

On the History of the Glarner Families, Particularly Those of the Sernf Valley.
A Medley of Pictures from Past Days.
(Zur Geschichte glarnerischer Geschlechter, derjenigen des Sernftales insbesondere.
Allerlei Bilder aus vergangenen Tagen)

by
Gottfried Heer

With a Coat of Arms

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Translated by Sue Wolf



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

VI. THE MARTIS

[pg. 58-80]

Those who still have before their eyes the 1891 commemorative folio in memory of the Swiss Confederation of the 1st of August in 1291 know that, at that time, in 1291, the Schwyzers used on their seal, not a white cross on the red field as today, but St. Martin (Martin of Tours), as he cut his cloak in two with his sword, in order to hand half of it to a poor, freezing old man. In that case, we are not surprised then, also, that, as Glarus became the canton of the Fridolins, so Schwyz became, likewise, the canton of the Martins and the Martis.

Incidentally, St. Martin was highly revered for many centuries,¹ not only in Canton Schwyz but in the whole of Helvetia and Rhaetia, indeed, also far beyond it. The Martinloch above Elm gives evidence for this in the Sernf [river] valley, as does the Betschwanden church that was once dedicated to St. Martin in the great [Linth river] valley; and they built a great number of St. Martin churches in Swiss districts, from the old Little Church of St. Martin above Ilanz [Canton Graubünden] down as far as the border city of Basel, where St. Martin still offers his last regards to the Rhine [river] departing Switzerland. And, for the same reason the family name of Marti, or Martin, is found in Schwyz and Glarus, so it is also found in a few other cantons, in Luzerne², Bern³, Baselland, Neuenburg [Neuchâtel], etc.⁴

¹ Since the 16th century, especially as far as the Capuchins and the Borromean League* asserted their influence, St. Martin was repressed by other saints.

* Capuchins - a Catholic religious order; the Borromean (or Golden) League was founded on 5 Oct 1586 by Ludwig Pfyffer as a Catholic Counter-Reformation alliance of the seven Catholic cantons [Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Lucern, Zug, Freiburg and Solothurn] for mutual aid in maintaining the "true" faith. This alliance also pledged itself to use armed force to expel heretics [anyone who believed the doctrines of the Protestant religion]. Its insistence on Catholic interests as superior over those of the Swiss Confederation severed all ties with those cantons who had embraced Protestantism. This nearly led to the destruction of the Swiss Confederation, and precipitated the division of the canton of Appenzell along religious lines. [SW]

² In 1542 Jakob Marti appeared as Luzerne's envoy to the *Tatsatzung**.

* *Tagsatzung* - the legislative and executive council of the Old Swiss Confederacy, from its beginnings in the 14th century until the formation of the Swiss federal state in 1848. Its power was very limited, since the cantons were essentially sovereign. [SW]

³ National Councillor Marti.

⁴ The 1920 handbook for Swiss clergymen lists as Swiss clergymen 4 Martis, 4 Martys, 5 Martins, and 1 Martig.

Nevertheless, our Glarner Martis are said to have come here from Schwyz over the Prigel [*Pass*] to the Linth valley. Steinmüller reports thusly: "According to an old land assessment register lying in the archives, the Glarner family is descended from Canton Schwyz, from the Muotta valley, from two brothers who, because they were among the men who helped to win the victory of Näfels on the 9th of April in 1388, received from it the cantonal right in the canton. Their descendants have spread widely since then."

Whether the land assessment register which was quoted by Steinmüller is still found in the archives today is not known to me, and therefore I also do not know how far back it extends. According to tradition, one of the two brothers settled in Näfels, the other in the Sernf valley. The fact is that Martis are found in the 16th century both in the Sernf valley as well as in Näfels and Glarus⁵. Thus the 1525 register, which has already been mentioned several times, introduces to us also a Hans Marti, who was obligated to pay tribute to the church of Matt: "Hans Marti on the Wissen mountain a Sol [*coin*] and 1 pound of barley on the Wissenboden property, belonging to the house, adjacent to Wissenboden, on another side to Waldi creek, and on the third side to Bergisbül." This note is interesting for us in a material respect, because it proves that, at that time, barley was planted on the Weissen mountain, so we may see in the Hans Marti who was mentioned the ancestor of the Sernf valley Martis⁶. At the end of the 16th century his descendants were still not very numerous. Whereas, during 1595-1617 in the Matt church, 25 baptized children are found from the Speich family, from the Marti family only just 7 of them are found: 3 children of Matthias Marti, who was married in 1603 to Margreth Elmer (Maria in 1607, Hans in 1608, and Matthäus in 1609); a child of Matthys Marti (who died in 1611) and Regula Schindler (Anna Maria in 1610); and 3 children of Federal Councillor and *Sechser*⁷ Matthäus Marti (who died in 1659, at over 70 years old) and Verena Bräm (Regula in 1612, Matthys in 1614, and Joss in 1617).

Whether Matthias Marti, husband of Margreth Elmer, and Mathys Marti, who was married to Regula Schindler, were two different personages, or the first-named got married in a second marriage to Regula Schindler, cannot be decided from the fragmentary condition of the record of that time. At any rate, in 1595-1617 only three, or perhaps only two, Martis (Matthias, Mathys, and Matthäus) are found registered as fathers. According to the information of the Glarner genealogist J. Kubli-Müller, today descendants neither of Mathias Marti-Elmer nor of Matthys Marti-Schindler are found in the Sernf valley; all the more numerous are the descendants of Federal Councillor Matthäus Marti, in that all the Martis of Engi, Matt and Elm recognize him as their ancestor, as descendants of his four sons, Matthys, Joss, Jakob and Hans. His son Jakob, born in 1622 and married to Maria Baumgartner (a federal councillor's daughter from Engi), had a son, Matthäus, who, in 1674, married Afra Bähler, and two years later, in 1676, bought himself in as a citizen of Matt. From him stem the Martis from Matt. The Marti family, however, transplanted to Elm: Jakob Marti, who, in 1685, acquired for himself the Elmer citizen right for

⁵ Fridolin Bälde, in his *Chronicle* (number 43), named a Hans Marti as one of five master builders who, in 1513 and 1514, had erected the great dam which had defended the village of Glarus against Linth river flooding.

⁶ A 1536 "Butter-register" mentions also a Christen Marty, who had given the church a measure of butter on his goods in the common land. However, it is the name Hans that had been handed down in the Marti family.

⁷ The *Sechser* [*Six*] formed the appointed council for the administration of the church.

70 Fl.⁸, and Samuel Marti, who, in 1835, purchased the citizen right for himself and his sons, Matthäus and Samuel, for 400 Gulden.

In 1763, the descendants of Federal Councillor Matthäus Marti numbered 40 head-taxpayers in Engi and 8 in Matt, and, in 1876, they numbered 71 in Engi, 25 in Matt, and 9 in Elm, consequently, 105 head-taxpayers in the entire Sernf valley.

Not so numerous are the descendants of other Marti branches, who at first had their place of residence in Glarus and Näfels. In 1763, the Martis in Glarus numbered 35 head-taxpayers and in Niederurnen and Bilten⁹ 5 each, while they were entirely extinct in Näfels itself. As the oldest church book of Mollis reports, various Martis from Näfels had joined the new faith and with it, according to the Epiphany [6 Jan] 1532 agreement, the church commune of Mollis, without that impairing their citizen right in Näfels. Since, however, the majority of Näfels' citizens held true to the old faith, membership in the new beliefs could also have been a reason for emigrating to Niederurnen for Balthasar Marti, born in 1571, the son of a Hans Marti of Näfels. From this Standard-bearer Balthasar Marti, who was married to Maria Oswald, are descended, above all, four sons: Johannes, David, Fridolin and Bartholome. The first two, Goldsmith Johannes Marti, *Neunerrichter*^a and federal councillor, who was married to Elsbeth Dinner, and Knife- and Sword-smith David Marti, who was married to Rosina Wichser, emigrated to Glarus and, according to information from Mr. Kubli-Müller, became the ancestors of all Martis from Glarus. Balthasar Marti's third son, Fridolin, who was married to a Catholic, Anna Müller, returned to Näfels and was converted to the Catholic religion. However, his branch has been extinct since 1748, since both of his grandsons, the sons of Judge and Federal Councillor Fridolin Josef Marti, died single in Naples [Italy]. The fourth son, Bartholome, who was married to Susanna Stauffacher, called Murer, from Matt, remained in Niederurnen; from his two sons, Balthasar and Jakob, stemmed the five Martis whom the 1763 cantonal tax roll reported for Niederurnen. Since 1804, however, this branch has also withered, and the family of the Niederurnen Martis has become extinct. Even the number of Martis who were living in Glarus dropped between 1763 and 1876. In 1763, Glarus counted 35 tax-paying Martis (with a taxable wealth of 97,900 Fl.), then, in 1876, there were only still 18 of them (taxable wealth of 265,000 Fr.). On the other hand, the tax-roll of Ennenda, which the Martis were not yet acquainted with in 1763, showed 10 of them (with a taxable property of 253,000 Fr.) in 1876.

