

# Family History Notes

Fall 2023

## Freiberg Kärf 475th Anniversary

The Freiberg Kärf in Canton Glarus is the protected wildlife area which lies between the Sernftal (Sernf Valley) and the Linthal (Linth Valley) in Glarus Süd (Glarus South). It was a game preserve set aside in 1548 due to the foresight of Canton Glarus *Landammann* Joachim Bäl di (~1505-1571), who feared wild alpine animals were being hunted to extinction. The Freiberg Kärf is Europe's oldest such game preserve and celebrates 475 years in 2023. The preserve is home to herds of chamois (*Gämsen*), the majestic but elusive Alpine ibex (*Steinböcke*), deer (*Hirschen* and *Rehen*) and marmots (*Murmeltiere*). The Freiberg Kärf is a somewhat remote destination, reached by hiking in or by taking the Kies-Mettmen cable car above Schwanden. Hiking in the reserve is encouraged here but naturally hunting is not permitted. However for many years in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century there was an exception to the "no hunting" rule. Those Glarner couples who were married between the feast days of St. James the Apostle (*Jakobi*) on July 25 and St. Martin (*Martini*) on November 11 were entitled to two chamois (*Hochzeitsgämsen*) for their wedding fetes. (*Wer zwischen Jakobi und Martini heiratete, hatte für das Hochzeitsmahl Anrecht auf zwei Gämsen aus dem Freiberg Kärf.*)

The influential Joachim Bäl di family is found in the family trees of many newsletter readers. Joachim Bäl di was the highest official in the Canton serving as *Landammann* from 1548 to 1553. He was a delegate to the Federal Diet (*Tagsatzung*) from 1548 to 1555 and became a leader in the reformed movement. Bäl di married Elsbeth Göldli, the daughter of Zurich council member, Georg Göldli. In 1531 Georg Göldli led Zurich's Reformed men into the Second Battle of Kappel where Ulrich Zwingli himself was killed. Frequently mentioned in Swiss Reformation history is the curious fact that Kaspar Göldli, Georg's younger brother, fought on the side of the Catholics.

Joachim Bäl di's brother-in-law, Herkules Göldli, is remembered in history as the surviving Commander of the Swiss Guards at the Vatican during the Sack of Rome, May 6, 1527. A recent article by Thomas Weibel described Göldli's leadership that day. "*Forty-three men hurried breathlessly through the torch-lit barrel vault, of Rome's 'Passetto di Borgo' – an*



**Bäl di**

*800-metre-long secret passage connecting the Vatican and Castel Sant'Angelo, which from the outside looks like an ordinary wall. Forty-two of the escapees were Swiss guards, under the command of Lieutenant Herkules Göldli from Zurich, and one was Pope Clement VII himself. The escape was successful: the guards and the pope reached Castel Sant'Angelo unscathed."* All 147 Swiss Guards who did not escape with Göldli were killed on the steps of St. Peter's defending the Vatican.



When the new Canton Glarus municipality of Glarus Süd was formed on January 1, 2011 from the 17 original villages, the new village flag and crest paid homage to the Bäl di family. The Bäl di coat of arms is shown at left and the Glarus Süd crest at right. The star at the center of the Glarus Süd flag is taken from the Bäl di crest but with 17 points representing the original 17 villages. And the white "rivers" represent the Sernft and Linth Rivers which join at Schwanden. The Freiberg Kärf lies in the mountainous area between the two rivers.

## Return to Kittleson's Hill

The reminiscences of the New Glarus sledding hill which we knew as Kittleson's Hill drew more interest than usual. Many New Glarus residents had not known the history of the land -- the four generation Zwicky farm followed by the Stanley and Luella Kittleson farm operation. Over the ensuing years, this farmland has filled in with residential homes and a church. The sledding hill survives is now projected to become part of the adjacent Candy Cane Park.

