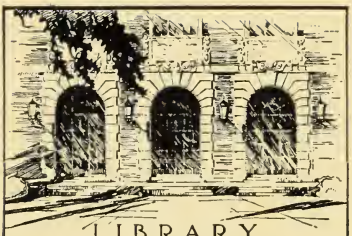
THE SWISS
IN THE
UNITED STATES



THE SWISS IN THE UNITED STATES

A Compilation
Prepared for the Swiss–American
Historical Society
as the
Second Volume
of its Publications

By

JOHN PAUL VON GRUENINGEN
Editor

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A Swiss Evening Song

Softly from mountain and vale
Steal the last sunbeams so pale;
Over the meadows entrancing
Shadows are slowly advancing;
Rosy the mountain tops grow.
Oh, how the glaciers do glow!

Silently yielding to night,
Fades the last range from our sight;
Over the vapors endearing,
Twinkles a starlet so cheering;
Greetings bright starlet of love,
Tell me how fares it above?

"Greetings from heavenly skies,"
Now the fair starlet replies,
"Does not the Father sustain us,
Lovingly watch and maintain us?
I shall not fall from his light."
Starlet, dear starlet, good night.

—Translated by the Editor.

Lueget, vo Berge . . .

Lueget, vo Berge und Tal
Flieht scho der Sunnestrahl,
Lueget uf Auen und Matte
Wachse die dunkele Schatte,
D'Sunn uf de Berge erstoht,
O wie sind d' Gletscher so rot!

Still a de Berge wird's Nacht,
Aber der Herrgott, dä wacht;
Gsehnder selb Sternli dort Schine?
Sternli, wie bisch du so frine!
Gsehnder am Näbel dort stoht's?
Sternli, Gott grüeß di, wie goht's?

Loset, es seit is: „Gar guet;
Het mi nit Gott i der Huet?
Frili, der Vater von alle
Loht mi gwüß währli nit falle.
Vater im Himmel, dä wacht."
Sternli, liebs Sternli, guet Nacht!

—F. Huber

FOREWORD

UNDER the auspices of the Swiss–American Historical Society there was published in 1932 a volume entitled *Prominent Americans of Swiss Origin,* containing seventy-two encyclopaedic biographies.[1] The compilation was announced as the first of a series to be devoted to "historical and biographical information about Swiss settlers in the United States." Since then numerous additional biographies of Swiss settlers and their offspring have been prepared for publication. However, it seems to be desirable, pending their appearance in print, to issue without further delay the present second volume of other material.

With reference to its contents the following should be stated: The statistical survey based on government census reports was originally prepared by Mr. August Ruedy of Cleveland, Ohio, and later extended and checked by the editor.

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[1] The table of contents of the book, published by James T. White & Co., New York, reads as follows: *Pioneers*—The Ancestry of President Hoover, Jean Jacques Dufour, Christopher de Graffenried, Charles Gratiot Sr., Henry Gratiot, George H. Hermann, Jacob Nageli, Alexander Negley, Jacob Negley, James Scott Negley, Jean Pierre Purry, John August Sutter, Emanuel Zimmermann (Carpenter); *Theologians*—John Martin Henni, Martin Kuendig, Philip Schaff, Michael Schlatter, John Joachim Zubly; *Soldiers*—Henry Louis Bouquet, August Louis Chetlain, Edward Walter Eberle, Charles Gratiot Jr., Hermann Lieb, Felix Kirk Zollicoffer; *Statesmen*—Albert Gallatin, James William Good, Emanuel Lorenz Philipp, Henry Wisner, William Wirt; *Physicians and Surgeons*—Henry Banga, Henry Detwiller, Samuel Nickles, Albert J. Ochsner, Nicholas Senn, Martin Stamm, Adelrich Steinach; *Industrialists, Merchants, Bankers*—Gustav Baumann, Nicholas Gerber, Jacob Karlen, Gottlieb Beller, Leon de Montreux Chevalley, The Delmonicos, Henry Clay Frick, Jacques Huber, Adrian George Iselin, John Luchsinger, Jacob Manz, John B. Meyenberg, Henry Rosenberg, Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, Peter Staub, Jacob Weidmann, Albert Charles Wittnauer; *Scientists, Journalists, Engineers*—Alexander Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz, Adolph Francis A. Bandelier, Jacob Boll, C. Hermann Boppe, Florian Cajori, John Friedrich, Albert Samuel Gatschet, Arnold Henri Guyot, William Nicholas Hailmann, Hermann Kruesi, Samuel Stehman Haldeman, Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, Fridolin Joseph Heer, Julius Hurter, John Heinrich Kruesi, Leo Lesquereux, John Ulric Nef, Carl Gutherz.

An attempt is here made to set forth in accurate numerical and geographical perspective what may be called the entire spread of the Swiss element in the United States. The data includes numerous tables showing native Swiss population by states and counties after 1870, thus revealing an authentic picture of recent Swiss immigration and settlement.

Interesting is the fact that California registered the largest native Swiss population by states in the census of 1930. This circumstance is due in part to a considerable emigration from Ticino (or Tessin) directly to the Pacific coast and in part to the westward movement of settlers from eastern states. It should be said, however, that although California leads in the enumeration by states, actually the largest geographical population center of native Swiss is the metropolitan area in and about New York City, which includes a contiguous but separately enumerated section of New Jersey. In view of these circumstances— together with the fact that both California and New York at their expositions of last year and this have been and are commemorating significant historic events— the present volume in a number of its chapters takes special cognizance of these two now so prominent states. On the one hand, it is a century and a year ago since Johann August Sutter, on August 16, 1839, founded his fateful empire, New Helvetia, in the Sacramento valley; on the other, it is just fifty-one years ago that Adelrich Steinach set down a wealth of names and identifications reflecting considerable Swiss activity in New York and elsewhere.

The selected passages from the hitherto untranslated diary of the young adventurer, Heinrich Lienhard, who so vividly recorded the thrilling details of that hazardous migration of a party of Swiss to Sutter's Fort in New Helvetia in 1846, were translated in part by Captain C. Theo. Schwegler of Oakland, California, author of the Kyburz biography, and in part by the editor. The substance of the chapter entitled "The Italian Swiss in California," was kindly furnished by Mr. Clay Pedrazzini, publisher of the Italian–Swiss journal *La Colonia Svizzera* of San Francisco. Of interest not only in Greater New

York but in many sections which have been the goal of migrations from there, should be the chapter devoted to Steinach's recordings of names for the states of New York and New Jersey. Despite all their typographical inaccuracies and other shortcomings,[2] they remain the source of information which no doubt many descendants in all parts of the country will read with gratification today.

The closing chapter invites attention to the spiritual contributions made by some native Swiss, including both Catholic and Protestant missionaries to American Indian tribes.

The editor herewith gratefully acknowledges the help and collaboration of his associates on the Editorial Committee, as well as the cooperation of numerous correspondents and those present and former directors who through their encouragement and support helped materially to lighten his work. He wishes to thank, moreover, his colleague at Wisconsin, the historian, Professor Chester V. Easom, who carefully read parts of the manuscript and offered constructive suggestions, and Professor Edwin Gudde of California for the Revere illustration of Sutter's Fort and the Street View of Coloma; furthermore, Fr. Andrew Kolbeck, O.S.B., of St. Anthony, North Dakota, who kindly checked the material concerning Bishop Marty and made available the illustrations from *The Bulletin of the Diocese of Fargo;* and lastly, Superintendent Benjamin Stucki of the Winnebago Indian School at Neillsville, Wisconsin, for his courtesy in granting the editor access to his files at the mission school and for providing the illustrations for the last part of the sixth chapter.

As this volume goes to press word is received of the death of our indefatigable and helpful collaborator and member of the Board of Directors, Capt. C. Theo. Schwegler. The map of The Hastings Cut-Off on page 73, submitted by Captain Schwegler shortly before his death, is his last contribution to this volume. Only the names of the states and the designation of the Hastings' Cut-off were added by the editor.

[2] See Introduction to the first volume published by the Society: *Prominent Americans of Swiss Origin.*

A brief account of the founding of the Swiss–American Historical Society appeared in the first volume. An invitation to communicate with the Editorial Committee or members of the Board of Directors, is extended to every one who may be in possession of records or authentic information which may lead to further studies of interest to the Society.

J. P. v. G.

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A STATISTICAL SURVEY OF SWISS IMMIGRATION

INDISPENSABLE for an adequate understanding of the history of the Swiss and their descendants in the United States, is authentic information concerning the extent and the goals of the various waves of immigration. Although Swiss colonization in America began in the second half of the seventeenth century, the scope of the present survey is restricted to the period after 1850, when the national origin of immigrants was first taken into account in the census reports. Early enumerations offered little more than a "count of the population by sex and color."

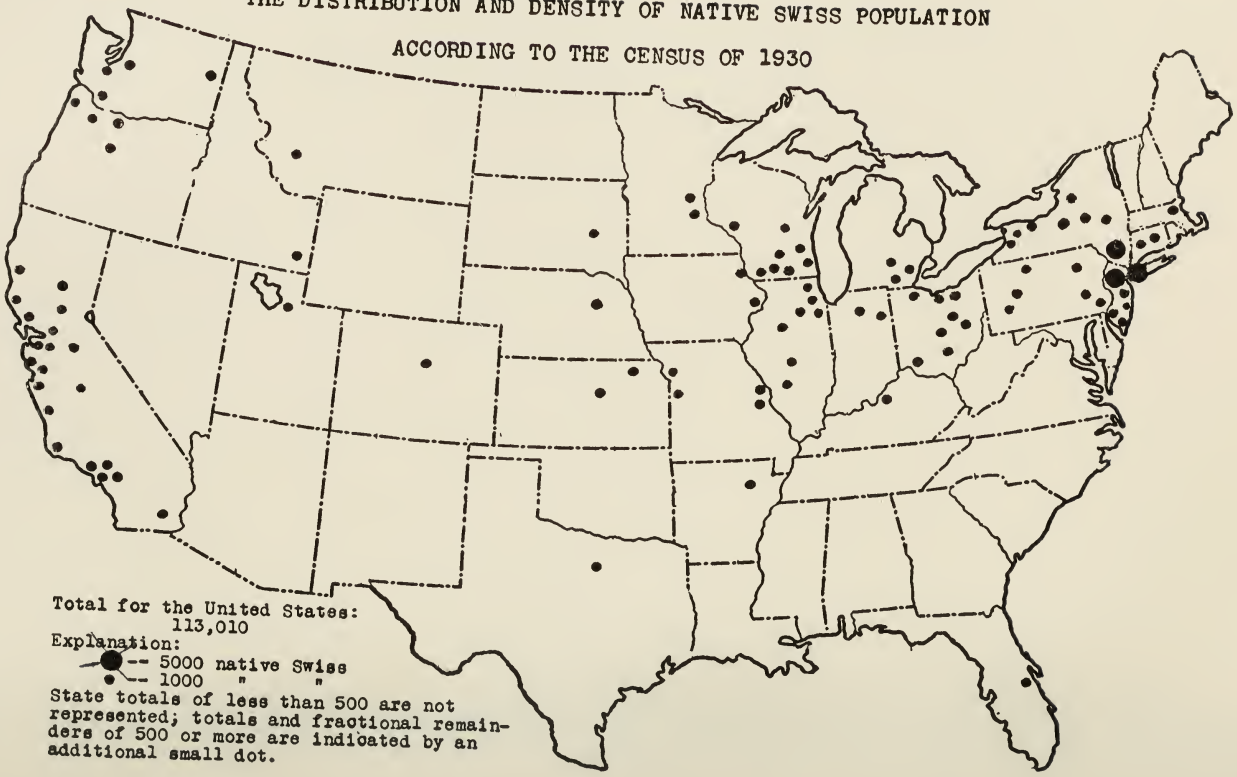
When census enumeration of foreign-born inhabitants began in 1850, the number of native Swiss in the United States was but 13,358. Classifications were at first indicated only by territories and states. Tabulations of *foreign-born* citizens by cities and counties did not appear before the census of 1870. Hence, the following tables for counties necessarily begin with that year.

Figures showing the number of native Swiss in the United States as compared with the total population from 1850 to 1930.

Native Swiss		Continental United States	
1850	13,358	1850	23,191,876
1860	53,327	1860	31,443,321
1870	75,145	1870	38,558,371
1880	88,621	1880	50,155,783
1890	104,069	1890	62,947,714
1900	115,593	1900	75,994,575
1910	124,848	1910	91,972,266
1920	118,659	1920	105,710,620
1930	113,010	1930	122,775,046

THE DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF NATIVE SWISS POPULATION

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1930



In 1860, 53,327 residents of Swiss birth were recorded. The figure reveals the extent of the immigration in the fifties, when the central and far-western states were rapidly being settled. Subsequently, Swiss immigrants increased steadily until 1910. In 1920 a decrease had set in.

The following is a tabulation showing the number of Swiss in the states in which at least 2,000 were settled in 1870, according to the census reports from 1870 to 1930.

States	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Ohio	12,727	11,989	11,070	12,007	10,988	9,656	7,624
Illinois	8,980	8,881	8,115	9,033	8,660	7,837	7,315
New York	7,911	10,721	11,557	13,678	16,312	15,053	16,571
Missouri	6,597	6,064	6,765	6,819	6,141	4,934	3,578
Wisconsin	6,069	6,283	7,181	7,666	8,036	7,797	7,669
Pennsylvania	5,765	6,343	6,149	6,707	7,484	6,875	5,649
Indiana	4,287	3,695	3,478	3,472	2,765	2,334	1,624
Iowa	3,937	4,587	4,310	4,342	3,675	2,871	2,096
California	2,927	5,308	9,743	10,974	14,520	16,097	20,063
Minnesota	2,162	2,828	3,745	3,258	2,992	2,720	2,041
Michigan	2,116	2,474	2,562	2,617	2,780	2,755	2,834
New Jersey	2,061	3,040	4,158	6,570	7,548	8,165	8,765

States having more than 1,000 in representative years:

In 1870: Kansas, 1,328; Kentucky, 1,147.

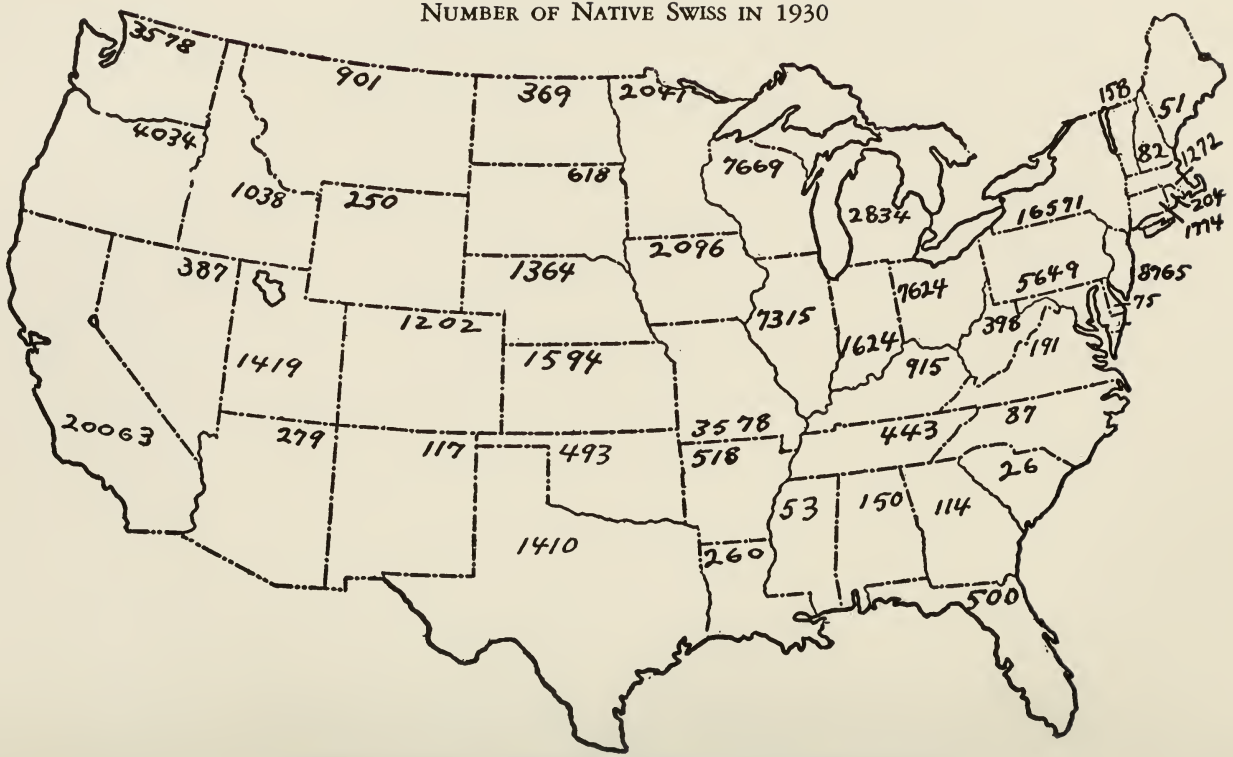
In 1890: Kansas, 3,820; Nebraska, 2,542; Oregon, 2,083; Kentucky, 1,892; Utah, 1,336; Washington 1,324; Colorado, 1,225; Massachusetts, 1,052; Tennessee, 1,027.

In 1920: Oregon, 4,166; Washington, 3,671; Kansas, 2,238; Connecticut, 1,863; Nebraska, 1,808; Texas, 1,590; Utah, 1,566; Colorado, 1,510; Massachusetts, 1,368; Idaho, 1,347; Kentucky, 1,315; Montana, 1,151.

In 1930: Oregon, 4,034; Washington, 3,578; Connecticut, 1,774; Kansas, 1,594; Utah, 1,419; Texas, 1,410; Nebraska, 1,364; Massachusetts, 1,272; Colorado, 1,202; Idaho, 1,038.

It is apparent that before 1870 many Swiss immigrants headed for the farms of Ohio, Illinois, New York, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania—the only states having more than 5,000. On the other hand the attraction of the cities was also considerable. In Ohio, for example, about 3,700 of the 12,000 Swiss were found in or near the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Canton. In New York 4,600 of the 7,900 Swiss enumerated in 1870 were in or near

Number of Native Swiss in 1930



For State Totals at Thirty-Year Intervals See Pages 68 and 69.

Note: Maryland 497; District of Columbia 360.

Buffalo, Brooklyn, Rochester, New York, and Syracuse. In Missouri 3,200 of a total of 6,500 were in St. Louis. In Illinois 1,400 of 8,900 lived in Chicago; however, there were more Swiss in Madison County (Highland) in 1870 than in Cook County (Chicago); similarly, in Indiana there were almost twice as many Swiss in Tell City as in the city of Indianapolis. In Wisconsin in 1870 only 440 of 6,000 Swiss were found in Milwaukee. In California 775 of 2,900 lived in San Francisco. It is not possible to determine the number of prospective farmers employed or detained temporarily in the larger cities. About 1870 the number may have been comparatively large. In that year St. Louis, a hub town for land seekers, had attracted 3,200 native Swiss, whereas New York and Brooklyn together had but a total of 2,922. Early German and Swiss immigrants in St. Louis included large numbers of land seekers, many of whom came by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi,[1] later finding employment in the city.

In Ohio Swiss dairy farmers and cheese makers settled in at least a dozen counties in the northern and central parts of the state. In the period from 1850 to 1900, the middle-western states of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, and Michigan continuously attracted Swiss farmers; while New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the New England states even then gave employment to a moderately large number of mechanics, artisans, factory workers, and common laborers.[2] Many of the farmers, dairymen, and laborers, especially before 1890, preferred to settle in rural communities of their own; then, after the great industrial development and the expansion of large cities in all parts of the country, thousands of Swiss who had migrated from the rural sections, as well as new immigrants, formed colonies in the urban and industrial centers.

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[1] It was this route which was advocated by Dr. Casper Koepfli of Highland, who, in 1831, had found the overland journey from New York prohibitively expensive and tedious.

[2] In the decade following 1880, for example, several thousand Swiss, mostly from Appenzell and St. Gall, settled in Hudson County, New Jersey, opposite New York, where they found employment in the silk and embroidery industries previously introduced there by Swiss manufacturers.

The flux of Swiss migration to the Pacific Coast states becomes phenomenal after 1890. In California, for example, the native Swiss population rose from 2,927 in 1870 to 20,063 in 1930. In Washington and in Oregon also there are striking increases.

The tables are given in descending numerical order by states as of 1870 and in alphabetical order by pertinent counties; exception is made in instances of geographical grouping, such as Massachusetts and Connecticut, Oregon and Washington, Georgia and Florida. In some few reports figures were not available for every county mentioned, owing either to incomplete enumeration, or to the reorganization of old and the establishing of new counties. In such cases an asterisk is inserted.

Ohio

The following table gives the number of native Swiss in those twenty-four of the 88 counties of Ohio which have 100 or more in any of the reports before 1920.

Ohio Counties	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Allen (Lima)	280	306	303	246	211	171	112
Columbiana	196	56	336	286	250	193	153
Cuyahoga (Cleveland)	916	935	1,122	1,592	1,574	1,549	1,363
Erie (Sandusky)	238	250	106	153	117	90	42
Fairfield	180	114	59	53	40	23	15
Franklin (Columbus)	282	284	299	417	380	389	331
Fulton	458	312	228	255	254	161	85
Hamilton (Cincinnati)	1,300	1,029	726	827	856	735	574
Hardin	365	325	236	225	169	128	63
Holmes	333	350	285	251	155	94	74
Lucas (Toledo)	608	923	834	936	927	881	645
Monroe	814	585	371	327	212	126	60
Montgomery (Dayton)	159	215	168	194	172	180	143
Putnam	100	152	173	144	131	86	48
Richland (Mansfield)	151	153	97	156	136	115	94
Sandusky	211	205	69	110	83	73	45
Seneca	281	203	120	99	101	71	43
Shelby	135	39	21	18	17	13	4
Stark (Canton)	793	881	1,253	1,167	1,174	1,070	896
Summit (Akron)	188	201	275	381	389	527	409
Tuscarawas	1,475	1,113	1,004	854	704	495	451
Wayne	761	758	647	682	569	454	338

Ohio Counties	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Wood	176	181	234	203	135	91	78
Wyandot	197	157	142	118	89	64	44
All other	2,130	2,262	1,963	2,313	2,143	1,877	1,514
Totals	12,727	11,989	11,070	12,007	10,988	9,656	7,624

Counties which rose to 50 or more:

In 1920: Adams, 171; Ashtabula, 57; Belmont, 61; Butler, 112; Clark, 62; Crawford, 69; Defiance, 51; Hancock, 82; Lorain, 180; Mahoning, 342; Medina, 57; Portage, 66.

In 1930: Lorain, 177; Mahoning, 299.

In 1870 Hamilton county (with the city of Cincinnati) was the most populous with 1,300 Swiss; however, the number in the almost entirely rural county of Tuscarawas exceeded Hamilton by 175.

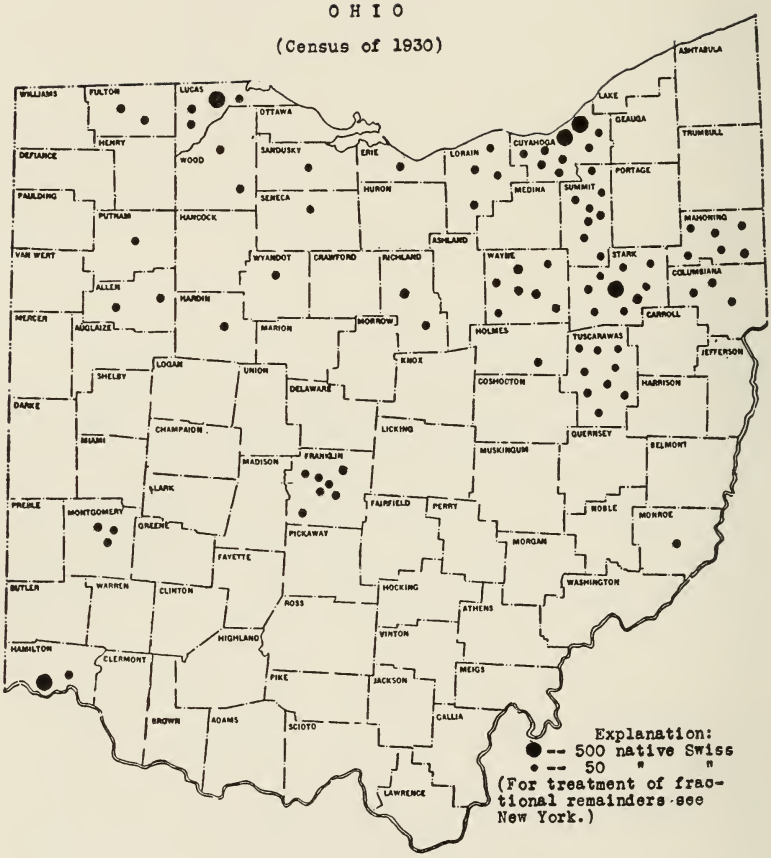
A Swiss belt extends through northern and central Ohio beginning with Columbiana, thirty miles northwest of Pittsburgh, thence following the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga river valleys over Tuscarawas, Stark, Summit, and Cuyahoga counties, thence westward through Holmes, Wayne, Richland, Erie, Sandusky, Wood, Lucas, and Fulton; and south-westward through Seneca, Wyandot, Hardin, Allen, and Shelby. Roughly paralleling it in the south is a less pronounced secondary line extending westward from Monroe on the Ohio river (thirty miles below Wheeling) to Fairfield and Franklin (Columbus), and southwestward to Hamilton.

The townships of Switzerland and Ohio in Monroe county were settled as early as 1819 by Bernese Mennonites; others of the same faith early settled in Wayne, Holmes, Allen and Putnam counties. In 1930 only sixty Swiss were recorded in Monroe county. American-born descendants of the second, third, and fourth generations are, of course, to be found there in considerable numbers.

With the turn of the century Tuscarawas county lost its preeminence to the adjacent Stark County on its north border. The cities of Canton, Alliance, and Massillon, with their comparatively large Swiss populations, were evidently the goal of migrations from the farms or directly from Switzerland. At the same time a considerable number of Swiss farmers, dairy-

O H I O

(Census of 1930)



men, and cheese makers settled in the rural sections of Stark County.

Perhaps it is safe to state that about two-thirds of the Swiss in Ohio in 1870 were farmers, dairymen, and country business men, while the remainder were settled in the cities; in 1920 the ratio is reversed. Of the numerous descendants, especially of the Swiss farmers who in 1840 settled in Tuscarawas, Stark, Holmes, and Wayne counties, there are today many who still remain partly Swiss in their language, customs, and habits.

Up to 1880 Ohio had a larger Swiss population than any other state in the Union. Since then both New York and California have surpassed it. Notable is the uniform distribution in Ohio. In the census of 1910, for instance, only two of its eighty-eight counties reported no Swiss.

Illinois

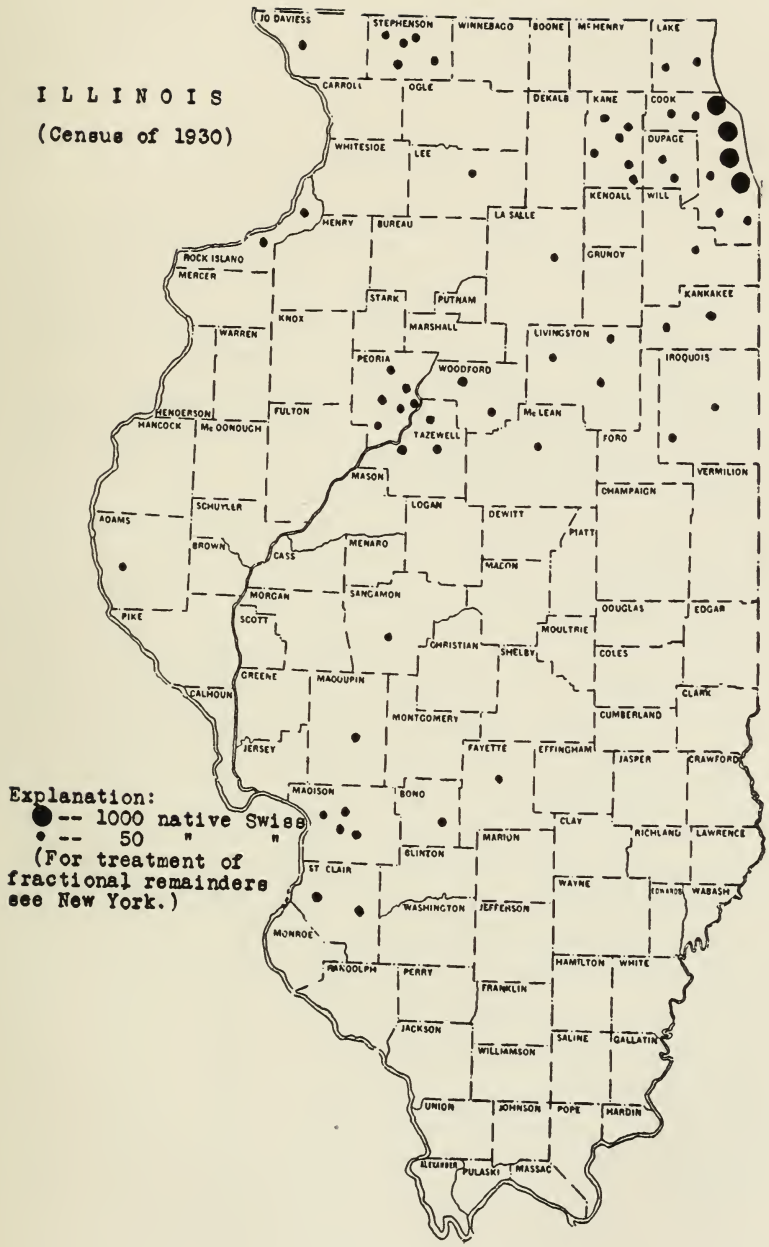
Census figures for thirty-five of 102 counties, in five different enumerations:

Illinois Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Adams (Quincy)	149	103	100	48	26
Bond	336	305	174	64	30
Bureau	57	65	35	18	9
Calhoun	86	80	50	13	9
Christian	40	63	45	27	13
Clinton	244	262	141	35	18
Cook (Chicago)	1,435	1,728	2,446	3,877	4,228
Du Page	118	49	56	76	122
Fayette (Vandalia)	107	112	78	38	25
Hancock	291	153	99	26	18
Iroquois	35	80	100	100	75
Jersey	66	56	45	15	5
Jo Daviess (Galena)	280	152	68	65	54
Kane (Elgin, Aurora)	115	119	260	305	299
Kankakee	88	57	65	70	59
Lake	13	17	22	91	115
La Salle	145	133	94	55	40
Lee	26	23	80	77	71
Livingston	175	328	282	202	137
Logan	17	0	16	8	6
McLean (Bloomington)	153	143	197	106	70

Illinois Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Macoupin	74	68	89	52	43
Madison (Highland)	1,502	1,405	955	372	187
Marion	54	59	48	24	8
Monroe	92	108	17	14	8
Montgomery	46	71	48	28	20
Peoria	306	301	262	387	305
Randolph	122	46	41	23	16
Rock Island	216	156	115	119	90
St. Clair	450	427	197	168	103
Sangamon (Springfield)	67	150	92	58	43
Stephenson (Freeport)	37	89	63	158	234
Tazewell	282	192	181	185	138
Will (Joliet)	256	212	172	124	76
Woodford	230	226	207	112	103
All other	1,270	1,343	1,175	697	512
Totals	8,980	8,881	8,115	7,837	7,315

In 1930 almost two-thirds of the 7,315 Swiss in Illinois lived in Chicago and adjacent areas. Of the 8,980 enumerated in 1870, however, only one in six lived in that metropolis. Here, as in Ohio, the shifting of the population centers from the agricultural to the urban sections is clear. A considerable Swiss element is consistently maintained in the rural counties of Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford for which the city of Peoria is the metropolis.