For the entire canton the Martis numbered 156 head-taxpayers¹⁰ in 1876, with a total property of 748,000 Fr., and thereby stand, in the first respect, in 10th place and, in respect to taxable property, in 31st place.

Up until now, the Martis found themselves in possession of the highest place of honor that the Glarner communes had to fill four times: Jakob Marti held the position of cantonal president in

⁸ According to the information of Pastor Hösli, the descendants of Jakob Marti, original immigrant into Elm, have died out today in the male line.

⁹ According to information from Pastor Bollinger, the Martis moved into Bilten around 1650 and, indeed, "from the valley". They are said to be descendants of Matthäus, who was born in 1609 as the son of Matthäus Marti and Margreth Elmer and who died in 1669, who relocated as a master tailor from Engi to Bilten.

^a *Neunerrichter* - one of nine judges on a court. [SW]

¹⁰ Besides in Glarus, Ennenda and in the communes of the Sernf valley, there were 9 in Bilten, 1 at Sool, 3 in Schwanden, 2 each in Mollis and Mühlehorn, and 1 each in Diesbach and Mitlödi.

1651-54, Fridolin Marti in 1664-66, Joh. Heinrich Marti in 1731-34, and Bartholome Marti in 1761-64.

The first-named of these four member state leaders, Jakob Marti, had been selected in May 1649 to be the cantonal vice-president, and, as such, had attended a general confederate *Tagsatzung* in Baden [*Canton Aargau*] for the first time on the 4th of July in 1649, together with Cantonal President Balth. Müller. Moreover, he had helped to solve a question which was already occupying us earlier, as we considered sending Cantonal President, J. Heinrich Elmer, to Paris:¹¹ again authorized representatives of the free count's domain of Burgundy appeared, who submitted the hereditary agreement money and asked the Swiss *Tatsatzung* to defend the neutrality of the free count's domain against the people from another power (France) who were threatening danger to it; they ventured their request all the more because they — the inhabitants of the free count's domain — were a people descended from Germany, who got along better with the "humor" of the old Swiss Confederacy than with another power [*France*], who, instead, by its encroachments, caused the Confederacy to secure its border and to maintain a border watch, which was troublesome for the Confederacy, as well as continued to inconvenience trade and commerce. The Burgundian authorized representatives, therefore, suggested to the *Tatsatzung* that it enforce its laws for the defense of the free count's domain rather energetically, as it lay very much in the interest of both parties. They also recognized "that we are responsible and united, able to give the hereditary union of the count's domain of Burgundy help and, for their necessity, to protect them". In the way of actual assistance, however, in 1649 they got as little as in 1638, and so the free count's domain, which had so readily sided with the confederates, finally lost to France.

Another item on the agenda of the same July 1649 *Tatsatzung* probably affected Glarus and its envoy, Cantonal Vice-President Marti, even somewhat more closely. Peter Enderli, council member in Chur [*Canton Graubünden*] and the old city official of Maienfeld [*Canton Graubünden*], had proposed to the *Tatsatzung*, in the name of the III Leagues [*now called Canton Graubünden*], that, as in recent times in Schwyz and Glarus, and contrary to the 1578 agreement, the number of sacks of grain which were allowed to pass from Weesen [*Canton St. Gallen*] to the Leagues be limited and, at the same time, the duty be increased. Schwyz and Glarus responded thereupon: through the first decree they had wanted to prevent moving more grain, as the III Leagues desired, and, in that way, increased the shortage in the Confederacy. On the other hand, the supplies were being conveyed to the enemies¹². However, the increase in duties concerned only the business people and their misuse of them; all possible misunderstandings between the Leagues and the two old cantons would easily cancel themselves out. This answer was communicated to the III Leagues; however, both old cantons dismissed the complaint of the Leagues with the remark that they were not blame for the increase in duties, as we remember that everywhere, even also in the Leagues, the duties increased to foster growing. (*Confederacy Decrees VI*, pg. 7)

In the same year of 1649, Marti had also attended a second — extraordinary — *Tatsatzung* in Baden [*Canton Aargau*], that had given rise to new complaints against the French king. Then, on

¹¹ Above, pg. 25 ff. [*in "The Elmers" chapter (pg. 16 ff. in the SW translation)*]

¹² This discussion reminds me of the probably lively Swiss negotiations with the Entente, and with Germany, in the years 1915 and 1916, and the foundation of the S.S.S. [*Société Suisse de Surveillance économique*], which was supposed to guard that supplies which the Swiss would deliver would not be passed on to the enemy.

the 2nd of July in 1651, he attended a Confederacy *Tatsatzung* for the first time as cantonal president, and, with that, as the first envoy of member state Glarus, while Balthasar Müller accompanied him now as "old cantonal president" and cantonal vice-president; and the same was the case at several following *Tatsatzungen*. However, on the 4th of December in 1652, he appeared on behalf of the Evangelical member state Glarus in [*Canton*] Aarau at a conference of Evangelical old cantons; he had complained to them that the agreement's provision, according to which preachers or priests would be obliged to stand before the entire (joint) old cantonal council for abuses in the Näfel's *Fahrt*^b sermon, would not be sufficiently followed by the Catholic confession. The representatives of the Evangelical old cantons backed the delegate from Glarus in his opinion that the Evangelical Glarner themselves must not let such an issue drop; they, therefore, gave him the advice that, even before the next *Tatsatzung*, he summon the Catholics to Baden [*Canton Aargau*] to bring the priests, who, for some years, had attacked and reviled the Evangelical religion to the highest degree, before the cantonal council for punishment and also to declare their readiness for such a position in the future; if such a declaration does not occur, so let it be communicated to the governments of the Evangelical old cantons; so they will not fail to discuss this with the Catholic member states during the next *Tatsatzung*.

The carrying out of this advice then, however, probably did not take place, since, soon after that, an unexpectedly breaking storm shoved such small things into the background: the uprising of the Entlibuchs [*Canton Lucerne*] farmers, which soon spread also into the territory of the Bernese, Solothurners and Baselters, and the authorities of these member states were not a little scared, so that they also asked the impartial old cantons for assistance. Cantonal President Marti, therefore, also attended different meetings which had been occasioned by "the rebellious movement" of the farmers and, in which, those in the middle had discussed their overcoming. Under Lieutenant Melchior Trümpi, to whom, for that reason — "for his upright conduct" — a council seat was awarded, the Glarner also assisted during the suppression of the uprising, and so, for his member state, Cantonal President Marti was also permitted to accept the thanks which the government of Bern expressed towards Zürich, Schaffhausen and Glarus in the conference of the 21st of January in 1654 for the help they rendered to them. In a conference of the VIII old cantons, held from the 20th-24th October in 1653, Cantonal President Marti had recommended what ought to be done with regard to the complaints which had been raised by the subjects of the lord's domain under joint administration, their demands for "the abolishment of great and unnecessary expenses, and the establishment of a better communal administration". We would willingly hear what Marti had presented, in the name of the Glarner democrats, in favor of the complaint leaders; yet the minutes gave us no information about that, and what we already found out on other occasions (see above, pg. 45 [*in "The Speichs" chapter (pg. 5 in the SW translation)*]) and, likewise, what we noticed on the occasion of the Werdenberg [*Canton St. Gallen*] uprising, hardly lets us conclude, after that, that the Glarner offered a more sympathetic hearing towards the complaints of their subjects than the patricians of Zürich and Bern.