My New Glarus classmate Brad Thacker shared his memories of the sledding hill. His parents, Fred and Fola (Hanson) Thacker had built a home directly across the street from what was to become Candy Cane Park and Kittleson's Hill. Brad had many recollections -- sledding from Kittleson's Hill downhill to the Swiss Miss building (about ¼ mile) and once chipping a tooth while sledding. When an ice storm had coated the snowy hillside with ice, he recalled the icy surface allowed those sledding to go down the hill and up the other side. The icy surface also made it easier to "flip a sled" when playing "carry the mail". And Brad added that it was his grandfather, Cecil Thacker, who tied to barbed wire strands together so that the sledders could go under the fence. Thanks, Brad, for sharing these memories.

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I also had an opportunity to delve a bit more into the Kittleson family. They were of Norwegian descent whose immigrant ancestors had arrived in America in 1850 and settled in the Town of Perry, Dane County in 1855. The Kittleson homestead farms were located in what was to become known as Kittleson Valley on Kittleson Valley Creek. The farms are about 12 miles northwest of New Glarus. Kjetil (Kittle in America) Ansteinson Stolen and his wife Margit Thorsdatter Lie (or Lee) were the immigrant parents. Their descendents in America generally used the patronymic surname Kittleson (son of Kjetil/Kittle) although others used the original farm name from Norway which was Stolen. Their son Thor Kittleson married Aaste Haavrud (or Havrud) and they farmed next door to his parents in Kittleson Valley. The original farmstead of Kjetil and Margit Kittleson remained in the family for 95 years. The Thor Kittleson farm remains in Kittleson hands and is now in its fifth generation.



previously held by his father Everett.

Thor and Aaste passed the farm passed to their son William B. Kittleson and his wife Stella née Helland. William and Stella were the parents of Stanley Kittleson (of Kittleson's Hill in New Glarus) as well as Everett, Byron, Truman and Lillian (Kittleson) Ula. Everett Kittleson and his wife Mabel née Hefty were the third generation to farm Thor and Aaste's home farm. Mabel was of 100% Glarus ancestry, one of sixteen children born to of Joseph and Anna (Schneider) Hefty of the Town of Primrose. Everett and Mabel Kittleson were followed on the farm by their son and daughter-in-law Roger and Michelle (Skaife) Kittleson. Roger currently serves as Town Chairman of the Town of Perry, a role

Recently Thor and Aaste Kittleson's great-great grandson, Darren Kittleson, (pictured between his parents Roger and Michelle and to the right of his brother Chris) has purchased the farm. Darren has named his farm the Brunkeberg Kviteseid Farm -- named for the locales in Norway which were home to his immigrant Kittlesons ancestors. Darren has taken the one-time dairy farm in a new direction. The Brunkeberg Kviteseid farm is now raising beef -- and not just any beef but Akaushi beef. Akaushi is a Japanese breed which yields the prized Wagyu beef found in high-end restaurants.

Planned for the next newsletter are the autobiographical memoirs written in by Thor Kittleson in 1926.



## S'deckti Brüggl – Swiss Covered Bridges

The Swiss singing and yodeling duo Martha Mumenthaler (1916-1987) and Vreneli Phyl (1915-1977) were early recording artists of Swiss popular music. Perhaps best known was their hit “*Nach em Räge schint Sunne*” (1945) meaning after the rain the sun will shine. The Andrews Sisters even recorded an English version of this song, “Toolie Oolie Doolie (Yodel Polka)” in 1948.

Another of the Swiss duo’s hits was “*s'deckti Brüggl*” about a small covered bridge in Zurich. This small bridge did not survive the modernization around Zurich’s *Hauptbahnhof* but the song can still be heard on old 78 records or online ([click here for link to song](#)). Although this one little covered bridge was lost, Switzerland is home to about 340 covered bridges (*s'deckti Brüggl* in Swiss dialect; *gedeckte Brücke* in German) with one third of them found in Canton Bern alone. As a comparison, there are estimated 500-600 covered bridges in all of America, yet America is 238 times larger in size than Switzerland.



Lucerne’s Chapel Bridge (*Kapellbrücke*) with its stone *Wasserturm* at left is the most famous and recognizable of the Swiss covered bridges. It claims to be the oldest covered bridge in Europe dating from

around 1365. The wooden bridge suffered a serious fire in 1993 but the damage was restored within a year. And just downstream on the Reuss River is Lucerne’s second covered bridge, the smaller *Spreuerbrücke* which lies beneath the historic town fortifications, the Musegg Wall and its nine towers.

