

--- On the History of the Citizen Families of Engi and Their Development
[Zur Geschichte der bürgerlichen Geschlechter von Engi und ihre Entwicklung]
Public lectures

by
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[All lettered footnotes and information in brackets were added by the translator]

I. THE MARTIS

[pg. 8-17]

With regard to the first representatives of our largest family, Pastor Gottfried Heer has had most of what can be collected about them published in his brochure: "On the History of the Civic Families"^a, and, of course, on the basis of Genealogist Kubli-Müller's information. For that reason, I refrain from these repetitions. Heer has, to be sure, talked more about the Glarner Martis and touched only briefly on the Sernf *[river]* valley Martis.

The Martis in the Sernf valley can be traced back, then, to o n e ancestor, which, however, is only regarded as coincidence. As Heer already correctly noted, according to the tax rolls from 1525 and 1536, "Martis" were already found in the Sernf valley at the beginning of the 16th century. The actual ancestor is, then, Federal Councillor and *Sechserrichter*^b Mathäus Marti, 1577-1659, back to whom all present-day Martis from Engi, Matt and Elm can be traced. His wife, Verena Bräm, is very probably the daughter of Mathias, the ancestor of the Bräms (about him later *[see pg. 51 in "The Bräms" chapter {pg. 1 in the SW translation}]*). Of their nine children, six sons and three daughters, four sons had married and had certainly furthered the family tree extensively, with a total of 40 children. From the youngest of these sons, from Hans Marti (who was also a *Tagwen*^c official and church steward) and, again, from the youngest of this one, J a c o b M a r t i, who was born in 1659, purchased the *Tagwen* right of Elm in 1685 for 70 Gl., and his only son, Hans, born in 1686, is the ancestor of the old Elmer Martis (not the present ones), who are now also extinct in Elm.

a See "The Martis" chapter in G. Herr's book: On the History of the Glarner Families, Particularly Those of the Sernf Valley [SW]

b *Sechserrichter* – one of 6 judges on a court. [SW]

c *Tagwen* - an ancient Glarner term, from at least the 6th century A.D., which is still used today in Canton Glarus to denote the commune of the citizens, i.e. those who have inherited or purchased the *Tagwen* rights (this may only partially coincide with the political commune). It is derived from *Tage Wann*, meaning the work someone could perform in one day in the commonly-held fields, pastures and forests. Over the years the number of *Tagwen* in the canton has varied considerably, with the present-day number being 29. Also its duties have changed – from jointly working on and enjoying the benefits of its common property, to administering all the commune's public interests, to (today) administering and enjoying the benefits of its common property. [SW]

The Martis came to Matt even earlier as a result of Mathäus Marti, 1647-1693, also a grandson of the ancestor, who, on the 1st of May in 1676, purchased the *Tagwen* right of Matt for himself and his descendants. He had two married sons: Fridli and Hans, the descendants of Hans, however, have remained Engelters.

So, already by 1750, the Martis from Engi had increased to 55 families, with a total of 330 children, and have always reproduced consistently strongly, up to today.

Let us speak about the statistics concerning the Martis (see the table at the end [*of the book*]).

In doing so, we particularly want to take a closer look at the e m i g r a t i o n¹. Until 1830, it was only very slight and mostly only directed into other communes and neighboring cantons. Around the end of the 18th century, it was, primarily, the great migrations of children, in which multitudes from our valley also joined, and they went to the western cantons of Switzerland, of which a good share returned home again after the great famine was over, but others, remaining, also found their home there.

Since the beginning of the 1830s, it was, above all, North America that lured the surplus of labor over there — despite the hardships of so long a journey. The reason was, first of all, impoverishment as a result of lack of income and overpopulation, then, in particular, crop failure and the severe potato disease which was occurring, which caused deep discouragement.

The emigration to North America reached its peak in 1845-1847. There were, just in the time from January 1845 to May 1847, 51 people from Engi alone! — In general, these emigrants had achieved something in North America. The majority settled in the United States, mainly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, and then still further west, in Montana, Washington and California.