In 1654 in May, after his three-year term of office, Jakob Marti had surrendered the cantonal president's mace again to a Catholic (Balthasar Müller, who recently held this post), as

^b *Fahrt* - the 9 Apr 1388 Battle of Näfels memorial pilgrimage, which is held annually on the first Thursday of April. [SW]

prescribed in the 1623 cantonal agreement; on the other hand, he was allowed to occupy the post of banneret^c no less than 35 years (1640-75).

The second cantonal president from the Marti family was Fridolin Marti, whom we already referred to a little while ago (above, pg. 60 [pg. 3 in this SW translation]), that he returned to Näfels and also converted to the Catholic confession. His promotion to the post of cantonal president was perhaps a reward for his conversion by members of his new faith community. The cantonal vice-president¹³ in 1661-64, he held the office of cantonal president in 1664-66. Moreover, in 1665, he had led two stormy *Landsgemeinden*^d. J. H. Tschudi reported about that in his *Glarner Chronicle*, pg. 606: "When the delegates of both religions at Glarus who collected the French [military] pension at [Canton] Solothurn last year got summoned that they gave a receipt for 30,000 Fr. more than, however, the old canton of this country was in receipt of, people became very unruly about it in the old canton, and both the Catholics and the Evangelicals, therefore, showed themselves to be so hot-tempered and zealous at their *Landsgemeinden* that the accused were compelled to make progress on the side, since they did not want the anger of the raging people to change into plundering. Eight days afterwards, the question of a common *Lands-gemeind* by both religions was brought up, and it recognized that the defendants of the receipted payments should submit to a then gathering *Lands-gemeind* once more within 4 weeks, and if it was not done, then another process would be undertaken with them. In the middle of this, two deputies had also been sent to Solothurn, who, after actual investigation of the matter, were subsequently supposed to make a report about this to their fellow cantonal citizens again, under oath. They finally saw that the mistake was merely unintentional, without the defendants receiving some donations and gifts from the [French] ambassador, much less something from the receipted and not-handed-over pensions, upon which they then had to arrange to pay each fellow countryman a half Gulden. However, since they were already in the sovereign chamber, according to instructions, the repayments could no longer be made."

In the time of his cantonal presidency also fell the so-called Wigoltingen [Canton Thurgau] affair of unfortunate memory. Although he himself was uninvolved in this, Cantonal President Fridolin Marti, nevertheless, still had also personally experienced inconvenience — and quite innocently enough — as a result of that affair. At a conference of both old cantons, Glarus and Schwyz, which was held on the 2nd of September in 1665 in Einsiedeln [Canton Schwyz] for consideration of various difficulties (hereditary and boundary controversies), Cantonal President Marti had complained "that, during the Wigoltingen uprising, when he, coming from Baden [Canton Aargau], wanted to land and disembark at Hurder Field (in the vicinity of Pfäffikon on Lake Zürich), he had been treated badly with unkind words by our relatives from Schwyz, which affected his honor and good name; he was inclined, therefore, to bring them to account; he asked,

^c *Banneret* – an honorary office for life, involving the care and presentation of the cantonal banners. [SW]

¹³ In the time that Marti held the position of cantonal vice-president (1661-64) J. H. Elmer was cantonal president (see above, pg. 30 [in "The Elmers" chapter (pg. 20 in the SW translation)]). Both Elmer and Marti, therefore, often had to represent member state Glarus jointly, with Elmer as the representative of the Evangelicals and Marti as the representative of the Catholics. In this latter capacity, he also attended a conference of the Catholic old cantons in 1662, to which he presented complaints against his "cantonal people of another religion" and, thereby, occasioned a "letter with accompanying threats" to Evangelical Glarus. *Confederation Decrees* VI, pg. 551.

^d *Landsgemeinde* - the Popular Assembly, which is the Glarus cantonal legislative body. It is made up of all the citizens of the communes who have full citizenship rights. [SW]

therefore, for appropriate assistance, which was taken to a referendum by Schwyz under the assurance of propriety". That Cantonal President Fr. Marti, although himself a Catholic, had had to experience such unkind, angry words by the defending Schwyzers showed distinctly, to be sure, to what measure the angry Wigoltingen affair had stirred up the denominational passions.

The third cantonal president from the Marti family was J o h. H e i n r i c h M a r t i. Born on the 28th of October in 1684, he was the same son of J. Heinr. Marti and grandson of the cutler, David Marti of Glarus, who was mentioned above on pg. 60 [pg. 2 in this SW translation]. In April 1708, the Evangelical *Landsgemeinde* named him as cantonal treasurer; on the 1st of May in 1709, he was chosen as *Landvogt*^e in the Rheintal [Canton St. Gallen] and "he was obliged to give every cantonal citizen a tax of 14 Batzen [coin] and also all the remainders, as his forebears had". Although he was, consequently, out of the old canton in 1710 and 1711, he was ratified by the *Landsgemeinde* of the 30th of April in 1710 as cantonal treasurer "for the 4 years still remaining", while Church Official Johannes Marti was decreed to be his substitute for this time of his absence from the canton. In 1723, *Landvogt* J. Heinrich Marti was chosen by the lottery to be the cantonal captain, in place of the late Captain Streiff (see pg. 20 [in "The Elmers" chapter (pg. 12 in the SW translation)]), and for this election was supposed to pay "into the treasury, according to the new plan, namely, 100 Crowns and 4 Dollars". In 1729 on April 27th, "instead of Cantonal President Joh. Peter Zwicky, Cantonal Captain Joh. Heinrich Marti" was then chosen "for cantonal vice-president by the usual lottery". The previous election had been specific that the "future cantonal vice-president be exempted from the designated 300 Fl. including tax, which should otherwise have been paid into the treasury, along with the tax, and moreover, he should be considered equal to the last cantonal president, Zwicky". Two years later, since the mace came to the Evangelicals again, he was then, "with unanimous voices, chosen to be cantonal president". In the time of his cantonal presidency (1731-34), all kinds of events occurred, such as polluted water, cancer among the livestock, earthquakes, upon which even a cantonal president's influence is without importance, but also the fortunate settlement of the *Immi* quarrel, which had been going on for a long time, during which Marti personally had taken part. Since olden times, Zürich levied, from the grain transported there, an *Immi*, "a certain quantity, thus, from 4 *Mütt* [see footnote 15], grain in transit was obtained". With regard to Glarus, Zürich had waived this tax temporarily; on the other hand, in 1715, the Glarner business people had also suppressed it, because at that time the *Landsgemeinde* instructed the authorities to raise a protest against it. In fact, Zürich terminated the tax anew with regard to Glarus. It seems, however, that Glarner business people also made use of it for non-Glarner customers. All the more so, in 1721, Zürich felt compelled to impose the *Immi* anew. On command of the *Landsgemeinde*, the Glarus council, in 1721 and 1724, raised protests anew against them and, since Zürich wouldn't agree, brought the matter before the *Tatsatzung*. This body, however, above all, referred the Glarner request to an amiable solution, since, then, representatives from Zürich (the federal councillors, old Treasurer Joh. Conrad Escher and Treasurer Joh. Fries) and Glarus (Cantonal President J. H. Marti and Vice-President J. Ulr. Tschudi) met at a conference on the 3rd of March in 1732 in Rapperswil [Canton Zürich] and, after lengthy talking back and forth¹⁴, also had reached a

^e *Landvogt* – an administrative and judicial official of a cantonal government in a vassal territory [SW]

¹⁴ Zürich referred to it that this *Immi* regulation, in part, had already passed in Zürich, before it was passed in the confederate alliance; in the 1440 agreement, the *Immi* would have been expressly kept in reserve and would have been paid in kind by everybody, citizen or foreigner. At the time of a rise in price, in 1546 and 1547, the three cantons had asked Zürich that grain being transported for domestic consumption be allowed to pass through, *Immi*-free, out of good will, and n o t b y l e g a l p r o c e e d i n g s.

compromise, subject to ratification, according to which the grain actually destined for Glarus should pay, instead of the *Immi* tax, only a very moderate tax, on the other hand, protective provisions kept away the misuse of this favor.