Out of the hundreds of charming and rustic Swiss covered bridges there are four bridges which particularly intrigue me because they cross an international border. Imagine strolling from one country to another under a rustic covered bridge. The bridge connecting the village of Stein in Canton Aargau with Bad Säckingen in Germany is nearly 700 feet long and is the longest covered bridge in Europe. The bridge is pictured at right with the Fridolin Cathedral (*Fridolinsmünster*) in the background. The Säckingen Abbey was founded here on the Rhine River in the 6<sup>th</sup> century by St. Fridolin.



Rheinau, Canton Zurich is connected to Altenburg, Germany by a 262 foot bridge across the Rhine of which 223 feet are covered. The Rhine is much narrower at Rheinau than at Säckingen and thus the bridge is much shorter.

This bridge was a customs or toll bridge and thus is sometimes referred to as the *Alte Zollbrücke*.

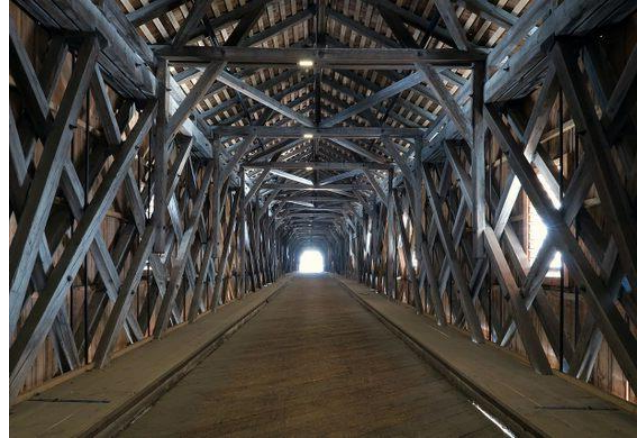
Further upstream on the Rhine is a crossing between the villages of Diessenhofen, Canton Thurgau and Gailingen am Hochrhein, Germany. The current bridge is relatively new since it dates from the early nineteenth century however historical records mention a 13<sup>th</sup> century toll bridge which preceded the current bridge. Unlike the other bridges mentioned, the Diessenhofen Bridge can be crossed in small cars.



And even further upstream on the Rhine River is the village of Sevelen, Canton St. Gallen. The *Alte Rheinbrücke* (old Rhine Bridge) crosses an international border here, not to Germany but to Vaduz, Liechtenstein. It is 443 feet in length and remains a prime example of timber engineering.



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And one final covered bridge of note is found in Thun, Canton Bern. This wooden bridge, known as the *Obere Scherzligschleuse*, is positioned over a dam and sluice on the Aare River. When the sluices are opened a wild torrent is created which locals have discovered is a great place to river surf. Watch Thun's [river surfing here](#).

And incidentally, Canton Glarus is only one of four Swiss cantons without a covered bridge.

### **The Canton Glarus *Landsgemeinde***

The annual open air assembly of Canton Glarus citizens, the *Landsgemeinde*, is one of the oldest surviving traditions of the Alps. The *Landsgemeinde* dates to 1387 and is a celebrated example of a direct democracy. Citizen involvement in the *Landsgemeinde* is earnest and (mostly) solemn. Even the Glarner youth 16 and older are eligible to vote with their fellow citizens (*Mitlandliiit*) and those “youngsters” are every bit as engaged as the “elders”. A new 15-minute video has been released which explains the workings of the event. Below are links to two versions of the same video posted on YouTube which tell about the *Landsgemeinde* – one in English and one in Glarner dialect. Even if you don't understand the dialect, it is fun to listen to the rhythm and lilt of their speech.