In the year 1855, in that more-than-ever bleak time for our valley, the emigrants went to S o u t h A m e r i c a, especially B r a z i l. No fewer than 230 people from Matt and Engi, among them a great number of alms recipients and such whom they were afraid would become a burden on the commune, had left the canton on the 3rd of June in 1855 in twenty wagons in order, as they hoped, to establish an existence rich in promise in distant Brazil. Very bleak reports came from these emigrants to the old homeland, in which one couldn't help noticing with fear that they had been held and treated no better than slaves. Many of these families were completely lost, nobody knows the lot of these poor people. Also, many had already died on the journey as a result of illness and privation. It is, therefore, understandable when, in the rare letters that arrived from the unfortunate people in Brazil, in more than one of them the public assistance officials were accused of being “soul-sellers”. The cost of the trip for this large group of “Brazilianers” must have been paid by the commune, which, in turn, must have raised the money through an extra poor-tax and, above all, through the cutting down and selling of whole forests. Distributed among the families, from these Brazilian emigrants from 1855 we find in the Martis about 30

1 According to G. Heer.

people, the Blumers 55, the Baumgartners 42, the Hämmerlis 10, the Luchsingers 35, the Altmanns 6, the Bräms 3, the Wysses 0, the Gigers 18, and the Norders 12.

After that not very many people had emigrated from our commune to Brazil. Understandable! On the other hand, [*the numbers of those emigrating*] to North America [*increased*] almost year by year, so that, according to my statistics, the number of the first [*year*] amounted to only about 250, but the last to 850. There [*in the statistics*], naturally, the children and grandchildren who were born in the new homeland were not included.

I would now like to just mention in passing the fate of a Marti family in North America. In Chicago, where Johannes Marti (a brother of old Kaspar Marti im Mattbrunnen^d) emigrated with his wife, Maria Blumer (a sister of old Federal Councillor Fridolin Blumer-Coray) and four children, the husband, the wife and two children from this family died of cholera on the same day, the 16th of July in 1854!

An Engeler Marti, Adam Marti, born in 1836, grandson of School Official Adam Marti, or, so that you remember it better, a nephew of Sebastian Marti auf dem Wartstalden (grandfather on his mother's side of Sebast. Hämmerli), rose to the high position of Grand Commander [*of the Grand Army of the Republic*] in the state of Minnesota. The highest office! His family isn't known to me. Ten years ago he still lived in St. Paul.

About 300 people from the Marti family migrated to other cantons and settled mainly in the Toggenburg [*Canton St. Gallen*], particularly in the communes of Brunnadern, Nesslau and Mogelsberg, where a pair of Marti families still lives today; then also in [*Canton*] Baselland, in the commune of Wintersingen. Engeler Martis moved to other Glarner communes, most of all to Sool, where several families even became citizens, then to Glarus and Ennenda, where today the descendants of Farmer Jost Marti im Schweizerhaus still live as settlers.

I still have to talk about the o f f i c e s which were held by representatives of the Engeler Martis since 1595. Of the 24 f e d e r a l c o u n c i l l o r s who represented the Engi *Tagwen* in the councils from 1595 until in the 1880's, nine of them belonged to the Marti family; some of them had distinguished themselves because of several services. These are as follows:

1. Mathäus Marti, 1577-1659, the ancestor of the family, at the same time also a *Sechserrichter*.
2. Johannes Marti, 1654-1728 (Nr. 15 of the family tree), a grandson of the first.
3. Fridolin Marti, 1660-1743 (Nr. 16 of the family tree), at the same time a charity official and church steward, likewise a grandson of the ancestor.
4. His son, Jost Marti, 1690-1758 (Nr. 30 of the family tree).
5. Mathäus Marti, 1705-1793 (Nr. 51 of the family tree), at the same time a *Tagwen* official, he was the father of Johannes Marti, captain of the wagoners.
6. *Tagwen* Official Johannes Marti, 1746-1834 (Nr. 84 of the family tree), son of Captain Johannes im Gigerhof.

d *Flurname - field name. People with identical names were differentiated by adding their occupation or a descriptive term for the area where they lived [SW]*

7. *Tagwen* Official Adam Marti, 1758-1835 (Nr. 101 of the family tree), his only daughter was buried alive with her fiancé, Fridolin Winteler from Mollis, by the Elmeli avalanche (in 1817 in March).²
8. Jacob Marti, 1776-1844 (Nr. 152 of the family tree), a son of Federal Councillor Johannes Marti. About him, it says in the death register: “For nearly 40 years, this man, as god-fearing as honest, as wise as steadfast, as courageous as open and true, served his home commune with great unselfishness in all posts to be awarded by it, except in that of school official. He was a venerable figure from a better time. In him, the commune lost a faithful, untiring advisor.”