That settlement, which was thus agreed upon, and later ratified, by both member states, grants us an insight into the customs barriers which the cantons set up at that time against one another, such as in the transport- and business-relations of that time. For this reason we want to include it here in full:

1. "The tariff in the city of Zürich amounts to 6 Haller [*coin*] per *Mütt*¹⁵."
2. "From now on, instead of the *Immi* being paid in kind per 4 *Mütt*, with retention of Zürich's rights, it shall be paid by money at the rate of 4 Zürich Angster [*copper coins*] or a full Kreuzer [*coin*] for each *Mütt* that was bought outside of the jurisdiction of member state Zürich from our relatives of member state Glarus and sold by them. Of course, at any rate, the grain shall be sold to the store in Zürich and shall just be unloaded and loaded there, in the further opinion that this only applies to the grain from the land use of member state Glarus, and that, of the grain in transit, nothing is to be unloaded elsewhere or sold to "small grocery shops", neither in the Zürich district, nor towards Uznach [*Canton St. Gallen*], nor in the Gatal (Gaster) [*Canton St. Gallen*], nor in the borderland. To that end, Zürich reserves for itself the right to produce attestations¹⁶ of their authority at all times, in case they need to negotiate an agreement with the Glarner grain merchants or to stop them."
3. "The Glarner grain which is stopped in transit does not remain standing over 8 days in the grain house in Zürich, so they pay no enrollment fee; however, if it remains over 8 days, then a Schilling [*coin*] per sack is paid."
4. "One Schilling is paid to carry a sack onto the ship."
5. "The money for unloading in the city of Zürich would amount to 5 Schillings for a wagon of 8 sacks and below; if there were more than 8 sacks on it, then they pay according to previous custom."
6. "In the lower communes of the Thur river [*Canton Thurgau*] the wagon pays 6 Haller, according to previous practice."¹⁷

Of Cantonal President Marti, who took part successfully in this negotiation, Pastor J. Ulrich Legler remarked in his book, *Experiment at Freedom*: "Cantonal Captain and President Joh. Heinrich Martin [*sic*], a gentleman who, according to general admission, was highly worthy of our republic, died in the year 1748."

The fourth cantonal president from the Marti family was B a r t h o l o m ä u s M a r t i, born in 1715 as the son of the previously mentioned cantonal president, Joh. Heinrich Marti. The title of cantonal vice-president, the preliminary stage to the cantonal president's office, was conferred on him by the Evangelical *Landsgemeinde* of the 25th of April in 1759. The *Landsgemeinde* minutes report about that: "The cantonal president's office this year remained, according to the rotation, with our Catholic co-cantonal citizens. Faith declines, and, with this, the cantonal vice-

¹⁵ *Mütt* = 4 old quarters of grain = 16 "heads".

¹⁶ Proof.

¹⁷ *Confederate Decree* of 1732.

president's office was appointed from the Evangelical faith's side. Now, and by that, however, the *Schranken*^f would be filled by several honorable leaders for the future,¹⁸ as my gracious lords and the cantonal citizens have considered and recognized that five¹⁹ gentlemen were supposed to be put into the lottery for this cantonal vice-president's office, with the addition that, in the future, a most recent ex-cantonal president, upon his leaving office, was supposed to take a turn, namely 5 years long, in the *Stillstand*^g because of attaining the cantonal vice-president's office. Whereupon, titular Colonel and Federal Councillor Bartholome Marti was chosen, by the lottery, to be our cantonal vice-president."

When Barth. Marti was introduced as colonel in this manner by the minutes, he received this title as a result of his position in the Dutch services. For a long time the Reformed Glarners, who carried their passion for the military profession into foreign military services, had also served under the French flag. The brutal politics of conquest of Louis XIV, who imposed his rule on the neutral free count's domain of Burgundy²⁰ without respect for the objections of the confederates, had been able to occupy the city of Strassburg,²¹ which had been friends for centuries with the Old Confederacy, in an unlawful and traitorous manner, and who built the Hünigen fortress [*in Alsace*] under the nose of the Baselters²², as well as his continued rape of our faith-relatives, the Huguenots, finally brought it to an end, so that, like Zürich and even Bern, the Evangelical Glarners also moved away from France and, instead of that, came to an agreement with the States-General of Holland about re-enlistment. So then, in 1732, Bartholome Marti was also working in the Dutch service, and, in 1742, was promoted to captain. In the campaign of 1745 (the War of Austrian Succession), he commanded a company of infantrymen and was said to have been singled out for distinction at the siege of Tournai [*Belgium*]. In October 1747, the then Captain Barthol. Marti, and, with him, two other Glarners, Wyss and Zweifel, had applied to the council for permission to have each of them recruit a company. Cantonal President J. Heinrich Marti recommended this request to the council in favor of his son, Bartholome, Federal Councillor Wyss for his brother, and *Landvogt* Frid. Streiff for Captain Zweifel. The council believed that, since the *Landsgemeinde* had earlier given permission for solicitations in favor of Holland, these new solicitations would also be permitted of their own accord. "But," recounts Cantonal President Christof Streiff in his journal, "that didn't please the cantonal citizenry, that the solicitations for new companies were permitted before the protection of the cantonal citizenry was first requested; of these, perhaps about 50 men joined forces, went to the governing cantonal president (Othmar Zwicki) and demanded an (extraordinary) *Landsgemeinde*; this was then presented to the Evangelical council that was just held, and Marti himself demanded a

^f *Schranken* – the chairmen [*Cantonal President, Cantonal Treasurer, etc.*] who occupy the seats of honor in the council chamber [SW]

¹⁸ The old cantonal president was an ex-officio member of the *Schranken*.

¹⁹ For the selection of the cantonal vice-president, until now only 3 had been chosen in the lottery.

^g *Stillstand* – The executive committee of the Evangelical church's public assistance program. [SW]

²⁰ See above, pg. 25 [*in "The Elmers" chapter (pg.16 in the SW translation)*] and pg. 61 [*pg. 3 in this SW translation*]).

²¹ J. Dierauer, *History of the Swiss Confederation* IV, pg. 113f, 117f.

²² S. O. Erismann in the *Pages of the Bernese History, Art and Classical Studies*, 12th issue, vol. 1.

Landsgemeinde; this was then proclaimed in the *Tagwen*^h, and it was held on Sunday, the 25th of *Weinmonat* [October] in 1747, where the cantonal citizens appeared in very large numbers. They worked about 1 hour at the *Landsgemeinde*, and Cantonal President Othmar Zwicki had made a speech that peace was a precious treasure, as was peace put into action; afterwards Cantonal President Marti had made a motion, with his son, Federal Councillor Weiss, and *Landvogt* Fridolin Streiff, as well as Procurator Dinner, for all 3 new captains, and asked that they be accepted as member state companies, in exchange for an appropriate fee. However, because Marti spoke all too long and the cantonal citizens became annoyed and grumbled, he had stopped, and *Landvogt* Streiff had now repeated the request at a later time; they put it to a vote, firstly Cantonal President Zwicki, who recommended that the member state companies be accepted; the fees due for services shall be paid into the treasury and Evangelical arsenal, and each cantonal citizen be given 3 Batzen²³ from each company. Since the above-mentioned view persisted²⁴, I [C. Streiff] had advanced the second question, that I recommended an Oertli²⁵ fee; this was confirmed²⁶, and the gunnery tax was added now by Envoy Legler to the Oertli; 6 Batzen and ½ Fl. also were recommended. During this, Church Official Schindler came and convinced the authorities that the solicitation already permitted the cantonal citizenry's freedom to be attacked; for this reason the cantonal citizenry became quite surly, unruly and furious, and they had proceeded for a long time, until finally around 5 o'clock they made the decision, and, first of all, the 6 Batzen was the majority. However, for the very best, it was observed thus on the plaza [where the *Landsgemeinde* meets] that the Oertli and the gunnery taxes were finally accepted. Judging by this, it was brought to bear that they should allow no more concessions during the oath except those which member state companies have; however, since the cantonal citizenry had mostly dispersed by this time, for that reason they wanted to postpone this until the Schwanden *Landsgemeinde*; but, since the leaders and the council were then wanting to go home from the plaza, several unruly cantonal citizens, such as, first of all, the tailor Cossmann Elmer, other Elmers, Joss, Fritz, etc., came together and had not wanted the gentlemen to be allowed to go until they decided that it was the majority that they give no concessions except those which member state companies have during the oath.”