Particularly noticeable is the gradual decline in Madison county, where New Switzerland—later Highland—was founded by the Koepflis and Suppigers in 1831–32. In 1870, when Madison county exceeded Cook county in Swiss population, Highland was the largest rural Swiss colony in the United States. The general settlement pattern for the state was fixed in 1870 and suffered no essential change later. There are three clusters of counties that may be termed immigration centers: (1) Madison, Bond, Fayette, Marion, Clinton, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph, all within fifty miles of St. Louis, (2) Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, and Livingston in the Peoria–Bloomington center of the state, (3) Cook, Lake, Kane, Du Page, and Will in the Chicago area. Then there are the scattered counties along the Mississippi: Hancock and


ILLINOIS
(Census of 1930)
JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
McHENRY
LAKE
CARROLL
OGLE
DEKALB
KANE
COOK
WHITESIDE
LEE
DUPAGE
KENDALL
WILL
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
GRUNDY
ROCK ISLAND
MERCER
STARK
PUTNAM
KANKAKEE
KNOX
MARSHALL
WARREN
LIVINGSTON
PEORIA
WOODFORD
IROQUOIS
HENDERSON
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WHITE
RANDOLPH
PERRY
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
WILLIAMSON
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
ALEXANDER
PULASKI
MASSAC
Explanation:
-- 1000 native Swiss
-- 50 " "
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

Adams in the west, Rock Island and Jo Daviess, opposite the Iowa settlements, in the northwest, and Grundy between Chicago and Peoria, where there was once a New Aargau, now known as Centerville.

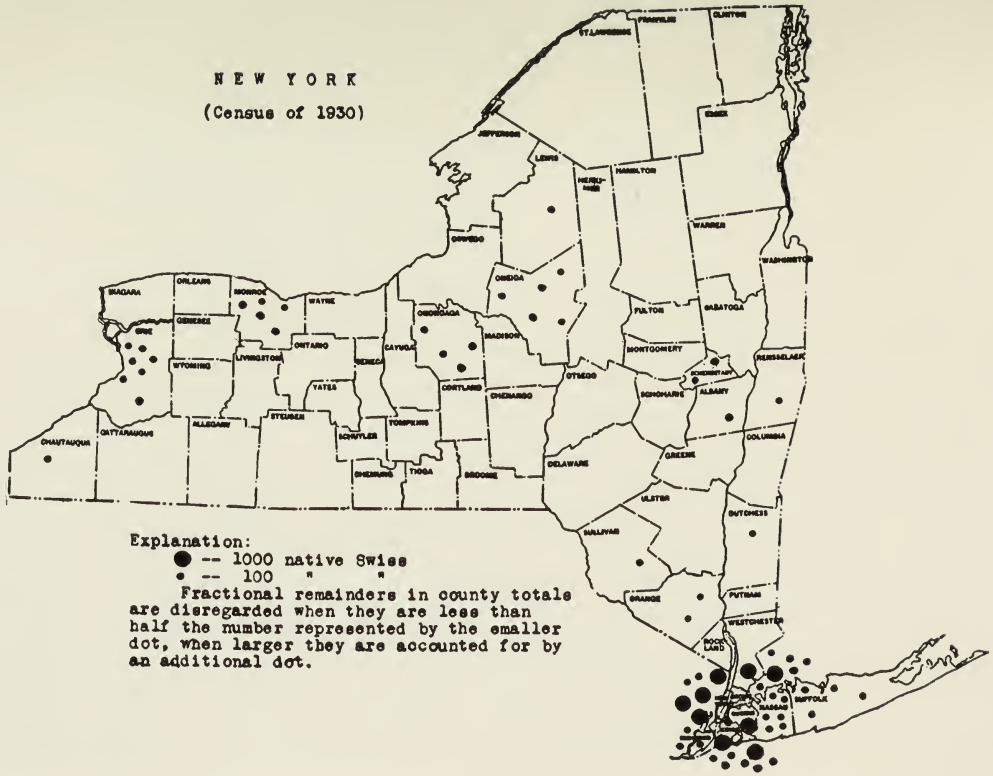
New York

New York, as the main port of entry for European immigrants, always received and held a comparatively large number of newcomers from Switzerland. In fact, the Swiss in that city and its suburbs have as a rule constituted about one-half of the total Swiss population of New York state.

The spread of Swiss immigration in twenty-one of the sixty-one New York counties is seen in the following table based on four representative enumerations.

New York Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Albany (Albany)	116	87	110	120
Bronx (New York City)	*	*	1,255	1,561
Chautauqua	110	77	81	70
Dutchess	45	50	113	142
Erie (Buffalo)	798	646	787	678
Kings (Brooklyn)	744	1,492	1,765	1,492
Lewis	187	280	127	99
Monroe (Rochester)	655	643	584	537
Nassau (Long Island)	*	*	289	671
New York (New York City)	2,178	4,953	4,802	4,234
Oneida	397	483	552	542
Onondago (Syracuse)	318	347	408	441
Orange	77	123	124	151
Queens (Long Island)	256	421	1,172	2,328
Rensselaer	106	91	83	85
Richmond	68	139	239	280
Schenectady	24	44	162	158
Suffolk (Long Island)	28	130	299	398
Sullivan	388	154	81	70
Wayne	103	43	35	31
Westchester	318	303	583	1,005
All other	995	1,051	25	1,478
Totals	7,911	11,557	13,676	16,571

* No report.


NEW YORK
(Census of 1930)
Explanation:
● -- 1000 native Swiss
• -- 100 " "
Fractional remainders in county totals are disregarded when they are less than half the number represented by the smaller dot, when larger they are accounted for by an additional dot.

It will be seen that Greater New York in 1930 claimed 68 per cent of the state's native Swiss.

In New York state, it is noticeable, that the Swiss settled mainly in urban centers. Oneida in the central part of the state, where Swiss dairy farmers arrived in the fifties, is the only county which maintained appreciable numbers after 1870.

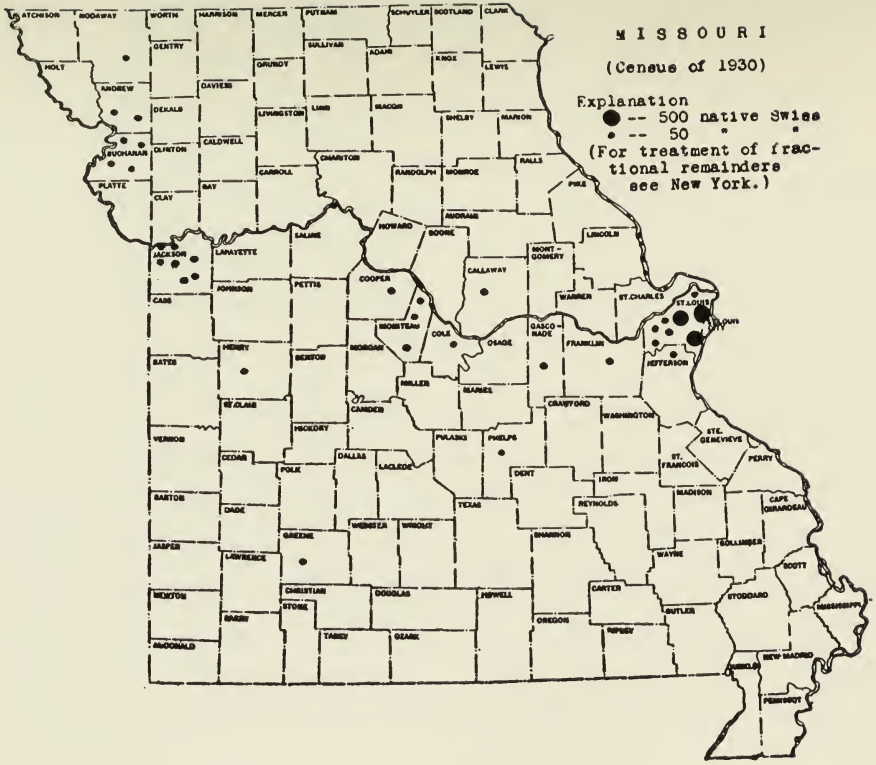
Missouri

Most of the native Swiss in Missouri were from the first concentrated in and about St. Louis. Its accessibility by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi attracted thousands of Germans and Swiss in the thirties and forties before overland transportation was practicable. Immigration to Missouri was also stimulated by the founding in 1831 of the Swiss colony, New Switzerland—later Highland—thirty miles east of St. Louis, in southern Illinois.

With the exception of a few agricultural colonies: Montrose in Henry county, the town of Swiss in Gasconade county, New Conception in Nodaway county, and later a few scattered settlements in Andrew, Barry, and Green counties, no larger Swiss settlements were established in the rural districts of Missouri. Kansas City and St. Joseph give evidence of Swiss colonies in 1870.

The following tabulation includes figures for twenty-seven of Missouri's 115 counties in five different enumerations.

Missouri Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Andrew	180	168	280	146	120
Barry	1	7	131	18	10
Bates	21	84	53	35	24
Buchanan (St. Joseph)	303	295	418	297	220
Callaway	27	40	51	34	25
Cape Girardeau	67	46	37	13	5
Chariton	86	56	50	19	5
Cole	125	130	93	52	32
Cooper	53	58	100	35	33
Franklin	203	172	137	44	30
Gasconade	328	265	210	72	55


MISSOURI
(Census of 1930)
Explanation
-- 500 native Swiss
-- 50 " "
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)
ATCHISON
HOLT
ANDREW
BUCHANAN
PLATTE
CLAY
JACKSON
CASS
BATES
VERNON
BARTON
JASPER
NEWTON
MCDONALD
DAVIESS
GRUNDY
SULLIVAN
LINN
CALDWELL
CARROLL
RAY
LAFAYETTE
JOHNSON
HENRY
SHELBY
PETTIS
MORGAN
BENTON
HICKORY
POLK
DADE
BARRY
STONE
TANEY
DALLAS
LACLEDE
WEBSTER
GREENE
LAWRENCE
CHRISTIAN
DOUGLAS
OZARK
WRIGHT
MARION
RALLS
PIKE
AUDRAIN
MONROE
RANDOLPH
CHARITON
LINCOLN
WARREN
ST. CHARLES
ST. LOUIS
MONTGOMERY
CALLAWAY
BOONE
HOWARD
COOPER
MORITEAU
COLE
OSAGE
GASCONADE
FRANKLIN
JEFFERSON
MILLER
MARIES
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
PULASKI
PHELPS
DENT
TEXAS
REYNOLDS
IRON
MADISON
STE. GENEVIEVE
ST. FRANCOIS
PERRY
CAPE GIRARDEAU
BOLLINGER
WAYNE
SHANNON
CARTER
RIPLEY
OREGON
BUTLER
STODDARD
SCOTT
NEW MADRID
PEMISCOT

Missouri Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Greene	17	28	165	82	51
Henry	59	71	86	46	33
Holt	43	51	57	33	23
Jackson (Kansas City)	197	142	365	382	330
Jefferson	141	118	131	61	41
Marion	47	53	43	19	9
Moniteau	103	176	417	187	129
Montgomery	72	51	27	0	13
Nodaway	32	74	97	61	44
Osage	103	105	35	23	16
Pettis	69	61	76	31	22
Phelps	37	37	155	69	45
Schuyler	50	36	12	4	1
St. Charles	65	72	31	29	20
St. Francois	72	52	53	27	16
St. Louis (St. Louis)	3,265	2,566	2,383	2,402	1,768
All Other	831	1,050	1,072	713	458
Totals	6,597	6,064	6,765	4,934	3,578

The peak for Missouri was 6,765, reached in the census of 1890. In 1930 the number had diminished to 3,578. The counties of St. Charles, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, Jefferson, and St. Francois are within a radius of about fifty miles from St. Louis. Phelps, Osage, Callaway, Cole, Moniteau, Cooper and Pettis are in the central part of the state. Nodaway, Holt, Andrew, Buchanan, and Jackson are in the northwest, the last named being on the Missouri River near St. Joseph and Kansas City. Greene and Barry are in the extreme southwest, near the Ozarks.

It will be seen that in 1870 St. Louis had more native Swiss than New York City and Brooklyn combined; together with its neighboring counties St. Louis accounted for three-fifths of those reported for the state. In 1930, the larger Swiss centers of the state were St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Kansas City. Only Andrew and Moniteau counties registered more than 100. A comparison of the population in these three urban centers with that in the rural areas seems to indicate that but one-third had settled on Missouri farms.

Wisconsin

Swiss settlement in Wisconsin really began in 1845, with the founding of New Glarus, in Green County; to be sure, individual Swiss pioneers had ventured into various parts of the state previously. A number of migrations quite independent of the one from Glarus soon followed. Thus in 1847 a group of farmers from the canton of St. Gall settled in Fond du Lac county, on the southwest shore of Lake Winnebago. The influx there continued up to 1865 when settlements are found to extend to the east and to the south into Washington county.

Another early agricultural settlement was made in Sauk county, northwest of Madison, the state capital. Even today its townships of Troy, Honey Creek, and Prairie du Sac contain a considerable Swiss population. The first settlers were mainly from the cantons of the Grisons, Zurich, and Berne. An area stretching along the Mississippi river in Buffalo county, containing the towns of Tell, Alma, and Fountain City was settled by Swiss farmers in the fifties.

With the exception of California, Wisconsin has a higher percentage of Swiss than any other state in the Union. The migration headed chiefly for farms and smaller towns. Although Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state, has had a rather sizable Swiss colony for the last fifty or sixty years, it has never held more than a small part of the total number of Swiss in the state. Even in 1930 when there were 1,400 native Swiss in Milwaukee, Green county alone recorded 1,700 of the 7,600 in Wisconsin.

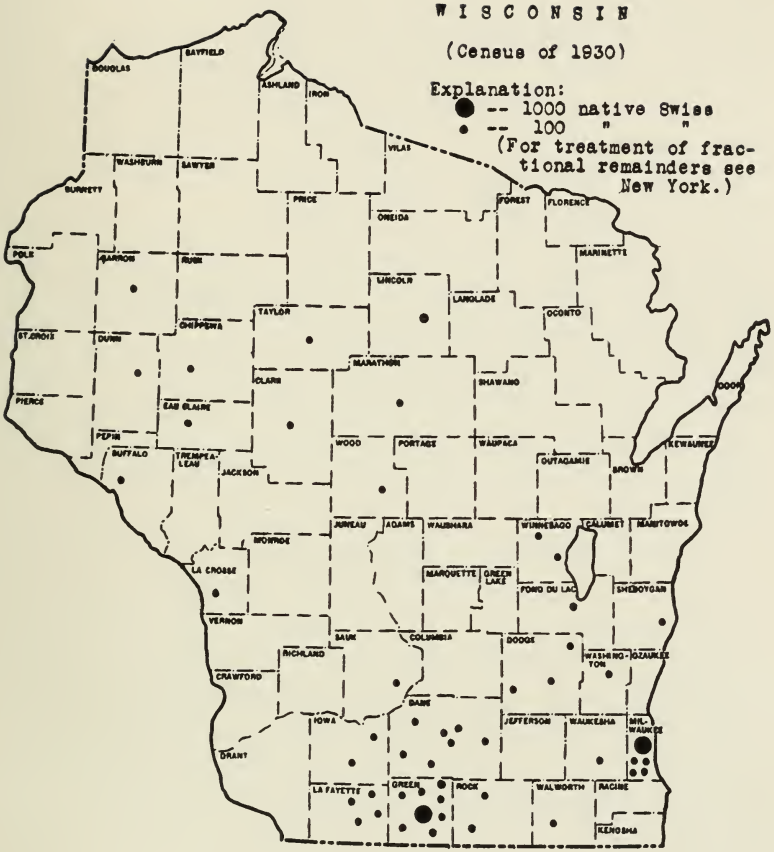
Figures for 1880, unfortunately, could not be obtained. The largest total number 7,797, was reached in 1920. In 1930 there is a slight decrease. Four enumerations in thirty-two of seventy-one counties follow:

Wisconsin Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Barron	14	47	138	132
Buffalo	941	680	283	124
Chippewa	35	130	134	98
Clark	1	20	124	121
Columbia	67	82	55	49
Dane (Madison)	216	265	481	666

Wisconsin Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Dodge	97	86	175	259
Dunn	44	68	103	72
Eau Claire	39	103	81	58
Fond du Lac	193	103	107	86
Grant	118	60	45	44
Green	1,246	1,866	1,724	1,703
Iowa	31	45	195	206
Jefferson	144	40	41	40
La Crosse	271	294	154	103
Lafayette	21	58	346	366
Manitowoc	153	64	32	28
Marathon	3	105	162	116
Milwaukee	447	764	1,122	1,414
Monroe	43	35	60	46
Outagamie	54	76	49	35
Pierce	76	103	46	35
Racine	67	60	60	41
Rock	59	74	214	244
Sauk	601	346	164	88
Sheboygan	99	64	79	72
Taylor	*	129	112	85
Walworth	40	53	59	50
Washington	79	86	89	78
Waukesha	96	100	115	101
Winnebago	300	274	193	175
Wood	23	154	163	135
All other	551	747	892	799
Totals	6,069	7,181	7,797	7,669

* No report.

All but Milwaukee are primarily farming counties, and even in the county of Milwaukee farms are to be found. Green county, with its towns of New Glarus and Monroe, claims the largest number. The four contiguous counties—Dane, Rock, Iowa, and Lafayette—have had a perceptible increase in the last two or three decades. These five counties represent an area in southwestern Wisconsin which may be designated as the largest center of Swiss agriculture and dairy farming in the United States; the region has been facetiously nicknamed "Swissconsin."


WISCONSIN
(Census of 1930)
Explanation:
-- 1000 native Swiss
-- 100 " "
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
MARINETTE
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
OCONTO
TAYLOR
ST. CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
MARATHON
SHAWANO
CLARK
DOOR
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
PEPIN
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
JACKSON
BROWN
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
MONROE
LA CROSSE
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
DANE
IOWA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
GRANT
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
KENOSHA

Next in importance is the Swiss farming district in Buffalo county, which had little short of 1,000 Swiss in 1870. However, for want of good opportunity for further expansion, there followed a steady decline in every subsequent census. In 1930 but 124 native Swiss were recorded in that county. Much the same may be said of the third important Swiss agricultural colony, Sauk county. In 1870 it had 601 native Swiss, but by 1930 the number had dwindled to less than 90. In Green county the decline has been relatively slight, owing to the continued immigration occasioned largely by the specialized development of the cheese and dairy industry of that section of the state. Lincoln county had 81 in 1930.

Six counties: Dane, Dodge, Iowa, Lafayette, Milwaukee, and Rock show an actual increase. The cities of Madison (in Dane county) and of Milwaukee have attracted a considerable proportion. The new wave of Swiss immigration to the southern part of the state during the last twenty-five years is responsible for the fact that Wisconsin a decade ago ranked fourth in native Swiss population among the states of the Union.

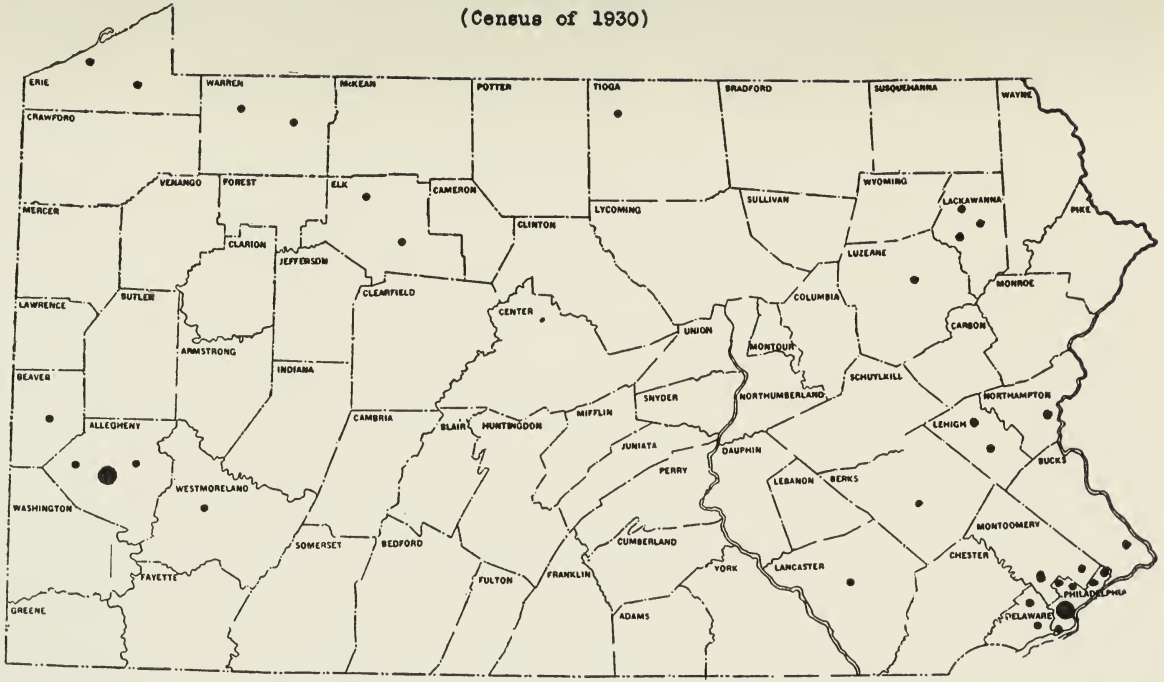
Pennsylvania

To Pennsylvania belongs the honor of being the first state actually to turn over its lands to Swiss settlement in America. It was in the fall of 1710, that the first Swiss settlers, a group of ten families of Mennonites, were granted lands for new homes there. True, some of the de Graffenried colonists had landed in North Carolina in the course of the preceding summer; but they were bolters ahead of the officially stipulated date for opening that territory to the colonists. De Graffenried himself, who founded New Bern, did not officially take possession until 1711, the date agreed upon with the settlers.

Once the first Swiss nucleus of Mennonites had been established in Pennsylvania, other emigrants of the same religious faith soon followed. Most of them were from the cantons of Zurich and Berne, where they had been persecuted. Many had settled first in Alsace along the Rhine, in the Palatinate, and in

PENNSYLVANIA

(Census of 1930)



Explanation:

● -- 1000 native Swiss

• -- 100 " "

(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

Holland, finally deciding to venture the long journey across the sea to Pennsylvania.

Census figures for twenty-four of forty-nine Pennsylvania counties in four representative enumerations:

Pennsylvania Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Allegheny (Pittsburgh)	1,588	1,454	1,523	1,229
Beaver	79	105	92	62
Berks (Reading)	95	55	72	81
Bucks	35	35	90	87
Butler	49	139	28	28
Clinton	189	154	73	40
Columbia	10	4	9	9
Delaware	6	59	160	172
Elk	16	243	230	161
Erie (Erie)	179	137	193	156
Fayette	13	68	64	31
Lackawanna (Scranton)	*	440	369	288
Lancaster	248	68	142	147
Lehigh (Allentown)	96	47	180	156
Luzerne (Wilkes-Barre)	348	91	123	96
Montgomery	49	63	175	214
Northampton (Easton)	74	42	86	85
Philadelphia	1,791	1,710	1,889	1,487
Potter	9	76	57	34
Schuylkill	84	53	29	19
Tioga	32	98	64	71
Warren	18	300	220	190
Washington	8	28	47	36
Westmoreland	32	85	124	106
All other	717	680	836	664
Totals	5,765	6,149	6,875	5,649

* No report.

The table reflects to what extent Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are Swiss population centers, as well as the attraction of the anthracite coal belt in Lackawanna (Scranton) and Luzerne (Wilkes–Barre) counties, and the purely rural counties of Elk and Warren in the northwest. Few of the later immigrants settled on farms, for the state had become industrialized, and good farm land could no longer be bought at a reasonable price.

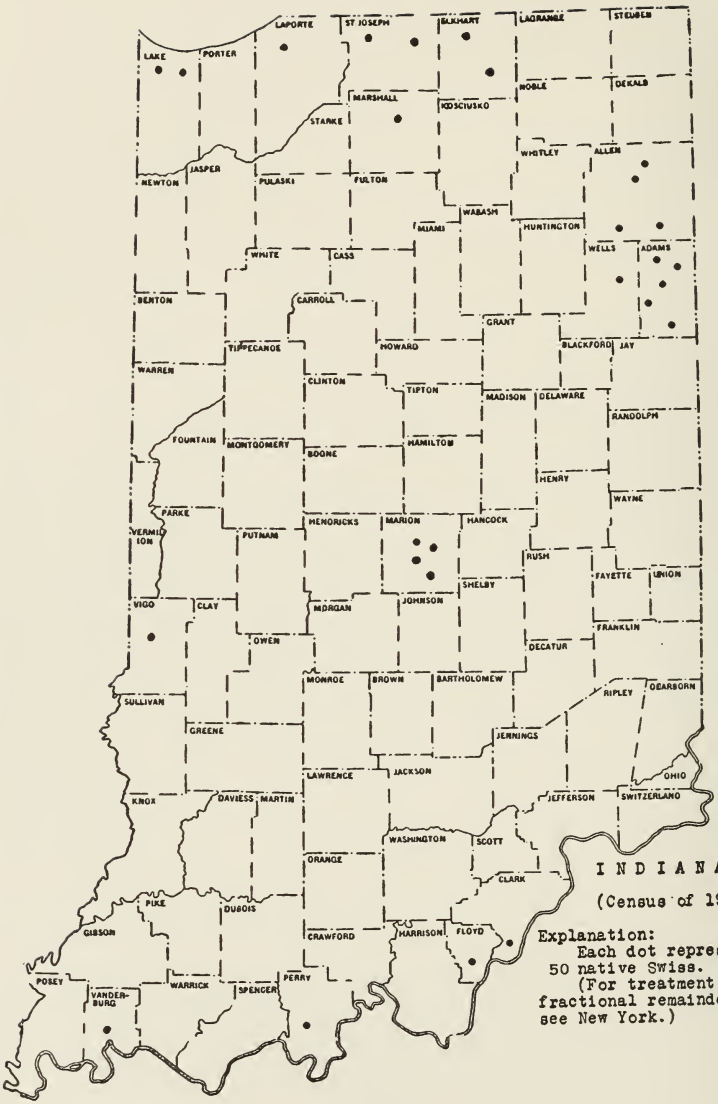
Indiana

In Indiana the Swiss population attained its maximum, 4,287, in 1870; each succeeding census shows a steady decline. In 1930 only 1,624 were recorded in the state. Twenty-three of the ninety-two counties in five enumerations report as follows:

Indiana Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Adams (Berne)	359	413	726	303	230
Allen (Ft. Wayne)	311	306	281	274	189
Clark	130	97	72	34	26
DeKalb	74	61	43	26	16
Elkhart	109	100	116	89	75
Floyd	139	82	54	57	42
Huntington	76	67	35	17	10
La Porte	78	62	57	45	49
Lake (Gary)	27	27	111	127	101
Marion (Indianapolis)	243	284	269	267	187
Marshall	97	77	55	52	30
Noble	67	52	72	20	12
Perry (Tell City)	474	245	229	62	28
Ripley	80	54	46	22	9
St. Joseph (South Bend)	79	70	70	95	87
Spencer	103	72	55	14	10
Switzerland (Vevay)	55	29	20	0	0
Tippecanoe	45	41	51	33	18
Vanderburg	157	238	122	105	54
Vigo	64	68	56	50	35
Wabash	42	61	47	35	20
Wells	151	142	131	76	50
Whitley	124	88	66	22	13
All other	1,203	959	694	509	333
Total	4,287	3,695	3,478	2,334	1,624

There were a number of cities containing a nucleus of Swiss settlers in Indiana in 1870, among them: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, New Albany, and the state capital, Indianapolis.

The state has two outstanding Swiss colonies: Tell City on the Ohio river some forty miles east of Evansville, and Berne in Adams county about thirty miles south of Fort Wayne, both founded in the fifties, the former by both Swiss and



INDIANA

(Census of 1930)

Explanation:
Each dot represents 50 native Swiss.
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

Germans, the latter by Bernese Mennonites. Tell City has declined in a manner similar to that of Highland, Illinois. Until 1880 it had been the banner Swiss settlement in Indiana, but was then replaced by Berne. In 1930 Berne still had 230 native Swiss, whereas Tell City had less than 30. In Marshall county, not far from South Bend, Swiss farmers early settled in and about the town of Bremen, while in Switzerland county, Vevay, the first Swiss colony in the state, was founded as early as 1803. In Spencer and Du Bois counties there were a number of early settlements at Mariah Hill, Ferdinand, Jasper, and the monastery of St. Meinrad, founded by the abbot of Einsiedeln.

Iowa

In the first census of 1850 Iowa had a total population of 192,214 inhabitants; in 1930 it had 2,470,939. The Swiss population, specified here in twenty-five of the state's ninety-nine counties in four enumerations, is only one-tenth of one per cent.

Iowa Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Allamakee	150	48	30	18
Black Hawk	43	52	37	35
Clayton	354	218	110	74
Crawford	23	33	51	47
Davis	62	91	55	32
Delaware	0	67	88	68
Des Moines	144	108	87	65
Dubuque (Dubuque)	640	596	308	216
Fayette	196	258	144	105
Henry	24	50	57	38
Howard	17	66	57	40
Humboldt	15	62	48	41
Iowa	137	140	91	77
Johnson	126	77	41	38
Jones	163	242	177	100
Kossuth	10	69	40	32
Linn	43	82	88	75
Marshall	11	53	33	27
Muscatine	187	115	63	53
Plymouth	0	179	63	37

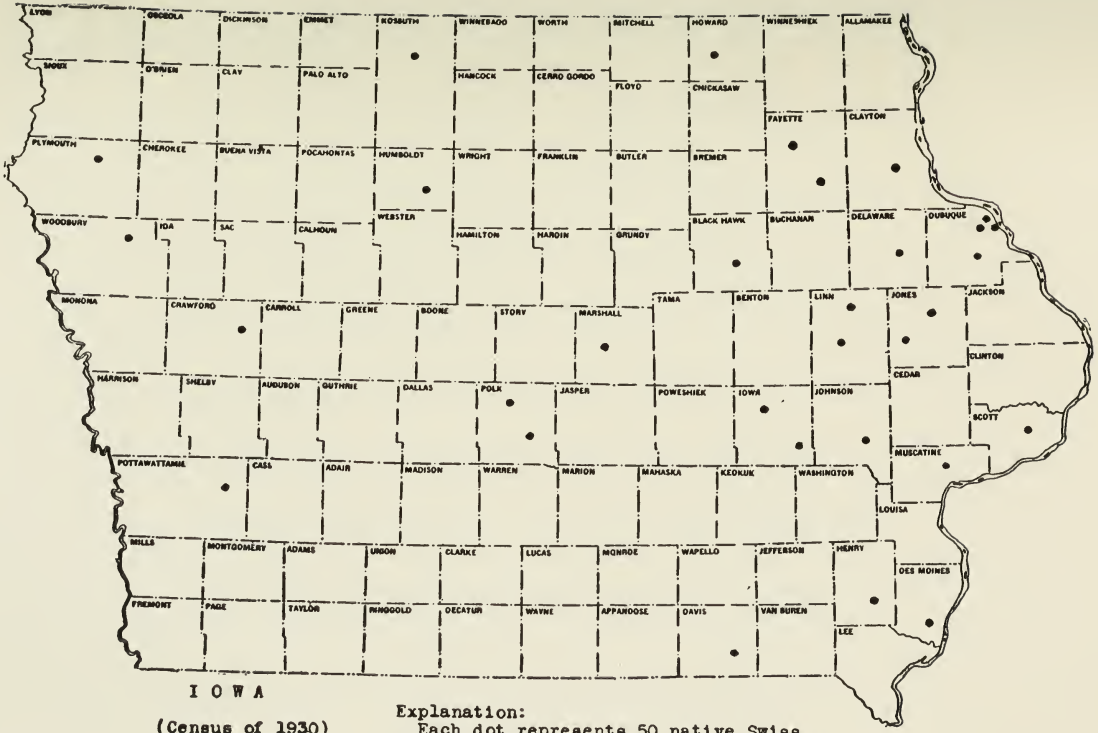
Iowa Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Polk (Des Moines)	119	115	101	89
Pottawattomie	70	80	48	29
Scott (Davenport)	261	139	113	104
Webster	14	69	31	21
Woodbury	25	81	74	66
All other	1,103	1,220	936	569
Totals	3,937	4,310	2,871	2,096

It will be noticed that Dubuque county on the Mississippi river in the northeastern part of the state led in every census from 1870 to 1930, the adjacent and neighboring counties of Clayton, Jones, and Fayette also maintaining a lead over most of the others. Aside from the Swiss in the city of Dubuque, most of those in the counties listed are apparently farmers.