The writer of this obituary is none other than Pastor Jacob Heer. This Federal Councillor Jacob Marti, as I gathered from the *Tagwen* minutes, had truly served the commune in an extraordinary way. His marriage to Barbara Wohlwend, daughter of Federal Councillor Peter Wohlwend from Matt, remained without descendants, that is, their only daughter, Barbara, died at the age of two months.

The 9th and last Marti Federal Councillor was *Tagwen* Official Joh. Christof Marti, 1783-1838 (Nr. 156 of the family tree). A son of his, Sebastian, died in 1831, 23 years old, as a student in the teacher-training institute in Hofwil [*Canton Bern*].

In addition to these nine federal councillors, the Martis are represented also by three judges. The first I have already mentioned, the ancestor as a *Sechserrichter*. The second was the also-mentioned Federal Councillor Jacob Marti (with the obituary that was reported). He held the honorary position of marriage judge; likewise the third: President Johannes Marti, 1818-1911, im Gigerhof, who was perhaps still known to the older people. He migrated with his family to America. Afterwards, he got married there in 1890, for the second time, to Elisabeth Baumgartner (sister of the still-living old innkeeper of "The Ox", Joh. Heinrich Baumgartner), this Judge Johannes Marti died in 1911, on the 6th of May, in Monroe [*Wisconsin*] at the age of 93. His nine children are all in America, except for his son, Adam, who works today in Trogen [*Canton Appenzell Outer Rhodes*] as a professor at the cantonal school.

Then the Martis in Engi also contributed 23 *Tagwen* officials from 1595-1850, by which one, however, should surely understand that the office of *Tagwen* official, next to federal councillor, meant the highest position to be awarded in a commune, and, in the correct sense of the word, was an official of the *Tagwen*. A *Tagwen* official was, according to today's terms, president, administrator and works manager, in one person. Indeed, until 1820, they even still took the *Tagwen* minutes themselves.

It was similar with the church stewards, of which 13 also belonged to the Martis from Engi. They were both: president and administrator of the church commune. The managers and administrators of the *Tagwen* and of the church commune stand, by far, just in terms of work and time, in no relation to the offices today. The *Tagwen* official submitted an accounting annually, which did not require a half-page of the *Tagwen* book, and usually showed

² See pg. 15 [below (pg. 8 in the SW translation)].

a revenue of only 2-300 Gl. Furthermore, in a year, on the average, no more than three to four minutes had to be written. Then, just only the most important things were dealt with in writing, and the few things that were written, no doubt, caused these federal councillors, *Tagwen* officials, and church stewards the utmost difficulty, understandably, because very few of them had attended school, since in Engi, before 1779 especially, none yet existed and, before that, only the more studious and, above all, the better-off children attended the school in Matt, where the clergyman at that time functioned as schoolmaster.

Among the Martis are found also eight charity officials, or charity masters. These were administrators of the *Spenngut [charity fund]*, or, as it should actually be called, “*Spenggut*”, from which they supported the poor, which, in turn, was a cause of the church. The church commune was, therefore, at the same time, also public assistance, which had to elect the charity official. The governing body of this public assistance was called “*Stillstand*” and, of course, for this reason, because, almost every Sunday, after the church service, these *Stillstände* “stood still” and had to listen to and deal with lawsuits, marital disputes, tax complaints, etc. They also had, if one may say so, the summary jurisdiction^e in the church commune under themselves. All marriage and family disputes, immoral conducts, and others were dealt with by the *Stillstand*, and only in serious cases was the matter brought before the cantonal Ethics Commission. Thus, immoral persons were, on Sunday, publicly put on the pillory next to the church and even whipped soundly. The latter had to be performed by the so-called disciplinarian, who also had to be a member of the *Stillstand*, and had to punish the delinquents with the rod. To be sure, the last disciplinarian was also a Marti, namely, *Tagwen* Official and Inspector of Weights and Measures Jacob Marti, 1775-1856 (Nr. 134 of the family tree), father of Butcher Mathäus Marti im Hugenten.

