brun d'origine suisse*

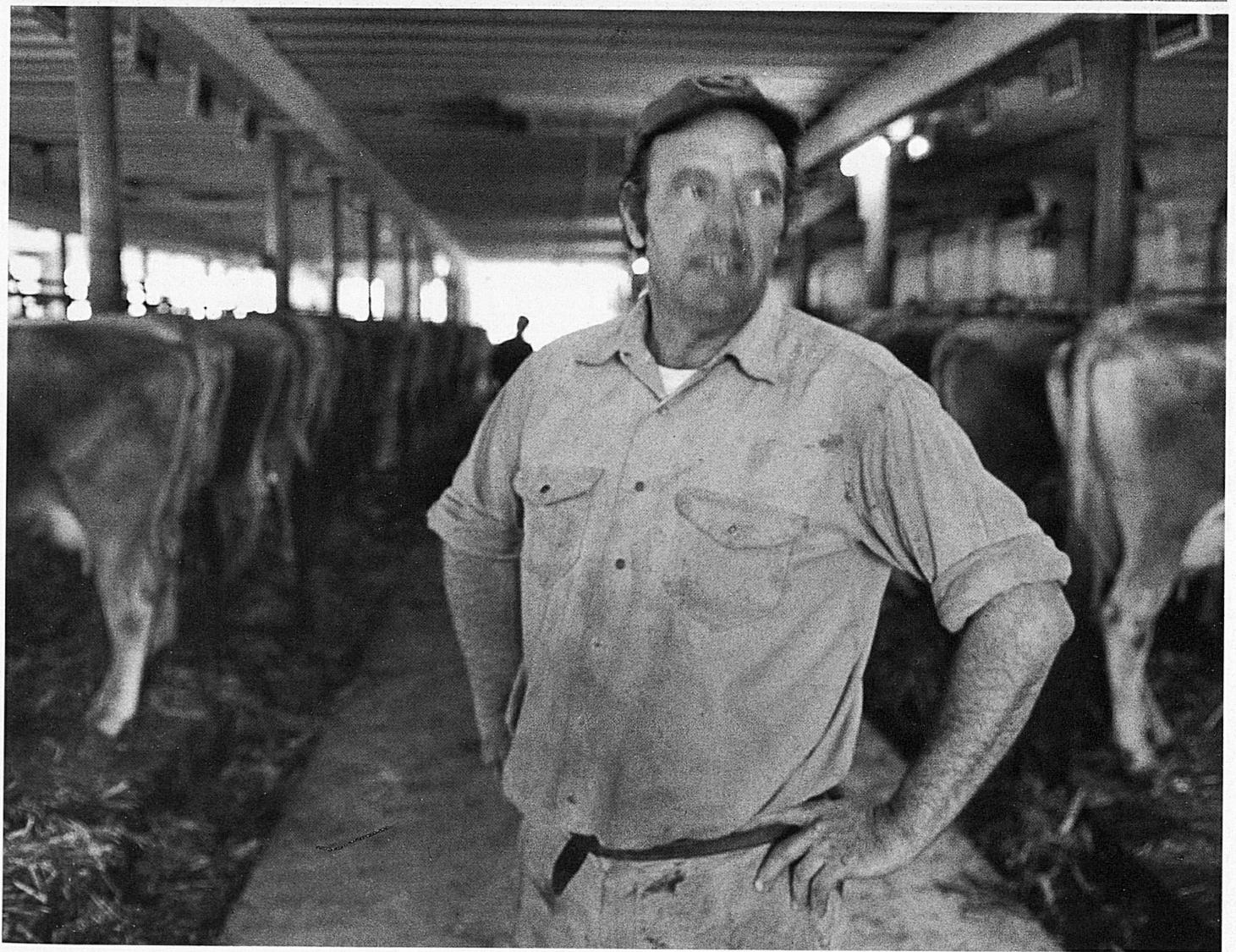
Pagine seguenti

*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 coloni 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 prese e cascinali. La comunità si sviluppò rapidamente; i suoi prodotti caseari,

Die Tradition der Käsebereitung in New Glarus (oben Käserei im historischen Dorf) wird von Schweizern weitergeführt. Die Käserei 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 formes de 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 cadasuna

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

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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 conversare, 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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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 avvincerli. 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

Annual "Tell" Drama in America's Little Switzerland!