[Video - Dialect](#)

[Video - English](#)

### **The Bunny Mallows Connection**

There is a New Glarus connection to Kraft Foods' seasonal Bunny Mallows. In fact I am that connection. When I was developing new products for Kraft Foods, I received an unexpected assignment. Another product development team hit a brick wall in their development of a bunny-shaped marshmallow and the window for a pre-Easter introduction of this new novelty was in jeopardy. The bunnies tasted fine but looked like unidentifiable blobs. No less than the Kraft CEO requested my involvement in the project in order to meet the introduction timeline. I brought no particular knowledge of marshmallow formulation or processing, but I did bring a good product development track record and a new perspective.



I re-designed a metal insert which was used to form the bunny shape. My re-designed insert looked nothing like a bunny and many were skeptical about my approach. But it proved successful. The “improved” Bunny Mallows were produced at the manufacturing plant and quickly approved by Marketing. The new Bunny Mallows hopped their way onto grocery store shelves in time for the Easter season. This was not the most significant project or biggest challenge of my product development career, but was a novel diversion from my other projects.



## **Grade School Memories**

During the frequent accounts and newscasts of the recent Maui fires, it was often mentioned that the Maui fires were the worst such fires “in recent times”. Those of us who remember our 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Wisconsin history class taught by Mrs. Dorothy Winchester will know it was the Peshtigo, WI fire of October 8, 1871 which was (and remains) the most deadly fire in American history. The Peshtigo fire devastated 1.2 to 1.5 million acres and killed over 1200 people. Word of this Wisconsin fire received some regional attention but was eclipsed by the news of the Great Chicago Fire which occurred on the very same evening. While deadly, the Chicago fire did not match the death toll or destruction of the Peshtigo inferno. Thoughts and prayers to those Maui victims as they struggle to rebuild their lives.

Our 8<sup>th</sup> Grade math teacher, R. Emery Davis, had a trademark saying – the Japanese expression “Ah so”. When he realized a student of his grasped a new concept, Mr. Davis’ face would become animated, he would scratch his head and out would come an “Ah so”! Many years later Oprah would popularize this type of occurrence as an “Aha moment”. Others use the phrase “a light bulb” moment, a “ding, ding, ding” moment and some use the more highfalutin word epiphany. But for Mr. Davis was simply “Ah so”.



Mrs. Eunice Davis (Emery’s wife) was my 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade teacher. She challenged us to read as many books as we could, and promised that at the end of the year she would award a prize to her student who read the most books. And she awarded me the book “Ants and Bees” (a book which I still have) to me for reading the most books --194 books that schoolyear. My classmate Beth Elmer was another avid reader and she came in second. Beth mentioned to me that she likely read more overall pages than I had because she picked thicker books while I picked thinner ones. I knew she was right, but the challenge was, after all, to read the most books.

Mrs. Nona Walker was another 4<sup>th</sup> Grade teacher. Her class was discussing the massive Grand Coulee Dam when Mrs. Walker was momentarily called out of the room. When she returned she asked, “Is there any more dam news?” That line was often repeated on the playground and in the hallways and is illustrative of a more innocent time when “damn” was considered risqué. Compare that with what grade school teachers are discussing with their 4<sup>th</sup> grade and younger students today.

## **Wendell P. Blum**

Five years ago, in Fall 2018 newsletter, I wrote, “Wendell Blum, 95, of Tillamook, Oregon may be the last remaining grandchild of a New Glarus original settler. Wendell was the grandson of Elsbeth (Babler) Blum. Elsbeth was just a child when she accompanied her parents, Fridolin and Dorothea (Stauffacher) Babler to New Glarus in 1845. In 1861 Elsbeth married Jacob Blum, a member of the original group who settled New Bilten in 1847.” Jacob and Elsbeth moved from New Glarus to Oregon via ox train in 1877.



On January 1 of 2023, Wendell Blum (pictured) celebrated his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday. But sadly just 16 days later Wendell died. He was a lifelong Tillamook resident who married his high school sweetheart Vera Biggs. Wendell and Vera were married 75 years and 10 months when she passed away in 2022. A grandson of Wendell commented, “He loved his wife and children . . . was gentle, kind and forgiving. He was a peacemaker, not easily angered, full of wisdom and multi-talented.” His talents included woodworking and his ability to fix almost anything. Wendell liked to tell jokes and his family always laughed, even when they had heard the jokes before.