“On Friday, the 30th of Oct., Captain Bartholome Marti arrived here, as a new major, to make a visit on the Saturday after that.”

Thus in 1747. Until 1759, and his appointment as cantonal vice-president, the newly named Major Barthol. Marti was promoted in 1749 to first lieutenant, “in appreciation of his service”,

^h *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]

²³ 3 Batzen = 10 Shillings.

²⁴ was endorsed.

²⁵ The St. Gallen Oertli was 12 Schillings, the Zürich Oertli (*Züribock*) = 13 Schillings. Which of these two Oertlis Streiff proposed, his journal doesn't say.

²⁶ confirmed = endorsed.

and, in 1750, to colonel,²⁷ in order to then serve his homeland again for 5 years, in 1759 to 1761 as cantonal vice-president and in 1761-64 as cantonal president. According to general opinion, he administered this office with “discretion and versatility”, however, I know of no special events to stress from this his administration. On the other hand, 11 years later, in 1775, he appeared unexpectedly once more on the scene, to preside over a *Landsgemeinde*. On Sunday, the 26th of April, the *Landsgemeinde* had deliberated about the case of the so-called Brigadier affair (a complaint against General J. Heinr. Schindler) until “late evening”. On Monday, the 27th of April, in the morning at 9 o’clock, the negotiations were resumed before the numerous people who were again assembled. During the negotiations regarding General Schindler, Cantonal Treasurer Paravicini had carried the mace in place of Cantonal Vice-President Schindler, who had to retire because of his relationship with the accused in the walkout. After the conclusion of the Brigadier affair, he [*Paravicini*] wanted to hand over the mace again to Cantonal Vice-President Schindler; however, during the stormy and agitated negotiations concerning General Schindler, he [*Cantonal Vice-President Schindler*] had become thoroughly “hoarse” – which hardly surprises us –, so that the further administration of the *Landsgemeinde* was impossible for him. For this reason, he wanted the mace handed over to the person with the closest standing in status, former Cantonal President Barthol. Marti. However, immediately a motion was made to the contrary, as the *Landsgemeinde* minutes reported, “the mace could not be delivered to him [*Marti*], because he was accused by Jakob Tschudi that he had some interest in the 36 men appointed by him, Tschudi, and, at the same time, with practices that occurred that were supposed to be forbidden”. Because of the wrongful accusations which were circulated about General Schindler regarding “soul selling”, etc., the cantonal citizens had gotten terribly excited, and a stormy *Landsgemeinde* held the viewpoint that Cantonal President Marti, Schindler’s brother-in-law, had given the advice to him [*Schindler*] that they appoint a number of men for his [*Schindler’s*] personal protection. He [*Marti*] had given this advice, no doubt, in remembrance of the 1765 *Landsgemeinde*, on the occasion of which one of the cantonal leaders had received blows. However, since, with the execution of these instructions, he had made use of skilled men somewhat improperly, and the illegal recruitment became public, he poured oil on the fire. That is why the motion now, that former Cantonal President Marti was so burdened by the on-going proceedings that he can not carry the mace. Marti immediately surrendered the mace, which he already held in hand, to the cantonal sergeant-at-arms and asked permission from the *Landsgemeinde* for a short justification. This was granted to him, and Cantonal President Marti told how he had decided to give that advice to his brother-in-law. It had certainly been unwise, as he himself now realized. But, he added: “surely many a clever goose has escaped from the egg, its sovereign cantonal citizens.” This public confession that he had acted unwisely satisfied the excited cantonal citizens, and “after the justification that he made had been taken into the general inquiry, he, the honorary cantonal president, was freed by the high authority, and consequently the mace, and the execution of the still-remaining business, was relinquished and ordered to him by an almost unanimous majority.”

“On the 6th of November in 1786”, reported Pastor Johannes Marti in his continuation of Chr. Trümpi’s *Glarner Chronicle*, “General-Major and former Cantonal President Barthol. Marti, colonel of a regiment in Holland, was laid to rest in Glarus. He was a credit to our government; in his imposing and well-built body lived a mind of the most exceptional talents. Among them

²⁷ In 1772 he was a major general and, in 1781-86, leader of the Vth Regiment, formerly Stürler (in 1756-81, under Louis Bauquet von Roll), O. Erismann, *loc. cit.*, pg. 16.

are delineated a fine wit, breathtaking eloquence, charming geniality, which captivated all hearts, compassion and gentleness, even sometimes at the expense of principles and to the detriment of good order:²⁸ he could hurt no one. He performed useful service for the fatherland in and outside of the canton.”

Next to the position of cantonal president, that of banneret counted as the highest honorary office in past centuries, as we already remarked on an earlier occasion (above, pg. 16 [*in* ”The Elmers” chapter (pg. 9 in the SW translation)]). From the Marti family, in addition to the already named banneret, Cantonal President Jakob Marti (1640-75), the following had held the same office: Sebastian Marti, who had occupied this office from 1621-35 and had also represented member state Glarus repeatedly in confederate meetings. (*Confederate Decrees* V, 2, pg. 278, 509.)

Among the *Landvögte* which Canton Glarus had sent off into its various lord’s domain territories are found a full dozen from the Marti family. Melchior Marti, who had also represented the local member state several times in the confederate *Tatsatzung*, went to the important province of Baden [*Canton Aargau*]²⁹ in 1597 and 1613. In 1622 he was also sent to Paris as envoy to King Louis XIII. Likewise, at the time of the “Leagues’ troubles”, he led the Glarner troops to Graubünden.

In the Freie Ämter [*Canton Aargau*], Fridolin Marti held office in 1671, and, in 1729, the subsequent cantonal president, Joh. Heinrich Marti. On the 25th of April in 1770, was named by the Evangelical *Landsgemeinde* as *Landvogt* for the same province: Major and Innkeeper of “The Eagle” David Marti, who, along with the fixed obligations, was obliged to give 9 Batzen to each cantonal citizen. But already before he could accede to his office there, the Glarus council brought a charge against him, that he “had acted in the well-known grain transaction contrary to his oath obligations” (*Landsgemeinde* minutes from the 24th of April in 1771). The council, for this reason, didn’t want to allow him to take the oath of office, but the *Landsgemeinde*³⁰ authorized him to do this, and, thereupon, Marti could assume his office in the Freie Ämter. But soon he gave occasion here also for new complaints. In connection with a conference, in session in August 1772 in Baden [*Canton Aargau*], which the Glarner Cantonal President Kosmus Heer and Cantonal Vice-President Balthasar Hauser attended, various charges were preferred “against *Landvogt* Martin” because of money extortion, in which he had employed Michel Bock of Niederwil [*Canton Aargau*], called Quill [*Pen*] Michel, as the negotiator. The *Landvogt*, who was summoned before the syndicate, couldn’t appear, owing to illness; nevertheless, the investigation continued and the outcome of it was compiled into a “brief” and attached to the

²⁸ M. Schuler judged him still more sharply, *loc. cit.*, pg. 370: “He was too mild and too yielding against lawbreakers and, thereby, exercised detrimental influence. There was in him too much of the so-called philosophical fashion of mind, which was powerful at that time.”