Since the Martis also placed some people in high positions in the area of the military of times past, it is necessary, and probably of interest, if we also sketch a picture of it in brief outline. The entire body of men from Matt and Engi who were fit for military service constituted a company. On some Sundays of the year, the company had to form up in ranks in a drill at the Allmeind [*common land*], at the so-called muster. Especially in the Sernf valley they felt no great interest in this muster; the men often just stayed away, and the fines which were pronounced failed to achieve their effect since they were not paid. Each company had appointed a captain, a lieutenant, a standard-bearer and 4 sergeants. The selection of these officers was a concern of the *Tagwen*. A truly democratic arrangement, don't you think? They were appointed, like the federal councillors and *Tagwen* officials, by the so-called “common *Tagwen*”. In the companies, the group of men was divided again into squads of 25 men each, which the squad-master or corporal was in charge of. The officers, in which the standard-bearer and the sergeants were also included, had not a little justifiable pride in their position. — The Martis from Engi placed, in this military of the old style, altogether three captains, three lieutenants, two standard-bearers, three sergeants, and two master riflemen. The following Martis had made it to captain of the *Tagwen*:

1. Church Steward Hans Marti, 1714-1766, im Gigerhof (Nr. 52 of the family tree), father of Federal Councillor Joh. Christof Marti.

^e Summary jurisdiction - the power to issue a judgement or order without holding a trial [SW]

2. Mathias Marti, 1736-1803 (Nr. 87 of the family tree), grandfather of Communal Secretary Niklaus Marti (the latter, father-in-law of Teacher Emil Bähler).
3. *Tagwen* Official Johannes Marti, 1763-1850, known as "captain of the wagoners".

The Martis were, therefore, unquestionably, always a highly regarded family. If, in addition, we want to list the holders of official positions since the 1840's, then, from them, it can only be concluded that this family has still lost little of its prestige. These are, namely, the following: A c a n t o n a l c o u n c i l l o r (election of the 3rd of June in 1923), four communal presidents, three communal councillors, one communal administrator, two works managers, three communal secretaries, one school councillor, three teachers, one veterinarian and one consul (the latter, Fridolin Marti, son of the old innkeeper of "The Sun").

It is also interesting how the f i r s t n a m e s are inherited in each individual family. Even until in the 70's and 80's of the previous century it was still a strict tradition with us that, in a family, the names were given to the children according to the sequence as follows: to the first son, the name of the grandfather on the father's side, to the second, that of the grandfather on the mother's side. To the first daughter, the name of the father's mother, to the second, that of the grandmother on the mother's side. Then the following children were named after the brothers and sisters of the father and the mother. I have met very few examples with our families, until in the 70's, that deviated from this rule. Now, of course, things have also changed in this respect, and a beautiful, honorable custom has been lost, to some extent. Even so, it happens that, in all our families, particular names are represented especially frequently. With the names of the heads of family in the Marti family, the following stands in first place: Jakob 75 representatives = 15.5%, 2. Mathias 63 = 13%, 3. Johannes or Hans 56 = 12%, 4. Mathäus 51 = 10.5%, 5. Fridolin 42 = 9%, then follows Kaspar and Heinrich 16 each, Jost 15, Sebastian and Samuel 12. These are, then, the so-called Marti names.

A few numbers, in addition, concerning the heading, m a r r y i n g into other Engi families. Of the 528 wives of the Engi Martis, 260 came from Engi, and they are distributed among the civic families as follows: to their own family, the Martis themselves, were allotted the most, namely 101 = 36.6%; 61 = 22.1% to the Baumgartners; 42 = 15.2% to the Blumers; 30 = 10.85% to the Hämmerlis; 15 = 5.43% to the Altmanns; 9 = 3.3% to the Luchsingers; 8 = 2.9% to the Gigers; 5 = 1.8% to the Bräms; 4 = 1.45% to the Wysses, and 1 = 0.4% to the Norders. This compilation is important in that it is able to give us information about the intermixing of the families' blood, one with another.

Thirteen Martis perished in foreign m i l i t a r y s e r v i c e s, of whom the news of their death was reported and was registered. Doubtless, there were more in actuality, but their fate is unknown. On the other hand, many have returned to our valley, healthy or disabled, as retired soldiers.

In 1678, Hans Marti, 18 years old, died in the French service. He was a grandson of the ancestor and stepbrother of Mathäus Marti, who bought himself into Matt in 1676.