Allamakee, Scott, Muscatine, and Des Moines counties are also on the Mississippi. Pottawattomie and Woodbury on the Missouri, and Plymouth on the Big Sioux are on the western edge of the state. Humboldt, Webster, Polk, Marshall, Iowa, Linn, Johnson, Washington, and Henry are in the central or southeastern part in the Iowa and the Des Moines river valleys.

On the whole, the Swiss element is fairly evenly distributed throughout the state, which is, agriculturally, one of the richest in the country. There is hardly a county which does not contain some Swiss. In 1870 there were 11 counties with 100 or more. Dubuque, an early commercial point in the state, and its hinterland in Clayton, Fayette, Jones, and Delaware counties, represents the most compact section of Swiss settlement. Here many emigrants from St. Gall and the Grisons settled in the forties and early fifties. Similarly, in southwestern Des Moines county there are to be noted early settlements, including Des Moines, the state capital.

As in many other western states—there are in Iowa a number of settlements of Swiss Mennonites, such as Sharon Spring and Sharon Center. Some of the adherents of this faith came from southeastern Pennsylvania, others, directly from Switzerland.



I O W A

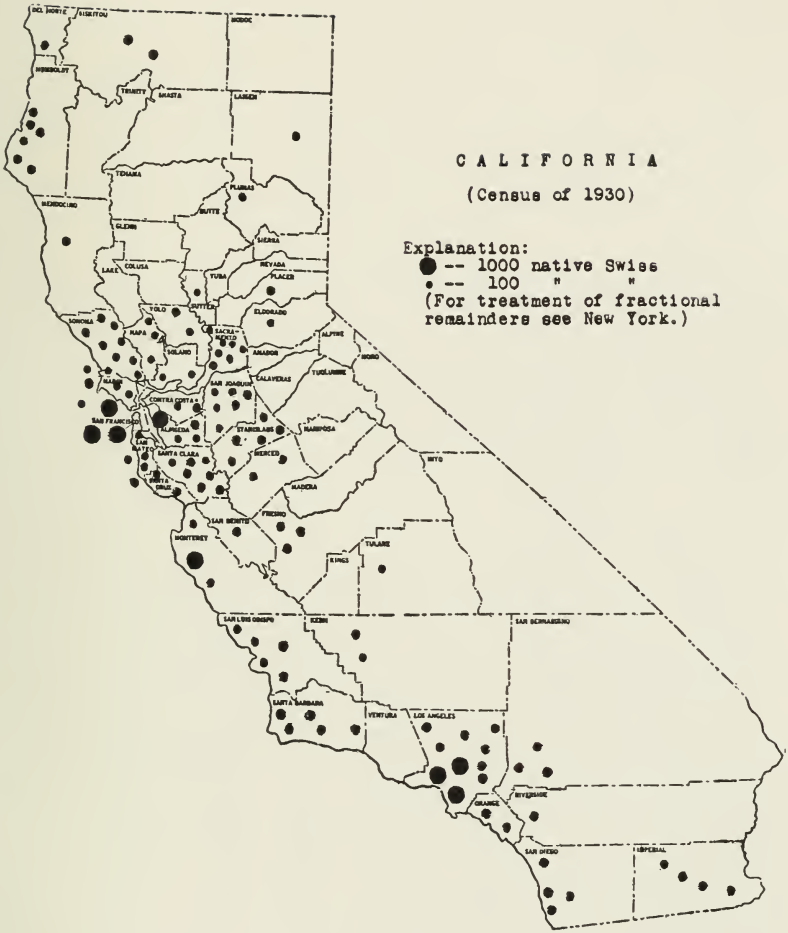
(Census of 1930)

Explanation:
Each dot represents 50 native Swiss.
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

Owing in part to the emigration of large numbers of Italian Swiss from the canton of Ticino and in part to other migrations, including those from eastern states, California today has a larger Swiss population than any other state in the Union. In 1920 it outstripped New York by 1,000; in 1930 it had increased its lead to 3,500. California then had 20,063 as compared with 16,571 in New York.

For a century, California has steadily and increasingly attracted Swiss immigrants. It was in 1839 that John A. Sutter first settled near Sacramento to found his New Helvetia. The historic migration of other Swiss to Sutter's Fort in the decade before the discovery of gold is noted elsewhere in this volume. Almost three thousand settled in California between 1848 and 1870; the census of 1870 accounts for 2,927. Twenty years later there were 9,743; in 1910 there were 14,520; in 1920, 16,097; and in 1930, 20,063 or almost seven times the number given in the census of 1870.

In California the German, French, and Italian elements of Switzerland are all strongly represented. The Ticinese Swiss form a considerable colony, particularly in San Francisco and its neighboring territory. Many are settled in various agricultural, grape, and fruit growing areas. French-speaking Swiss have long been at San Francisco and Los Angeles. German-Swiss are distributed throughout the state. There are 58 counties, 40 of which are tabulated below. It may be noted that San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin cluster about the San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. The counties of Santa Clara, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Sacramento are within a radius of 70 miles from the city of San Francisco. Together with that city, these twelve counties, in 1930, contained 9,710 Swiss, a little less than half of the total for the state. In the extreme north are the counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Lassen, and Humboldt. Somewhat farther south are the inland counties of Plumas, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, and Mendocino on the coast. In the southern part of the state, where Los Angeles is the metropolis,


CALIFORNIA
(Census of 1930)
Explanation:
-- 1000 native Swiss
-- 100 " "
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial, are the home of many Swiss.

Figures for forty of fifty-eight counties:

California Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Alameda (Oakland)	70	408	1,135	1,318
Amador	81	87	56	44
Calaveras	79	86	43	31
Contra Costa	15	71	256	229
Del Norte	3	81	75	72
El Dorado	188	245	125	80
Fresno	5	90	290	277
Humboldt	15	300	513	550
Imperial	*	*	245	431
Kern	10	80	188	191
Lassen	2	41	60	53
Los Angeles	44	439	2,001	3,747
Marin	361	662	471	544
Mendocino	21	77	155	115
Merced	40	37	149	151
Monterey	46	433	652	1,207
Napa	48	454	357	329
Nevada	66	95	54	36
Orange	*	30	108	155
Placer	76	96	68	66
Plumas	56	150	89	119
Riverside	*	*	88	130
Sacramento	131	347	593	665
San Benito	*	97	102	101
San Bernardino	3	78	153	282
San Diego	5	161	300	376
San Francisco	775	1,696	2,806	3,120
San Joaquin	70	172	419	602
San Luis Obispo	12	517	511	454
San Mateo	22	274	323	541
Santa Barbara	6	294	402	471
Santa Clara (San Jose)	133	412	641	671
Santa Cruz	84	216	142	161
Siskiyou	66	64	100	157
Solano	21	164	200	195
Sonoma	125	779	879	843
Stanislaus	5	20	405	492
Sutter	11	9	90	109

California Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Tulare	21	72	128	112
Yolo	52	44	122	184
All other	205	365	603	657
Totals	2,927	9,743	16,097	20,063

* No report.

Contributing some 20,000 of its native sons and daughters to a single state in the American republic, is no mean distinction for so small a country as the republic of Switzerland.

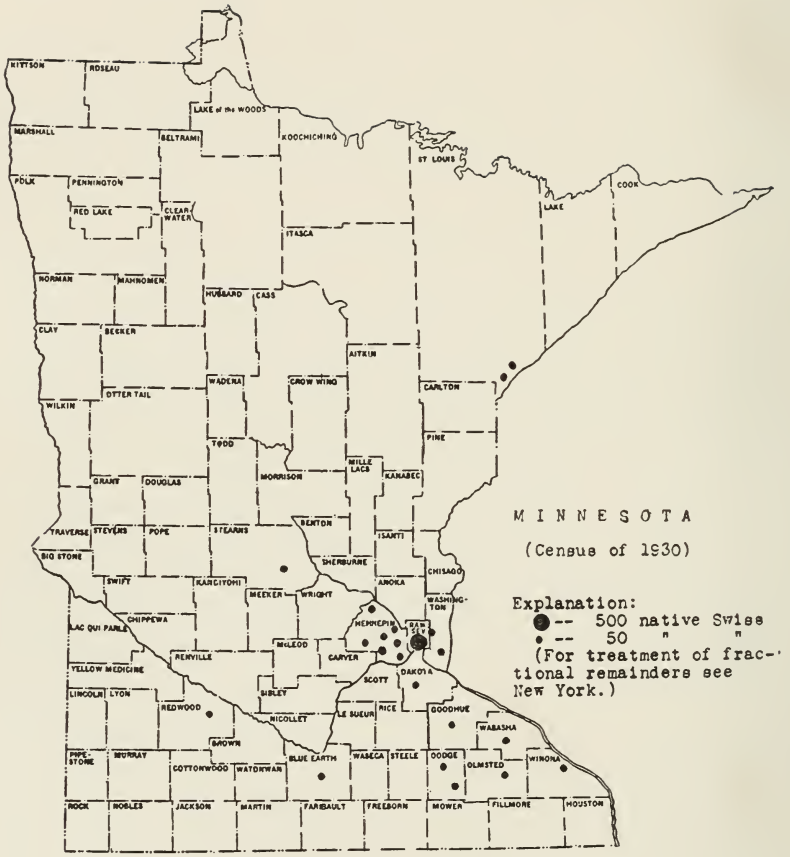
Minnesota

In the first United States census Minnesota was shown to have a population of 6,077; twenty years later in 1870 the number had increased to 493,706; in 1890 it was 1,301,826; and in 1930, 2,563,953. The Swiss population since 1870 has been between 2,000 and 3,000.

1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
2,162	2,828	3,745	2,720	2,041

In 1930 only two of the 86 counties of the state had as many as 100 native Swiss. Almost half the entire number for the state were living in the Twin Cities. Tables for eighteen counties:

Minnesota Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Blue Earth	64	83	50	28
Brown	74	74	42	19
Carver	131	93	23	10
Dakota	44	77	52	51
Dodge	178	274	119	82
Goodhue	96	55	47	40
Hennepin (Minneapolis)	186	563	417	357
Houston	57	39	27	13
Isanti	10	355	9	5
Le Sueur	103	101	31	14
Olmsted	59	43	48	37
Ramsey (St. Paul)	100	614	597	526
Redwood	6	44	54	44
St. Louis (Duluth)	24	39	98	86



M I N N E S O T A

(Census of 1930)

Explanation:
● -- 500 native Swiss
• -- 50 " "
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

Minnesota Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Stearns	121	92	65	43
Wabasha	167	129	63	37
Washington	215	136	76	39
Winona	121	121	52	41
All other	397	813	850	569
Totals	2,162	3,745	2,720	2,041

St. Louis County is on the Canadian border; all the others are in the more fertile southern half of the state. Washington, Carver, and Dakota are near the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Isanti is some thirty miles north. Houston, Winona, Olmsted, Wabasha, Dodge, Goodhue and Le Sueur are in the southeast. Blue Earth, Brown, and Redwood are on the south banks of the Minnesota in the south central and southwestern part of the state.

Inexplicable is the figure 355 in 1890 for Isanti county, which has practically no Swiss before and after that date. As no other record of Swiss settlement in the agricultural area so near to Minneapolis seems to exist, the possibility of an error in the census tabulation is suggested.

It will be noted that in 1870 Minnesota had nine counties with 100 or more native Swiss.

Michigan

Michigan has not drawn as many Swiss immigrants as have its neighbors to the south and west. The largest settlement has always been in Detroit. Rural colonies, however, have been developed in numerous agricultural areas; to be noted are Berne, Huron county; Luzerne, Oscoda county; and Appenzell, Crawford county.

In no other state have distribution figures maintained themselves so uniformly as in Michigan. Since 1870 each census has shown a slight increase for the state, but the totals have always remained between two and three thousand:

1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
2,116	2,474	2,526	2,617	2,780	2,755	2,834

MICHIGAN

(Census of 1930)

Explanation:

● -- 1000 native Swiss.

• -- 50 " "

(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

The total population of the state was 1,184,059 in 1870, and 4,842,325 in 1930; by way of comparison thus the Swiss element constitutes but a small and declining percentage.

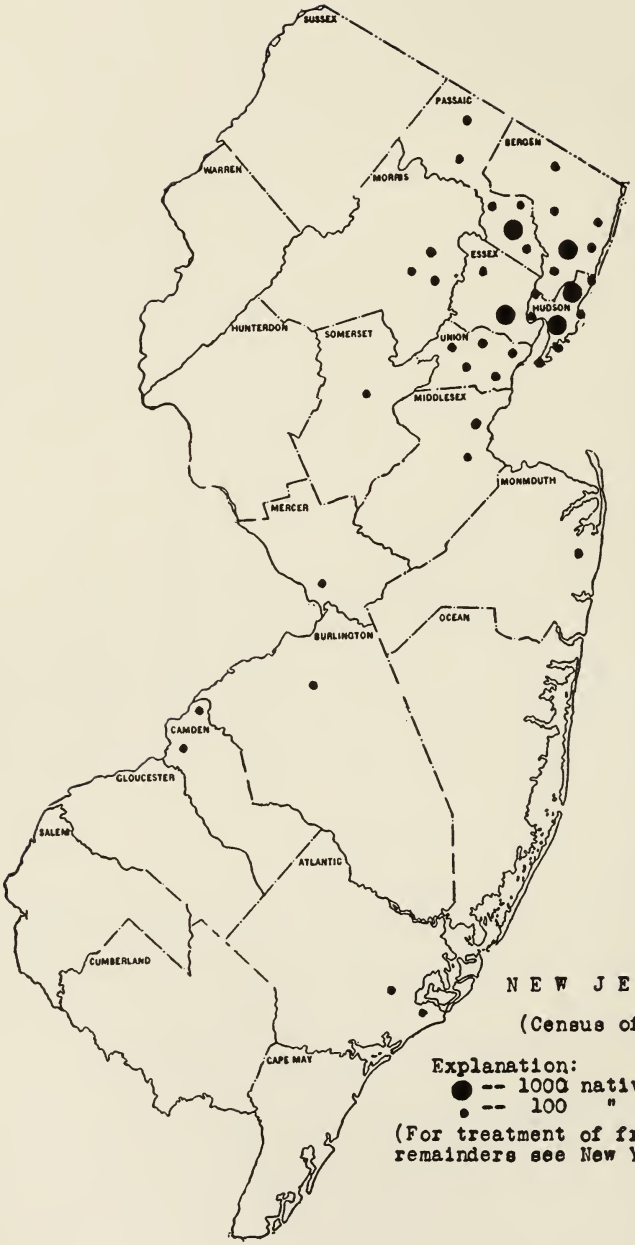
Reports from eighteen of Michigan's eighty-three counties:

Michigan Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Allegan	74	63	35	23
Antrim	71	196	74	41
Bay (Bay City)	48	85	58	58
Berrien	54	52	61	71
Calhoun	44	38	46	46
Genesee (Flint)	26	15	38	77
Houghton	112	79	68	36
Isabella	18	51	33	19
Kent (Grand Rapids)	39	186	171	146
Lenawee	48	40	43	35
Monroe	99	41	34	31
Oakland	31	59	58	114
Saginaw	101	103	77	76
St. Clair	112	72	30	17
St. Joseph	54	40	30	22
Shiawassee	44	33	33	24
Washtenaw	52	35	30	26
Wayne (Detroit)	531	468	994	1,253
All other	549	871	842	719
Totals	2,116	2,526	2,755	2,834

New Jersey

The most populous section of the predominantly industrial state of New Jersey, is a block of contiguous counties including Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Passaic, and Union, in the northeast, immediately west and north of New York City. This region is, so to speak, the workshop of the great metropolis and the residence of thousands of its businessmen and workers.

The increase of the Swiss population in New Jersey is clearly the result of the industrial and commercial expansion within the state during the last sixty or seventy years. Before 1870 comparatively few Swiss had settled there. Then, however, hundreds migrated to several of its smaller towns: Guttenberg, Union Hill, West Hoboken, Weehawken—all in Hudson



NEW JERSEY

(Census of 1930)

Explanation:
● -- 1000 native Swiss
• -- 100 " "
(For treatment of fractional remainders see New York.)

county, where (as well as in Paterson and Passaic) silk and embroidery manufactories were inviting skilled workmen from Appenzell, St. Gall, and Zurich. The increase in the number of native Swiss has been from 2,061 in 1870 to 8,765 in 1930.

The following tabulation indicates their distribution in fourteen of the twenty-one counties in which they are most numerous.

New Jersey Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Atlantic (Atlantic City)	33	89	125	157	160
Bergen (Hackensack)	92	124	134	784	1,486
Burlington (Mount Holly)	21	32	31	65	67
Camden	37	73	87	165	215
Essex (Newark)	660	753	625	1,027	1,056
Hudson (Hoboken, Jersey City)	549	844	1,448	2,921	2,648
Mercer	41	48	53	103	115
Middlesex	57	68	124	204	237
Monmouth	29	29	93	104	138
Morris	22	32	58	175	250
Passaic (Paterson)	187	632	991	1,819	1,499
Somerset	23	52	43	67	109
Union (Elizabeth)	232	140	242	355	457
All other	78	124	104	219	328
Totals	2,061	3,040	4,158	8,165	8,765

Hudson county, as the figures show, has the largest Swiss settlement in the state. Its towns, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Union City were long reputed to be the Swiss embroidery center of the United States.

The only other larger Swiss colony in New Jersey is in Passaic county, where many years ago Swiss introduced and developed the silk industry in the towns of Paterson and Passaic. In the census of 1920, it will be noted the county had 1,819 Swiss; a decade later, the number had dropped to 1,419.

Although fifty or sixty years ago, the heart of Swiss life in New Jersey was to be found in Newark and Paterson, today it is to be sought rather in Hudson county. With Newark and Paterson still important rivals, though outnumbered, the state of New Jersey maintains its position as one of the foremost Swiss centers in the United States.

Massachusetts and Connecticut

With the completion of the twelve most important states for our purposes, it may not be amiss to consider at this point, instead of proceeding in strict numerical order, those two New England states which absorbed most of that comparatively small part of Swiss immigration which pressed into this industrial section. Obviously, there was no great incentive here for the farmers of the nineteenth century. The figures for the twentieth century correlate with the upward curve for industrial centers elsewhere. There are but fourteen counties in the former and eight in the latter state, all of which are given here.

Massachusetts Counties	1870	1890	1920*	1930
Barnstable	0	2		8
Berkshire	87	99		149
Bristol	10	33		75
Dukes	0	0		1
Essex	8	59		59
Franklin	10	29		23
Hampden (Springfield)	33	69		117
Hampshire	27	34		62
Middlesex (Boston)	67	160		234
Nantucket	0	0		2
Norfolk	27	64		126
Plymouth	2	22		25
Suffolk (Brookline)	203	444		317
Worcester	17	37		74
Totals	491	1,050		1,272

* No report.

Connecticut Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Fairfield (Bridgeport)	84	231	393	454
Hartford (Hartford)	103	127	315	280
Litchfield	36	134	363	337
Middlesex	24	25	65	53
New Haven (New Haven)	140	315	485	400
New London	48	76	49	64
Tolland	44	74	162	165
Windham	13	16	31	21
Totals	492	998	1,863	1,774

Kansas and Nebraska

Kansas and Nebraska are in the main agricultural states with many features in common; however, the former has absorbed more Swiss than the latter, owing perhaps to its earlier settlement. The census of 1860 gave Kansas a total population of 107,206 over against 28,841 for Nebraska. The last census showed 1,880,999 for the former and 1,377,963 for the latter.

Enumeration of Swiss by decades:

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Kansas	1,328	2,668	3,820	3,337	2,853	2,238	1,594
Nebraska	598	1,203	1,711	*	*	1,690	1,410

Here too a gradual rise until 1890 is followed by a recession up to 1930.

Five enumerations in twenty-five of the 105 counties of Kansas:

Kansas Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Atchison	106	94	50	38	34
Brown	52	98	111	75	73
Butler	3	20	135	87	45
Clay	44	125	101	62	34
Coffey	1	55	50	18	15
Dickinson	108	261	358	156	108
Doniphan	94	87	78	34	28
Douglas	67	58	55	21	15
Geary	*	*	93	55	49
Greenwood	5	43	102	53	35
Jefferson	72	34	53	16	9
Johnson	54	30	27	36	34
Leavenworth	136	114	135	59	41
Lyon	19	70	40	33	26
Marshall	12	49	189	77	58
Nemaha	83	165	276	164	101
Osborne	0	61	72	25	19
Pottawatomie	17	85	74	43	34
Riley	43	56	48	41	22
Saline	17	39	56	34	24
Sedgwick	5	39	90	74	51
Shawnee	31	28	52	65	59
Wabaunsee	32	27	68	18	11

Kansas Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Washington	19	47	142	56	51
Wyandotte	19	54	122	131	87
All other	289	829	1,242	767	533
Totals	1,328	2,668	3,820	2,238	1,594

* No report.

In the earlier period of settlement Leavenworth, Dickinson, Atchison, Doniphan, Nemaha, Jefferson, Douglas, Johnson, and Brown led in Swiss population in the order given. With the exception of Dickinson a little to the west, these counties are located in the extreme northeast. Dickinson, Doniphan, and Nemaha are almost entirely agricultural with some small Swiss colonies of farmers, stock raisers, and dairymen.

Other counties in the northeast into which there was later an appreciable immigration are: Washington and Marshall along the Nebraska border, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Geary, and Saline mostly on the south banks of the Kansas river, and Pottawatomie, Riley, and Clay, contiguous counties north of the river. Greenwood, Coffey, Butler, and Sedgwick form a belt in the southeast. In the northwestern part of the state are Osborne and Rooks, in the latter of which is Zurich with its small colony of Swiss farmers. Kansas City, Kansas, a suburb of Kansas City, Missouri, is situated in Wyandotte county.

Early Swiss agricultural colonies in Dickinson are: New Berne, New Basel, and Enterprise. Bernese farmers took up land in Marshall and Nemaha counties, naming their post-office Berne. In the latter county there were also immigrants from Zurich. Although Swiss may be found in every part of the state, they are more numerous in the fertile eastern half, where many of them have become prosperous.

Four enumerations in eleven of Nebraska's ninety-three counties:

Nebraska Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Buffalo	0	56	27	18
Cass	27	73	37	24
Dodge	16	56	39	16
Douglas (Omaha)	56	267	241	161

Nebraska Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Lancaster (Lincoln)	12	75	89	71
Pawnee	40	75	47	35
Platte (Columbus)	156	397	231	206
Polk	0	52	35	28
Richardson	71	189	74	60
Sheridan	*	105	68	57
Webster	0	90	31	17
All other	215	1,107	889	671
Totals	593	2,542	1,808	1,364

* No report.

In Nebraska the Swiss population is largely confined to three counties: Douglas, Platte, and Richardson. The first two contain the cities of Omaha and Columbus, respectively, while the last is the extreme southeastern county of the state, opposite Holt county, Missouri, where Swiss settlements have been noted. Buffalo county is in the south central section of the state, on the Platte river. Cass and Dodge are some thirty miles from the city of Omaha. Webster county is in the south central part of the state. Polk is south of Platte, opposite Columbus. Sheridan is in the panhandle in the sandy northwest. (It may be noted that it was Jules Ami Sandoz, a French-Swiss from Neuchâtel who was largely responsible for Swiss settlement in Sheridan county. He is the "old Jules" of the well-known prize biography written by his daughter, Marie.) Platte county was settled in the sixties and seventies by Swiss pioneers who founded the colony of Gruetli, near Columbus. The city of Omaha was the destination of many Swiss from the very beginning, while the town of Humboldt, in Richardson county has a colony of native Swiss farmers. A sharp decline is evident in the census of 1930.

Kentucky and Tennessee

Kentucky contains only two or three counties with a Swiss population exceeding 100. Louisville, in Jefferson county, has had a moderately large Swiss element for over eighty years. Campbell and Kenton counties, containing respectively the

cities of Newport and Covington, opposite Cincinnati, formerly had a considerable Swiss element. In the early eighties the flourishing towns of Bernstadt and East Bernstadt were founded in Laurel county. In Lincoln county, forty miles northwest of Laurel, Swiss colonists founded Gruenheim, Crab Orchard, Lutherheim, and Highland.

Five enumerations in six of Kentucky's 120 counties:

Kentucky Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Campbell (Newport)	106	189	60	83	55
Daviess	32	61	46	19	10
Jefferson (Louisville)	697	581	768	798	581
Kenton	68	69	43	60	37
Laurel	0	0	563	103	56
Lincoln	10	3	118	52	41
All other	235	227	294	200	135
Totals	1,147	1,130	1,892	1,315	915

Tennessee, like Kentucky, has comparatively few Swiss settlers. They are to be found in several city counties and in one distinctly agricultural settlement: Gruetli, Grundy county, about thirty-five miles northwest of Chattanooga. Gruetli was founded in the early fifties and flourished for some thirty years. In 1880 it was the largest Swiss center in Tennessee, outnumbering even those of Memphis, Knoxville, and Nashville. By 1920, however, there were less than 50 in Grundy county, and by 1930, only thirty-five.

In Franklin county, Tennessee southwest of Grundy, Swiss settled at Belvidere, Dercherd, and at Winchester, the county seat. In Morgan county, Wartburg, which had been founded in the fifties by arrivals from Germany, attracted emigrants from the Grisons and St. Gall. It is about forty-five miles west of Knoxville and is now the county seat. Although no Swiss have been recorded there since the census of 1880, there are numerous descendants of the original settlers in this section. In Dyer county, on the Mississippi river, Bernese families founded Newbern.

Swiss population in Tennessee in seven of eighty-one counties:

Tennessee Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Davidson (Nashville)	151	203	225	135	100
Franklin	40	152	133	46	32
Grundy	142	227	140	55	35
Hamilton	16	38	58	44	38
Knox (Knoxville)	123	136	208	106	76
Lewis	0	0	0	53	26
Shelby (Memphis)	184	92	113	76	55
All others	144	178	150	101	81
Totals	800	1,026	1,027	616	443

In Hamblen county, forty miles northeast of Knoxville, fifty-five Swiss were recorded in 1920 but none in 1930.

Georgia and Florida

Georgia and Florida are perhaps typical for that part of the South which numbers comparatively few Swiss. Figures for Florida in the nineteenth century are not available. The rise in the last decade probably indicates little more than the fact that among the Swiss, too, there is a certain percentage of settled tourists. The number of individual adventurers, home seekers, and explorers who went directly to Georgia or Florida in the hope of finding a new land of promise is probably very small.

Four enumerations in nine of the 148 counties of Georgia:

Georgia Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Bibb	5	11	1	0
Chatham	23	12	22	18
Dade	0	7	0	0
Dekalb	0	9	10	7
Fulton (Atlanta)	13	49	50	38
Habersham	0	37	13	8
Muscogee	11	5	2	2
Richmond	3	12	10	8
Thomas	15	2	5	2
All other	30	34	48	31
Totals	103	178	161	114

Three enumerations in eight of Florida's fifty counties:

Florida Counties	1910	1920	1930
Dade (Miami)	7	38	76
Duval (Jacksonville)	11	37	49
Hillsboro	40	52	70
Orange	10	7	23
Palm Beach	6	40	30
Pinellas	*	26	46
St. John	6	10	7
Volusia	9	13	24
All other	57	124	175
Totals	146	357	500

* No report.

Texas

In 1850, Texas had a population of 212,592; in 1880 it had 1,591,749; in 1930, 5,824,715. Compared with these totals, the numbers below must seem insignificant. It is interesting to note that there were Swiss settlers in Texas before its admission to the Union. A number of families including the Amslers and the Hermanns had settled there in the thirties, while others, such as the Hoeslys and Rosenbergs arrived in the forties.

Totals for ten counties of 251 in Texas:

Texas Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Austin	59	132	16	15
Bexar (San Antonio)	83	166	173	136
Dallas (Dallas)	0*	192	203	183
Galveston	78	61	58	52
Harris (Houston)	29	57	133	167
McLennan (Waco)	5	44	59	27
Tarrant	6	35	49	41
Travis (Austin)	32	69	67	54
Washington	27	56	14	7
Williamson	0	62	110	75
All other	279	837	808	653
Totals	598	1,711	1,690	1,410

During the late fifties many Swiss settled in the city of Dallas. Some of them had been members of Re-Union, the nearby French Socialist colony organized by Victor Considérant,

* Error in classification? See Introduction to *Prominent Americans,* p. v.

which had experienced an early collapse. More came in 1868 and in 1872 when John Meisterhans brought forty persons.

Seguin and New Braunfels, in Guadaloupe and Comal counties respectively, had small Swiss settlements, as did the town of Brenham, in Washington, and the city of Austin, in Travis county. Fayette, which borders Washington in the west, had 109 in 1890; by 1920, however, the number had dwindled to seven.

Utah

First settled by Mormons in 1846, Utah, when organized as a territory in 1850, had a population of 11,380. This number rose, after the admission of the territory to statehood in 1896 to a total of 276,749 in 1900 and 507,847 in 1930. Its Swiss element numbered 1,500 in 1920.

Nine counties of twenty-seven in six enumerations:

Utah Counties	1870	1880	1890	1900	1920	1930
Box Elder	15	15	48	35	42	33
Cache	127	208	307	338	358	328
Salt Lake (Salt Lake City)	84	221	369	486	721	708
San Pete	41	68	85	80	45	27
Sevier	0	56	37	28	22	15
Utah	46	88	75	82	72	62
Wasatch	37	101	117	139	74	51
Washington	85	137	133	92	50	28
Weber	12	24	28	20	51	53
All other	52	122	137	609	151	114
Totals	509	1,040	1,336	1,469	1,586	1,419

With the exception of Washington in the extreme southwestern corner of the state, all the above named counties are in the central or north central part of the state near Salt Lake City. This section is, on the whole, mountainous with rich fertile valleys, extending east and south of Great Salt Lake.

Oregon and Washington

These two coastal states north of California were not settled until the Pacific railroads were built. In 1850 Oregon had a population of only 13,294, while in 1860 the population of

Washington was but 11,594. However, by 1930 that of Oregon had increased to 952,691 and that of Washington had reached 1,561,967.

Undoubtedly, there were few Swiss in Oregon before 1850 when some prospectors for gold had strayed north of California; but when Portland was being settled in the early fifties, German and Swiss immigrants arrived in larger numbers. In 1857 a number of Swiss, mainly Mennonites from Berne, founded colonies at Cedar Mills, Bethany, and West Union in Washington county. In 1885 Neu-Engelberg, a settlement of Benedictine monks, was built up under the leadership of Bishop Frowin Conrad. Later Mount Angel College was founded by Fr. Adelhelm Odermatt, native of Unterwalden. The brothers of the order came from the historic original cantons, Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden. Their success in agriculture induced many farmers from these cantons to settle in the neighborhood. In so far as proportion to total population is concerned, Swiss immigration in Oregon and Washington is comparable to that of Wisconsin.