²⁹ Since the *Tatsatzung* usually met in Baden, a *Landvogt* from there had greater – confederate – importance.

³⁰ As it seems, Major and Innkeeper of “The Eagle” David Marti had “a good ticket of admission”. with the cantonal citizens. In 1749, as the harmful consequences of excessive trees felled were put all too plainly to the session, the *Landsgemeinde* had decided that, at the risk of incurring a 100 d o l l a r fine, no more wood would be allowed to be sold outside the old canton. Contrary to this prohibition, Innkeeper of “The Eagle” Marti continued with his wood business. The 1751 *Landsgemeinde*, therefore, confirmed the prohibition enacted in 1749, but permitted Innkeeper of “The Eagle” Marti to sell his large stock of wood, which he had ready for transport out of the old canton, in that way. It decided on such “mercy” towards Marti although he had known the decision of the *Landsgemeinde* since 1749, so others naturally came at once and asked for equal mercy, through which the prohibition of the *Landsgemeinde* became illusory.

decree. The people who were implicated by the *Landvogt*'s offence were judged, and the *Landvogt* stood silent on the government's business until settlement of the matter. Glarus had appointed an investigating magistrate³¹ and allowed him to be sworn in at Zürich³². Meanwhile, the administration of the territory was transferred to the chancellery. Immediately after his convalescence, the *Landvogt* had to defend himself against the severe charges alleged against him, be it in front of the delegated commission of either Baden or Bremgarten [*both in Canton Aargau*] or before the supreme powers themselves.

On the 31st of January in 1773, *Landvogt* Marti stood in Bremgarten before a commission of the member states of Zürich, Bern and Glarus. "After the reading of the pertinent article of last year's decree from Baden and the counts of the indictment, and after the hearing of *Landvogt* Martin's [*sic*] defense, the following verdict was passed on him:"

1. "*Landvogt* Martin has forfeited the further confidence of the authorities by his offences and is considered unqualified for the further administration of the *Landvogt*'s duties and is dismissed from his office."
2. "The extorted money, which is still in his hands, has to be repaid by Martin (the names of those affected unfavorably and the amounts of the extorted money were stated)."
3. "The money received for bribery has to be surrendered by Martin to the hands of the supreme powers (the instances of the bribery were stated)."
4. "Three illegal arrangements were annulled; Martin has no more money to demand for the persons concerned."
5. "Martin shall forfeit a fine of 80 new Doubloons on account of his greed, which was punishable as vile. He is freed of Heinrich Hufschmied's charges. The judgment is to be made public in the lower [*northern*] territories for the attention of the entire canton, however, the appeal of the convicted person is held in reserve. Moreover, the decrees that were made by the syndicate in Baden were left as they were. The appointed investigating magistrate is instructed that, whenever something suspicious or punishable should become apparent from not yet punished persons or from freed persons, he is to act with leniency according to the law, order and fairness, and each according to the circumstances." (*Confederate Decrees* VII, 2, pg. 885.)

The following held office as *Landvögte* in the Rheintal [*Canton St. Gallen*]: in 1710, Joh. Heinrich Marti (the Cantonal President J. H. Marti shown above on pg. 65 [*pg. 6 in this SW translation*]), in 1742, Bartholome Marti and, in 1758, *Neunerrichter* Joh. Heinrich Marti, as substitute for his father-in-law, J. Christof Streiff³³, who died during his term of office. At Locarno [*Canton Ticino*], in 1638, Fridolin Marti held office as *Landvogt*, and in Werdenberg [*Canton St. Gallen*], in 1584-87, Rudolf Marti, and, in 1674, Melchior Marti.³⁴

³¹ The council chose as such: Joh. Jakob Zweifel, the later cantonal president.

³² That the swearing in should not have been in Glarus, but in Zürich instead, was for Glarus a small, but well-deserved, humiliation. Through its system, which imposed taxes by its elected *Landvögte*, the *Landsgemeinde* was accessory to the injustices practiced by the *Landvogt*. See above, pg. 37 [*in "The Elmers" chapter (pg. 26 in the SW translation)*].

³³ With the addition that, since he had not desired the office, he was not subject to the *Stillstand*, which was imposed upon the *Landvögte*.

³⁴ Major and *Landvogt* Melchior Marti was, according to the Glarus pastor's register, the son of Cantonal President Jakob Marti (See above, pg. 61 [*pg. 3 in this SW translation*]).

If these *Landvögte*, through the administration of their power, were holding office from time to time outside the canton, others, such as Cantonal President Barthol. Marti, sought their living in foreign military service,³⁵ as, again, the affairs of other Martis had lead them out into the world as business people. Of them we will at least present two here, because, in spite of their absence from Canton Glarus, they proved their attachment to their Glarner homeland through their achievement. The first of these business people who “made his fortune” in the world abroad was Heinrich Marti in Lübeck [*Germany*], who, in the Hunger Year of 1816-17, bequeathed 2000 Gulden to the government of Glarus for assistance with planting. The other was Joh. Rudolf Marti, who, through a legacy to his name, had created a permanent remembrance. Annually we find listed, under the Special Funds in the appendix of the *Landsgemeinde* memorials, the “From the Marty Endowment Fund”, which, at the end of 1919, had attained the high point of 243,526 Fr. In the year 1807, while living in Riga [*Latvia*], the businessman, J. R. Marti, whom I mentioned just now, made a bequest of 941 Fl. 43 Kr.³⁶ for the benefit of his homeland, with the request that this money, “gathered for unfortunates in a time of need, might be used some day for our later descendants, for their prosperity and fullest benefit”. He accompanied his bequest with the following provisions:

- “1. This fund shall be under the public authority of 4 members, that is,
 - a) the president at each time or honorary highly esteemed cantonal president,
 - b) that clergyman in the canton to whom the education of children lies especially close to his heart,
 - c) the communal head or *Tagwen* official of Glarus,
 - d) me, and after my death, my nearest relative.”

“This committee looks after the security of the capital, that”

- “2. 120 years in rent shall remain, when it then, according to the attached calculation, must amount to Fl. 177,286.31 Kreuzer,³⁷ on which no more than 4½% interest should have been received, in order to invest it quite securely, also more than 5000 Fl. in interest would be allowed to no one, in order that each honest man had use of it.”³⁸

- “3. In the year 1927, the interest must amount to over 7977 Fl.; of this, then, 4000 Fl. will be utilized, the remainder must be allowed to accumulate as capital until such time as the interest amounts to over 9000 Fl.; from that, then, 5000 Fl. yearly will be utilized until such time as the interest amounts to 12,000 Fl., and in this proportion it must always be continued; so that the descendants may be more and more provided for.”

- “4. Of this interest yield, the committee shall then make the most p u r p o s e f u l and c o n s c i e n t i o u s use in the way, that is, of selecting, from all the schools in the country, without exception of their religion, those children from poor parents (since the rich can educate theirs at their own expense) who have shown evidence of their marked diligence and

³⁵ As a senior officer in the foreign military service we also meet on occasion: Lieutenant Colonel Joh. Marti, who, together with Master Sergeant Dietr. Heer, applied in the 1765 *Landsgemeinde* for the permission to be allowed to recruit two companies for the French service in a lord's domain under joint administration; see G. Heer, *History of Canton Glarus II*, pg. 93.

³⁶ As it appears, the above-mentioned amount was a year's rent of the real estate which he had acquired in the Vorauen [*an Alpine pasture near the Klöntalersee where tourists stop*].

³⁷ Since it was impossible for a long time to invest the capital at 4 ½%, in the year 1927, the amount postulated by Marty of 177,286 fl. = 333,969 Fr. will not have been attained.