In 1709, on the 20th of October, Hans Marti died of a wound received in the bloody battle of Mons [*Belgium*] on the 11th of October. He was in the Dutch service under First Lieutenant Paravicini.

In 1720, in August, Jacob Marti, born in 1681, assigned to Company Major Bachmann, lost his life in the French service.

In 1729, Andreas Marti, born in 1682, likewise under Major Bachmann. The last three were all great-grandsons of the ancestor.

In 1735, on the 22nd of December, Jacob Marti, born on the 13th of February in 1703, also a great-grandson of the ancestor, in the Kaiser's service; likewise, a nephew of his: Fridolin Marti, born on the 13th of May in 1712, both under Company Captain Marti from Glarus, in the battle at Alt-Breisach [*Germany*].

A brother of the latter, Sebastian Marti, born in 1708, lost his life in 1730 at Diessenhofen in Alsace, in the French service, in the regiment of Diesbach.

In 1746, on the 5th of June, Hans Rudolf Marti, born in 1699, also died in the French service. He was the son, by his second marriage, of Sergeant Samuel Marti im Gufel, who, in 1720, was buried alive, with his family, by an avalanche [*see below, pg. 15 (pg. 8 in the SW translation)*].

In 1793, on the 16th of September, Johannes Marti, born in 1765, a brother of the father of Mathäus Marti im Geissberg, died at Ghent in Flanders [*Belgium*] under the praiseworthy Swiss Guard of the United Netherlands.

In 1818, on the 17th of January, Jacob Marti died in Paris in the hospital as an infantryman of the 7th French guard-regiment. (He was the husband of Anna Barb. Marti, daughter of Bühl Mathes.) She married again in 1822, to Joh. Jak. Baumgartner, known as the "Chalcher" [*lime burner*], and moved with him to America in the 40's.

In addition, two other Martis died in the French service, of whom, however, the specific circumstances are not known.

The first, Mathias Marti, born in 1834, died in 1860, on the 19th of July as a soldier in the Dutch service, namely, at Pontia Hobewany in Java, an island in the South Indian Ocean. He was a brother of Rincken [*Ringgen*] Dietrich Marti, and the Boden Afra Baumgartner, born Marti.

From time immemorial, the population of our valley was exposed to the dangers of the mountain world. Though earlier even more than today, since the road and footbridge were in worse condition, not protected by any control structures. We want now to report, as much as possible in chronological order, the n a t u r a l e v e n t s and a c c i d e n t s which placed our ancestors

in heavy mourning; of course, here only those which concern the Marti family. G. Heer had mentioned two events on page 79^f which, I presume, are well-known.

1. The avalanche accident on the Gufelstock on Sunday, the 7th of *Hornung* [February] in 1720, in which the 10-member family of Sergeant Samuel Marti im Gufel, a brother of the ancestor of the Matter Martis, was buried alive. By it, the father and four children (all little girls) lost their lives. The mother, Kath. Fluri from Schwanden, and four children were able to be dug out alive. In my opinion, this house of Sergeant Samuel Marti, must have stood im Spiecher and the avalanche must have started above in the Riesenen. Because, especially in the years afterwards, according to the *Tagwen* minutes, the forest above the Spiecher and the Knolligen was repeatedly placed under a ban.³

The second event of which Heer already reported concerns the avalanche accident im Elmeli in 1817, on the 5th of March, where Barbara, the only daughter of F e d e r a l C o u n c i l l o r A d a m M a r t i, and born in 1798, on the 4th of Nov., met her death, together with her fiancé, Fridolin Winteler from Mollis, and a Maria Stauffacher from Matt, born in 1774, on the 17th of August, the second wife of Josef Hämmerli, inspector of weights and measures (who, by the way, got married four times!). Winteler's corpse was only found on the 22nd of May in 1817. — Of this federal councillor's daughter, it says in the death book: "She was the pride and joy of her parents, a blossoming person and an ornament of the village."

However, these two events, unfortunately, were not unique with the Martis at that time.

In 1736, on the 20th of July, *Tagwen* Official Fridolin Marti, born in 1685, on the 22nd of November, fell to his death from a cherry tree im Holderbergli; he was the grandfather of the earlier-mentioned Federal Councillor Adam Marti, and of a Leonhard Marti, owner of the outer Höfli, who, as grandfather on the mother's side of old Federal Councillor Fridolin Blumer, designates why the name "Leonhard" is found in this Blumer family.