### Wilhelm Streissguth – First Swiss Reformed Minister of New Glarus

Pictured below is Reverend Wilhelm Streissguth (1827-1915) the first minister of the Swiss Reformed Church in New Glarus. Streissguth was native of the German village of Lahr on the western edge of the Black Forest and a graduate of the Basel [Switzerland] Mission House. In 1849, the Evangelical Church



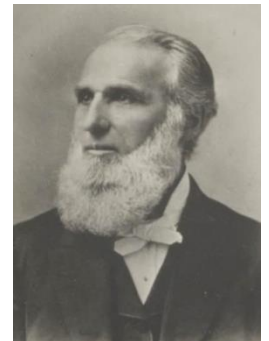
Commission of Switzerland announced that he would be assigned to the fledgling New Glarus congregation. And upon hearing of that assignment, the settlers of New Glarus built a log school/church/community meeting building (sketch below) in anticipation of Streissguth's arrival in 1850.

Streissguth's exact arrival date in 1850 was unknown. He had intended to write a letter from New York City but was advised that if he traveled without delay, he would arrive in New Glarus many days before a letter would be delivered. On Tuesday, June 26, 1850 the 23 year old Rev. Streissguth arrived and on the very same day, the New Glarus congregation



gathered and established their new church. The following Sunday, June 30, 1850, the church was dedicated. In 1851 a parsonage was built at what is today the southwest corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. The parsonage came with 10 acres of land. Streissguth was married in 1852 in New York to German immigrant Maria Brumder. They had 3 children before Maria died in childbirth in 1857 in Milwaukee. The following year Rev. Streissguth traveled to Germany and married Maria's sister Magdalena Brumder.

In addition to his New Glarus congregation duties, each month Reverend Streissguth traveled about 4 miles south to hold services at the New Bilten settlement. He provided medical care to the New Glarus residents and his treatment of the cholera victims of 1854 was particularly valuable. Streissguth's 1850 report back to Canton Glarus authorities regarding the status of the village was published in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 18, No. 3, March, 1935, and which provides an early first person account of the new settlement.



Streissguth left New Glarus for Milwaukee in 1855 joining the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod (which had formed in 1850) and served in several Wisconsin congregations and a 8 year stint in St. Paul, MN before returning to Wisconsin where he died in 1915. The undated photo above is of a much younger Streissguth than the white bearded Streissguth found in the New Glarus Swiss Church sources (see right). This younger Streissguth may have been photographed during his tenure (1865-67) as president of the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

Streissguth's marriages to the Brumder sisters made him the brother-in-law of George Brumder of Milwaukee. Brumder immigrated to the United States from his native Breuschwickersheim, Alsace-Lorraine settling in Milwaukee. Brumder first found employment in America by clearing land and laying railroad tracks before opening a small Milwaukee bookstore. The bookstore expanded into printing and binding books. Brumder's enterprises grew into the largest publishing company of German materials in the United States. His 1896 Germania Building served as the Brumder headquarters and, when built, was Milwaukee's largest office building. This historic building has been converted to apartments and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Willhelm and Maria Streissguth's son Theodore was born in New Glarus but left shortly after his birth when his father accepted a position in a Milwaukee church. Theodore married and had a son Edmund who married and who had a son Daniel (1924-2020). Daniel grew up on the State of Washington spending his youth helping in the family grocery store and helping tend the family garden. But his passion was architecture and he became a noted Seattle architect. For eight years he served as the head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Washington.

But Daniel may be best remembered today for the gardens he created on a steep Seattle hillside. Known



as the Streissguth Gardens, the heavily wooded hillside site was developed over a period of 40 years as a family project which included his wife Ann and son Ben. The gardens (pictured left; note



staircase in upper left corner) were generously donated to the city and are adjacent to the Streissguth home (architectural rendering pictured right) designed and built by Dan and Ann, on an equally steep hillside site.