³⁸ Since, for a time, no one wanted to receive money at 4½%, the entire capital turned out to be invested by the canton for many years.

disclose greater aptitude; and then to have these trained in better, higher schools for their future destiny, be it in the cantonal industry and trade, or as a scholar, soldier, artist, or merchant, for whatever the boys have the most preference and genius; naturally it would be best if such educational institutions were themselves in the canton; however, since this can hardly ever be attained, such higher schools must be attended abroad. These pupils in the boarding school enjoy all instruction, as long as their diligence and moral behavior perseveres, without the slightest costs; nevertheless, after completing their studies, they will have an obligation, when they someday make their fortune, to render a contribution to this foundation, according to whether their circumstances allow it and their good heart makes it voluntary, for, by means of such contributions, it grows larger for their poor descendants, since nothing in the world remains still, but should always be progressing and improving.”

“The existing committee holds the promissory notes in trust, keeps the books and accounts, and in due course, when expenditures had occurred, files a report to the high authorities yearly from the administration. In particular, notice will be included from the clergyman about each pupil concerning his intelligence and moral state, for the purpose of giving a report about both, and, through this vigilance, also creating benefits for others and good example, and for some day putting each pupil’s beginning and accomplished career before the eyes of the public. – The good daughters shall in no way be excluded from this foundation; although they don’t require the scholarly education to such a degree, so, all the same, for those poor daughters who distinguish themselves in school through special diligence, youth and merit, their education shall be provided for them according to the circumstances of the time, and for each such poor, but deserving, daughter 3 Louisd’or [*French gold coins*] shall be kept for her, and, when she then gets married, this will be sent to her on her wedding day by the committee, as well as then, indeed, just as much at the birth of her first child, and, with that, the good mother, through this small consideration, will be asked also to recommend to her children some day the young people who are worthy of respect.”

If this foundation of J. R. Marty displays this interest in education, thus it fits well to add the brief biography of a man who reached a place of honor in the history of the Glarner primary school system. Teacher B u r k h a r d M a r t i of Glarus (born on the 14th of December in 1803, died on the 21st of May in 1858) didn’t yet rank among the teachers who had been educated at the teacher training college, but he had towered greatly over these through his untiring enthusiasm for learning and teaching and for his promotion of the school system in his home commune of Glarus, and, as president of the cantonal teachers’ association and author of the first language book for the cantonal school system, he had also gained significant merit. Already, at the age of 8, he had been withdrawn from school, since he had to earn his livelihood, first as a wool-carder boy, and later as a printer. On the other hand, during his factory work, he did not give up the learning begun in school, but continued it untiringly in the midday and evening hours. A very old Bible, which the nine-year-old boy was hardly able to carry, was his favorite book during his self-studies. And as he zealously continued his learning, so he also began his teaching early. Already, as a wool-carder boy, he gave other wool-carder boys lessons in reading, and then continued this teaching activity also as a printer.

The pastor, J. Heinrich Heer, who at that time was active in Glarus as a highly meritorious clergyman and patron of the school system, became aware of the pupil who was so eager to learn and outstanding because of his moral-religious seriousness and who also distinguished himself

by his producing answers from his own thinking, and prepared him for the teaching profession by lessons which he conferred on him. Soon he [Marti] also received a place as assistant teacher in the educational institution of a Matthias Kundert in Glarus, and when then, in 1823, a third elementary school was established in Glarus (until 1823 the capital of Glarus had to be satisfied with two teachers for its primary pupils!), Marti, who was scarcely 20 years old, was appointed to it, thanks to the efforts of his teacher, Pastor J. Heinr. Heer. Besides Marti, the Landlord of “The Grapes” Freuler, a man without education and liking for youth education, had himself also applied for the position, and he went around the commune, from house to house, to recommend himself. Moreover, he was said to have portrayed Marti as a young “blow-hard”. In order to refute these attacks, Pastor Heer composed a letter of recommendation for Marti, in which he testified to his knowledge and aptitude for teaching. This letter of recommendation was circulated in the commune and read out in the printer rooms. Likewise, Pastor Heer personally stood up warmly for him at the communal election. This intercession of the universally highly esteemed Pastor Heer, as well as the support of the factory workers for their former co-worker, furnished Marti with the victory. In 1835, then, Marti obtained the uppermost school class. On the occasion of his death (in 1858), obviously one of his former pupils reported in the *New Glarner Journal*, “Now, first of all, he was so suitable in the position; there he could better display his intellectual wings; there he could open his beloved Bible book all the more for the benefit of his large number of pupils. Certainly there, in his religious lessons, which were lessons of edification to him personally at the time, Marti had planted many a splendid seed in the hearts of his listening pupils, and these seeds, they have certainly fallen with many, very many, on good ground. The repeated demonstrations of devotion, love and piety which he received both from the commune itself during his long illness, and also from societies and from many high-minded male and female friends, testify in favor of it.”

If the school was, above all, Marti’s field of work, then he had also taken part single-mindedly in the musical and singing life of the capital city. He had received “some two dozen lessons in organ playing” with Pastor Kubli in Netstal. In spite of this short preparation, he achieved true mastery at organ playing through his untiring diligence and owing to his outstanding musical talent. One could still often hear his soulful playing praised 30 and 40 years ago. Also, other communes consulted with him as an expert on the buying of organs. In 1824, he also founded a mixed choir and, in 1827, his men’s choir, whose enthusiastic president he remained until in his 40th year.

The list of Glarner clergy members no fewer than 10 Martis who were active as clergymen for Christian education and the instruction of youth:

J o h a n n e s Marti, pastor from Elm in 1682-92, from Betschwanden in 1692-1703. Here he drew up a first directory of all the families of the commune, which may be considered a very meritorious work.

J a k o b M., pastor from Betschwanden³⁹ in 1732-49, dean from Glarus⁴⁰ in 1749 until his early death in 1757.

J o h a n n e s M., pastor from Elm in 1737-54.

P e t e r M., dean in Glarus in 1766-1811.

³⁹ G. Heer, *History of the Glarner Elementary School System*, pg. 21f.

⁴⁰ G. Heer, *History of Canton Glarus II*, pg. 31.

J o h a n n e s M., pastor from Kerenzen in 1766-74, then the first pastor from the Ennenda commune, which detached itself from Glarus in 1774, in 1774-1801.

B a l t h a z a r M., pastor from Netstal in 1799-1801, successor to his father, Johannes, as pastor from Ennenda in 1801-36, dean in 1831-36. After the reintroduction of the joint *Fahrtsfeier*⁴¹ i he had officiated, on 7 April 1836, as the first Reformed *Fahrt* preacher.

D a v i d M., pastor from Luchsingen in 1802-07, assistant from Mollis in 1807-44.

A d a m M., son of Dean Balthazar M., pastor from Mollis in 1833-82.

J o h a n n e s Marti, son of Dean Balthazar and grandson of Johannes M., pastor from Niederurnen in 1835-36, from Ennenda in 1836-74, dean in 1849-63 and 1866-69.

S e b a s t i a n M., nephew of the preceding, pastor from Elm in 1890-1905, pastor from Glarus since 1905, and at present, dean.

Also, among the doctors of medicine, are found more Martis; in 1730, Bartholome Marti doctored⁴² in Strassburg [*Alsace*]. He also was a member of the council in 1741 and, in 1750, officiated as examination judge in the famous [*Georg*] Egli trial⁴³. In 1746, Kaspar Marti doctored⁴⁴ in Basel, and, in 1766, his nephew Johannes Marti⁴⁵. Above all, the last-named won himself great honors as a doctor in the area of public hygiene. One of the devastating illnesses at that time was smallpox. Returning to his homeland in 1767 after successfully completing his studies, Dr. Joh. Marti took up the fight against it, in that he immediately introduced the vaccination. In his book, *Some Physical, Medical and Economical Subjects of Public Benefit*, he told about it himself, among other things (pg. 59ff.): “In the year 1767, at the time when most of the doctors had still rejected this as a dangerous, unauthorized, even sinful act, I had introduced the graft [*vaccination*] into our canton and, with great success, disseminated it when it was still not much under way in Switzerland, but, doubtless, was universally under way in England and other countries, despite obstacles to it also being put in the way there by scholarly refutations. Also, my success promoted me so much that I had vaccinated approximately 3000 children before I came up against one who died of severe teething-related illness; this slowed down the rapid progress for a while, but even more what presented material for having doubts was that, for a few other doctors who had also vaccinated children and had pronounced it to be well-done, the trouble started again, that, when smallpox was rampant in the canton, their children had again been struck by it as well, and, indeed, often soon after their vaccinations; this came about, accordingly, because these men, in the opinion that it was very good to do, had selected the most beautiful, ruptured smallpox for the vaccination, which, because the pus had already become sterilized and too gentle, was worthless for the infecting, while I myself, on the contrary, had always considered the most unripe and most contaminating ones better, since they assuredly and

⁴¹ G. Heer, *New Glarner History* I, pg. 32ff.