Census figures for Oregon, giving thirteen of thirty-four counties:

Oregon Counties	1870	1880	1890	1920	1930
Clackamas (Oregon City)	16	83	188	367	341
Columbia	1	3	37	72	100
Coos	1	4	13	64	52
Lane	5	20	52	62	60
Linn	1	11	39	70	56
Marion	19	108	345	390	364
Multnomah (Portland)	23	152	788	1,756	1,725
Polk	3	12	25	39	63
Tillamook	0	4	31	255	273
Umatilla	0	7	36	49	38
Wasco	9	29	40	57	50
Washington	15	185	217	477	439
Yamhill	8	13	35	82	57
All other	59	99	237	426	416
Totals	160	730	2,083	4,166	4,034

There is a steady growth in the years from 1870 to 1920—particularly in Multnomah, Washington, Marion, Clackamas, and Tillamook; all show a drop in 1930. The largest body of Swiss immigrants are thus to be found in the counties of which the city of Portland is the geographical center. Dairying, gardening, and truck farming are the main occupations of the Swiss in the rural areas. Here as elsewhere the figures for the metropolis are conspicuously high.

In Washington state there were no Swiss colonies before 1870.

Enumerations for seventeen of thirty-nine counties:

Washington Counties	1870	1890	1920	1930
Clarke	16	120	186	234
Cowlitz	0	19	42	59
Jefferson	1	34	18	20
King (Seattle)	1	190	815	913
Kitsap	0	9	78	52
Lewis	3	64	165	149
Pacific	8	42	133	113
Pierce (Tacoma)	0	232	619	678
Skagit	*	26	80	70
Snohomish	2	12	181	145
Spokane (Spokane)	*	161	325	251
Stevens	3	10	104	88
Thurston (Olympia)	4	18	57	57
Walla Walla	3	51	63	60
Whatcom	0	60	152	128
Whitman	*	96	108	87
Yakima	1	18	86	85
All other	8	180	459	389
Totals	50	1,324	3,671	3,578

* No report.

The western parts of Oregon and Washington, because of their topography, climate, and fertility, have been found especially desirable by Swiss farmers, dairymen, and fruit growers, while its larger cities have given employment to a correspondingly large number of skilled and other industrial laborers. Settlements in the central and eastern sections of these states are sparse.

Colorado

Accurate statistics on Swiss immigration by counties in the Rocky Mountain states are not always available; in instances new counties were organized upon the comparatively recent admission of some of the western territories into statehood. In some of the early enumerations persons were not always properly classified according to nationality by counties. It is safe to assume that before 1870 Swiss settlers in the Rocky Mountain states were numerically negligible. In 1860 Colorado territory had a population of 34,277; it was admitted to the Union in 1874 and in the census of 1880 registered a population of 194,327. In 1930 it reported 1,035,791.

Figures for twelve Colorado counties having a noticeable Swiss element among the sixty-two of that state:

Colorado Counties	1870	1880	1890	1900	1920	1930
Arapahoe (Denver)	39	152	516	523	41	54
Boulder	13	30	30	49	45	27
Clear Creek	6	32	20	23	14	4
Denver (Denver)	*	*	*	*	509	437
El Paso (Colorado Springs)	0	3	25	66	70	55
Gunnison	*	26	27	42	32	27
Jefferson	18	20	38	37	54	63
Lake (Leadville)	6	73	47	73	28	14
Larimer	0	15	30	27	17	23
Pueblo	9	5	61	54	69	43
Teller (Cripple Creek)	*	*	*	69	17	5
Weld (Greely)	4	8	22	34	47	29
All other	47	187	439	482	587	410
Totals	140	551	1,255	1,479	1,510	1,202

* No report.

Before the census of 1930, the city of Denver was a part of Arapahoe county, then the present county of Denver was created from territory ceded by Adams and Arapahoe counties. In 1930, Adams county had 85 Swiss. More than one-third of the Swiss of Colorado are resident in Denver or its vicinity. With the exception of Lake and Gunnison to the southwest,

all counties listed above are within a radius of fifty miles from Denver. A few Swiss, however, found their way into every county, some no doubt from the adjacent panhandle of Nebraska.

Montana

The first census taken in Montana was that of 1870. There were 20,595 inhabitants. In 1920 the state reached a high of 548,889, which number in the course of a decade dropped slightly to 537,606, according to the census of 1930. This circumstance reflects in part, the influx, check, and exodus of a portion of that mobile population which was attracted by the mining and smelting industries as well as by grants, farming, and sundry prospects of ready fortune. The enumeration of native Swiss by counties is fragmentary before 1920. In 1870, 97 persons are so entered. In 1900, 796, in 1920, 1,151, and ten years later only 901.

Reports for thirteen of forty counties:

Montana Counties	1870	1920	1930
Beaverhead	*	43	21
Cascade (Great Falls)	*	100	65
Custer	*	30	28
Deer Lodge	17	39	45
Fergus (Lewiston)	*	106	54
Flathead	*	45	37
Gallatin	6	46	42
Jefferson	6	47	35
Lewis & Clarke	18	55	45
Missoula	15	63	57
Ravalli	*	26	32
Silver Bow (Butte)	*	171	128
Yellowstone	*	56	44
All other	35	324	268
Totals	97	1,151	901

* No report.

Beaverhead, Silver Bow, Gallatin, Deer Lodge, Jefferson, and Ravalli in the southwest are important mining counties. The same is true of Lewis and Clarke, Cascade, and Missoula

counties in the central west and of Flathead in the northwest. On the other hand, Custer, Fergus, and Yellowstone—in the eastern, central, and southern parts, respectively—are agricultural. The tabulation for Montana reveals the interesting fact that in recent decades the migration of Swiss to farms has continued despite the lure of the mining towns.

Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming

These five mountain and desert states are sparsely settled and account for but few Swiss. Census figures by counties are incomplete.

The total Swiss population of these five states is indicated in the following tabulation according to the census years specified:

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1920	1930
Arizona	23	117	144	199	293	279
Idaho	52	225	528	1,017	1,347	1,038
Nevada	247	709	429	344	378	387
New Mexico	42	54	122	123	148	117
Wyoming	60	49	106	199	302	250

Arizona

The first census was taken in Arizona territory in 1870, when it had a population of 9,658; in 1930 the increase had reached 435,573, of which number only 279 were Swiss. Five of fourteen counties have the following distribution:

Arizona Counties	1870	1890	1900	1920	1930
Cochise	*	35	38	42	38
Gila	*	3	15	22	14
Maricopa (Phoenix)	*	18	35	101	116
Pima	9	18	15	16	17
Yavapai	12	36	50	58	51
All other	2	34	46	54	43
Totals	23	144	199	293	279

* No report.

It is the city of Phoenix which evidently explains the one conspicuously larger number and the only one which shows an increase rather than a decline.

Idaho

Distribution of Swiss in ten of the thirty-three counties of Idaho:

Idaho Counties	1870	1890	1900	1920	1930
Ada	8	26	0	82	79
Bannock	*	*	78	75	45
Bear Lake	*	249	362	265	167
Bingham	*	88	0	23	20
Fremont	*	*	15	32	31
Idaho	3	3	0	61	46
Kootenai	*	48	65	46	35
Madison	*	*	0	114	67
Oneida	9	23	45	36	20
Shoshone	2	25	61	59	58
All other	30	66	401	554	470
Totals	52	528	1,017	1,347	1,038

*-No report.

In 1930 there were 42 Swiss reported in Canyon county, which in 1920 had 38. In 1920 Bonneville had 47; Franklin and Latah each had 49. Idaho itself had a population of but 14,999 in 1870. In 1930 the total had increased to 445,032. Notable is the enrollment of Swiss in Bear Lake county with its towns of Bern and Geneva. In 1890 it had more Swiss than the entire state had in 1880. Up to 1930 it led all other counties. Of interest also is the fact that in Lincoln county, Wyoming, which abuts Bear Lake in the east, there were 58 Swiss, indicating an apparent connection between these two counties in 1920.

Nevada

The Swiss in seven of sixteen Nevada counties:

Nevada Counties	1870	1890	1900	1920	1930
Douglas	2	39	32	25	32
Elko	15	35	27	25	15
Lyon	27	11	11	40	45
Ormsby	24	64	34	18	12
Storey	82	53	34	12	3

Nevada Counties	1870	1890	1900	1920	1930
Washoe (Reno)	22	55	88	107	142
White Pine	38	6	9	15	22
All other	37	166	109	136	116
Totals	247	429	344	378	387

Nevada territory had a population of but 6,857 in 1860. The state of Nevada in 1870 recorded 42,491; following some fluctuations, its population rose to 91,508 in 1930, over half of which is in three counties: Washoe (Reno), in the northwest, White Pine and Elko in the northeast. The figures for the Swiss in Reno seem to correlate normally with the distribution trend of the rest of the population of the state.

New Mexico

Enumerations of native Swiss in six of New Mexico's fourteen counties:

New Mexico Counties	1870	1890	1900	1920	1930
Bernalillo	0	25	17	24	23
Chaves	*	*	17	19	18
Eddy	*	*	27	21	10
Grant	6	14	12	16	4
Santa Fe	5	14	8	5	10
Socorro	8	23	10	7	3
All other	23	46	32	56	49
Totals	42	122	123	148	117

* No report.

In 1850 the population of New Mexico territory was 61,547 including many persons who had been citizens of Old Mexico before the annexation of the territory by the United States. The population of the state of New Mexico, admitted to the Union in 1912, according to the census of 1930 was 423,317. The highest number of Swiss reported for any county in New Mexico is 27.

Wyoming

For Wyoming the census of 1870 recorded a population of 9,118; that of 1930, 225,565. In 1870 only sixty Swiss were resident in the territory; Laramie had 26; Albany, 16; Sweet-

water, 8; Carbon, 7; and Uintah, 3. Population figures indicating Swiss settlement between 1870 and 1920 are not available. In 1920 and 1930 Swiss were resident in the following twelve counties of Wyoming's twenty-two:

Wyoming Counties	1870	1920	1930
Albany	16	13	6
Big Horn	*	29	21
Carbon	7	11	13
Fremont	*	24	16
Goshen	*	10	9
Laramie	26	24	19
Lincoln	*	58	42
Natrona	*	20	15
Niobrara	*	24	14
Sheridan	*	15	11
Sweetwater	8	*	9
Uintah	3	*	2
All other		74	73
Totals	60	302	250

* No report.

A portion of the Swiss migrations to Wyoming is apparently an overflow of the stream to neighboring states. Big Horn and Sheridan counties are on the Montana state line, the latter touching corners with Custer County, Montana, where Swiss settlers are recorded. Niobrara, Goshen, and Laramie are not far from the Nebraska settlements along both the Niobrara and Platte river valleys. Albany and Carbon are but a little farther west on the Colorado state line. Possibly some moved from Sheridan and other counties of northwestern Nebraska to Wyoming. Lincoln county lies between Fremont county in the west central part of Wyoming and the state of Idaho with its Swiss settlements in the extreme southeastern corner.

Omitted Tabulations

The states for which no tabulations have been given are those in which the Swiss element is less pronounced or quite negligible; they are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and

Rhode Island of the New England group; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Carolinas of the Atlantic group; Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana at the Gulf; Arkansas and Oklahoma in the middle and southwest and the Dakotas in the north. In instances counties which were omitted above may be found to have more Swiss than some counties of the sparsely settled western states, which were included because their very remoteness seemed to invite the interest of the reader in the degree of Swiss penetration there. Every state at some time or other registered native born Swiss inhabitants, as the following table giving totals at thirty-year intervals proves.

A survey of states and territories giving enumerations of native Swiss at thirty-year intervals:

State	1870	1900	1930
Alabama	168	200	150
Arizona	23*	199	279
Arkansas	104	679	518
California	2,927	10,974	20,063
Colorado	140*	1,479	1,202
Connecticut	492	1,499	1,774
Delaware	33	59	75
Dist. of Columbia	175*	244	360
Florida	14	113	500
Georgia	103	180	114
Idaho	52*	1,017	1,038
Illinois	8,980	9,033	7,315
Indian Territory		63	
Indiana	4,287	3,472	1,624
Iowa	3,937	4,342	2,096
Kansas	1,328	3,337	1,594
Kentucky	1,147	1,929	915
Louisiana	873	523	260
Maine	9	45	51
Maryland	297	320	497
Massachusetts	491	1,277	1,272
Michigan	2,116	2,617	2,834
Minnesota	2,162	3,258	2,041
Mississippi	266	83	53
Missouri	6,597	6,819	3,578
Montana	97*	796	901
Nebraska	593	2,340	1,364

State	1870	1900	1930
Nevada	247	344	387
New Hampshire	11	96	82
New Jersey	2,061	6,570	8,765
New Mexico	42*	123	117
New York	7,911	13,678	16,571
N. Carolina	80	77	87
N. Dakota	33″	374	369
Ohio	12,727	12,007	7,624
Oklahoma		361	493
Oregon	160	2,677	4,034
Pennsylvania	5,765	6,707	5,649
Rhode Island	74	166	204
S. Carolina	45	36	26
S. Dakota	--″	585	618
Tennessee	800	1,004	443
Texas	598	1,709	1,410
Utah	509*	1,469	1,419
Vermont	19	98	158
Virginia	148	229	191
Washington	50*	1,825	3,578
West Virginia	325	696	398
Wisconsin	6,069	7,666	7,669
Wyoming	60*	199	250
Totals	75,145	115,593	113,010

* ------ territory.
″ ------ N. and S. Dakota computed together.

In their entirety, beyond any doubt, the figures support the generally accepted assumption that successive waves of immigration brought two important groups of workers and builders: (1) chiefly in the nineteenth century, a large body of farmers and homemakers, who, in the main, took part in developing our rural communities, and (2) toward the close of the nineteenth and in the twentieth century, a significant army of technicians, factory workers, and specialists, who were drawn to the centers of industry and business. The first group, to be sure, did not always "stay put"; in the main, however, the farmers and small tradesmen who came in the second half of the nineteenth century brought considerable stability to our rural communities, where they maintained their homesteads,

shops, or business ventures for several generations to the present day. During the formative periods of our communities there was considerable settlement by homogeneous nationals who invited others of their group. To what extent this is true of the Swiss here enumerated is readily apparent. The census figures are everywhere significantly high for the years 1890–1920.

With the death of the older immigrants and the omission from the Swiss columns in the census reports of their American born children, a phenomenal decline in the twentieth century was of course due, as it could be only in part offset by new immigration. Thus the figures for 1930 show the greatest decline of native Swiss population in the rural communities of practically all sections. On the other hand, there is in 1930, a pronounced high ratio of native born Swiss in practically every county listed in which there is a larger city. This circumstance reflects not only the general industrial trend of the twentieth century but also the more recent influx of specialists of superior training received in Switzerland. With the vanishing of available lands, immigration to the farms has practically ceased. Even in the agricultural areas where occasional farm hands still arrive from Switzerland, there have been developed today highly specialized processes in the preparation and marketing of dairy and other farm products, calling for expertness and skill, which in instances only native Swiss possess. In southern Wisconsin, for instance, where there has been a new wave of Swiss immigration to the so-called "strictly" agricultural counties, cheese makers, (and there is one for every 10 to 20 farmers) are practically without exception native Swiss. Thus rural and urban industries now draw types of workers including chemists, electro-technicians, engineers, makers of precision instruments and machinists possessing a high degree of talent, specialization, or managerial skill of the kind Switzerland has for some time been developing in its economic trend toward higher quality.

CHAPTER II

AN EARLY MIGRATION TO NEW HELVETIA

WHEN in 1846 at the age of twenty-four Heinrich Lienhard set out on his adventurous journey to Sutter's Fort, he opened a diary into which he made entries with more or less regularity throughout that historic period in which he came to be the partner and trusted friend of John Augustus Sutter, founder of New Helvetia.[1] Unfortunately, a portion of this diary was later destroyed. However, in 1870 Lienhard completed an autobiography of some 1000 folios based in part on the remaining records and in part on his memory, excerpts from which were published in the German language in Zurich in 1898. They contain two vivid portrayals: one, a panorama of a band of sturdy pioneers westward bound in the spring of 1846; and the other, a close-up of the founder and "king" of

[1] A brief biography of Sutter, in whose colorful career there has been so much interest of late, appears in *Prominent Americans of Swiss Origin,* pp. 36–42. An excellent survey of German Sutter literature up to 1935 was prepared for the *Monatshefte für Deutschen Unterricht* (27: 121–129) by Director E. A. Kubler of the Swiss–American Historical Society. In 1925 the French–Swiss writer Blaise Cendrars published his more or less fictitious *L'Or, Merveilleuse histoire du général J. A. Suter,* known in English translation under the title *Sutter's Gold.* Stephan Zweig's essay *Die Entdeckung Eldorados,* which appeared in 1927, is largely based on Cendrars. Other popular Sutter literature includes Cäsar von Arx *Die Geschichte vom General Johann August Sutter,* Bruno Frank *Der General und das Gold,* and sundry items in newspapers and magazines. To correct many mistaken notions which had gained currency, investigators contributed a number of more exhaustive studies. Among them are Julian Dana's *Sutter of California,* 423 pp., 1934, and Edwin Gudde's 244-page volume, *Sutter's own Story, The Life of General John Augustus Sutter and the History of New Helvetia in the Sacramento Valley,* 1936. Gudde rewrites the whole narrative on the basis of the reminiscences of Sutter, as depicted to H. H. Bancroft in 1876, and other sources, including the New Helvetia Diary kept at Fort Sutter in the forties, and the General's own notes of 1856. More recently the noted work of James Peter Zollinger, *Johann August Sutter—der König von Neu Helvetien,* Zurich, 1938, aroused considerable attention. It has now become popular in three languages including the English. Some readers may be familiar with the chapters recently reprinted in the *Amerikanische Schweizer Zeitung.*

New Helvetia, from the time it was a Mexican outpost under Governor Alvarado to the period when California was the center of world interest and the stage for that drama of world ruthlessness and greed known as the gold rush.

It was Lienhard who in 1850 brought Sutter's wife and children from Switzerland to Sacramento. His career, especially in the years immediately preceding this date, is of considerable interest. Furthermore there is apparently no other existing record describing the line of travel followed by the intrepid emigrants who left Independence, Missouri, for California in 1846, two years before the discovery of gold in Sutter's mill race. The route described by John C. Frémont is via Oregon. Lienhard's party was one of the first to cross with wagons, taking the then unknown "Hastings' Cut-off", reaching Great Salt Lake where Ogden now stands, under the personal direction of Captain Hastings. Courageously traversing unexplored waste lands, mountain ranges, and the Great Salt desert, the small group, which included among other Swiss the Samuel Kyburz family, reached the High Sierras shortly before the arrival of the ill-fated Donner party. Immediately effecting the passage over the summit, Lienhard's unit escaped the doom of those who came later and were hopelessly trapped by that disastrous snowfall which brought death by exposure and starvation to forty-two emigrants, and unspeakable horrors to those who survived by practicing cannibalism.

The recordings in Lienhard's 318 page volume invite interest moreover, because they deal with a time when important migrations were going on. A bit of evidence in this connection is reflected incidentally in a letter written by Mrs. George Donner, June 16, 1846, and published in the *Springfield Journal*, (Illinois) July 30. She says that a party from Oregon "going to the states" reported counting 478 emigrant wagons before meeting their own train of "over 40 wagons" at the South Fork of the Nebraska.[2] It was in the same year that the Mormon exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois, took place.

The complete title of Lienhard's book in English translation reads: *California immediately before and after the discovery of*

[2] McGlashan, C. F. *History of the Donner Party,* Sacramento, 1902.

Californien

unmittelbar vor und nach der Entdeckung des Goldes.

Bilder aus dem Leben des Heinrich Lienhard

von Bilten, Kanton Glarus

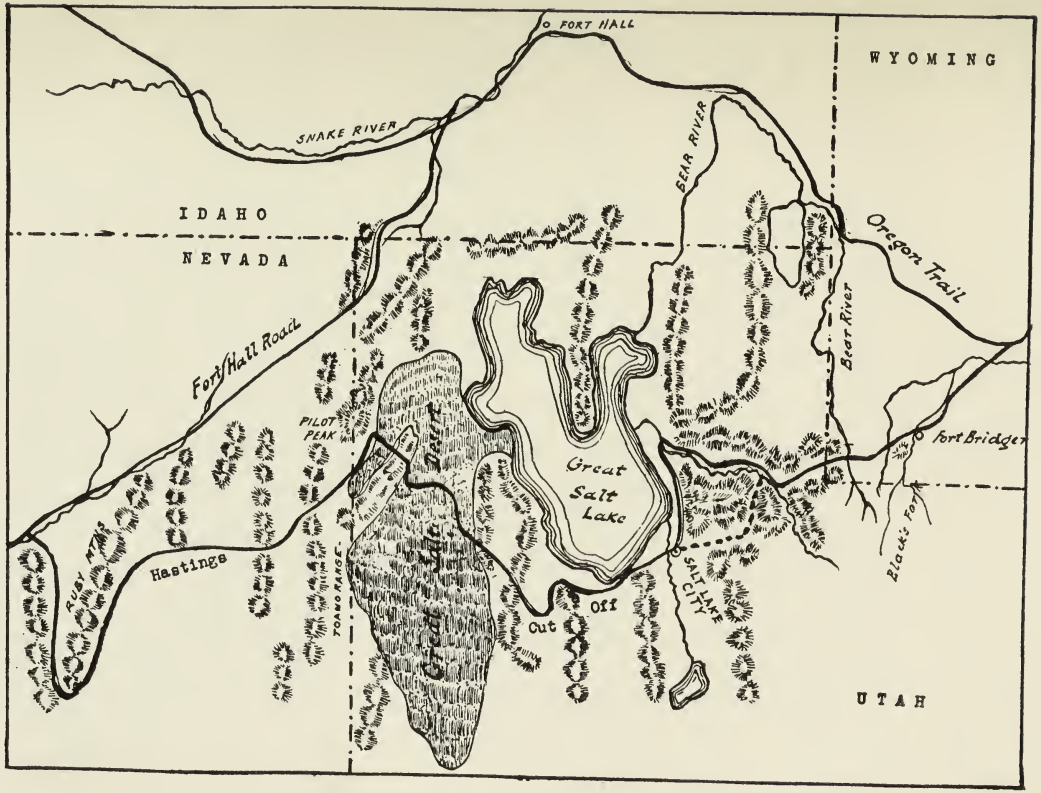
in

Nauvoo, Nordamerika.

Ein Beitrag zur Jubiläumsfeier der Goldentdeckung und zur Kulturgeschichte Californiens.

1898
Füsi & Beer, Zürich.

THE TITLE PAGE OF LIENHARD'S *California.*



CAPTAIN SCHWEGLER'S MAP OF THE HASTINGS' CUT-OFF. SEE PAGE 9.

gold. Pictures from the life of Heinrich Lienhard of Bilten, Canton Glarus, now residing in Nauvoo, North America. A contribution to the anniversary of the discovery of gold and to the cultural history of California. Reprinting prohibited. 1898. Fäsi & Beer, Zurich. As the chapter headings are in themselves full statements, in instances summarizing the contents, they are deserving of translation in full.

Table of Contents: I. I resolve to equip myself for a six months' journey by means of oxen, from St. Louis through the wilderness, forests primeval, dangerous Indian territories, over the Rocky Mountains to California.

II. Beginning of the Journey; main assembly of the emigrants at Indian Creek.

III. Departure of the entire emigrant train of twenty-six wagons. Journey to Fort Laramie.

IV. From Fort Laramie to Fort Bridger.

V. From Fort Bridger to the last fresh-water spring.

VI. From the last fresh-water spring to the first one beyond the Desert of Salt and Sand. The three hardest days of the entire trip.

VII. A merry encampment at the first fresh-water spring beyond the Salt Desert and continuation of the journey to the hotsprings. A dangerous affair because of Indian attacks. They steal five of our oxen.

VIII. From the hotsprings to the crossing of the Sierra Nevada. Fate of earlier emigrants.

IX. Crossing the summit and journey to the settlements.

X. Sutter's Fort or New Helvetia. I meet Sutter. His earlier life. I volunteer for Mexican service.[3]

XI. My experiences as a volunteer. Three days on board the battleship. Trip to San Jose.

XII. Journey of the volunteers to Monterey, where I am left behind in the hospital because of illness. The cat-o'-nine-tails.[4]

XIII. Discharge of the volunteers. Return trip to Sutter's Fort.

XIV. Employment in Sutter's prospective horticultural garden in Minal. Intercourse with Indians and their mode of living. I start a prairie fire.

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[3] The original reads: *Ich werde Freiwilliger im Dienste Mexikos.* The Foreword says: *in der mexikanischen Armee.* From the content of Chapter X, however, it is clear the army represents *"Unkel (sic) Sam, in dessen Dienste wir uns hatten anwerben lassen."*

[4] Lienhard calls the flogging lash a cat-o'-twelve-tails.

XV. The Indians steal my belongings. I wound one of them. The Indians on the warpath to capture women.

XVI. Opinions, customs, and practices of the first settlers. Experiences in Minal. Card oracle of two lovers.

XVII. My stay at Sutter's Fort. As overseer and door tender, I get to know Sutter's character.

XVIII. Causes of Sutter's economic difficulties. The discovery of gold.

XIX. I try placer mining. My experiences in the mines. Corruption at every turn.

XX. In lieu of money, I get from Sutter his herd of sheep. Misfortune and trials of patience. Trade with the Indians. Thievery and murder. An expedition of vengeance on the part of the Whites against the Indians. Interment (cremation) of Chief Koenoek. Nightly lamentations of mourning.

XXI. Captain Sutter's son makes me an offer to get his mother, sister, and brother from Switzerland. My departure for Switzerland.

XXII. My voyage from Acapulco to Panama. Trip through the primeval forest. Voyage in canoes on the Chagres River. Extortion by the ship's purser. Dangerous two-faced coachmen.

XXIII. Arrival with Sutter's family in San Francisco. Trip to Sacramento. Changed conditions within eight months. Sutter cannot pay me.

XXIV. Jolly life in Eliza City. Elopement of a girl.

XXV. I finally get my money. High lawyer's fee. I leave California forever.

At Highland (New Switzerland), Illinois, Lienhard and four other young unmarried men of Swiss and German extraction entered into a partnership for the journey to New Helvetia, California. Proceeding to St. Louis, they purchased a wagon and two teams of oxen which they shipped on the river steamer John Gollang up the Missouri to Independence, where they disembarked on April 26, 1846. The three Swiss, Lienhard, Thomann, and Rippstein, here met a fourth, Samuel Kyburz (Lienhard spells it Kiburz), accompanied by his "American wife" and two children as well as her father and his two sons, John and Samuel Barben,[5] who all agree to join the party. After further preparations they set out two days

[6] The name Barben is Swiss and can be found in early parish records of Saanen in the Bernese highland. What Lienhard no doubt wishes to convey here is that Barben's daughter was a native-born American.

later, taking the usual route to Indian Creek, their first camp site, where they were joined by Peter Weimer, later often mentioned by Captain Sutter, together with his wife and children. At Indian Creek, a general point of assembly for California-bound emigrants, a larger caravan heading for Fort Laramie was soon organized. Upon electing a captain and determining upon a rotation for guard duty, regulations were drawn up for the twenty-six wagons that now made up the train. Says Lienhard, "The wagon which headed the train on any given day was required to be the last in the order of arrangement on the following day, so that in twenty-six days each of the twenty-six wagons would only once have to lead or trail behind. In the evening after a camp site had been chosen, the first thirteen wagons were placed in the form of a semicircle, usually on the right-hand side of the line of march, while the remaining thirteen wagons completed the circle on the other side, leaving a ten-to-fifteen-foot opening both in front and in the rear. In this manner we obtained inside our line of wagons a fairly spacious open center into which we could drive and hitch up our cattle in the morning. In case of annoyance by the Indians this space would serve as a place of assembly and defense."

On the first day of the journey, May 12, 1846, Lienhard started "a sort of journal," of which later, however, some parts were lost, so that it became necessary for him to rewrite material at a later date when he could not vouch for accuracy in the sequence of events described.

His immediate party now had three yoke of oxen and some cows that were soon to calve and freshen. The train then meets Indians, first the Shawnees and Delawares, who are friendly, and later a party of 150 Pawnees returning from a hunting expedition and armed with bows and arrows. There are no hostilities. The rate of progress is about fifteen miles per day. They are ferried across the Kansas in a flat-boat, proceed in a northwesterly direction through Kansas, then ford the Little Blue river, continuing to the northwest until they reach the south bank of the Platte. Six miles above the confluence of the Platte and the South Fork they ford the South Fork and follow the North Platte to Fort Laramie and onward, continuing

to the Sweetwater river and across the Great Divide to the Green river via the trail to Fort Bridger.

Here, while other companies departed via the old Fort Hall road, they and some other companions allowed themselves to be persuaded by one Captain L. W. Hastings to follow under his direction a new, supposedly shorter route to the south of Great Salt Lake, thereby bringing upon themselves untold hardships and delays that all but proved disastrous. Upon leaving Fort Bridger, the several companies which made up the larger emigrant train soon found themselves confronted by the unexpected necessity of blazing trails and of crossing, first, the dreaded salt desert, and then, with super-human effort in fear of an impending storm, the High Sierras.

In his *History of the Donner Party,* McGlashan accuses Bridger and Vasques, who had charge of the fort, of having a direct interest in the Hastings' Cut-off, as they furnished emigrants with supplies and had employed Hastings "to pilot the first company over the road to Salt Lake." Crossing the Bear river, Hastings led his followers into a narrow canyon, evidently the Echo. Here they struggled for days, cutting twelve miles of wagon road through a dense growth of trees and underbrush. This canyon was found to open into the Weber river valley. A few miles farther on it was noted that this valley narrows to an impassable gorge five miles in length. The emigrants now had to prepare a trail over forbidding rocks and here and there were forced to hoist their wagons over spurs and boulders.

Emerging from these rough stretches, the companies presently came upon a great expanse of water, which in its crystal clear appearance presented a most attractive and welcome spectacle. It was Great Salt Lake the eastern and southern end of which they skirted to continue their journey across almost one-hundred miles of the dreaded desert.

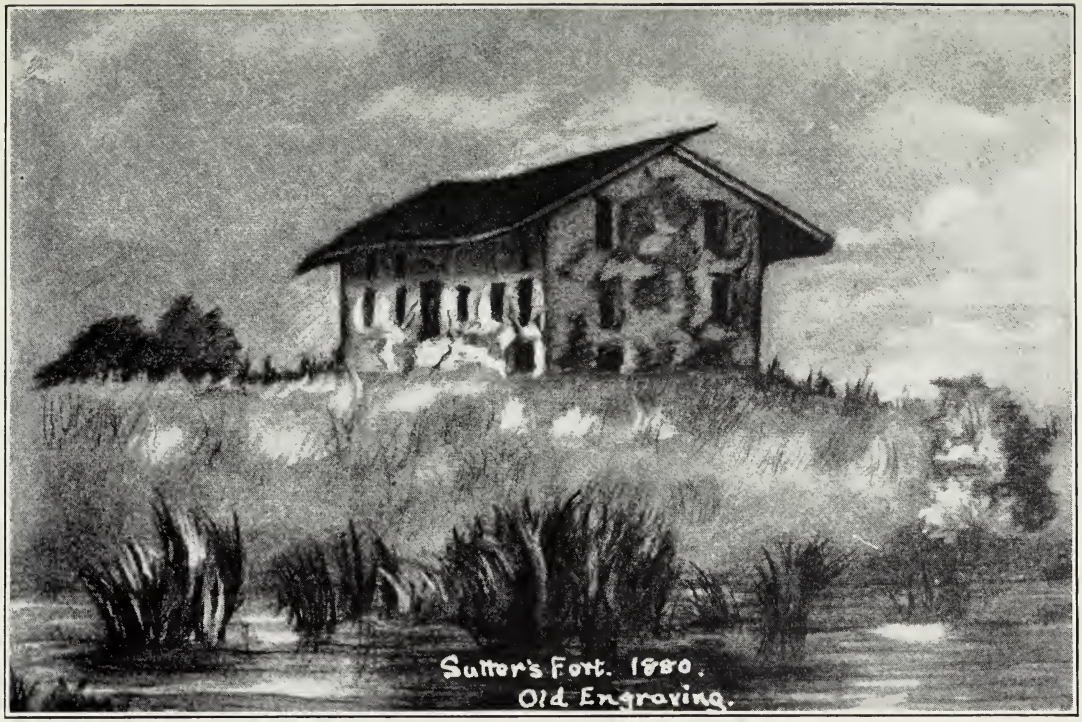
From the edge of the desert they traveled in a southwesterly direction over various passes and valleys, in the Toano range and Ruby mountains, one of them with innumerable springs. Following the South Fork of the Humbolt to its sink, they

crossed over to the Truckee, which they ascended, crossed, and recrossed twenty-seven times to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The ascent to the summit was difficult. Near the top they overtook another company which by means of twenty yoke of oxen was pulling its wagons over, one at a time. As Lienhard's group of eleven men with nine yoke of oxen were unable to move their wagons across, they unloaded everything and carried over their goods piece by piece. On the fifth of October the first snow fell. In feverish haste they moved on, thus escaping in the nick of time the snow blockade which a few days later sealed the fate of the Donner party. Once safely across the Sierras, the Lienhard party made its way via Bear valley to Sutter's Fort in New Helvetia.