### **Thomas A. Osterday**

The *Monroe Times* newspaper recently reported on the death of Thomas Osterday of Darlington, WI. The surname Ostertag/Osterday was mentioned in the Summer 2023 *Family History Notes* newsletter regarding the Swiss immigrant Rindisbacher family who had settled in the Red River Colony in 1822 and who resettled in southwestern Wisconsin in 1826. Mentioned in the article was Red River Colony physician Dr. Ludwig Ostertag who married Anna Barbara Rindisbacher. They had a daughter Caroline who married Hollis Crocker of the Town of Montrose. And the Ostertags had a son, Charles Osterday, who according to Find-a-Grave was born in the Red River Colony just before the family resettled in Wisconsin. And the recently deceased Thomas Osterday was the great-grandson of Charles.

### **John Henry and Anna (Egger) Tschudy of Kansas City**

In the early days of New Glarus two children were born who would eventually marry and live in Kansas City, MO. John Henry Tschudy (1851-1931; pictured below) was the son of John Jacob and Anna



(Hottinger) Tschudy. Jacob Tschudy had been sent from Canton Glarus in 1846 to oversee the new settlement. He married Anna Hottinger in 1848 and in 1849 they began their family of nine children over a span of twenty years. John Henry was their second child. The Jacob Tschudy family left New Glarus, lived in the Town of Exeter for a time before moving to Monroe where Tschudy was an elected Green County official and also ran a retail shoe business.

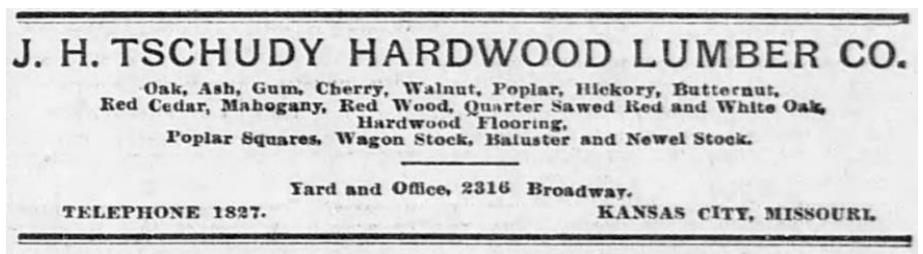


And Anna Egger (1856-1940; pictured right) was the second child born to Fridolin and Anna (Streiff) Egger.

Fridolin Egger had replaced Jacob Tschudy in 1853 as village overseer and later operated a general store in New Glarus. The Tschudy and Egger families were next door neighbors as seen on the ~1860 sketch of the village.



After the early death of mother Anna (Streiff) Egger, Fridolin Egger and his children left New Glarus and moved to Appleton City, MO where Egger was a successful banker and realtor. John Henry Tschudy, then of



Monroe, and Anna Egger of Appleton City married in Appleton City on October 7, 1875. The couple moved to Kansas City, MO where John Henry owned and operated the J. H. Tschudy Hardwood Lumber Co. The Tschudy family also owned in excess of 11,000 acres of land in Arkansas where they first harvested hardwoods for their lumber business and later grew and milled cotton.

The Tschudys prospered as Kansas City grew. In 1905 John Henry and Anna Tschudy built an Italianate Revival home (pictured below) on Kansas City's first private street at 2 Janssen Place. The prestigious Kansas City thoroughfare was known as "Lumberman's Row" due to the many stately



homes built by those in lumber and construction. Being in the hardwood business the Tschudy home showcased eleven different types of woods including mahogany, bird's-eye maple, white oak, cherry and walnut. Recent owners have restored the home which received a special preservation award. The home's ornate fireplace, decorated for Christmastime, has been featured on holiday greeting cards by Hallmark, a company founded and headquartered in Kansas City.

Jay Tschudy, Sr., the son of John Henry and Anna, served as Vice President and later President of the J. H. Tschudy Hardwood Lumber Co. Like his parents, Jay built a magnificent home on the south side of Kansas City on a substantial city lot in the vicinity of the Mission Hills Country Club. The Jay Tschudy home (pictured right) boasted a living room, dining room, breakfast room and sunroom all on the first floor. The second floor had five bedrooms, dressing room, 4 baths and a sleeping porch. And on the third floor were service rooms and a nursery.