ⁱ *Fahrtsfeier - the ceremony held as part of the annual 9 Apr 1388 Battle of Näfels memorial pilgrimage, which includes the reading of the Fahrtsbrief. [SW]*

⁴² His doctoral dissertation dealt with: *Of the cause of Choreae (St. Vitus Dance)*.

⁴³ Dr. Barth. Marti would obviously also have gladly become cantonal president. However, the lottery was not favorable to him, in that, instead of him, Christof Streiff received the golden globe and, with it, the office. Precisely this person – hence his competitor – narrated in his journal: “The bearers of the happy news were wrong that they were destined to win at Glarus, that Dr. Marti would become vice-president; indeed, they had already done very heavy eating and drinking in his house; this joy lasted about an hour until Balz Heer and Adam Kundert came to me and presented the actual report; his desire to rule was all too great.” And, we add, the gloating of his competitor was obviously not all too small.

⁴⁴ Administrator of a place which healed unnatural bodily openings.

⁴⁵ Administrator of the same place.

quickly infected and were accompanied with the most favorable success, which the Englishmen had also observed. I continued on uninterrupted with my inoculations. At that time, however, we vaccinated only with the natural smallpox, which was accompanied by many troubles and worries. Indeed, as soon as I had made the acquaintance of the more reliable cowpox⁴⁶ and had tested it, I began to give it for free to each one who wanted it, which only happened in order to spread the good cause more, and in no way was supposed to curtail the rights of other doctors, who understood it as well as I. The smallpox vaccination is, and remains, one of the greatest benefits which the medical profession can render to the human race, indeed, so great that, through it, they will uproot the terrifying smallpox plague entirely, as soon as all the people are convinced sufficiently of it one day through prolonged experience. However, so long as there are still people who neglect the vaccination from ignorance, and the police do not prevent smallpox patients from being transported, either through the canton or from one commune to another, the epidemic will never entirely disappear. Nevertheless, because of the great number of people who are already vaccinated, who stand in its way and prevent its spread, from now on we will never more see such universal defeats and such atrocious mutilation and disfigurement of the children as we have unfortunately often experienced. I also hope by it to achieve the same benefit, so that I promised to pay 100 new Dollars to anyone vaccinated by me, if he could prove, sooner or later, that he had been attacked again by the natural smallpox. However, nobody has come yet to fetch the 100 new Dollars, although I have often vaccinated wagons full of poor children whom they brought to me, all at the same time, that there could be no lack of supervisors who would have gladly given me such a message, as happened a few times by mistake, whereupon I then immediately took my seat on horseback and went to the spot, also all times, fortunately, revealed the inaccuracy of the matter, and convinced the people who were present of it, which I have recorded each time and have added to my own inventory.”

As he confronted the smallpox epidemic by dissemination of the vaccination, so also he busied himself by the instruction of midwives, to prevent the nasty consequences which, according to his experience, the incompetence and inexperience of these people brought about in many cases, which had caused the death of mothers and children. Likewise he himself earned a benefit, in that he discovered the salutary effects of the Stachelberg sulfur spring [*near Rüti*] and recommended its use to patients and doctors with success. Through his meteorological journal, which he kept for 45 years (1773-1818), he had also rendered science a service, since it furnished valuable material for works of our famous naturalist, Oswald Heer.

Dr. Johannes Marti (born in 1745, died in 1819), like the other two doctors of medicine mentioned above, and like the 10 pastors from the Marti family, belonged, without exception, to the Glarner branch of the Martis. They will not blame me, however, that I cannot introduce any teachers, or also any cantonal presidents, from the family of the Sernf valley Martis. Apparently these latter have been content with that, to be providing for their own families and the immediate community⁴⁷. Among the federal councillors of Engi-Matt are found various Martis who took part in legal proceedings and other affairs in their communes. Thus Christ. Trümpi, in his *Glarner Chronicle*, pg. 719f., mentioned, among the 13 federal councillors who represented the Matt-Engi *Tagwen* in 1700-74, 4 Martis: Johannes and Fridolin Marti in 1700, Joss Marti in

⁴⁶ The cowpox vaccination was, as is well known, the invention of the English doctor, Jenner.

⁴⁷ According to a summary by Teacher D. Bähler, the following were found from the Marti family in 1595-1817: 12 church officials (president and administrator of the church commune), 23 *Tagwen* officials (together with communal president), and 8 federal councillors.

1714, and Mattheus Marti in 1758. For Elm he had mentioned only Beat Marti, who joined the council in 1769. We will probably encounter one or another of these on a later occasion, when we come to tell about the agriculture, Alpine economy, and forestry of the Sernf valley, as well.

For today I have only still to mention two events which put individual families from the Marti family into deep mourning. About the first of these events, the Trümpi *Chronicle* reported (pg. 472): “On the night of the 4th/15th^j of *Hornung* [*February*] in 1720 a stable, together with a little mountain house, and small and large livestock, was crushed on the Emmat mountain above Ennenda by an avalanche, moreover, two men lost their lives. On the 7th/18th at Engi on the Gufel [*massif*] such a [*snow*] ball had enveloped and pushed aside a house with a large household of 10 people, likewise a stable and livestock. The husband (Sergeant Samuel Marti) was dead, along with 4 children. The mother, badly crushed, was dug out alive, along with 4 children. A collection for the widow and children was taken up in the church.”

The second of the events mentioned, which apparently excited the sympathy of the farthest districts, affected the family of a federal councillor, Adam Marti of Engi. Matt’s death register reported about it under the 9th of March in 1817: “Barbara Marti, the only beloved daughter of Federal Councillor Adam Marti of Engi, fiancée of Fridolin Winteler of Mollis, born on the 4th of November in 1798, died in her 19th year of age. This radiant person, the ornament of our village, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother, wanted to go to Mollis on Wednesday, the 5th of March, with her fiancé and a girlfriend from Inspector of Weights and Measures Jos. Hämmerli’s wife’s house. At half past 12, they left the parental house with no premonition of bad luck, full of joyful and youthful spirits. But they were scarcely a quarter of an hour on the way, when the Elmelen avalanche plunged down upon them with unusual speed and force and flung all three irretrievably downwards into the Sernf [*river*]. The entire commune was summoned to dig out the towering masses of snow; but all efforts were in vain. Not until about half past 6 in the evening was the corpse of the above-mentioned person found near the Sool footbridge on the Sernf; on Sunday, the 9th of March, just on the day when her wedding should have been announced, she was buried in the earth with a large funeral procession. The other two people could not be found so far, regardless of all efforts employed.”⁴⁸

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The Marti coat of arms displays a gray *Marder* [*pine marten*] on the yellow field. If, by that, would be suggested that the Marti family name was traced back to Marder, that would certainly be a bold and very inept hypothesis, in which the preference for coat of arms animals⁴⁹ misled. It would have been much more justified to have St. Martin of Tours on their coat of arms.

^j The official change from the old (Julian) to the new (Gregorian) calendar took place in Glarus as late as 1724. Consequently, during some period of time around this date both calendars were used in different sources, resulting in the date difference of 11 days. [SW]

⁴⁸ The death book could not report their discovery until May of the same year.

⁴⁹ This same preference misled the Otts to include an otter, and the Luchsingers, a lynx, on their coats of arms.