The story is an enduring monument to the men and women who with dauntless courage, unbelievable perseverance, and marvelous resourcefulness, set out on their perilous journey in the spring of 1846 with the avowed purpose of extending the frontier and fashioning new homes out of the raw materials offered by nature. For gold had not been discovered, and California had not yet become the great magnet which was to draw men from all nations in the spring of 1848.

The rest of the story pertaining to that focal period in the history of California, that is to say, from the autumn of 1848 to the summer of 1850, merits attention because it is in fact historical source material. Lienhard's personal contact with Sutter, whose confidence he enjoyed, enabled him to paint what is in all probability a faithful likeness of that most interesting and colorful personality.

The appointment of Lienhard to the responsible position of overseer at Sutter's Fort was delayed by his enlistment in the army, for a fellow emigrant, desirous of having a small debt paid up as soon as possible, had urged this step with its promise of ready cash for the debtor, who quickly seized the opportunity not surmising Sutter's intention. However, his term of service was cut short, owing to illness. In recording his experience and impressions, the writer adds revealing bits of description of San Francisco, San Jose, and Monterey, reflecting not



An Illustration Distributed at "Sutter's Fort and Museum".

only conditions as he found them but, at times, the character of the man as well.[6]

Upon his return to Sutter's Fort, he found the position previously offered him filled by Kyburz; but Sutter had other plans for utilizing the services of his unemployed countryman. It will be remembered that Sutter had been granted liberal land rights in the Sacramento valley by Juan Bautista Alvarado, Governor of California, when in 1839 the bold adventurer had appeared before this magistrate at Monterey. Provided by the Mexican government with some cannons and muskets, Captain Sutter promptly erected a fort and succeeded in establishing himself on the Sacramento river about half a mile below the confluence of the American and the Sacramento rivers. There with the help of a few white men and a large number of Indians he had brought much of the surrounding land under his control and was developing extensive projects for its cultivation. His wise Indian policy contributed greatly to his success.[7] The rich bottom lands of the American river were yielding great wheat harvests, and now a newly established horticultural project on the Yuba river at Minal was to produce fruit and vegetables. It was to the position of manager of this project that Sutter assigned Lienhard, whose general good judgment coupled with a practical knowledge of gardening seemed to qualify him for the place. With equipment entirely inadequate for the purpose, conditions were very unpromising. Lienhard's few white co-workers soon became discouraged and left; consequently ere long he found himself alone with the Indians in his employ.

During this time he came in intimate contact with the Indians and learned to understand and value them. From this close

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[6] When asked to accompany six raiders dispatched to procure horses and equipment from neighboring ranches, Lienhard is scorned for asking whether money would be provided for indemnifying the ranchers' losses. His indignant reply is, "Nun dann mache ich nicht mit, denn ich habe mich nicht anwerben lassen, um zu stehlen." p. 136.

[7] "He taught the Indians not only how to behave in the white man's land, but also how to make an honest living there and through a real industrial training to better their economic welfare and that of their dependents and to add to their self-respect thereby." Clarence J. Du Four, *John A. Sutter, His Career in California before the American Conquest.*

association and appreciation there developed some interesting observations. He overhears some young Indians who voice most interesting understanding and penetrating criticism of the Whites. The Indians of the Sacramento and Feather river valleys he describes, physically, finding them of fine build and well proportioned but noting that the arm muscles of the men are seldom well developed because of the lack of that strenuous labor which their women folk carry on—such as grinding the acorns into meal between heavy stones and carrying the heavier burdens. The men who busy themselves with fishing and catching ducks, geese, and other birds, dislike even to hunt, though California with its abundance of wild animals was then a paradise for hunters. Geese and ducks he says were decoyed into convenient sloughs where nets were ingeniously spread out and so arranged that they could be drawn to trap birds feeding close at hand in great numbers. Thus they were bagged by the thousands. But there was no waste of game. What was not immediately consumed was preserved by smoking for a future time of need. In summer innumerable grasshoppers "of the large variety called locusts" were adroitly caught. Funnel shaped holes into which they could be driven or brushed were constructed in such a trap-like manner that escape was impossible. The catch was removed in covered baskets to be roasted in hot ashes and thereby transformed into what was, to an Indian at least, a delicious morsel.

There were to be found in this region two types of Indian houses, a very substantial winter dwelling and a more lightly built summer house. The former was constructed in the following manner: in the center of an excavation three or four feet deep, a number of posts were set up. Around the outer edge pliable rods were fastened and bent over so as to rest on the tops of the posts, where they were affixed by means of a tough plant fiber. More flexible rods were then placed across the top and fastened to those underneath, and the interwoven framework was covered with a layer of clay generously applied both inside and outside and smoothed off. Usually a hole was left in the roof to allow smoke to escape, and in the front there was an opening for entering. The house furnishings con-

sisted of a number of baskets and some beds attached to the wall. The summer house was similarly constructed but less substantially so, as it was covered only with reed grass. Unlike the winter dwelling, the summer house was placed on top of the ground.

Toward the close of the summer in 1847, Sutter released Lienhard from his post to become a sort of supervisor and right-hand man at the Fort. Lienhard's duties included locking the gate at night and opening it in the morning, after which he went to the office for the day's instructions from his chief. Being also in charge of the workmen, Lienhard soon found his responsibilities greatly multiplied, for Sutter was building a cornmill on the American river and a sawmill at Coloma about fifty miles away.

Besides Lienhard, Sutter, and Kyburz, two other Swiss were then at the Fort, Schmidt and Huggenberger. In the winter of 1846–1847 there were only two women at the Fort: Mrs. Kyburz and Mrs. Käseburg, the latter a rescued member of the Donner party, joined in April by her husband, the last of the wretched survivors.[8] During this period of close association with Sutter, Lienhard reports making the discovery, painful to him, that Sutter frequently drank to excess and while intoxicated often became the victim of designing flatterers who were well aware of his weaknesses.

Primitive and effective methods entered into every phase of the activities in the isolated Fort. Wheat was threshed by placing layers of sheaves on the hard ground of an enclosure into which wild horses would be driven. Baited by the wild outcry of Indians stationed nearby, the frightened animals would race about and thus force the grain from the straw. Upon removal of the straw and wheat, fresh sheaves were brought in, and the process was repeated. When the horses showed signs of tiring others were substituted.

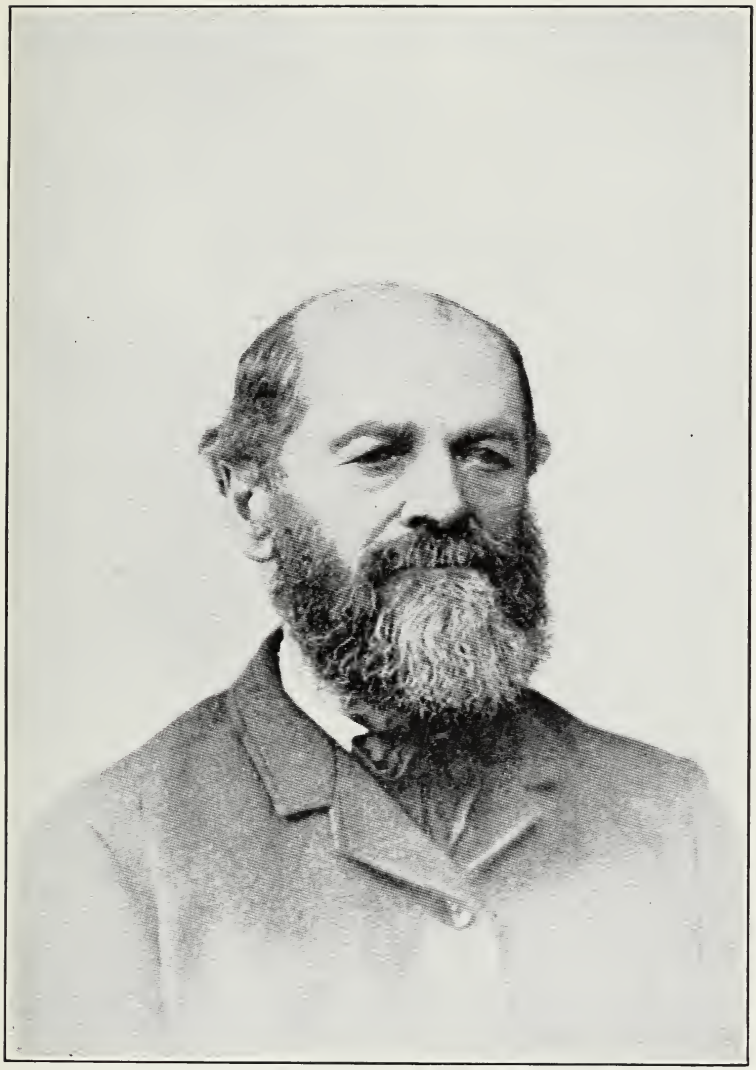
In reference to the discovery of gold, Lienhard's chief contribution is his vivid description of the unexpected and decisive

[8] Upon hearing from his own lips the story of the much abused and despised Käseburg, suspected of robbery and murder as well as cannibalism, Lienhard vindicates him in the belief that he did "absolutely nothing to warrant the loss of respect for him on the part of his fellow men."

changes in men's thoughts and actions, hopes and goals, as they were eagerly digging for wealth. Life at the mines he depicts in rather dark and unpleasant hues. He sees with pain the abandonment of good and virtuous habits and is shocked at the turn and the curse of greed.

His story of the discovery of gold follows the order of events as he noted them. Wittmer, a teamster employed at Sutter's sawmill, one day exhibited a few yellow kernels he had picked up at the mill and which he contended were gold. On Lienhard's suggestion, the kernels were taken for a testing to Trifield, a blacksmith at the Fort, who brought them to white heat over his fire and then hammered the malleable substance out to leaflike thinness, the first preliminary proof that it was gold. The joyous outburst of the men communicated the news to all in the Fort. But Wittmer, Lienhard adds, was only posing as the discoverer, whereas the honor belonged to Marshall, co-owner with Sutter of the sawmill at Coloma, and to Weimer or "Weemer," a hired man. While inspecting the sluice-bed after water had been allowed to pass through it, they noticed sparkling yellow particles. Sutter at once had some of the kernels sent to Monterey for examination. But before any report could be received, the test had been made by the smith.

Gold he tells us was discovered on his birthday, January 19, 1848, but kept secret until Wittmer's visit to the Fort on February 8. As Trifield and Hudson yearned to see and share in the new-found wealth, they hurriedly equipped themselves with provisions and the necessary implements and hastened to Coloma. From this small beginning, as though over night, a restless army of placer miners sprang up. Men from far and near left their employment. Sailors deserted their vessels in the Bay of San Francisco. Mechanics closed their shops. Professional men terminated their careers. And all headed for the foothills in quest of gold. Sutter's Fort stood on the line of travel, so that it became a favorite assembling place for departing and returning miners, where "gambling, deception, robbery, carousing, and suicide" had become the order of the day. Many successful miners stopped there, and many in one way or another were parted from their easily



Heinrich Lienhard.

acquired gold. The timid and desperate loser sought to end his life; the courageous and resolute returned to the mines and applied himself with renewed efforts.

For months Lienhard wavered between continuing his attractive horticultural partnership with Sutter and going himself to the mines, where it was reported gold was being found in great quantity with incredible ease. An unexpected frost that killed all his promising young plants nearly settled the matter for the undecided horticulturist. But Sutter once again persuaded him to carry on a while longer on the basis of a new agreement by which Lienhard was no longer to be a partner but merely Sutter's hired gardener, who was to be provided with all needed supplies and to receive $900 at the end of a stipulated number of months. The amount, Lienhard believes, seemed reasonable in consideration of Sutter's possible returns at the mines and his further enrichment by the appreciation in value of his extensive lands after the discovery of gold. But the party of the first part was dilatory in forwarding the agreed garden equipment, whereupon the gardener appeared at the Fort to deliver an indignant protest climaxed with the accusation that the employer had broken the contract. But the King of New Helvetia remained politely unperturbed. With fatherly kindness he requested his most trusted hand to help himself to whatever he needed, since he knew where everything was. In an instant the wrath of the accuser was dispelled, who confesses he was bound to like his employer and former partner as before.[9]

Among other visitors whom Lienhard was glad to greet at the Fort was his old acquaintance, Charles Cleaveland, whom he had met at Minal on the Yuba river, and whose life is so intimately interwoven with the founding of Marysville and its

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[9] This charming sidelight on Sutter's character deserves to be quoted in the original: Ich begab mich daher persönlich ins Fort and stieg ihm auf die Bude. Trotz meiner Beschwerden, dass er auch den schriftlichen Vertrag nicht halte, blieb Sutter gelassen und voll Höflichkeit und Güte. Kommen Sie und suchen Sie das ganze Fort aus, Sie wissen ja am besten, wo alles ist, nehmen Sie davon, was Sie brauchen. Sie wissen ja, dass wir uns in einem neuen Land befinden, wo man nicht alles so haben kann, wie man es sich wünscht etc. Dies hatte er in so väterlicher Weise gesprochen und mich überhaupt so freundlich zu beruhigen gewusst, dass mein ganzer Groll, mit welchem ich gekommen war, sich legte und ich ihn wieder gern haben musste.

early history. It was he who first selected the site of Marysville in anticipation of the present-day thriving rural center, naming it in honor of his wife. Cleaveland, a cooper by trade, was an ambitious young Frenchman, who had crossed the Rockies and hired out to Cordua, a rancher on the Yuba, to make barrels for packing salted beef. When gold was discovered, Cleaveland for a time panned industriously. With $1,500 in earnings and loans he went to San Francisco, where he bought a supply of glass beads, knives, handkerchiefs, tobacco, and other commodities with which he returned to the mines to carry on a profitable business. A twenty-five-cent knife sold for an ounce of gold—sixteen dollars; a handkerchief might also bring in the same amount of gold.

Once Sutter had enlarged his field of activity to include mining, he devoted to this enterprise the same degree of energy and vigor he had bestowed on other undertakings. Thus the horticultural project was soon abandoned and Lienhard was sent to the mines. A new contractual relationship between the principals replaced the old: Lienhard might take along as many Indian boys as he pleased for whom Sutter would supply provisions and tools in return for half of all the gold found. In time Sutter's steadiness of purpose became impaired by his growing habit of intemperance and his susceptibility to flattery, which unscrupulous persons were quick to take advantage of. Genial and generous, he unknowingly became the victim of swindlers, who over glasses persuaded him to invest his dwindling fortune in unwise and illusive ventures.

After Lienhard had by observation learned something of the method of placer-mining, he began producing at the maximum rate of an ounce of gold a day. Realizing that phenomenal returns were to be had only in rare cases, he contented himself with this moderate success and an incidental initial profit from the sale of some watermelons he offered as a substitute for drinking water. These melons Indian miners bought from him for an ounce of gold apiece.

Lienhard observes with understanding the varied complexion of the checkered community of the miners. All types of men were thrown together there, and each enforced his rights with

his own weapon, ignoring the law. Not infrequently, Sutter would appear on the scene personally to inspect new locations and to create good will among the miners who purchased supplies from him. Repeatedly he directed and transported Lienhard and his helpers to promising new locations, knowledge of which had somehow come to him. On one such occasion, we are told, he confidentially disclosed to his trusted friend the fact that he expected shortly to welcome his eldest son, August, junior, and naturally desired to have as much gold as possible on display to surprise and impress him on his arrival. Thereupon the amiable co-worker dutifully advanced one thousand forty dollars, over the amount already due him, in return for the promise that the sum would not be touched and could be called for at the Fort any time. However, the pressure of creditors soon made it impossible for Sutter to keep his promise, and thus the amount could not be returned upon request.

Finally, becoming discouraged over his meagre returns, Lienhard decided to quit the mines and to return to Sutter's Fort to collect his money. The creditor agreed to accept sheep in lieu of money in payment of his claim and wages due. As the flock numbered about 1,100 sheep priced at three dollars a head, Lienhard now found himself owing his recent debtor $900. As Sutter himself was planning on leaving the Fort for a year, he gave his son unlimited authority in handling his business, who made arrangements with Lienhard for liquidating his indebtedness by March, 1849.

While Sutter was away, Lienhard was destined to have a share in two far-reaching decisions. One day young Sutter asked him what he thought of the suggestion of one Branon, a former Mormon elder, not to found a city where Captain Sutter had tentatively laid out Sutterville, since it would require a canal a mile long to provide the proposed city with a landing place, the construction of which at the rate of current wages at sixteen dollars a day would be prohibitive. The young man further confided that he was considering rather the plotting of a city on the Sacramento river. Work could begin immediately, as an engineer was then available. Upon Lien-

hard's approving reply, young Sutter began construction. Thereupon Lienhard suggested the new city be named Sacramento City rather than Sutterville, a suggestion which young Sutter accepted. Lienhard later regretted giving the latter advice, for it deprived Sutter of immortalizing his name at the place of his greatest service to California and contributed greatly to the ensuing sad break between father and son.

Lienhard herded his sheep until spring of 1849. Then he sold half of the flock to a recently made acquaintance, a compatriot by the name of Dürr, and drove the rest to the mines, where the hungry miners—especially the Indians—gladly bought them at twelve dollars and more per head. With $6,000 safely tucked away, Lienhard returned to Sutter's Fort, where a new commission awaited him.

The Captain and his son urgently requested him to journey to Switzerland and to bring from there Mrs. Sutter and the remaining members of the family. Young August protested that he would prefer to go himself but feared to leave the Fort, lest there would be nothing left for his mother upon his return. Furthermore he knew that his father trusted no one as he trusted Lienhard and would offer him $2,000 and expenses for the service. Lienhard in view of what he might make in the meantime if he remained in California, drove the bargain to $4,000 for pay and $8,000 for expenses *"also . . . alles zusammen 12,000 Dollars,"* and set sail June 20, 1849 on his six-to-seven-months trip. It was a hazardous voyage, as he carried with him about $7,000 in cash and traveled across the Isthmus of Panama, where he would be exposed to the dread Chagres fever.

Fortune accompanied him, however, and at last on the 21st of January, 1850, he returned to San Francisco with Mrs. Sutter, a daughter, Eliza, and two sons, Alphonse and Emil. Other immigrants in the group were a Mr. and Mrs. Kramer. The party remained in San Francisco, while Lienhard went to Sacramento City to report to Captain Sutter. As August, junior, was not there at the time, the elder Sutter alone returned with his envoy to the family at San Francisco, a circumstance that brought about the subsequent ill-will of the son.

Surprising to Lienhard were the all but unbelievable transformations that had gone on during his absence. The old San Francisco had been destroyed by fire and new wooden structures were arising in place of the old. Everywhere there were tremendous changes in value; the price of food and real estate had risen markedly. The Sacramento had flooded its banks and the water was but then receding after having wrought great damage. Carcasses of horses and cattle were still in the forks of trees where the water had swept them.

Among other things Lienhard learned that Sutter had in the past months been campaigning for the governorship of California. That was the last straw. Evidently the contrast of the present with the past, or that of conditions as he found them in California with those in Switzerland was too great for him to endure; therefore, upon accomplishing his last service for Sutter, he disposed of his property (some of it to August, junior, who first defaulted in his payments and later made settlement) and determined to leave California forever. He returned to his fatherland, got married and bought himself the estate in Kilchberg which later passed into the hands of the poet Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. The memory of the active and adventurous years he had spent in America, however, did not long permit his being contented with his quiet, peaceful home in Switzerland. Presently he came back to America, spending the remainder of his life in Nauvoo, Illinois, where in time he was elected mayor and died in 1903 at the age of eighty-one years.

Originally the account of his experiences was intended solely for his family. Because of the general interest in the period he portrays, the portions that are here reviewed were published in Zurich in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. It should be added that Lienhard, a keen observer of nature, noticed everywhere the presence of wild life. His notes may indeed be as invaluable to students of records concerning flora and fauna, as they are interesting to investigators of frontier types.

CHAPTER III

KYBURZ OF KYBURZ

COMING from Sacramento, the motorist of today speeds eastward along the Lincoln highway, through the lowlands flanked by blossoms and upwards along foothill orchards. In the first hour he reaches Clarksville, passes Shingle Springs and Placerville, which in the turbulent days was known as Hangtown. To the left a road leads to nearby Coloma, where gold was first discovered in 1848. From Placerville he may follow the south fork of the American river for thirty miles to stop at the village of Kyburz, a well-known summer resort. Inquiry as to the name would reveal that an Albert Kyburz was appointed postmaster there on January 13, 1911, and that he was the third son of a pioneer family identified with these parts, the parents and their six children now lying buried in one or the other of the towns mentioned. It is the heart of a beautiful land of Alpine character with peaks nearer at hand up to 7,000 feet and others in the distance up to 10,000 feet, a vast region carpeted by an almost unbroken sweep of pine forest with little spots of shimmering mountain lakes and threads of sparkling streams which grow into torrents in ravines far below. This is Eldorado county, the land of gold and pines, now memorializing a name indigenous to the ancient canton of Aargau, Switzerland,[1] from whence Samuel Kyburz had migrated, settling in New Helvetia in 1846, at a time when Captain Sutter was consolidating his first outpost of civilization in the then interior wilderness. It was Kyburz who subsequently became the faithful and trusted aid of the founder of New Helvetia.

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[1] Godet und Türler, *Hist. Biog. Lexikon der Schweiz.* Neuchatel. 1927. See Kyburz.

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SUTTER'S FORT - NEW HELVETIA.

Published by C. S. Francis & Co. N. York.

Born June 26, 1810, in Oberentfelden, in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, he was a son of Daniel and Maria Kyburz née Baumann. The family, consisting of father Daniel, a widower, two sons and two daughters, departed from their home for America, arriving in New York in September, 1833. The events are recorded in the Kyburz family Bible. Seven years later while farming in the township of Spring Prairie, Walworth county, Wisconsin, Samuel was united in marriage with Rebecca Sophie Barben, a native of Ohio, probably also of Swiss descent. With his family he then moved to East Troy of the same state, where there came to his notice the news of the grand colonization on the Sacramento river in California undertaken by a native Swiss, a certain Captain Sutter. American and Swiss journals, among them the German-American newspapers of St. Louis, in glowing terms informed prospective emigrants of the salubrious climate and of the marvelous fertility of the soil of New Helvetia. This propaganda augmented by Captain John C. Frémont's official reports of his explorations in Oregon and California induced numerous emigrants to migrate to the Pacific coast. The alluring prospects of the far West also prevailed upon Samuel Kyburz to undertake the hazardous journey across the endless prairies, unknown deserts, and mountains.

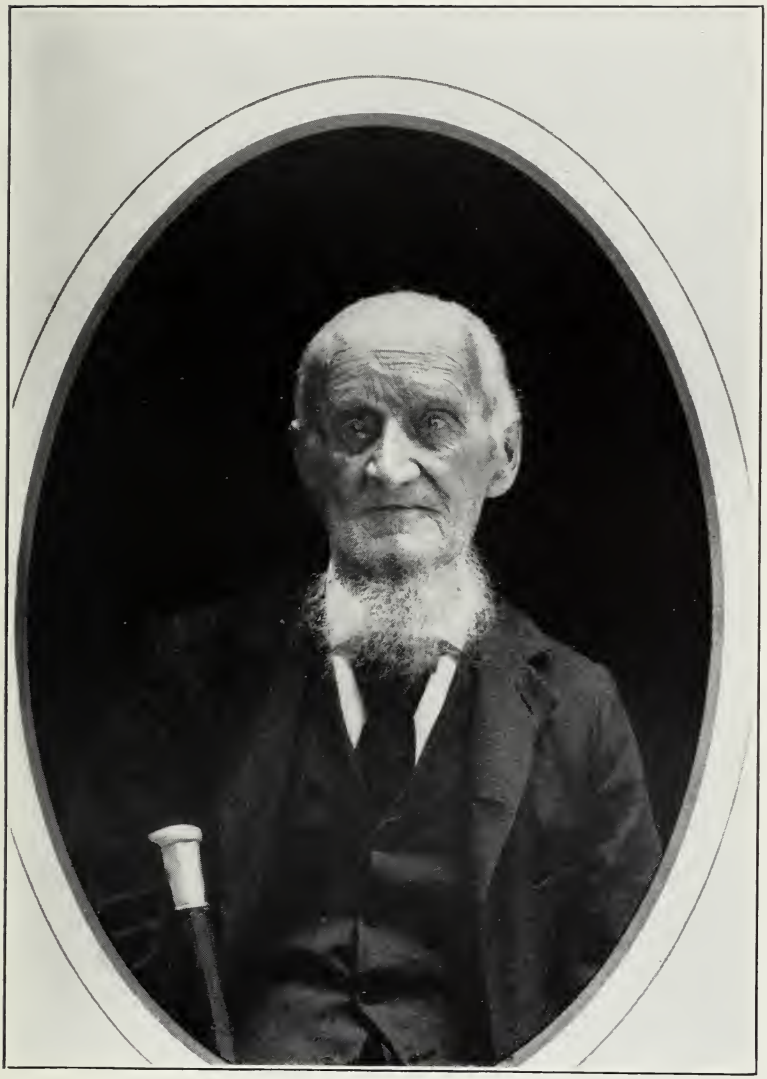
Departing on April 2, 1846, with his wife and two children, Samuel Elliot, aged four years, and Sarah, aged two years, Kyburz joined the Lienhard group at Independence, Missouri, on or soon after April 26. This town was then a small but very busy frontier post for emigrants and traders to and from Taos and Santa Fe in Mexico and points in Oregon. In May 1846, thousands of emigrants passed through Independence, making needed purchases for their great overland journey across prairies and mountains in their covered wagons. An important function here was the organization of so-called emigration companies and the selecting of competent leaders or captains. A census of one of the companies shows that it consisted of 119 men, 59 women, 110 children, 700 head of cattle, and 150 horses. The journey from Independence to New Helvetia via the Hastings Cut-off is described in detail by Heinrich

Lienhard, the subject of the preceding chapter. After a week's travel the Lienhard–Kyburz party left the larger emigration company of which they had been a part, to advance more rapidly and independently through Kansas and Nebraska. Upon reaching the upper North Platte and the Sweetwater river on July 17, 1846, Kyburz appears as captain, a post he seems to have held for the remainder of the journey.

The belief that Lienhard or Kyburz were members of the Donner or the Harlan parties is erroneous. Lienhard and Kyburz encamped at Bear River on July 27; on August 2, they reached the Weber river. The Donner party did not arrive there until August 3. The Swiss and German party was thus a day ahead of the Donner party; in fact it took Lienhard and Kyburz but eleven days to travel from Fort Bridger to the shore of Salt Lake, while the Donner party, which had avoided the difficult stretch of Weber canyon, was twenty-seven days in reaching the Lake. On August 15, Harlan and Peter Weimer (Weemer or Wimmer) joined or caught up with Kyburz; however, Lienhard inserts on that day's record that Harlan had not been their captain. Harlan himself in his memoirs makes no claim of any captaincy.

After a journey of four months and twenty-three days Kyburz and his family, including also the father and two brothers of Mrs. Kyburz, arrived hale and hearty at Sutter's Fort, where they were received most cordially. Sutter, who recognized in Kyburz a man of reliability and competence, appointed him to the post of overseer of the fort. Equally welcome was Mrs. Kyburz, the first white woman at the fort, where Sutter promptly erected a two-room addition to accommodate the family.[3] Upon entering his duties, Kyburz assumed all manner of important functions. This is reflected in the diary which Sutter kept for a number of years. Kyburz was majordomo and had charge of the keys of the fort and as Sutter's adjutant carried out the orders of the chief. He serves as building inspector and selector of building sites and of timber in the hills

[3] In the state-owned "Sutter's Fort and Museum" these rooms are today marked by a door plate reading, "Kyburz Rooms," and are used as the office of the curator.



Samuel Kyburz.

needed for lumber; he is driver after strayed or stolen stock and chief of expeditions to punish refractory Indians. He is superintendent of the workers in the wheatlands and directs the purchasing and exchanging of cattle. Acting also as captain or supercargo of shipping, he navigates the Sacramento, the San Joaquin, and the Great Bay. It is a tradition in the Kyburz family that it was he who first selected the site of the now famous saw-mill at Coloma.[4] At any rate it was Kyburz and John Bidwell who prepared and witnessed the contract between Sutter and Marshall for the erection of the mill where gold was discovered in January, 1848, by Marshall.

On February 9, 1848, a son, who died in his infancy, was born at Sutter's Fort to Samuel and Rebecca Sophia Kyburz and was named John Augustus, evidently in honor of the captain. On May 22 of the same year Sutter entered the laconic note in his journal: "Mr. Kyburz left my services and established himself a boarding house in the vaquero home." Evidently the discovery of gold had brought about conditions upsetting old relationships forever. The rush was on, the world had changed. Exactly what circumstances had impelled Kyburz to enter the business he set up may never be known. Owing to the then prevailing lawlessness in the community, the new venture did not prosper. Later, upon losing his investments and savings, Kyburz removed to San Francisco, where a child, Maria, was born November 12, 1849. Thereafter he is to be found in Sacramento, where the dates of the birth of two sons are recorded, Albert B. on June 30, 1852, and John Daniel on October 10, 1854.

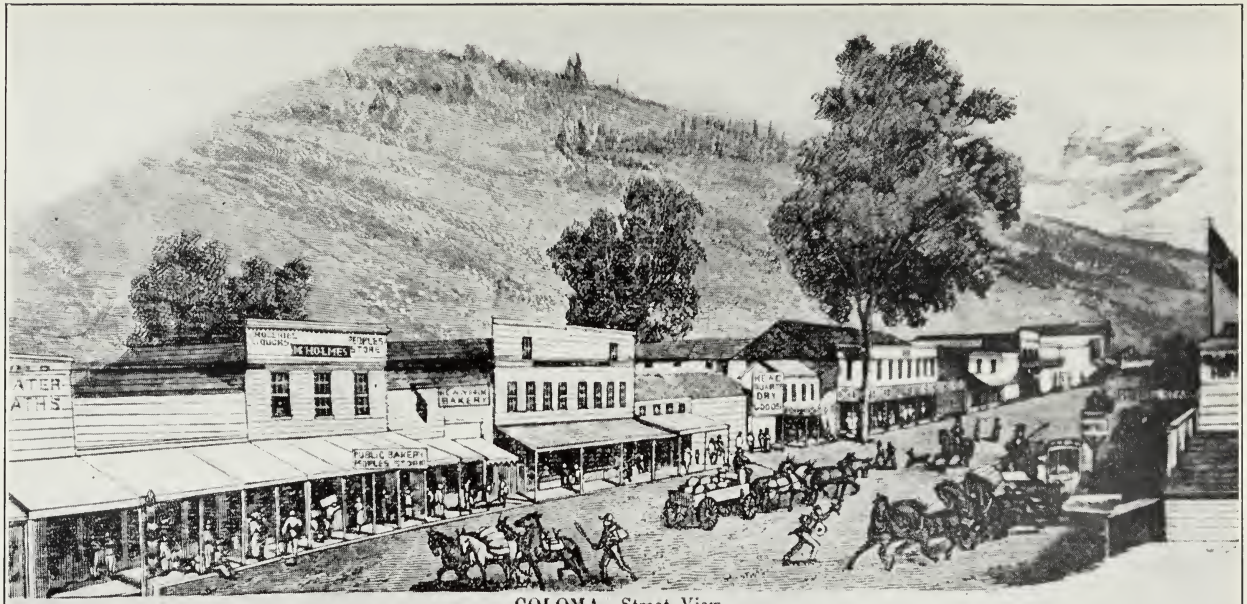
After another attempt at managing a hotel and store, this time at Whiterock, the Kyburz family settled at Clarksville, where they engaged in stock raising and dairying. There Kyburz held office as justice of the peace for many years until his retirement. He died January 15, 1898, at Shingle Springs and was buried at Folsom. In the *Mountain Democrat* of Placerville he is celebrated as a "Pioneer of pioneers . . . who

[4] Sutter later definitely says it was James W. Marshall who selected the site but may err in this as in other statements he made later: examples are given by Erwin Gudde in his *Sutter's Own Story.*

brought with him to America the stalwart manhood and sturdy virtues of his Alpine home."