In 1751, *Tagwen* Official Mathäus Marti, born in 1696, on the 7th of June, grandfather of old Mathäus Marti, Bühl, who was on his way home from Matt to Engi, drowned and disappeared in the torrents of the Sernf. His corpse was never found.

f In "The Martis" chapter of his book: On the History of the Glarner Families, Particularly Those of the Sernf Valley [pg. 19 in the SW translation] [SW]

3 G. Heer had made this event known based on the Trümpi *Chronicles*. The content of the death book in Matt says: "On the 7th day of *Hornung*, in 1720, on Sunday at 12 o'clock, an avalanche came to Engi on the Gufel and seized from Samuel Marti his house and quite suddenly overthrew the above-mentioned, that included everybody: he, the father of the house, lost his life, along with 4 little daughters, namely, Salome, Rosina, Katharina and Elsbeth. On the 9th of *Hornung*, the dead were buried, except for the little daughter, Katharina, who, at the time, could still not be found, on the 17th of *Hornung*, this little daughter was also found and was buried the following day. — This Samuel Marti himself had 10 people in this his house, but God still worked a great miracle for them, that the mother of the house, Katharina Fluri, together with 4 children, still have remained alive, although nearly all were also somewhat injured; but not fatally."

In 1785, on the 26th of October, Mathias Marti, born in 1724, was killed at the narrows by a rock. He was the grandfather of Geissberg Mathes.

In 1802, on the 11th of October, Mathias Marti, son of Andreas, died “in the 43rd year of his age. This man wanted to go home with a bundle of straw from the Eggen mountain or forest, and, presumably, he must have stumbled, as they found him dead afterwards.” (death book.)

In 1807, on the 21st of May, Johannes Marti, born in 1778, on the 5th of May, drowned. He was the husband of Regula Blumer, who then, in the year 1810, married Georg Elmer from Matt. This Joh. Marti was a brother of Federal Councillor Christof Marti. With him also drowned his half-sister, Katharina Marti from Matt, born in 1791, on the 26th of January, daughter of his mother from her second marriage with *Tagwen* Official and Singing School Treasurer Fridolin Marti from Matt, whose third wife she was, and who, from all three marriages, had 15 children. The corpse of the man [*Joh. Marti*] was never found, that of the girl, on the other hand, was found the same day near Netstal in the Linth [*river*]. Where the two step-siblings had the accident is not stated, but only the remark “when they wanted to return home from work”.

Also, Jost, the only little son from the short marriage of this Johannes Marti, drowned likewise, in 1811, on the 1st of November, five years old; it is not stated in what way.

Still two further victims of the Sernf are recorded by the Martis from Engi before 1850.

In 1820, on the 12th of May, a little daughter, Salome Marti, born in 1809, a sister of the father of Teacher H. Marti, drowned in the Sernf.

In 1832, on the 3rd of May, Ursula Marti, 10 years old, sister of Jacob Marti, Sitli, fell from the footpath on the upper side of the Engi bridge and drowned.

In 1836, on the 16th of January, Jakob Marti, born in 1791, on the 4th of Dec., father of Sebastian Marti im Bergli, lost his life in an avalanche on the Mühlebach; with him also Adam Luchsinger (see later [*on pg. 47 in “The Luchsingers” chapter {pg. 6 in the SW translation}*]).

In 1840, on the 20th of March, Mathias Marti, born in 1801, husband of Margreth Dürst and father of Printer Heinrich Marti-Bordermann in Ennenda, had a fatal accident on the Plattenberg.

The 15th of March in 1858 was again a day of horror for our commune. The boys, Adam and Johann Christof, sons of Sebastian Marti im Wartstalden and brothers of the mother of Sebastian Hämmerli, Altstafel, “in the evening at half past 6, while they were taking care of the cattle in the stable, were buried alive by the *W a r t s t a l d e n a v a l a n c h e*, which came as powder and demolished the stable. In the evening, no excavating was done, because it was always drifting, and the people believed that they were dead. On the next morning, they were dug out. The older one, who died another day, still lived and could yet say that his brother had still lived for about three hours.” (death book.)

Since 1850, there were several accidents in addition to report in the Marti family. We do not want to bring forward any more of these now, on the one hand, because they still exist in the memory of the generation now living, and on the other hand, so as not to tear open painful wounds in direct relatives by doing so.