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

Folowing a tradition that began in New Glarus in 1938, New Glarus will continue preparations for the 38th annual presentation of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" on Saturday and Sunday at the Wilhelm Tell grounds just east of the village.

"Tell" weekend in New Glarus will include much more than the traditional drama and art fair in the village. On Saturday, a street fair, Saturday night at 9 p.m., a festival of Swiss music, and yesterday and Sunday night at 9 p.m., a high school and Sunday night at 9 p.m., a children's entertainment at the restaurants and taverns throughout the weekend.

Thousands of tourists are expected to converge on New Glarus this Friday and Saturday for the last festival weekend of America's Little Switzerland until next year.

Most come specifically to see the drama, which portrays the Swiss revolutionaries' independence from Austria in the 13th century.

The local drama group, after the curtain falls on its production of "The Tell," will present a drama on the story of New Glarus' national hero, and the country's struggle for independence from

the Austrian Hapsburgs.

During this time Switzerland was occupied by the Austrian ruler, who had been granted the Swiss in 1513.

Registered Swiss citizens from the Swiss Alps and other members of the Swiss aristocracy.

Tell, the Swiss patriot, who urged his countrymen to unite, was captured by the Austrians.

He was tortured by roasting an apple from a tree he had planted.

The Imperial Austrian governor was

so pleased with the execution that he had it repeated.

The drama has been staged for 30 years.

It has been presented by the New Glarus Community Guild, Inc., a non-profit corporation.

Other features of the three-day festival

this year include the annual Tell Outdoor Art Fair, which will be at 10 a.m. Saturday and 1 p.m. Sunday at the New Glarus village park.

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

During succeeding years other Swiss communities in the new Swiss confederation have adopted the birth of the Swiss nation as their national holiday.

That date is commemorated in New Glarus on the first Sunday of August.

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Civic members for the three-day drama

include local businessmen, farmers,

registered Swiss citizens from the

Swiss Alps and others as are St. Bernard

dogs, goats and horses.

The annual weekend festival is sponsored

by the Wilhelm Tell Community Guild, Inc.

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village park.

Approximately 200 amateur and

professional artists will participate in the

one-day show, offering paintings,

photographs and original crafts for sale.

No admission is charged to the park.

Artists' sales total about \$10,000 during the

annual weekend show.

Proceeds from the show are used to

provide art appreciation in New Glarus,

workshop ensemble, a permanent art

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New Glarus Post

Birthplace of the Foreign Type Cheese Industry

Heart of Wisconsin's Little Switzerland Home of 'Wilhelm Tell' Drama



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

By Donna Rapone

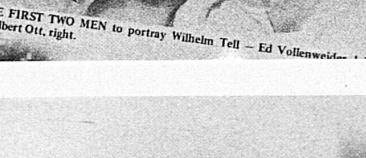
This weekend will mark the 38th year of the annual "Wilhelm Tell" drama in New Glarus on Labor Day weekend. Since 1938, there have been only five men to play the part in both the German and English speaking parts. In all, in

years, 11 actors have associated with the Tell part, for 24 years. His widow, Dora, participated while her husband was living, son, Don, owner and operator of the New Glarus Chamber Co., has played the part since 1944, while his family moved to Madison. Friend and for 22 years, wife, Pauline, has been director of the women's dancers for their children to be active in the early drama. One daughter, Mrs. Edna Verner, and her husband, own and operate the Verner Furniture Store. Another daughter Mr. Joe Eason, son, Henry, live in Madison, and Edward, son, Peter, now Mrs. Joe Hartman (Ann), son, David, Mrs. Bob Kettner, (Kathy), and Mary.

Ed Vollenweider, now deceased, began playing the German Tell in 1941, playing it through the year 1947. He, like his son, now deceased, while his family moved to Madison in 1944, while his son, Don, now resides in New Glarus. His wife, Pauline, dedicated Swiss in family, two daughters, two sons, all have made parts in the early drama. One daughter, Mrs. Edna Verner, and her husband, own and operate the Verner Furniture Store. Another daughter Mr. Joe Eason, son, Henry, live in Madison, and Edward, son, Peter, now Mrs. Joe Hartman (Ann), son, David, Mrs. Bob Kettner, (Kathy), and Mary.

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THE FIRST TWO MEN to portray Wilhelm Tell — Ed Vollenweider, left, 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 39^a 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 ausweitet mit Jodeln, Fahnen schwingen, 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 jodeleurs, 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 Entertainments», 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 canzoni 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