Numerous descendants of Samuel Kyburz today live in Eldorado county. One son, Samuel Elliott served in the Civil War as corporal in the Second Regiment of Cavalry, California Volunteers. He was born at East Troy, Wisconsin, January 27, 1842 and died at Shingle Springs, October 25, 1917. There were five other children: Sarah (Sally whose married name was Mrs. Kent), also born at East Troy, on March 10, 1844, she died at Placerville, May 1935; John Augustus, born at Sutter's Fort, February 9, 1848, where he died December 23, the same year; Maria Elizabeth (Mrs. Edwin Ball) born November 12, 1849, in Sacramento, date of death unknown; Albert B. born at Sacramento June 30, 1852, died at Placerville, December 7, 1936; and John Daniel born October 10, 1854, died at Clarksville.

In the century that has elapsed since Johann August Sutter took possession with provisional title of the empire he named New Helvetia, California has become the destination of an ever swelling stream of Swiss immigration. The immigrant population of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys in 1846, according to Lienhard's estimate did not exceed sixty males. The Swiss arrivals before the close of the decade besides the Kyburz family and their three relatives, the Barbens, who were probably Swiss, include the following, mentioned by Lienhard: Thomann, Rippstein, Schmidt from Appenzell, Huggenberger from Aargau, Wittmer from Solothurn, "Herr Fähndrich von Laufenberg" also from Aargau, David Engler from St. Gall, "Berner Jakob," Dürr from Basel, "Baumeister Bader" from Baselland, and the Kramers, who came with Sutter's family. Other known contemporaries were J. J. Viojet, a surveyor, and Brunner, who cared for the orphaned Donner children.



COLOMA—Street View.

CHAPTER IV

THE ITALIAN SWISS OF CALIFORNIA

THE first record of immigration from the canton of Tessin (or Ticino) to California dates from 1849, when a certain Giannini and a Delmonico from Val Leventina joined the colony of General Sutter at New Helvetia after a long and perilous journey of seven months around Cape Horn. They disembarked from the S. S. Brooklyn at San Francisco August 12, 1849. A month later another Italian Swiss, by the name of Angelo Beffa, arrived in San Francisco, opened a liquor store on Kearney street near Jackson, and painted on its door the Swiss national emblem. Before the close of the year two more Tessiners or Ticinese[1] arrived: a Jelmini of Fiesse and a Monti of Lorengo, both of whom had come from Peru.

On November 15, two other Ticinese, C. Scalmanini and B. Frapolli, whose descendants are today living in California, arrived from Algiers. They first went to the gold mines in northern California but soon returned to San Francisco, where they opened a boarding house at the Long Wharf, at the foot of Commercial street, and soon became wealthy.

In December 1849 more immigrants arrived from Val Leventina, who helped settle the first colony of Ticinese in California. This group constitutes the original pioneers, whose settlements contributed to the coming of many thousands of their countrymen, to form what is today the largest Italian Swiss colony in the world.

Very few Ticinese arrived in 1850. Cyrus Delmonico, a nephew of the well-known Delmonicos of New York, in that year opened a restaurant in San Francisco, which he sold in 1852 to Giocondo Giannini. Another immigrant, Giuseppe

[1] Although the Italian plural form is *Ticinesi,* the regular invariable English plural in *—ese* as in *Japanese, Portuguese, Bernese,* etc., is here preferred.

Gianella, also of Val Leventina, the same year opened an earthenware and porcelain store in San Francisco, which however failed in 1886, with debts amounting to $800,000.

In 1851 there arrived from Ticino by way of the Isthmus of Panama various groups of immigrants who went to the gold mines in the north in the hope of becoming wealthy immediately; however, after working ceaselessly and suffering untold hardships for several years, they abandoned their mining claims and with better success dedicated themselves to farming.

In 1852 more immigrants from Ticino came to in California. Among them the Sartoris from Giumaglio in Valle Maggia, some of whose descendants are well-known doctors, bankers, and dairy-men of California; the Stefanis, the Pedrinis, the Bullettis, the Giandonis, and the Zocchis, all from Val Leventina. From various townships in Valle Maggia came the following: Charles Martinoia (the family name is now Martin), whose children and grandchildren are living in various parts of the state; James Fiori, whose name was changed to Bloom, and whose descendants are today engaged in dairying and other enterprises in and about Petaluma; the Giacominis and the De Martinis, who first worked on the dairy ranch of Marshall Brothers on the coast and later took up dairying for themselves; and John and Rocco Cheda, who in the same industry in Marin county acquired fortunes and later returned to Switzerland. Some of the children and grandchildren of these pioneers are still settled in Marin and Sonoma counties. Of the five Garzoli brothers, William, Peter, Clay, Frank, and Basil, who settled in Chileno valley, Marin county, as dairy men, two later returned to Switzerland. Children and grandchildren of those who remained occupy the old settlements and other pieces of land acquired by them later.[2]

Between the years 1853 and 1854 many more immigrants from the canton of Ticino arrived in California, still attracted by the discovery of gold. Among those from Val Leventina were the families: Juri, Croci, Dobbas, Giamboni, and Celio. From the towns of Pedemonte came the families: Peri, Monotti,

[2] The grandson of Clay Garzoli is the Clay Pedrazzini, president of the Swiss Publishing company of California, mentioned in the Foreword.

Galgiani, Selma, Monaco, Pellandini, Cavalli, Maestretti, Nichelini, and Leoni. The first Italian Swiss physician in San Francisco was Dr. Anthony Rottanzi, from Val Leventina, who arrived in 1855; his son was the late Dr. T. A. Rottanzi.

Many of the pioneers who bought lands in the forties and fifties became quite wealthy. In 1856 Charles Martin and Giuliano Moretti purchased a large scale dairy ranch in Chileno valley, which was later divided by the descendants. The brothers Matteo and Luigi Tomasini purchased extensive tracts of land near Point Reyes on the coast, while Desiderio Garzoli who settled near Bolinas, also on the coast, as well as Pietro Maggetti, Louis Pedrazzini, S. Grandi, M. Berri, and many others became land owners. Among the arrivals in San Francisco in 1855 are the families: Gendotti, among whose descendants there are lawyers and real estate salesmen active today; Mariani, merchant, whose sons and grandsons are still established in various parts of California; Pioda, whose children are engineers and businessmen in California;[3] a certain Berri, immigrant from Vogorno, who in 1856 sold, presumably at a small profit, a piece of real property in San Francisco to a buyer who shortly afterwards received $200,000 for it.

Between 100 and 200 immigrants continued to arrive in California yearly from the canton of Ticino until 1860; then the immigration became much larger, particularly in the years from 1864 to 1868; this was occasioned perhaps by the return of several immigrants to Valle Maggia with considerable fortunes. The first to leave was Giuseppe Leoni, nicknamed "Tengar", of Verscio, District of Locarno, who in 1856 took to his home town several thousand dollars earned in the gold mines.

In 1860 a certain Giovanari of Intragna planted grape vines in Napa Valley on land belonging to General Vallejo; these vineyards were later acquired by Salmina, Gambetta, and others, who cultivate them today.

In 1856 Louis Juri of Val Leventina had a dairy at the Laguna near the Presidio in San Francisco. He paid $2,000

[3] Among them is L. Pioda, attorney at Salinas, a nephew of Dr. Pioda, former Swiss minister to the United States.

for ten cows; milk was selling at fifty cents per gallon. Many Ticinese owned and operated restaurants in San Francisco, among them: H. G. Giannini, manager of the Irving hotel in 1854; the Juri brothers, who in 1862 opened a restaurant on Merchant Street, which enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most popular in the city. Somewhat later Campi's restaurant was opened on Clay Street, and managed until the time of the earthquake and fire by Natale Giamboni, who enjoyed the title "King of Hosts". In 1864 Louis Baccala, who had recently immigrated from Intragna, became co-owner of the well-reputed Sorbier restaurant. Other Swiss restaurants were those operated by Perini and Ferini, Sartori and Fantina, Frank Guglielmetti, Cherubino Lombardi, Marco Vanoni, F. Berta, and Giuseppe Galli, whose death occurred in 1938.

Italian Swiss boarding houses in San Francisco were rather numerous. After Scalmanini and Frapolli, the next to open an Italian Swiss boarding house was G. Giandoni, located on Green street near Dupont. It was later sold to Carlo Antonio Peverada. With Peverada was associated for some time a certain Zanoni, who later opened the Ticino hotel on Pacific street, which years afterwards was acquired by Battista Morganti and Lucia Brignoli, who had first gone to Australia from Canton Tessin in search of fortune. About 1875 the William Tell house, operated by Guglielmo Juri on Pacific street near Kearny, was a popular rendezvous of the Ticinese. Then Carlo Scheggia was operating the Federal hotel on Stockton street, while Cherubino Lombardi managed the Saint Gothard hotel on Broadway street. It and the Ticino hotel were the best known boarding houses for Ticinese in California. Other boarding houses were those of C. Magistra, B. Toroni, and Mrs. Chiesa.

A directory of dealers, importers, merchants, and those in other branches of commerce and trade in nineteenth century San Francisco, would have to include many Ticinese. Mentioned here are: Charles Martin, head of the commission house of Martin, Feusier & Co., in which firm Camillo Stefani and N. Giacomini held interests; the general merchandise firm of Stefani and Mariani (later G. D. Mariani); P. A. Giannini,

jeweler; Buletti and Selma, grocers; A. Pallenghi and F. Maestretti, monuments; Rea Brothers, painters and decorators; and Angelo Beretta, wholesale grocer, all of whom were in business prior to 1870. Wine and liquor importers and distributors at various times included: Leon Selan, Giosue Rottanzi, M. Gianettoni, A. Mona, Emilio Martinoni, L. Juri & Co., Carlo Sciaroni, Louis Gendotti, Frank Mazzi, A. Bonnetti, G. G. Bontempi, G. Buzzini, G. Giannettoni, Bulotti & Perini.

In the various commission houses of San Francisco, so called because they took butter, cheese, eggs, and cream from the Italian-Swiss dairymen to be sold on the market for a commission, were employed numerous Italian Swiss, among them: Candido Righetti of Someo Valle Maggia, G. Bonaita of Cerentino, and later on George F. Cavalli of Verscio, all working for Brigham, Whitney & Co., Wheaton and Luhrs was represented for many years among the Italian Swiss by Capt. Giuseppe Bontempi of Menzonio, Valle Maggia, and by Gottardo Giubbini of Intragna.

Among the dairymen who came when lands were no longer available in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Sonoma counties and who therefore settled in Humboldt county, were the families: Moranda, Decarli, Genzoli, Calanchini, Minetta, Bernardi, Martella, Tonini, Mazzetti, Spaletta, and Bognuda, most of whom came from Val Verzasca and from around Bellinzona. Later on numerous immigrants from these localities settled in Stanislaus, Santa Cruz, and Monterey counties, particularly in Salinas valley. Some immigrants from Val Leventina and Pedemonte settled in the vicinity of Stockton as early as 1860, while in 1863 some immigrants from Cevio, including the families: Respini, Mattei, Gianoni, Filippini, Scaroni, and Moretti settled on the coast north of the city of Santa Cruz. Giuliano Moretti became the owner of 40,000 acres of land in that region and founded the town of Davenport. Today some 10,000 acres of this land are controlled by the Coast Dairies and Land Company, which is owned by his two sons, who returned to Switzerland, and the children of a deceased daughter, one of whom, Ig. R. Respini, was president of the Swiss club of Santa Cruz county. About 1880 there was

some immigration from the town of Moghegno, to Gonzales and Soledad, Monterey county, today the most populous Italian-Swiss colony of California. At the beginning of the eighties hundreds of immigrants from Val Leventina settled in the Sierra valley near the Nevada line. Among the pioneers were the families: Trosi, Giudici, Defanti, Ramelli, Pedrini, Lafranchini, and Galeppi.

Some of the most prominent and active leaders of the Italian-Swiss colony of California during the period 1890 to 1910 were the following: the late P. Righetti, architect and son of one of the Righettis who immigrated from Someo to San Luis Obispo county and who was the first president of the Swiss club of San Francisco; A. Monotti, native of Cavigliano and an immigrant in 1880, who at his death in 1931 was the president of the Swiss Relief society and of the Swiss Mutual Benevolent society; F. J. Rea, sole member of the San Francisco board of supervisors not indicted for bribery in the notorious graft scandal of 1906; Dr. Henry J. Sartori, son of an immigrant from Giumaglio, former secretary of the Swiss Publishing Company of California; Angelo Campana, an immigrant in 1890 from Val Colla, and former president of the Loyal Elvezia Lodge and of the Swiss Sharpshooters; George F. Cavalli and Victor Rianda, both newspaper publishers; David De Bernardi, an immigrant from Maggia, who opened a wholesale importing house in San Francisco in 1864, which is still operated by a descendant; State Senator E. B. Martinelli, whose father had immigrated from Maggia; G. Giannini, who came to San Francisco from his native Val Onsernone in 1890, and at his death in 1931 was president of the United Swiss Societies; C. E. Antognini, born at Lugano, who came to San Francisco in 1890 where he was editor until his death in 1917, of the newspaper, *La Colonia Svizzera;* V. Papina, another editor of this publication who died in 1923; Victor Piezzi, born at Giumaglio, who came to California in 1869, and is still at the time of this writing living near Santa Rosa upon extensive vineyards he planted and developed; Desiderio Garzoli, who came from Maggia in the sixties, settled near Bolinas, Marin county, where he acquired extensive land holdings and raised

a large family. He died in 1930. Mrs. Vittoria Mariani, now well over eighty years old, "mother" to the Italian-Swiss colony of San Francisco and honorary president of the Ticino club.

In 1871 several immigrants from Valle Maggia, among them Pietro Righetti, Roberto Righetti, Clemente Filipponi, and Giacomo Moretti, went to San Luis Obispo in search of better lands for pasturage at low prices. The entire sixty-mile length of the Pacific coast between San Simeon and the county of Santa Barbara they found wonderfully rich in pasturage where barley grew wild. These lands, known as "Spanish grants", were owned by a few Spanish families who had obtained title to them from the government when California was ceded to the United States. The owners had been cultivating only small portions of the land, while their horses, cattle and sheep ran wild in the rich meadows. As a rule the offers of the Italian-Swiss dairymen desirous of buying or leasing portions were gladly accepted. A migration of Italian Swiss to San Luis Obispo county resulted. Among the first, arriving in 1872, were: Battista Pezzoni, and J. Muscio of Someo; a year later Antonio Tognazzini settled near Cayucos. The development near San Simeon, Cambria, Cayucos, Morro Bay and San Luis Obispo of a large and wealthy colony of Italian-Swiss dairymen was phenomenal. The lands were fenced and cultivated, a network of roads and wharves were constructed, so that by 1880 the romantic Pacific coast between Post Harford and San Simeon had become all but unrecognizably transformed. In that year more than 100 Italian-Swiss families were settled in this area where the dairy industry was flourishing. Italian Swiss purchased most of the real property in the locality, which was steadily appreciating in value.

In addition to the above named pioneers the following also acquired lands in San Luis Obispo county: Abramo Muscio, P. A. Tognazzini, Peter Tognazzini, M. Righetti, B. Turri, Sam Donati, Alex Tomasini, P. Bernardasci, William Danini, G. Matasci, Storni and Biaggini, D. Perinoni, D. Filipponi, B. C. Matasci, Placido Tartaglia, B. G. Tognazzi, D. Gamboni,

Antonio Lucchessa, G. Fiscalini, J. C. Ferrini, M. Tonini, Louis Tomasini, G. Moretti, B. Miossi and John Scaroni.

When lands were no longer available near San Luis Obispo, new arrivals settled in the adjacent Santa Barbara county, in the valley of the Santa Maria, an area of some 500 square miles, between the mountains of Nipomo and those of Point Sal. The soil is very fertile, producing abundant grass, and suitable for general farming. Some of the early buyers acquired land at $15 and $25 per acre. It was not long before the entire territory was settled by compatriots of the first arrivals.

Numerous Ticinese were also engaged in viticulture in various sections of the state, particularly in the valleys of Napa and Sonoma counties and in the vicinities of Stockton and San Jose. Others were operators of wineries or dealers in the cities. Among those who developed and cultivated vineyards were: John Capella at Woodside; Giosue Rottanzi, Perini and Papine at Lawrence Station; Gottardo Bustelli at Livermore; Frank Sciaroni, B. Salmina & Co., and Carlo Scheggia at St. Helena; L. Juri & Co. at Napa; Bulotti and Bulotti at Sonoma; and John Rea at Gilroy.

In 1897 there was founded in San Francisco the Swiss–American Bank through the initiative of Henry Brunner and Antonio Tognazzini, the latter an immigrant from Someo. The San Francisco office was managed by members of the Tognazzini family, one of whom, Tilden, is still vice-president. (The bank, however, has now been acquired by the Anglo-California National Bank). At Petaluma it had a flourishing branch which was managed by Rinaldo Righetti, who came from Someo in 1902.

Descendants of the families here named are now settled in various parts of California. A recent investigation to ascertain types of participation in the professions and public offices on the part of these descendants disclosed the following representation in twenty-two California counties:[4] bank directors

[4] The counties are: Alameda, Humboldt, Imperial, Kern, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sierra, Solano, Sonoma, Tulare, Stanislaus, and Ventura.

and officials, councilmen, dentists, doctors, high-school teachers, a judge and a justice of the peace, lawyers, municipal commissioners, pharmacists, supervisors, and a veterinarian.

The largest Ticinese organization is the Swiss–American club of Monterey county. With its membership of 1,500 it is able to wield considerable political influence in the county. The Swiss club of Stanislaus county, an old established organization of more than 500 members, is second in size and significance. Others are the Swiss–American social club of Santa Clara county, The Swiss club of Santa Cruz county, the Sonoma–Marin Swiss club, the Italian–Swiss club of Greenfield, the Monterey county Swiss rifle club, and the Italian–Swiss club of Humboldt county.

The Swiss club of San Francisco has in its membership not only Ticinese but German and French Swiss as well. In San Francisco there are several other smaller clubs and societies, such as the Swiss Sharpshooters, founded in 1863; the Loyal Elvezia Lodge, organized in 1904; the Swiss Athletic club, and the Ticino club.

The Italian–Swiss newspaper, *La Colonia Svizzera,* was established in 1879. The present editor is L. Bottinelli of Lugano.

The Swiss Relief Society, founded in 1886, and the Swiss Benevolent society, organized in 1854, are the most important charitable and benevolent organizations of the Swiss colony of California, and their membership is made up largely of Italian Swiss.

CHAPTER V

STEINACH'S LISTS OF SWISS SETTLERS

FIFTY years ago Swiss life in New York and its neighboring towns in New Jersey had reached a point of considerable activity. The civic and social consciousness of the Swiss colonists is evident in the many organizations for cultural and charitable, as well as explicitly political purposes, which had thriven there for a generation and more. The year 1940 marks the fifty-first anniversary of the publication of a volume in which there are preserved for posterity hundreds of names of Swiss settlers at that time, not only in the neighborhood of New York but also in various parts of the United States.[1] In fact Steinach devotes some fifteen pages to Swiss settlers in the New England states, 168 pages to those in the Atlantic and "Southern Inland" states (including Missouri), a dozen to the Gulf states, 117 pages to the Middle Western states, and fifty or so to the states of the "Prairies and Mountains" including the Pacific.

The volume, which has not appeared in English translation, must be comparatively unknown to the present generation. It should be said that the author received the bulk of his information from the various Swiss societies and from correspondents and agents of the *Amerikanische Schweizer Zeitung* of New York. The excerpts here presented are confined to the states of New York and New Jersey, which together constituted the most populous Swiss center in the United States as shown by the census of 1890.

The names as Steinach records them are sometimes entered in full, sometimes with or without the initials of given names.

[1] Steinach, Adelrich, *Geschichte und Leben der Schweizer in den Vereinigten Staaten, unter Mitwirkung des Nord-Amerikanischen Grütli-Bundes.* Im Selbstverlag des Verfassers, New York, 1889.

Occasionally there are identifications; frequently there are names of business firms set down indiscriminately among lists of personal names. To be sure this haphazard recording would be of immeasurably greater value if it had been done with a little more method and care; none the less, it is a gratifying preservation of a wealth of names and a genuine reflection of that veritable bee-hive of Swiss industry and social life which played its small but by no means insignificant part in the densest of American population centers. The extent to which "mutual-aids", charitable groups, and privately supported organizations for relief functioned is quite impressive. On page after page there are enumerations of substantial donations by dozens of societies apparently vying with one another in supporting needy individuals, worthy causes, and victims of disaster at home and abroad.

As a rule Steinach does not attempt any deeper analysis and offers no criticial evaluation: his job is putting on record what he sees and knows and has at hand. Occasionally he rises to some generalizations. He notes, for instance, that it is due to American appreciation of advanced development of electrotechnics in Switzerland that so many Swiss technicians were imported and given responsible positions here. Incidentally he notes that Edison used a Swiss foreman. Numerous branch factories of Swiss industries were established in New York and New Jersey and manned by specialists trained at home. There were makers of tools, hand and machine embroiderers, makers of musical and precision instruments, chemists, machinists, makers of artificial eyes, silk manufacturers, designers, electricians, and other specialists including glass painters, graphic and plastic artists, engineers, and architects.

In the following paragraphs the spelling and abbreviations follow Steinach, except in cases of very obvious error such as *Bosshbrt* for *Bosshart.* Apparent repetitions are as a rule not deleted, for the inclusion of the names in certain lists and variant spellings may be of some interest. *Crauzat* and *Cranzat, Hilfiker* and *Hilsiker* are entered as Steinach spells the names.

New York

The first list of business and professional men of Swiss origin in New York, recorded by Steinach reads: P. de Luce, (for many years Swiss Consul), Lawrenz Delmonico, J. J. Keller, Oskar Zollikoffer, August Richard, A. Iselin, A. Merian, the Benziger Brothers, Brunner, Deppeler, Lienherr, Mouquin, Mathey, Röthlisberger & Gerber, M. Gasser, J. Manz, M. Schinz, and Jakob Schiess. Practicing physicians included: D. Francis Stäheli (*sic*), Hermann Boppart, Chr. Cavelti, Ad. Steinach.

After the Crimean war, in 1856, a number of young Swiss who had served in the English foreign legion came to the United States; among them were: Von Arx, Trepp, Wirz, Werner. Von Arx, an educated man, held a position on the *New Yorker Staats–Zeitung* for some time. Trepp, who built a theater and one of New York's hotels, fell in "one of the battles in Virginia," in his regiment was an entire company of Swiss sharpshooters. Another Swiss company was in the regiment of Colonel Mösch. Army physicians from New York were Dr. Staeheli (*sic*), Dr. A. Steinach, and Dr. Tissot, all in the 103rd regiment.

Charter members of the Swiss Aid Society, (Schweizerische Hilfs–Gesellschaft) founded in 1832 and incorporated April 14, 1851 were Louis P. de Luce, August Gerber, Charles Pillichodc, Henry C. de Rahm, Cesar A. Robert, Wilh. Merle, Antoin Rossire, Samson Boiceau, J. G. Escher, A. Iselin, Paul de Brez, J. J. Merian, Oscar (*sic*) Zollikoffer, John Syz, L. Decoppet, E. Burkhard, Ferdinand Rusch. In the seventies the names of E. Robert, H. Escher, H. Abegg, A. Rappart, E. de Crauzat, C. A. Hubler, A. Engelhard, and W. P. Molo occur. A list of committee members in 1886 contains the following names of "prominent Swiss in New York": Henry Abegg, J. Bertschmann, Consul; Alfred Merian, Ernst Keller, Alf. Vondermühl, Henry Beguelin, Henry Escher, Wm. Piquet, W. C. Molo, C. Altheer, Mrs. Henry Abegg, Rud. Raetzer, Etienne Gillet, Mrs. Alfred Meriam, Mrs. Eugene Robert, Mrs. Alf. Vondermühl, E. Allisson, J. D. Brez, J. Bovey, H. J. Abegg,

Jas. Billwiller, Henry Brunner, Louis Benziger, J. Buzzini, W. Calame, C. P. Dubois, Chas. C. Delmonico, H. E. Droz, Geo. W. Dubois, L. F. Delisle, Emile Durr, Henry Engelhardt, J. H. Escher, Henry Fatio, John Friederich, A. Fillippini, P. G. Frauenfelder, F. Grosjean, Henry Ginnel, Chas. Glatz, A. Gordon, Chas. Gagnebin, John Gerber, H. L. Grandlienard, John G. Gerber, Chas. Hirzel, Aug. Honriet, Adrian Herzog, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Henry de Coppet, A. Jeannot, B. Krüsi, Louis Linder, J. J. Merian, L. C. Lambelet, August Mathey, Louis Mathey, Fritz Mathey, C. H. Meylan, Alf. W. Merian, H. Monquin, P. A. Merian, J. G. Neeser, Louis Meystre, Rud. Nägeli, L. Perrelet, Chas. Perret, H. Pestalozzi, Alf. C. Paillard, A. Rappard, August Richard, A. Reinhart, J. Eug. Robert, J. Rosselli, Jules Racine, R. Stricker, J. J. Stapfer, C. Seitz, Hermann Spahn, J. Simoni, J. C. Schlachter, H. Sallenbach, E. Solari, E. Scheitlin, C. Schuhmacher, E. F. Stutzer, John Zimmermann, Peter Schmid, Chas. Taller, H. De Valliere, C. Vicarino, A. Weber, W. A. de Wattewil, Chas. Zimmermann, and Oscar Zollikoffer.

"Ladies: The wives of the aforementioned, then also Miss Billon, Mrs. Bruck, Mrs. Bürgi, Mrs. Däniker, Mrs. Chadik–Groschel, Mrs. Colin, Mrs. Aug. Cordier, Mrs. H. G. Eilhemius, H. Ginnel, Mrs. Greuter, Mrs. Guedin, Mrs. H. Handrichs, Mrs. Horstmann, Miss Huguenin, Mrs. P. Humbert, Mrs. Jeanneret, Mrs. Lecoultre, Mrs. L'Eplattenier, Mrs. L'Huilier, Mrs. Charles Perret, Miss Pilet, Mrs. Quinche, Mrs. S. Rey, Mrs. Rob. Röthlisberger, Miss Jeanne Roulet, Mrs. Adolph Rush, Mrs. August Saltzmann, Mrs. and Miss Schnitzpahn, Mrs. Siebenmann, Mrs. H. Weckherlin, Mrs. Wiskemann, Mrs. and Miss Zollikoffer."

In 1871 there was founded the "Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent society," incorporated March 15, 1872, of which the following were presidents, presumably in the order given: W. P. Molo, Chas. Taller, F. Buxdorf, Louis F. Delisle, Leon Perrelet, Frank Daulte, Th. Bluntschli, O. C. Hubler, G. Schwarz, O. Weber, Frank S. Stöklin, Jacob Kopp, H. Wirz, Otto Goldschmid. Officers in 1889 were: Ulrich Christen, Gottlieb Kaiser, and Robert Fischer. Special recognition for

services is accorded: E. de Cranzat *(sic),* Aug. Cusa, Mathey and Robert.

In 1869 (the order is Steinach's) the "Grütliverein" of New York was founded by: Conrad Bryner, J. Müller, Heinrich Brandenberger, "three Bodmer brothers", "two Schärr brothers", Fr. and Jacob Vetterli, C. Hösli, "and nine other Swiss". In 1886 at the quincentenary of the Battle of Sempach J. Friedrich, editor of the *Schweizer Zeitung* was the guest speaker and J. Grüninger arranged a tableaux representing portrayals by Vogel and Deschwanden. In 1889 the Verein had 152 members who kept a library of 300 volumes. Presidents were: Conrad Bryner, Johann Hauser, B. Buxdorf, Conrad Lohbauer, Jakob Fischer, and Franz Holer. Committee members in 1888 were: Dr. Ad. Steinach, B. Teodor, and Jakob Hanhart. Jakob Feierabend directed a number of men's choruses. Honorable mention is given J. Nägeli, A. Vonfelten, M. Gasser, Chas. Gerber, G. Kupper, J. Schiess, F. Fischer, Fried. Elsinger, Emil Wälchli, J. Niedermann, Jos. Holer, and Johann L. Delisle, Hermann Grob and Conrad Fatzer.

In 1849 the second Swiss Aid Society, "Helvetia Lodge No. 1", was founded by J. Wartmann. Members listed are: W. Hauenstein, J. Senn, Jakob Meyer, A. Thürkauf, Krebs, Schinz, Gasser, Deppeler, Jakob Feierabend, Bernh. Meyer, G. Bosshard, John Hauser, C. Vonfelten. Members of Union forces in the Civil War were: Captain J. Deppeler, G. Jannot, G. Kupper, and Jos. Ricklin. Presidents mentioned are: George Feldmann, Rudin, J. Wehrli, St. Hauenstein, G. Müller, A. Thürkauf, J. Meyer, M. Krebs, Vonfelten, J. Fischer, F. Holer, and G. Feldmann. A Miss Tanner embroidered a flag which brought in $300 for charity.

In 1868 the society voted 1400 Francs for flood relief in Switzerland, $200 for charity in Chicago, and $200 for the Swiss Home.

In 1871 "Helvetia Lodge No. 2" was organized. Officers were: August Egloff, president; Karl Hohmann, secretary; Rob Fischer, treasurer. Two members who died in 1887 were Strebel and Joh. Rohner.

A society of Tessiners founded in 1869 had the following members: W. P. Molo, president, Joh. Simoni, Giovanni Roselli, the Delmonico Brothers, "whose employees largely belong to this society," and the members, Solari, Buzzini, Cusa, and Barca, "to whose generous support this organization's success is due."

At the first meeting of "Helvetia Lodge No. 217" (A.O.U.W.) in 1887, there were present: Aug. Calame, Jean Roth, Gust Chappuis, Fred Montandon, and "eleven others".

In other connections are recorded the names of George Feldmann and Heinrich Schlatter, president and secretary of a Swiss baker's club 1871–1880; Alb. Sellmann, president of a union of 200 embroiderers, and the "factory of Sturzenegger in Melrose." Furthermore, John Hauser, organizer of the Dufour Gun club, of which J. Müller and G. Schwarz were captains and August Egloff and H. Hochuli, officers.

A Swiss Ladies Aid society founded in 1873 by "eighteen Swiss women, among them: C. Bereuter, Marie Meier, A. Müller, Elis. Krebs, Anna Alder, R. Corrodi, L. Schinz," had seventy-four members in 1888. Officers were: Mrs. C. Bereuter, president; Mrs. A. Frechen, secretary; and Mrs. R. Fischer, treasurer.