Jay Tschudy, Jr. in turn became the President of the J. H. Tschudy Lumber Co. which left Tschudy family hands when it was sold in 1961.

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The John Henry Tschudy home was near a parkway and park both named for Robert Gillham (1854-1899), President of the Kansas City Railroad Company. Gillham was an ambitious engineer and considered the father of Kansas City's rapid transit, especially its cable car system. He also helped plan and promote the city's park and boulevard system. At the end of his short life Gillham was earning \$40-\$50K a year (\$1.5-2.0 million today) which made him the highest salaried man in Kansas City.



Gillham was married to Amanda Marty (1858-1933), a Kansas City girl who had been born in Monticello, WI to Mathias and Amanda (Pierce) Marty. Mathias Marty and his brother Jacob were immigrants from Canton Glarus and helped establish the village of Monticello. The Mathias Marty family moved from Monticello to Kansas City in 1865 and there Mathias became a successful real estate entrepreneur. Amanda Marty married Gillham in 1881 and they had two daughters. Daughter Edith Gillham married (and apparently divorced) her first cousin Samuel Clinton Marty who was President of the Rosedale (KS) Lumber Company. And daughter Elsie Gillham married Charles Peabody.

Elsie and Charles were the parents of Richard Gillham “Dick” Peabody (1925-1999), a character actor who perhaps was best known for his portrayal of Private Littlejohn on the 1960s TV series “Combat”. While “Combat” is but a dim memory to me, I often enjoy watching Dick Peabody as one of Walter Brennan’s dimwitted sons (pictured) in the 1969 comedy western “Support Your Local Sheriff”. Dick Peabody was also a character actor in many TV series such as “Bonanza”, “Gunsmoke”, “Kojak” and “Knight Rider”. He was a tall 6’ 6” man with a deeply resonant voice and described by columnist Luella Parsons as “Hollywood’s Most Gentle Giant”. Combining his acting abilities and his rich voice, Peabody recorded many audio books for the blind.

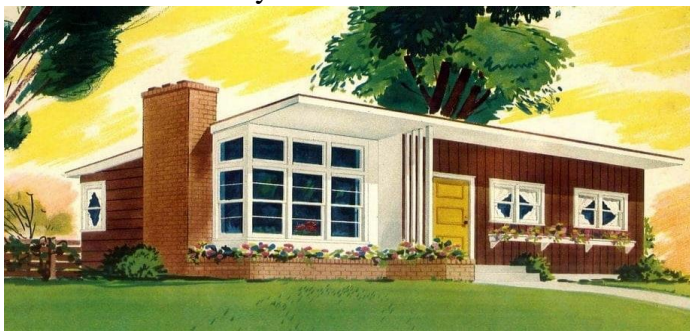


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It is interesting to note that early community leaders such as Fridolin Streiff, Fridolin Egger and Jacob Tschudy of New Glarus and Mathias and Jacob Marty of Monticello all relocated. Streiff and Tschudy went to Monroe, WI, while Egger and the Marty Brothers moved to Missouri and Kansas. Jacob Tschudy and Mathias Marty had the distinction of being the first Glarner immigrants to be elected to Green County elective offices – both in the late 1850s.

### Mid-Century New Glarus

The “Architectural and Historical Survey of New Glarus, WI”, by Carol Lohry Cartwright is the best resource for information regarding the historic buildings found in New Glarus. This report can be found online in the Local History section of the New Glarus Public Library website. Mid-twentieth Century styles



which Cartwright included were the Contemporary and Ranch styles. She did not specifically mention the Mid-Century Modern style. But an example of that period was a home built at 618 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The small two-bedroom, one-bath home was built by Jacob (Jake) Tschudy of New Glarus, and for many

years this was the home of Barbara Louise Klassy.

The plan for this house and many others could be purchased by independent contractors and builders like Jake Tschudy. Unfortunately the home today has not retained the architectural elements which characterize it as Mid-Century.

And by the way, Jake Tschudy of New Glarus was a cousin of the Kansas City Tschudys.