Founded in 1849, the Helvetia Rifle club, reorganized in 1853 with two-thirds of its members French–Swiss, reports the following officers at the celebration of the twenty-ninth anniversary of its founding: Honorary President, Consul Bertschmann; president of the day, Mattmann; president of the club, E. Eggimann; treasurer, Alex Gordon; and members Mattmann, Röthlisberger, Eggimann, "and the late Jak. Schiess, Baumgärtner, and Kubli", who are called "enthusiastic promotors of the club," which contributed generously to the Swiss Home and for fire relief in Meiringen.

A Swiss athletic club organized in 1871 was directed by Heinrich Hofacker; the presidents named are: T. Chappuis, L. Epplatinier, Th. Hintermann. The club's prize-winners were Paul Feierabend, Gschwind, Colomb, and Rickenbach.

Anthony and Runk, owners of a riding academy, have gone down in Steinach's history for providing horses free of charge for the parade of the Swiss youth celebration in 1888.

The first Swiss male chorus, "Helvetia Männerchor", of New York, was organized in 1858 by J. Iselin, L. Hohl, Jordan, Clemens, H. Egli, Dreyfuss, Keller, Adams, Künzli, Dr. Steinach, Leuthy, Schlatter, Hindelang, Gürtler, Züllig, Zellweger, "and a few others". Von Arx was the first director, followed by R. Schmelz. Presidents were: Durr, Leuch, A. Weber, A. Bryner; outstanding soloists E. Methfessel, Burkhard, Hemmy; other members: Bosshard, Raetzer and Garnjost.

The French–Swiss male chorus, "Helvétienne", was organized in 1877 by Jak. Jakard, Eug. Langetin, Louis F. Delisle, Chs. Taller, Jean Rusterholz, Jules Kupfer, Bernard Melijia, Fr. Schindler, Forni and A. Aubin. "The first year Dupuis was director, since then Dr. E. Vicarino." Chas. Taller was the president since its inception. "The ladies: Taller, E. and B. Schopper, and Calame", are named as donors of a flag in 1888.

Other musical organizations recording names of members are: 1) "Grütli Männerchor", founded 1869. Its directors were Geiger, Chas. Müller, Sauer, Jacob Feierabend, Rob. Gmür, and J. Werschinger; presidents: Johann Hauser, R. Schweizer, J. Zollinger, and A. Kaiser; and members H. Hofacker, B. Teodor, Jak. Hanhard, and Oswald; 2) "Jura Männerchor" founded in 1869 with H. Florian Gschwind as director; Fridolin Trümpi, Pletscher, W. Stamm, Kasp. Wild, A. Wälte, and H. Gassermann, presidents; and secretaries "for many years", Christ Burkhardt, Fritz Schwarz and A. Nussbaumer; 3) "Männerchor Säntis", founded in 1881. Its presidents were Charles Oswald, A. Reis, A. Meier, and Heinrich Brunner. 4) "Winkelried Männerchor" founded in 1887, with Xaver Holer as president; A. Weiss, secretary; R. Gmür, director; and Pastor Lang, guest speaker. 5) The mixed chorus, "Alpina", founded in 1871. Joseph Gruber was president and Karl Buol, Jakob Feierabend, Paul Pinkert, and Florian

Gschwind were directors. 6) The mixed chorus, "Helvetia", founded in 1884, had J. Oehninger and J. Stahl as presidents.

A Swiss dramatic club, which was organized in 1887, included among its members: Heinrich Hofacker, M. Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. Thiele, Mr. and Mrs. Schweizer, Ehrsam, Honesta, Gremli, and Hofacker as stage manager. The acting of Martha Hofacker, aged nine, taking the part of Walther Tell, won for her a place on the stage of the Academy of Music.

A political club, organized in 1860 by F. Buxtorf, "was dissolved after the election of A. Lincoln to the presidency of the United States". Another, founded in 1876, which "the American, J. B. Hodgskin, strongly supported with words and a check for $100, and which Prof. J. Ahrens gave the benefit of his erudition and experience", elected C. A. Hubler, president; J. Hauser, treasurer; Dr. A. Steinach, vice-president; and J. Hippenmeier, secretary. The aim was to unite all Swiss voters and "the better elements of the native and immigrated population" to fight corruption and "the political rings, which are ruining the country."

The "Società Patriotica Liberale Ticinese" had as its president B. Malijia. The officers of the "Club of former Technicians of Zurich" were Colonel Brüstlein and A. Reiser of New York and S. Heinzen of Boston.

Finally, and certainly in some respects, most significant, is the Swiss social and literary society, "Schweizer Club", founded by Rob. Stricker and Joh. Friedrich and others in 1884. It numbered among its members architects, engineers, army officers, journalists, physicians, government officials, clergymen, educators, and other professional and business men. The founder and chairman, Rob. Stricker, was an engineer. Many of the names are familiar from the rosters of other societies. Those recorded include: Colonel Brüstlein of the Swiss army and Major Brupacher; Abraham Speich, journalist; physicians: Dr. von Wattenwyl, Dr. Tiegel, Dr. Stutzer, Dr. S. Fischer, Dr. Salathe, and Dr. Aeschmann; Pastor B. Krüsi; Consul Bertschmann; Vice-consul Roberts, Mühlemann and Oskar Zollikofer*(sic)*; Professors L. Perrelet and Lemp of Hartford, Stäger and Lador of Brooklyn, and A. Züllig of Princeton;

hotel directors: Mouquin and the Delisle Brothers; importers: Abegg, Daeniker, the Benziger Brothers, Bilwyler, Galle & Co., J. Gerber, J. Iselin, Iselin Neeser & Co., Alfr. Merian, A. Rappard, Roethlisberger, and Simon. The Benziger Brothers and Consul Korrodi of Philadelphia are celebrated for presenting books to the library. The club was no doubt an influential one in the city of New York and even beyond the confines of the city. It published a monthly "Review" and sponsored popular lectures.[3]

"Prominent officials, military personages, scholars, artists, business- and tradesmen of New York" reads the heading of a special section presenting a mass of names in these different groups, sometimes without full identification, sometimes in form of a kind of *Who's Who.*

Public officials: Louis P. de Luce (Swiss Consul 1844–74), in New York since 1816, died in 1877 at the age of 84, and was succeeded by Hr. Jak. Bertschmann; Vice-consul Adrian Iselin, who was succeeded by J. C. Robert; M. L. Mühlemann, assistant in the treasury department; J. Handrich, postal service; Dr. A. Ruppaner, assistant commissioner; Jac. Koenig, customs official; A. Girard, steamboat inspector; Dr. Theo. Walser, harbor quarantine service; Fred R. Condert, attorney at law; G. Washington Gastlin, police captain; Ernest Dreher, school trustee; J. Naesch, fire department; Oskar Zollikoffer, city councilman; Robert Stricker, public school architect; Chas. Spörry and "the late" A. C. Hubler, notaries.

Soldiers: The list begins with Major John André, executed as a spy in the Revolutionary war, and greatly honored by the British with burial in Westminster abbey. His parents were natives of Geneva. Civil-war soldiers of Swiss descent include: Colonel J. A. Mösch, of the 83rd regiment of the New York volunteers; Trepp, Zurflüh, Komli, Morelli, Gerber, who were

[3] Steinach gives the topics of some of these lectures: by the Rev. Mr. Krüsi, "Jeremias Gotthelf", "Mirabeau", and "Ulrich Zwingli"; by Professor Lemp, "über thierischen Magnetismus"; by Dr. de Wattewyl, "über den Mesmerismus"; by Doctor Tiegel, "über Infektions–Krankheiten"; by Professor Lador, "La Litérature de la Suisse française"; by C. L. Mühlemann, "Wie das Geld von der V.-St.-Regierung gemacht wird"; by Prof. L. A. Stäger, "über die Pflege der Muttersprache"; by J. Friedrich, "über hervorragende Schweizer in America"; and by J. Züllig, "über die Faustsage".

all killed in action, and Captains Aeschmann and Fellmann, who were wounded.

Clergymen: B. Krüsi, officer of the Swiss Aid society; Pastor Lang in Melrose; Pastor Grandlienard of the French–Swiss church; Pastor Schlegel of the Avenue B and Fifth street church; Pater Frey, St. Joseph's, who introduced the order of Capuchins into America, and Pater Bonaventura, founder of many Capuchin monasteries in America.

Physicians: Drs. Felix Nordemann; Christ Cavelti; Jakob Fischer; E. Wyler; Wolfermann; J. Wattewyl, and Vicarino. Two physicians Drs. Buscher and Tiegel returned to Switzerland.

Dentists: J. L. Miller and Robert Grob.

Lawyers: the Coudert Brothers and Charles Hassler.

Teachers in private and in public schools: Math. Niedermann; Jakob Feierabend; Nöthiger; Dr. Rudolph Hirzel; L. Perrelet; E. de Crauzat *(sic)*; C. A. Hubler; Heinrich Hofacker.

Journalists and literati: Adolf Ott; Jakob and John Feierabend; J. J. Friedrich; Abraham Speich; Früh, who returned to Switzerland, and Frank Daulte.

Publishers: Benziger Brothers, originally from Einsiedeln, with offices in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago, directed by Adelrich Benziger, who died 1878; Swiss Publ. Co.: Konrad Bryner; Chr. Krebs & Co. Printers and employees: Ehrsam; Stäger; Burkhardt; Rusterholz.

Officials of the consulate: Dr. Pestalozzi; Farner; Kubli.

Musicians: Oskar Grisch, Emil Kuenzli, Pfannenschmidt, Rosa Müller, Chr. Emil Buol, director of an orchestra; Peter Rotschi, A. von Arx, first director of the Swiss male chorus; Col. Xaver Zeltner, R. Gmür, Dr. Vicarino.

Plastic and graphic artists: Johann Moser, sculptor; Buss and Grob, monuments and ornamental fire places; Madam Vouga, painter of flowers; J. Gubser, immigrant from Solothurn; Adolph Müller, portrait painter; Vögeli, landscape painter; Xaver Meyer, sceneries; Graf, embroidery designer; Bachmann, photographer; Rud. Schweizer, glass painter.

Electro-technicians: Krüsi of Appenzell, foreman in Edison's plant, and "others in the factories of New York and Menlo Park, New Jersey."

Engineers and architects: Otto Grüninger, Jos Eisenring, Louis Dreyer. Grüninger, a railroad and bridge builder in America and Switzerland, constructed the Rigi railway on the model of the White Mountain railroad.

Manufacturer of dentists' instruments, later associated with Thomas Edison in Schenectady, Aug. C. Weber of Zurich. Maker of artificial eyes, P. Gouglemann. Manufacturers of musical instruments: Paillard & Co. and Theod. Hintermann.

Embroiderers: Jacob Schiess, J. Sturzenegger, J. Deppeler, H. Roggwiller, Mrs. Schiess and Niederer.

Silk manufacturers: Jos. Deppeler; Kämmerer, Joh. Schlatter, Gust. and Gottlieb Brunner, Hürlimann, Alb. Thomann, Heidenrich and Matter, Sam Bertschi.

Maker of textile machines: John Huber.

Importers of silk and textiles: C. Iselin, Neeser & Co., J. Iselin, Escher, Abegg, Ruesch & Co., Merian. The "old veteran Neukom" is an employee of Iselin's.

Importers of watches and clocks: Robert, Matthey.

Manufacturers and importers of cheese and dairy products: Roethlisberger & Gerber, J. Gerber, Manz, Galle & Co.

Exchange brokers: A. Zwilchenbart & Co.; H. Georg Ehrat, who returned to Switzerland; Arnold Imobersteg.

Owners or managers of hotels and restaurants: M. Gasser, Spaus, Gustav Gasser, Edw. Pflugi, Mrs. Niedermann, M. Schinz, Steinhäusli, Jos. Keller, A. Stehli, Jacob Wahrenberger, Jacob Niedermann, Ferd. Stössel & Hindelang, Mouquin, Delisle, Weber & Engel, and the Delmonicos.

"With other firms" are: Ch. Aug. Weber, Rudin, Meyer & Bryner brothers, manufacturers of shoe-maker's machinery.

Upon paying tribute to the practical sense of the American, who knows how to value the Swiss-trained technician and has enough foresight to place him to best advantage, Steinach cites the following examples:

"Hoe's & Co. employs a number of Swiss as machinists: Mathias Krebs, Gottlieb Müller, and Jak, Kündig; elsewhere

J. Christ, is similarly employed; Jos. Ungerer, is head chemist at Colgates; and Lorenzo Hohl is foreman in a piano factory. Jul. Wirz is the secretary of a German Baker's union."

At this point Steinach is constrained to put in a good word for the Swiss tavern keepers, too. However, he apologizes for not printing a complete directory of their places of business "for want of space and also because we are not acquainted with many of them". As to the rogues' gallery—he is openly desirous of doing the gentlemen full justice. Devoting a paragraph to the various crooks and criminals among his compatriots, he rejoices in the fact that there are so few. "Nur selten wirft auch ein geflecktes Schaf einen Schatten auf die Landsleute".

"In the state of New York", he continues, "we still find large Swiss colonies in Brooklyn, College Point, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, and Salamanca, and individual Swiss in almost all counties." Towns are then briefly described, sometimes historic points of interest are summarized, followed by an account of Swiss organizations and activities in the places mentioned together with rosters of names.

Brooklyn

Formerly a separate municipality, now a borough of New York, Brooklyn during the seventies and eighties was the home of many prominent Swiss. Its oldest mutual-aid society was the "Grütliverein", founded in 1867, and of which Joh. A. Meier was president; Rudolph Briner, vice-president; Tobias Wenzinger, secretary; and Joh. A. Voigt, treasurer.

The officers of the "Schweizerbund", founded in 1885, were: Gottlieb Müller, president; Hermann Thomann, vice-president; Tobias Wenzinger, secretary; and Jakob Hofer, treasurer.

Officers of the "Wilhelm Tell Männerchor" were: Johann Spiess, president; Rud. Ruckstuhl, secretary; A. Meier, treasurer; and J. W. Meyer, director. A speaker at one of the banquets was A. Bryner.

The "Schweizer Männerchor", organized in 1886, cultivated the singing of Swiss folksongs and the production of works of

such Swiss composers as J. Heim, G. Weber, C. Attenhofer, and Ph. Gaugler. The director was Ed. Haussener; president, Eugen Schneider; vice-president, Heinrich Corrodi; secretary, Johann Brodmann; and treasurer, Basil Hof.

A dramatic club, the "ABC Club", founded in 1886, made no notation of its list of members.

Officers of the mixed chorus, "Alpenrösli", were: Jakob Walter, president; Sophie Brütsch and Rob. Haussener, secretaries; Josephine Kohl, treasurer; and Ed. Haussener, director.

The "Schweizerischer Volksfestverein" listed as its officers: Jos. Hauser, president; Joh. Müller and J. Wetter, secretaries; and Andreas Meier, treasurer.

Other Swiss organizations included the French Swiss chorus, "Les Amis réunis", and the "Wilhelm Tell Schützenkorps" a gun club under Captain R. Wegener. Names of members are not given.

Then there are entered: Heinrich Hanselmann of St. Gall, supervisor of the sixteenth ward, whose four sons were all ordained into the priesthood; L. A. Staeger and "the French–Swiss Lador", professors at Polytechnic Institute; C. Schlatter and Max Schuler, practicing physicians; N. Sprenger, veterinary surgeon; J. Brandenberger of Zug, and Stämpfli of Bern, pharmacists; J. Frey, musician and composer of repute; Jeannout & Scheibler, manufacturers of watch cases; Fr. Ecaubert, "an excellent physicist and mathematician and an expert in the manufacture of scientific instruments"; Adolph Bryner, "a manufacturer of music boxes and an expert watchmaker"; S. Spörry, coppersmith; Wegmann and Jakob Hertlein, furniture manufacturers; and J. Johann Keller, who had emigrated from Basel in 1840 and had become head of Brüstlein, Koop, and Co., importers of drugs. He was active in the Swiss aid-societies and died in 1885.

Rev. John Meury, ordained into priesthood in Switzerland, was converted to Protestantism and accepted the pastorate of the German Reformed congregation at Melrose. In 1870 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hopkinson street, Brooklyn, where he remained for many years and built up a

large congregation. University trained, a lover of music and cultural refinements, the Rev. Mr. Meury, through his energetic personality, exerted a strong influence in Brooklyn.

Other well-known Swiss of the period were: John Sutter, Andreas Meyer, Hof & Murbach, J. J. Weber, Jac. Hofer, captain of a rifle company; Karl Frankhauser, Jos. Rickli of St. Gall, Jos. Benziger of Einsiedeln, who died in 1888; and Felix Jaeggi.

College Point

In this New York suburb, then of Queens county, there was a colony of some 150 Swiss, who in 1885 organized a mixed chorus which was directed by Albert Steinfeld. Other officers were: Joh. Gräflin, president; August Pfenninger, secretary; and Gottlieb Platz, treasurer. Others named are: J. Oettiker; Louis Winnistörfer; Hilfiker*(sic)*, and Simmen, a veterinary surgeon. The silk manufacturers Funke & Staempfli employed a large number of Swiss. In 1887 there was effected a further expansion of the industry under the direction of Staempfli and Felix Jaeggi.

Rochester

Rochester was a city of 90,000 inhabitants when Steinach made his report. He estimates the size of the Swiss colony at 1,000. There were four major Swiss organizations: (1) The "Schweizer–Verein," founded in 1861, which on the Fourth of July, 1888, sponsored an elaborate pageant of Swiss heroes in armor, horsemen and crossbowmen in parade, twenty-two girls in costume representing the cantons, and tableaux commemorating the five-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Näfels—and incidentally the hundred-twelfth of American independence; (2) The "Swiss Club," founded in 1885, which had as its president Alois Wirth, and as secretary, Karl Meier. At one of its festivities it invited the speakers: Dr. Richard Bleuler, from Glarus, and Rudolph Holliger; (3) The "Schweizer Männerchor," founded in 1880 and directed by H. Gaugler; and (4) the "Helvetia Männerchor," also founded in 1880, and directed by Gaugler. In 1885 the last two named

clubs were consolidated. The president was L. Bohrer, and the secretary, Emil Hirt. In 1888 there was also formed a Swiss rifle club.

Individuals identified are the following: In the postal service: Johann Buchmüller and J. Sutter; members of the city council as aldermen and supervisors: Louis Bohrer and Samuel Dubelbeis; clergyman: the Rev. Mr. Oberholzer of St. Gall at the Rodoman church; physician: Dr. Richard Blueler; superintendent of the Cunningham Wagon Works: Samuel Künzi; inn-keepers and miscellaneous tradesmen: Strucken, builder; Spielmann, harness maker; and Hilsiker, baker.

Inns and Taverns: Christ. Galli, Jos. Kaufmann, Sam Luscher, Dominik Oeschger, Christ. Gfeller, J. J. Jenni, Bohrer and Stierlin.

In 1888 the death of three settlers who had come in the fifties is recorded: M. Isermann and Johann Kohler from Berne, and Caspar Suter from the canton of Aargau. Other deaths were those of Anton Rüegg, St. Gall; Christ. Sutter, from Solothurn, a veteran of the 140th New York infantry; Andreas Huber, from Thurgau; and Math. Luchsinger, from Glarus.

Buffalo

In Buffalo, then a city of 157,000 inhabitants, there were 3,000 Swiss scattered over various parts of the city. There were four Swiss organizations, two of which were mutual-aid societies, and two musical and social clubs. Stephan Reimann was president, and U. Indermaur, secretary, of the "Schweizer Unterstützungs Verein," which supported flood relief in Switzerland in 1872, gave aid to victims of the Chicago fire, supported sufferers of the Memphis fever epidemic, and raised funds for those stricken by disaster elsewhere. Members mentioned include: Johann Kiener and Johann Munger, the founders; and M. Blend. Officers of the "Grütliverein" were: Joh. Dubs, president, and H. Vaterlaus, secretary; those of the "Gesangverein Helvetia" were: J. O. Meyer, president, and Hegar, secretary. The president of the "Helvetia Männerchor" was J. Lutz; the secretary, Rebhuhn; and the director, F. Federlein.

Mention is also made of the following: Jac. Matter, "for sixteen years in the city comptroller's office"; J. J. Aeschbach, from Basel, who died in 1887, clerk in the assessor's office and the department of public charity; Wm. Gisel, from Schaffhausen, a member of the city council; Frank Spoerry, from the canton of Aargau, who arrived in the fifties, and at his death in 1887 was known as "Schweizer–Vater" and noted for his benevolence; the brothers Jakob and Stephan Reimann also of Aargau, the latter a superintendent of the building and construction firm, Churchyard & Co.; John Wampfler, a teacher; Eugene Schulthess, car inspector; Ulrich Indermaur of St. Gall, superintendent of "a large painter's concern"; Fr. Spörri, brewer; John Kiener, Jos. Brunner, Felix Besancon, Bach, Mühlebach, and Huber.[4]

Swiss families in the vicinity of Buffalo were: Mr. and Mrs. John Schweigert, who had arrived from the canton of Thurgau in 1885 and who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1884; Jacob Eberhardt, who died in 1888, an immigrant from Freiburg; Dr. George Seiler, a practicing physician at Alma, where there was a settlement of Swiss farmers; and George Stoll, of Suspension Bridge, for many years the proprietor of the Niagara House.

Syracuse

There were about 300 Swiss in Syracuse in 1889. The benevolent society "Grütliverein" was organized in 1866. Its officers were: Fr. Knobel, president; and Jos. Hefti, secretary. Other names listed for Syracuse include: J. Kocher of Zurich, designated as the owner of a wagon shop; Mich. Aner, supervisor; and Jos. Wallier, who has "a prominent position" in Onondago county, where 150 Swiss are reported to have settled.

In Jefferson county, some forty miles north of Syracuse, Swiss are employed "in almost all cheese factories," among them

[4] Names recorded elsewhere which might be added here are: the Bernhard brothers, and John and Fred Huber. Among those who settled during the seventies and eighties were: Jos. and John Bühlmann, Peter Egloff, Alois Eichhorn, John Gisel, Henry Keller, Wm. Lutz, Conrad Mettauer, Chas. Schuerpf, John Schlupp, Jos. Alois Vogt, John Meier, Mathias Spiegel, Xaver Schifferli, Henry Keller, Benj. Steg, and Thos. Marrer.

John Schlaeppi with Baumert & Co. Another report states, "Gerber in New York has seven cheese factories". The cheesemakers of Jefferson county are from Simmenthal.

Utica

The first Swiss benevolent society of Utica, a town of 33,000 including but 300 Swiss, was founded in 1867. The officers were: Peter Knutti, president; and Christian Müller, secretary. Other individuals mentioned are: Nikol. Sigrist, member of the city council, and J. Werren, dairy farmer, who died in 1888 at the age of 83 years.[5]

Troy

In this Mohawk Valley city, a Swiss benevolent society was organized in 1870. Two of the charter members living in 1888 were Nik. Tschumi and Joh. Seeberger. Others not mentioned by Steinach were: Gust Geiser, J. Christen, B. Lenzlinger, Jos. Keel, Fritz Kohler, Louis Martin, Rud. Müller, and Franz Tobler.

Albany

There were but a few Swiss settlers in the state capital, where, however, a Swiss society was organized as early as 1809. Pioneers reported for Albany but not given by Steinach were: Joh. Glass, Jac. Kuhn, Martin Kaelin, Frank Kilcher, Amanz Wiggli, Rud. Schaffner, and Fritz Rauch.

Amsterdam

A number of Swiss settled in Amsterdam in the eighties. In 1892 they formed a benevolent society. Pioneers included: Carl Bürki, Gottlieb Geiger, Nic. Künzli, Carl Bosshard, Andrew Eschler, Peter Jud, and David Siegenthaler.

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[6] Names recorded elsewhere which might be added here are: Caspar Ammann, Chris. Abbuehl, Jacob Eschler, John Frey, David Hiltbrand, Fritz Jöhr, John Jonngen, Christian Klopfen, Christian Urfer, Xaver Wyss, and Ulrich Huggler.

Elsewhere in New York State

A Swiss social club existed in Salamanca, where the members were mostly employed by the Salamanca Embroidery company. In Elmira there were in the eighties about thirty or forty Swiss families; among them, S. Frey, mentioned as director of a tobacco company. Other settlers are: J. Feldmann, proprietor of the Schuyler hotel in Richfield Springs; the brothers John and Gottlieb Frey, owners of vineyards in Hammondsport; Joh. Huber, music director and superintendent of the county home for the poor, who was robbed and murdered in 1885; Kornel Uster, a noted painter, who died in 1885; Christian Klossner, a Bernese, reported to have started the first cheese factory in Highmarket, Lewis county, in the early sixties, and who died in 1884 at 72; and Professor Ludwig of Bern, "an excellent pulpit orator and linguist".

NEW JERSEY

Hudson County

Today Hudson county, in which Jersey City and Hoboken are situated, contains the largest Swiss colony in the eastern part of the United States. Fifty years ago there were Swiss settlements in Guttenberg, Union Hill, West Hoboken, Hudson City, Jersey City, and Greenville. Since then other towns, like West New York and Weehawken, have grown up, while Union Hill, West Hoboken, and Hudson City were consolidated to form Union City.

Guttenberg

When Steinach made his compilation half a century ago the town of Guttenberg opposite New York City had only about a score of Swiss, some of them members of Swiss organizations in the metropolis. Mention is made of: Fridolin Trümpi of Glarus, owner of brass works; Heinrich Kübeli, wood-carver; H. Baumann, milk distributor; E. Eckert, owner of a furniture store; and the Bernhard brothers, employed in a lumber mill, one as foreman, the other as machinist.

Hoboken

Union Hill, West Hoboken, and Hoboken, three contiguous towns, contained many Swiss, both French and German, who were employed in the local silk and embroidery factories. They organized several clubs, among them a benevolent society, a rifle club, and in May, 1887, a male chorus. Officers of the latter club were: Johann Tobler, J. M. Ott, Erh. Schmidt, H. Hauenstein, and Sebastian Locher. Officers of the rifle club were: Captain J. Tobler and Jakob Aeschbach. Others who receive mention are: Leo Borner, Emil Durr, and Eugen Baenziger. Members of the "Swiss Harmony club" include: "President Müller, Secretary Kohler, and Director R. Gmür".

The silk industry of West Hoboken was one of considerable importance. In Union Hill the factory of Lukmayer and Schäfer was managed by a Swiss named Stapfer. In West Hoboken the silk factory of Peter Freitag and Rob. Siegfried was destroyed by fire, July 2, 1887. The firm of Schwarzenbach–Landis located in Thalwyl, Zurich, maintained a branch in West Hoboken, the Schwarzenbach Silk Co., an affiliate of the silk-importing firm Schwarzenbach, Huber, & Co., in New York, whose managing director was Jul. Mahler. This firm was the successor of E. Otz. Rob. Otz, architect, and Mahler, both from the canton of Zurich, were killed in a building collapse while supervising extended construction at the plant. Then there are John Tobler, gunsmith; Jul. Abegg of Zurich, who is an expert in the manufacturing of silk, and died in 1886; Peter Schmied of Glarus, who is "a capable etcher"; "Nägeli's Hotel" in Hoboken "near the boat landings"; H. Zellweger's Cassino; Leo Borner, and the inn-keepers of West Hoboken and Union Hill: And. Dennler, Fr. Kienast, A. Loop, Jos. Studli, Rud. Altorfer, Sim. von Bruns, J. Strasser, Fred. Lieber, Joh. Immer.

Hudson City and Jersey City

A Swiss benevolent society, founded in Hudson City, March 19, 1887, elected J. Bär, president, and J. Gisling, secretary. In Jersey City the names of Fried. Hauser, a building con-

tractor from Berne, member of the city council, and J. B. Schmiedhauser, are deemed worthy of note.

Newark

In 1889 Newark had a population of 175,000 and a Swiss colony of some 800. It had a "Grütliverein" founded in 1864, and several musical societies. Among the names given by Steinach were the following: Peter Blumer, Joh. Dürr, Ch. Richiger, Emil Uebelmann, George Kägi, "Dirigent Berge" of the Helvetia Männerchor, Eduard Heer, the Rev. Mr. Girtanner, H. Mantel, R. Nägeli, Jak. Hunziker, Dr. Charles Zeh, Dr. A. Herzog, Dr. Mager, and Dr. Max Tissot of Neuchatel, practicing physicians; J. Widmer, owner and operator of a machine shop; and Wyss & Sons, cutlery works, where several hundred helpers were employed. There are Swiss jewelers, watchmakers, workers in leather and silk, and dealers in liquor. Ch. Richiger, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, in 1884 became manager of a watch factory in Newark. Deaths reported for 1886 are those of: Joh. Hasler of Zurich, an officer in several Swiss societies; Jos. Seiler, from Aargau, a machinist and charter member of the "Grütliverein" and the male chorus; Jos. Stocker, who had come to America in 1848; and Jak. Rodel, a Civil-War veteran and resident of Newark for forty years. Others who died in the following year, 1887, are: Nikol. Bäbi, painter; Daniel Vetter of Zurich, and Jakob Ruschli of Canton Basel.

Paterson

At the falls of the Passaic river the "Society for Establishing Useful Manufactories" early encouraged the development of industry. The first silk factory was established there by John Ryle in 1840. When the reporter visited Paterson in 1855 he found in the city of 16,000 only three Swiss: Tanner, a brewer; Jos. Jäckli of Lucerne, machinist; and Jos. Jost, a tinsmith. In 1889 Paterson had a population of 75,000 and a Swiss colony of 2,500, the majority of whom were employed in the ninety-three silk factories the city could then boast of. Members of the Swiss mutual-aid society included: Jak. Horand, Joh. Sie-

grist, F. Jäggi, Jak. Walder, Birsfelden, Miesch, Scheibler, Massmünster, and Dr. Hengeler. In 1878 the society supported compatriots during the yellow-fever epidemic in New Orleans.

Another benevolent society of the Swiss had among its officers and members: Jak. Grieder, Arnold Renz, August Rahm, Jak. Rüschlin, W. Schmidt, and A. Seliner. A third, had the following members and officers: Chr. Pfister, Emil Tschopp, Jos. Meyer, and Arnold Fluhbacher. Three musical organizations list: Jos Ruegg, J. Sigrist, Germain Wiestlisbach, J. Koch, Heinrich Weiler, director; Miss Sprich, A. Strehli, Jakob Steiner, Reinhard Opitz, J. Brauch, J. Gross, E. Kuhn, F. Massminster, H. Streiff, Herr Weise, director; J. H. Weiler, Phill. Rheiner, Miss Elise Kaufmann, Ernst Bartel, Miss Emma Scheller, Rudolf Glaser, Jos. Sigrist, Albert Seliner, Michael Saal, director; Jak. Walder, Albin Wietlisbach, Grossenbacher, J. Grieber, Dietrich, Künzli, Häberli, Zimmer, and Dr. Henggeler from Zug.

Identifications and short biographical notes supplement the lists as follows: Germain Wietlisbach from Aargau, an educated young man of literary ability, died at the age of twenty-eight years in 1887. He was editor of the *Wanderer am Passaic.* Albin Wietlisbach, brother of Germain, began manufacturing silk thread and ribbons in 1879, and came to be one of the members of the Neuburger Braid company. "Jakob Horand and Son" from Basel, "in America since 1872", established a silk ribbon factory. The company then specialized in moire textiles. Friedrich Grossenbacher from Bern was manager of a silk manufacturing concern in Centreville. Jakob Sigrist and J. Misch held leading positions at Johnson, Cowdin and Co., silk factories. Jakob Weidmann was president of the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co., "one of the largest establishments of its kind in America." Johann Grisch began making silk handkerchiefs in 1879. Jakob Walder of Zurich was employing a hundred workmen in his factory for the production of textile equipment. Joh. Straub established a similar manufactury in 1874.

In the trades and mercantile shops: Jos. Schadegg and Jak. Vogel, meat cutters; Jos. Künzi and Schröpfer, grocers; Louis Piguet, jeweler; M. Antoni, manager of a shoe shop; Arnold

Scherrer from St. Gall, founder of a number of Swiss societies, and returned to Switzerland; Konrad Straub, Civil-War veteran, manager of the St. Charles hotel and the hotel in the Lackawanna railroad station; Johann Sutter from canton Basel, silk weaver, who died in 1887; Peter Tanner, a Swiss war veteran, who died in 1888; Jakob Giebel, "well-known gardener", who died in 1888; and Jos. Savory, a dealer in wines.

Elsewhere in the State

The compiler then informs his readers that in addition to those mentioned, there are residing in the state of New Jersey "many estimable Swiss" who "as professors or business people" occupy positions of honor, for example: Emil Zahner, pharmacist in Arlington, and Merz of Sommerville, jeweler, both of St. Gall; Arnold Guyot, the Princeton geologist,[7] who died in 1884; Arnold Züllig, professor of modern languages; and Seb. Messmer of St. Gall, professor of theology at Seaton Hall Seminary, Newark, who was later appointed archbishop of Milwaukee.

Elizabeth, formerly called Elizabeth City, and Elizabeth Port, was the home of many Swiss employed in the Singer sewing machine plant. There were several Swiss societies. Among the officers and members mentioned are: Heinrich Wethli, Robert Näf, Elias Stricker, Nikol Suter, George Schöttlin, H. Gräber, Mrs. C. Stricker, Mrs. Sutter, Mrs. Heim, Mrs. Dubs, Mrs. Gräber, and H. Gräber, leader of a dramatic club. Then there was the zither trio composed of Phill. Rheiner, Marks Schöttlin, and Rob. Näf; Johann Sutter, an immigrant in 1849, who died in 1886, and Gottlieb Bachofen of Zurich.

Egg Harbor, a small community in Atlantic county in the southern part of the state, where settlers were mainly engaged in grape-growing, horticulture, and truck gardening for the Philadelphia and New York markets, had among its 1,500 inhabitants in 1889 some 200 Swiss. A carpet factory also gave employment. Swiss grape-growers were: Jak. Furrer, Joh. Michel, Jak, Gysell, J. J. Fritschi, Jak. Henni, "J. Dätwiller,

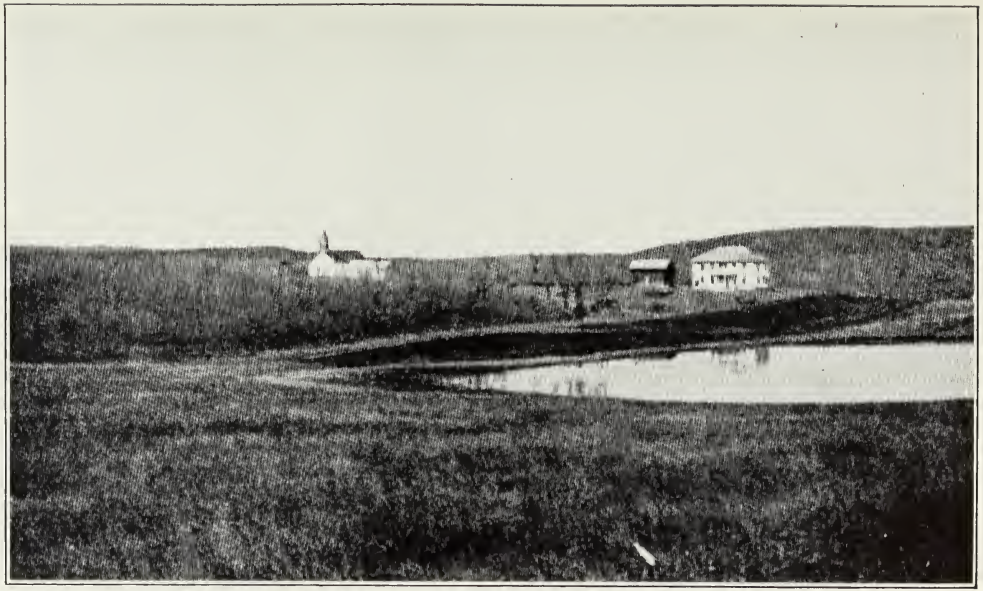
[7] See Prominent Americans, p. 214.

Father & Son," Jakob Känzing, Jak. Weber, Hermann Welti, Gottlieb Dürr, J. Näf, U. Geugis, J. Schädler, Joh. Kappeler, A. Blattner, and A. Weber. Recipients of prizes at an agricultural fair were: Jak. Furrer, Hanselmann, Schadegg, Bub, Wüthrich, Bauer, and Wettstein.

Swiss societies were formed as early as 1874. Some officers and members were: Jak. Dätwiller, J. Gubler, Jak. Weber, Jos. Kappeler, J. J. Fritschi, Dr. Elmer, and Dr. Kunz–Merian.

Greenville: A Bernese named Detwiler, who was the owner of a fire-works factory employing a number of Swiss, and Jak. Schäuble, a cigar manufacturer, murdered in 1887, are the only ones mentioned.

The section devoted to New Jersey is concluded with a review of the rise of the silk industry under German and Swiss leadership up to 1885. The material is based upon an article that had appeared in the *Amerikanische Schweizer Zeitung.*



St. Michael's Indian Mission, Fort Totten, N. D.

—Courtesy The Bulletin of the Diocese of Fargo.

CHAPTER VI

SWISS SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP

AN ADEQUATE treatment of the less tangible spiritual and cultural gifts of Switzerland to America would have to go far beyond the pale of this chapter. The influence of Pestalozzi in American educational thought alone is worthy of a major investigation. The curricular enrichment of our courses of study through Swiss literature would lend itself to an important study. The place of Gottfried Keller in our schools is in itself noteworthy. There are rich contributions in the arts and scholarship. Swiss missionary activity and the part played by the early organizers of congregations and denominational colleges might constitute a separate chapter.

In the first volume of this series appear the biographies of five theologians—John Martin Henni, Martin Kuendig, Philip Schaff, Michael Schlatter, and John Joachim Zubly.[1] Many others could be mentioned. The presence and activity of native Swiss clergymen in New York and New Jersey is noted by Steinach who lists: the Rev. B. Krüsi, an officer in the Swiss aid-society; Pastors Lang of Melrose, Grandlienard of the French–Swiss church, Schlegel of Avenue B and Fifth street church, Girtanner of Newark, N. J., where Messmer taught at Seaton Hall, and Meury of Brooklyn. Fathers Frey and Bonaventura introduced the order of Capuchins into America and founded many monasteries. On the Pacific coast there is the Benedictine settlement, Neu-Engelberg, (Mt. Angel) Oregon, established under Bishop Frowin, and Mount Angel college founded by Abbot Adelhelm Odermatt. A complete catalog of Swiss spiritual leadership in the nineteenth century would be rather extensive in the Catholic, Evangelical, and Reformed churches. In

[1] See *Prominent Americans,* pp. 48–64.

some instances the memoirs of early pastors furnish interesting source material. Thus, in the documents left by Rev. Oswald Ragatz, an immigrant from the Grisons in 1841, who settled in Sauk county, Wisconsin, we have "the only extended record dealing with the Sauk Swiss known to exist".[2]

The first minister of the gospel sent to the German Reformed settlement in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, about the middle of the forties was a young Swiss named C. Plüss, who had been a pupil of De Wette in Basel.[3] Before the middle of the next decade there had arrived three pupils of Dr. Philip Schaff in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, among them Dr. J. J. Bossard, a native Swiss, who became one of the founders of the Mission House college and seminary near Plymouth, Wisconsin, where he held an important professorship for many years. No less than four hundred new congregations have been organized by graduates of this seminary. The German Presbyterian congregations and their schools were to a considerable extent supported and developed by Swiss who were familiar with the presbyterial system at home. Thus in the Swiss center at Dubuque, Iowa, Christian Loetscher was for many years an elder and a director of the seminary, an institution now known as the University of Dubuque. A son of Dr. Bossard became dean and professor of theology at this seminary. Among other religious and cultural leaders of Swiss origin were Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, whose largeness of heart won the plaudits of admirers regardless of creed; J. B. Singenberger, the noted composer and reformer of church music; Dr. J. J. Staub, late religious leader of Portland, Oregon, and finally a goodly company of missionaries. Unique are the services of Rev. Jacob Stucki, Father Antoine Marie Gachet, and Bishop Martin Marty among native American Indian tribes.

It was in the late fifties of the last century that Gachet, a member of the Capuchin branch of the Franciscan order, and a native of Greyerz, was sent by his provincial supervisors "to

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[2] Ragatz, Lowell Joseph. *Documents, Memoirs of a Sauk Swiss* in the Wisconsin Magazine of History, 19:182–227, Dec. 1935.

[3] Praikschatis, Louis and Meier, Heinr. A. *Das Missionshaus der Deutsch-Reformierten Synode des Nordwestens und der Deutschen Synode des Ostens.* Cleveland, 1897.

Bishop Martin Marty, Vicar Apostolic of the Dakotas.
—*Courtesy The Bulletin of the Diocese of Fargo.*

help two young secular priests of Switzerland, Rev. Gregory Haas and Rev. John Frey, in their efforts to introduce the Capuchin order in the United States."[4] Born April 8, 1822, in Freiburg, he was admitted to the Capuchin order in 1841 and appointed guardian of the monastery of Freiburg. A well educated and highly cultured man who had been trained in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, Father Gachet also mastered several modern languages, speaking English, French, German, and Hindustani. In 1857 he arrived in the United States and two years later was sent as missionary to the Menominee Indians on the Keshena reservation, Wisconsin, in which state he is remembered as founder of the monastery of Mount Calvary, as translator of the Gospel into the Menominee Indian tongue, and as author of a grammar of the Menominee Indian language. In 1862 he returned to Switzerland to accompany Mgr. Anastase Hartmann to India, where, upon the death of Bishop Hartmann, he declined an appointment as bishop of Patna–Bombay. Upon the advice of his physician he returned to his native Switzerland, where he died November 1, 1890. Among his works are contributions to the *Revue de la Suisse catholique,* the *Biography of Mgr. A. Hartmann,* and *Cinq ans en Amérique et en Asie.*

Another Catholic missionary to the American Indians was Bishop Martin Marty, O. S. B., first Vicar Apostolic of Dakota, to whose memory the faithful Indians at Yankton, South Dakota, erected a statue of heroic size. He was born January 12, 1834, in the canton of Schwyz, the son of a shoemaker and sacristan of the local church. After studying at the Jesuit school at Freiburg and at the Benedictine monastery at Einsiedeln, he was admitted to the Order of St. Benedict on May 20, 1855. His first appointment was to a professorship of rhetoric at Einsiedeln, where he directed the school theater, a task for which he possessed special talent and in which he attained distinction.

In 1852, the Abbot of Einsiedeln delegated two missionaries to North America for the purpose of establishing new settle-

[4] See Gachet's "Journal of a Missionary among the Redskins" 1859 in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History,* 18:66–76, Sept. 1934.

ments for his order. The first Benedictine monastery of the Swiss–American congregation was founded two years later at St. Meinrad, Indiana. An attempt was made to organize a school, the development of which, however, was beset with many difficulties, until the enthusiastic Marty in 1860 devoted his special attention to the enterprise. His ability and zeal were soon recognized, and in consequence he was given charge of a school in Terre Haute, which had to be abandoned a few years later for lack of workers.

In 1865 St. Meinrad was organized as a priory with Father Martin as its first prior. On September 30, 1870, Pope Pius IX elevated the institution to an abbey, which then became the mother-house of the Helveto–American congregation of Benedictines under the leadership of Abbot Martin, who faced the task of adapting the monastery to American conditions, supervised the construction of a number of new buildings, and became instrumental in founding also the abbeys at Conception, Missouri, and Subiaco, Arkansas, and several convents for sisters.

Upon the establishment of the Indian bureau in Washington, Abbot Martin turned his attention in 1876 to the safeguarding of missionary interests in the Indian reservations. Accompanied by Father Chrysostom Foffa, O. S. B., and a lay brother, he proceeded in the spring of that year to the Indian agency at Standing Rock, Dakota. Shortly after his arrival came the news of the massacre of Custer and his men and of the efforts then made by the government to induce the Indians to settle on reservations. Thereupon Abbot Martin undertook two journeys fraught with great danger to the Indians in Montana and Canada, to prevail upon Sitting Bull, Chief of the Dakota Sioux Indians, to retire to the reservations assigned to them.

A series of tasks facing Marty and his missionaries included the mastering of the language of the Indians, the training of teachers, and the preparing of a grammar, dictionary, catechism, and hymnal for use among the Indians. These books were printed at St. Meinrad, while a school for Indian children was opened at Standing Rock, whence new missionaries were sent from the mother-house. In the course of three years the

INDIAN BOYS AT THE SISTERS' SCHOOL, FORT TOTTEN, N. D.

—Courtesy The Bulletin of the Diocese of Fargo.

new mission had become firmly established. The service of Martin was recognized when on September 22, 1879, Pope Leo XIII appointed him Apostolic Vicar of Dakota and Titular Bishop of Tiberias. A decade later he became first bishop of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Educational institutions, agricultural and convent schools for Indian boys and girls were established at Standing Rock, Fort Totten, and Devil's Lake. Impairing his health by arduous and absorbing work and privations, Bishop Martin died September 19, 1896. At a general congress of Catholic Indians at Standing Rock on July 4, 1892, Indians of the Crow Creek tribe sang chants in Latin and Indian school children recited English poetry. Bishop Marty is also remembered as the author of the works: *St. Benedict and His Order,* and *The Catholic Church in the United States of America.*

The comparatively recent work of the Protestant Indian missionary, educator, and Bible translator, Jacob Stucki (1857–1930), sent by the Reformed Church to the Winnebago Indians, affords a close-up picture of the life and work of a missionary and Bible translator in many respects not unlike some great prototypes, the details of whose trials and workaday achievements are forever lost to our view. Among them might be mentioned John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, who in 1663 translated the Bible into the primitive Algonquin tongue, the linguistic treasures of which were thus preserved for the scholarship of our day, which collected them in a great Algonquin dictionary and grammar;[5] or Bishop Ulfilas, who in the fourth century devoted his life to missionary work among the Goths and about 375 A. D. translated the Greek Bible into the Gothic language, thus giving the world a priceless documentation of a significant language. Beside these two imposing monuments Stucki's may well take an honorable place. The details of his life known to us so well by their proximity in time, must shed some light on parallel experiences of many great, more remote predecessors. For forty-six years a missionary among the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, who re-

[5] Cf. Trumbull, J. H. Bulletin 25. Bur. of Am. Ethnol. Washington.

ferred to him as "Angel White Man", Stucki, with the help of his convert, John Stacy, translated into their primitive language, the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Book of Genesis, and chapters of the Book of Exodus and of the Psalms.[6] He was the director of the Winnebago Indian school opened in 1878 and now situated at Neillsville, Wisconsin.

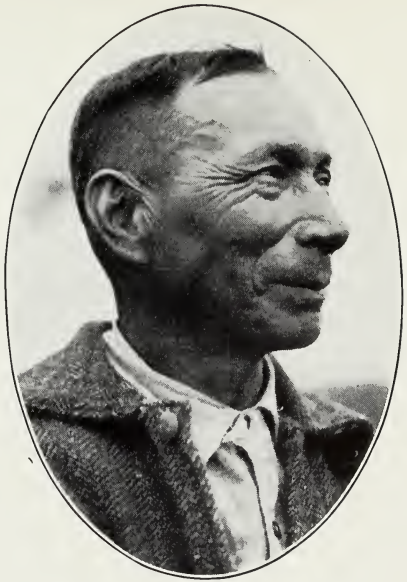
Born January 23, 1857, at Diemtigen, Canton Berne, Switzerland, Jacob Stucki spent his childhood in the Bernese highlands, where he early learned to know the rigors of Alpine life and the pinch of poverty. On a duly signed official transcript of baptismal record made for the twelve-year-old boy, presumably on the occasion of his entering a secondary school, Sept. 6, 1869, is the brief but telling comment: *Wegen Armuth ohne Stempel.* A portrayal of some of his childhood experiences is to be found in the brief biographical sketch by Casselman.[7] Mention is there made of the child's early passion to emigrate to America for the purpose of fighting the Indians, and his subsequent vision of working with them. Little is known of his father. When Jacob was thirteen he was left quite alone upon the death of his grandmother, with whom he had been living while his mother was employed elsewhere. On Good Friday, 1872, he was confirmed.

There were three men who at different stages in the young man's life helped to shape his career by their unbounded confidence in his ability and character. The first was his village school-master, who in 1873 advanced a sufficient sum of money to enable the sixteen-year-old boy to emigrate to America. The passport is dated April 19, 1873. Full American citizenship papers were granted the immigrant September 30, 1882. Soon after his arrival at Toledo, Ohio, May 22, 1873, he was given employment in a florist and nursery business owned and operated by a Mr. and Mrs. E. Suder, who later stated in a letter that Jacob was the best helper they had ever had. The confidence of the school-master who had advanced his fare was vindicated when the young laborer made good his determina-

[6] American Bible Society, New York, 1907.

[7] Casselman, Arthur V. *The Winnebago Finds a Friend.* Heidelberg Press, Philadelphia, 1932.

Rev. Jacob Stucki, Translator of the Scriptures into the Winnebago Indian Language.



Jhonakehunka, His First Convert and Assistant, Who Took the Name, John Stacy.

tion to pay the debt out of his first savings. The second influence was that of Rev. Christopher Schiller, pastor of the First Reformed church at Toledo, who recognized the talent and devotion of the earnest youth and encouraged him to prepare for the ministry. Accordingly, on September 4, 1877, Jacob was matriculated as divinity student at the Mission House, Plymouth, Wisconsin. The third influence was that of Rev. H. Kurtz, professor of theology at the Mission House, a former Roman Catholic priest and an excellently trained scholar and composer. On one occasion he is said to have been rescued by Wisconsin Indians in a blizzard, and in fulfillment of a vow later became instrumental in establishing the Winnebago Mission near Black River Falls, Wisconsin, under the auspices of the Sheboygan classis.[9] It was at this mission that Stucki later completed forty-six years of hard, faithful and fruitful life.

The story of the Winnebagoes has been repeatedly told. The tragedy of the outrages they suffered at the hands of the unscrupulous Whites is as touching as that of the Incas or anything in imaginative literature. The shameful consequences of thirteen successive treaties, violated and broken at every turn by the Whites, and the exploitation and gradual degradation of the tribe is briefly summarized by Bolliger.[10] Extensive ethnological researches have been conducted by the Winnebago authority, Paul Radin.[11] The removal of the Winnebagoes from the Rock River valley, 1832–1833, is briefly told by Louise P. Kellog.[12] Casselman denounces the treaty of 1837 as one of "force, fraud, faithlessness, and hypocrisy."[13] Under its terms the tribe lost all its possessions east of the

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[9] The term *classis* as employed in the Reformed church denotes a convocation or body having judicatory authority lower than the synod.

[10] Bolliger, Theodore P. *The Wisconsin Winnebago Indians and the Mission of The Reformed Church.* Central Publishing House, Cleveland, 1922.

[11] Radin, Paul. *The Winnebago Tribe, 37th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology 1915–16,* Washington, 1923; *The Influence of the Whites on Winnebago Culture,* in Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings 1913; *Crashing Thunder* (the autobiography of a Winnebago Peyote convert); Appleton, 1926. Mr. Radin has also contributed numerous briefer articles on Winnebago mythology and tales; see *Journal of American Folklore,* 39:18; 44:143.

[12] Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, vol. 24, 1924.

[13] Casselman, p. 21; Cf. P. V. Lawson, *The Winnebago Tribe,* Wisconsin Archeologist, 1907, pp. 77–160.

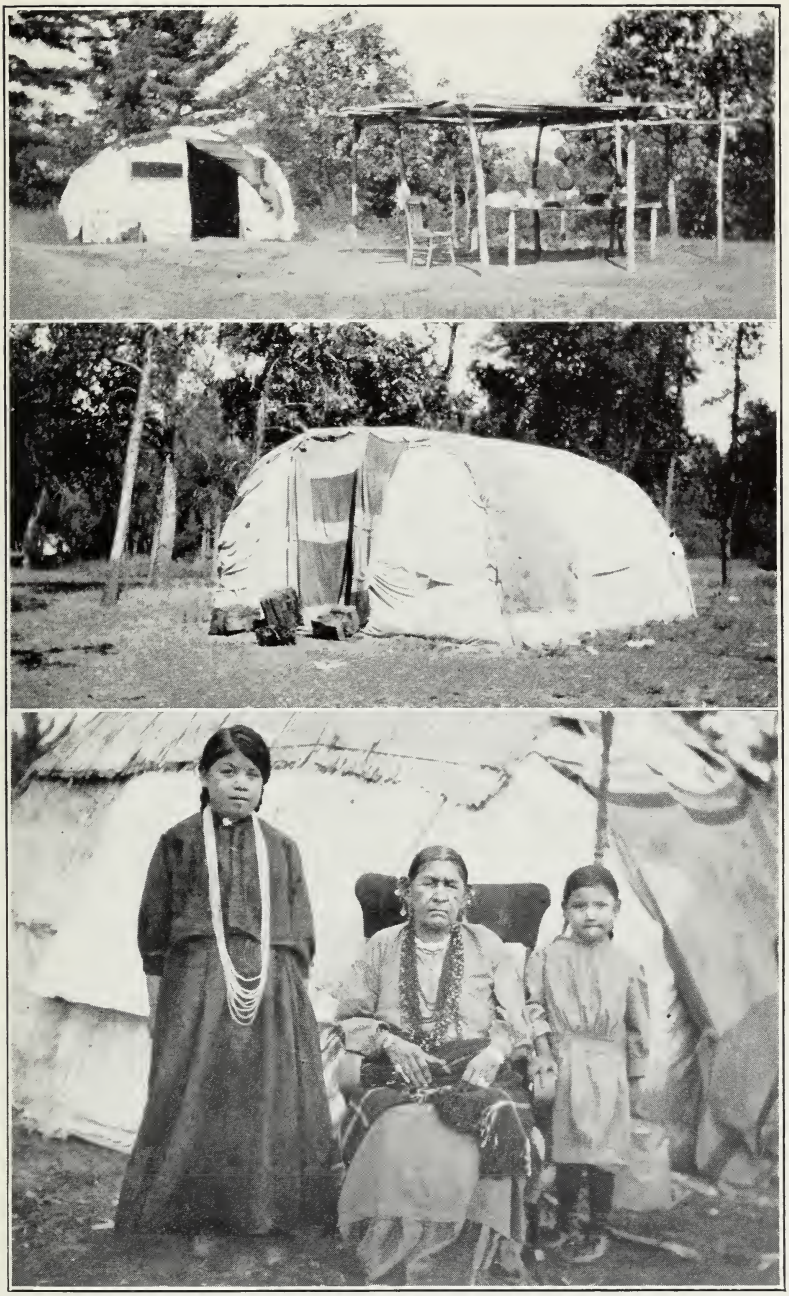
Mississippi river. The treaties were brutally enforced; the Winnebagoes were driven from Wisconsin and subsequently crowded from reservation to reservation, until they had become pitifully reduced by exposure, starvation, and disease. Many "strays" ventured back to their beloved Wisconsin, but the government used cruel methods as late as 1873 to evict them. Finally recognizing the futility of its policy and as a result of considerable public indignation, the government in 1875 provided some aid for these unfortunate and homeless Indians in a homestead law allowing them to take up land in units of forty acres in Wisconsin.

In their utmost extremity, about 1875, the Winnebagoes called a council of their old and young warriors. It is reported that the former were ready to resort to war, but that the latter, strange as it may seem, opposed the suggestion. Among other things the question was naively raised: "What makes the Whiteman so strong?" upon which Indian wisdom answered: "It is what he knows that makes the Whiteman strong. If we want to help our children, we must give them the Whiteman's learning. Only so can they stand side by side with the Whiteman's children and no longer be dogs."[14]

It was consequently decided by these Indians in council at the end of their trail to build, not a palisade, but a school house, and to employ a teacher. The building was duly erected of logs, and an offering of moccasins, bead work, and trinkets was raised and given as advance payment to a blacksmith's apprentice in Black River Falls, who offered to teach this broken remnant of a great tribe the learning of the White man. One of the children who attended the first school was John Stacy, who later became Stucki's invaluable helper and today lives within gunshot of the all but vanished little mound on which the building stood. But the school was soon forced to close its doors, for the teacher, versed in the ways of the White man, had found it expedient to resign.

Now it was to this abandoned school that the Sheboygan classis of the Reformed church in 1878, thanks to the interest

[14] Casselman, p. 60.



Winnebago Indian Matron and Girls at Their Wigwam Camp Near Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

of Professor Kurtz, sent as missionary Rev. Jacob Hauser, to whom Jacob Stucki came as an assistant in 1884. A year later Stucki became the successor to Hauser and sole missionary and teacher.

In an undated brochure[15] Stucki succinctly describes the difficulties faced by any would-be student of the Winnebago tongue, and incidentally reveals his grasp of the problem of helping the Indians to help themselves. His profound understanding of Winnebago mentality and his knowledge of their habits and customs supported his faith in their latent talents and potential dependableness. But thirteen long years of trial elapsed before he could win a single convert. That he did not lose heart was owing to the fact that he was not so much concerned with forms and conventions as with deeper spiritual loyalties. To the carrying out of this hard and beautiful work, he consecrated his life and talents, and with untiring energy, he clung to his task.

The study of the language that culminated in the translation of the Gospel proceeded systematically and intelligently. The vocabularies which he laboriously wrote down and the slowly evolved grammatical aids in his own hand are a testimony of the fact. The translation itself is not a servile or lifeless rendition of the original, but rather quite unique in its appreciation of the instinctive linguistic sense of Winnebago Indian. A significant appraisal is voiced by the well-known linguist Professor Alfred Senn, who investigated the Stacy–Stucki text and the manuscripts available in Stucki's personal library. He says, "The Bible is the most frequently translated book of all times. Not all of the 952 translations of one or more of its books, however, are of the same quality. In many instances the translators, regarding the text of the Holy Scriptures as sacred did not dare to give a real translation, instead presenting a piece of writing that is generally called an 'interlinear version' *i.e.* a translation word by word without regard for the linguistic feeling. Jacob Stucki's translation certainly does not belong to this group. It is undoubtedly one of the rare

[15] Stucki, J. *Die Winnebago Indianer, Ihre Religion, Sitten und Gebräuche.* Central Publishing House, Cleveland, O., n. d. (1895?)

examples where a translator succeeded in rendering the Word of God into the idiomatic expressions of a non-civilized tribe and at the same time preserving the sincere tone of the original. The few shortcomings that could not be avoided in a first attempt, such as this was, help only to recognize the almost insurmountable difficulties of the enterprise".

A few telling paragraphs in Stucki's brochure make clear some of the obstacles the translator had to encounter as a beginner, and perhaps for many years. He says, "The language of the Winnebagoes is still quite undeveloped and therefore extremely hard to learn. It is, as I have been told by members of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, one of the most difficult of Indian languages, so that even the Jesuits are said to have given up learning it.

"There are three principal reasons why the learning of this language is not easy. The first may be said to be an external and accidental one and exists in the circumstance that the Indians for the most part speak very softly, so that it requires rather long continued practice to accustom the ear to the sounds; then also in the circumstance that they slur many syllables, rarely pronouncing words completely. The second reason is that it is no written language, and that therefore there are no aids whatsoever for learning it. The third reason and at the same time the greatest is a grammatical one and exists in the imperfection of the language itself. This imperfection shows itself first of all in the paucity of vocabulary. For many abstract ideas they have no words; therefore such ideas must be expressed by circumlocution. The personal pronoun in the form of an independent word is almost entirely lacking; on the other hand it is expressed by means of individual letters or syllables compounded or divided as verbal prefixes, suffixes, or infixes—all manner of circumstances in which the action is performed, whether sitting, standing, or lying, whether by means of falling, pushing, or striking etc., all this is expressed in the verb, by means of one word. It is owing to this practice that the words are so extremely long—for example, I shall give you (a single object): Hornikunkjanena, (more than one) Wornikunkjanena. We shall give you several objects: Worni-

kunkjanihawina."[16] It is perhaps more than a meaningless accident that the first random example that so beautifully suggested itself to the good missionary should voice the promise, "I shall give you—we shall give you."

During the trying years when there were no signs of converts, Stucki, who was an exceptionally gifted pulpit orator and in every respect gave promise of becoming a most desirable type of city pastor, repeatedly received invitations from churches at an attractive increase in salary. "The greatest inducement for accepting these calls to more favorable fields was the prospect of easing the lot of his wife, who had given herself almost to the limit of personal endurance to the service of the Winnebago women.[17] Once when he was on the point of accepting a tempting offer elsewhere, it was his devoted wife, née Marie Reineck, who herself induced her husband not to forsake the Indians whose faith in the tried White teacher and his wife, the mission-mother, was just beginning to take root. The missionary together with his wife and two small boys remained at their post. With the birth of the third child the tragedy of Rachel once more reenacted itself, and it became the hard duty of the bereaved father to bury his faithful co-worker. He named the child Benjamin and resolved to continue his work. It is this Benjamin who is the subject of Casselman's book, *The Winnebago Finds a Friend,* the present superintendent of the Winnebago Indian school at Neillsville. It was through this death that the depth of the love and respect of the Indians who had been so hesitant about becoming converts made itself unmistakably clear. Day after day as the sad tidings spread, there came from far and near silent Winnebago women with shawls over their heads to sit for hours without uttering a word beside the body of the mission-mother in the house of "waxopini" or "Angel Whiteman", as the missionary had come to be called. On the day of the funeral a long procession of Winnebagoes followed the body seven miles to Black River Falls for burial, where the villagers marvelled at the strange sight. This was in 1894. Finally,

[16] Ibid., p. 14.
[17] Casselman, p. 78.

in 1897, four souls: David Decorah, King-of-Thunder, John Stacy, and his wife asked to be baptized. After twenty years of service in 1917 Stucki opened a free boarding school for Indian children in connection with the Mission. Children from the wide territory between the preaching stations of Greenwood in the north, Mauston in the south, Wisconsin Rapids in the east, and Trempealeau in the west came to the school.

In 1919 the Winnebago Mission and its property was transferred to the Board of Home Missions of the three western German synods of the Reformed Church in the United States, this Board having assumed the entire responsibility of supporting and directing the work among the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin.

When Benjamin, the son of Missionary Jacob Stucki, returned from the World War, he was appointed as teacher of the school, with the father continuing in full charge of the religious activities in the school, the community, and the out-lying settlements. The requests for admission soon exceeded the capacity of the school, so that the Board decided to erect a new building at Neillsville. The first session at the new location opened in 1921. In 1928 it was necessary to enlarge the building.

Upon the death of Jacob Stucki, May 10, 1930, the same Board elected his son, Benjamin, known as Mr. Ben in the Indian congregation, as successor to the beloved missionary who had served them so long. On July 27, 1930, the Sheboygan classis ordained Benjamin into the ministry of this congregation, which now has a number of additional preaching stations served by a staff of evangelist assistants.

Both the mission on the original site and the school at Neillsville have preserved unmistakable traces of Swiss traditions and values. They are to be seen not only in such outward touches as woodpiles of a certain neat form reminiscent of the Bernese highlands; fence openings of the peculiar, zigzag, cattle-proof type, that are common in Switzerland; the tender cultivation in the fields about the mission of wild Alpine heather imported by the elder Stucki from the land of his childhood because of his sentiment for its flora; or the pictures of Zwingli and Calvin

THE WINNEBAGO INDIAN SCHOOL AT NEILLSVILLE, WIS.

on the walls; but also in such characteristics of deeper significance as the unfailing spirit of service and thrift, a matter-of-fact acceptance of the dignity of common labor in field and kitchen that is suggestive of the household of Attinghausen in *Wilhelm Tell* or of the world in which Ernst Zahn's *Helden des Alltags* live and move.

According to a recent statement made by Superintendent Stucki, more than half of the teachers and employees who have served at the mission school have been of Swiss descent, although there has been no preference in selection on the score of national ancestry. It is simply an instance of natural gravitation on the part of men and women of common ideals born largely of common traditions.

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