



1. CHALET OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE
(618 2nd St.)

Typical Swiss mountain chalet has a gable roofed rectangular structure with broad eaves, a balcony, and decorative detail associated with Swiss design. The chalet served as the home of Edwin Barlow, originator of the Wilhelm Tell drama, and Fanny Figli, his aunt until 1955 when it was given to the Village to serve as a museum. It was designed and built by Jacob Rieder.



4. FLORAL CLOCK
(Hwy 69 & 39)

This welcome entrance to New Glarus was begun in 1962 as a way to greet visitors from the newly constructed highway. It began with the idea of a floral garden like those in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. A.H. Ott and the F.F. Ott Estate donated this triangular piece of land. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ames began with a large monetary donation for the clock because their parents received assistance from the Village residents after a tornado damaged their farm. Many others also contributed. In 1995 the calcite stone St. Fridolin's Walking Stick was given to the Village by the people of Glarus, Switzerland, to commemorate the 150th anniversary.



5. WILHELM TELL SHOOTING PARK
(Honorary*) (N8745 Cty. Hwy O)

The New Glarus Schuetzen Verein (shooting club) purchased the land for a shooting park. On Kilby Sunday in 1907 the building was dedicated. The hinged panels on the north side of the building were raised so the marksmen could compete. A bell in the steeple would proclaim special events being held in the surrounding park. Today the Wilhelm Tell Guild owns the property. It is used for various village celebrations, especially Volksfest, Swiss Independence Day.



6. PRATT HALF-HIP PONY TRUSS BRIDGE
(Honorary*) (Hwy 69 S)

This bridge was granted honorary status because it is considered a historical landmark. Originally known as the Klein Road Bridge, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources placed it on the connecting trail to the New Glarus Woods, thus it is also known as the New Glarus Woods Trail Bridge. Constructed in 1894 by WI Bridge and Iron Co., it is an example of a prefabricated bridge that could be moved to a construction site.



7. NEW GLARUS SCHOOL APARTMENTS
(413 6th Ave.)

This two-story, gable roofed building the first brick school building for New Glarus. Jacob Steinman constructed the first portion of the school in 1896. The Queen Anne detailing includes a shingled tower and gable as well as a massive chimney. An addition in the same style occurred in 1914. In 1939 a two-story classroom and gymnasium was added to the west side of the building. In October 1996, the Stone House Development converted the complex into 24 apartments. In 1998 the site was added to the National Register of Historic Places.



8. NEW GLARUS PRIMROSE WINERY
(226 2nd St.)

This brick structure has a stone foundation. On the interior, high constructed ceilings are in the main portion of the store. It has served New Glarus for many years in various ways. First constructed in the late 1800's as a furniture store and funeral parlor, it has been a men's and boy's clothing store, an antique shop and a winery. Adjacent to the brick structure is a wood framed structure that predates the brick structure. It was once used to make coffins and furniture for the store.

9. LITTLE VILLAGER
(400 2nd St.)

Built in 1867 by Andreas Schindler it served as a harness shop from 1870 to 1917 when it was sold to Jacob A. Disch and Harry F. Disch. It became a horse and dry goods/hardware store. Past owners have been Fred Bigler, Gerald J. Disch and Fred and Ileana Miller. The back portion of this building (flat roofed part) was added in 1935.



10. BLUMER HOUSE
(112 6th Ave.)

This Greek Revival style is an excellent example of rubblestone construction with smooth plaster finish, which is typical in the Canton of Glarus. This technique was also used in the first permanent buildings built by the original Swiss settlers who immigrated in 1845. It was first used as a tin smithy. Dr. Samuel Blumer, a local physician, owned the two story rectangular house from 1858-1881. In 1990 Dana Deppler restored the building and placed it on the National Register of Historic Places.



2. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL/PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT
(418 Railroad St.)

The headquarters for this railroad from 1887 to 1972, it served as a commerce link as well as a communication link for a growing community. When abandoned it became the headquarters for the Sugar River State Trail (the second trail of this nature created in WI). It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 6 April 2000 as well as the State Register of Historic Places.



3. SEARS HOUSE
(418 4th Ave.)

Sears and Roebuck was the first to produce pre-cut homes in the United States. This house was originally built for the widow and children of murdered Green County Sheriff, Matt Solbraa, in 1920. The house remained in the Raymond Hoesly family from 1927 to 1984. The front porch was enclosed about 1930.



11. PUEMPEL'S TAVERN
(18 6th Ave.)

A commercial building in the Italianate style has served this village since 1890. The cast iron columns and brickwork give this building a distinct style. The tavern also has a series of large murals painted by Albert Struebin in 1913. Besides being a tavern it has served as a boarding house for newly arrived Swiss immigrants coming to settle in New Glarus.

12. WISCONSIN HOUSE
(28 6th Ave.)

Originally built as a store (ca. 1862) by Gustav Adler who then sold it to Henry Marty two years later. Mr. Marty added to the building and opened a hotel. The 1919 Sanborn Perris fire insurance map indicates a two-story structure. It was used for many years as a single family home and is now a commercial office. The first local well was built in the rear portion of this lot.



13. NEW GLARUS BAKERY
(534 1st St.)

Designed by J.C. Steinmann, Jr., architect of Monticello, WI in 1916. Construction began April 7, 1916 by Oswald Altman, local builder. The original building was brick construction with four bays, separated by pilasters. Round arches and keystones highlighted the façade. A small addition was added in 1919 to accommodate a new oven. This was originally designed as a bakery and has operated under various owners since April 1917. Some of those owners were Albert Wolf, Gottlieb Matzinger, Herman Matzinger, Courtney Matzinger, the Paul Vetterlis, the John Wards, the Howard Webers, etc.



14. SETTLER'S MONUMENT
(1st St. & 5th Ave.)

Created by and made possible through all private donations, it was erected on April 16, 1915 to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of New Glarus. This monument is composed of 10 pieces of Barre granite and red Montello granite for a combined weight of 30,000 pounds.



15. FARMER'S CO-OP MEAT MARKET
(538 1st St.)

The building was designed by J.C. Steinmann, Jr. Monticello and built by Oswald Altman. Great care was taken by the Farmer's Co-operative Meat Market, in January 30, 1919 to reflect the identical style of the adjoining building. The arched façades on the second floor are highlighted by the windows.



16. HOCH HAUS
(218 2nd St.)

The brick exterior with exposed overlapping joints at the corners adds to this Queen Anne style house, which was built in 1912. The front porch and small second story balcony make it warm and inviting. The beveled glass windows helped to make this home special for John Jacob Ott, who built the house, and the Ott families who lived there for many years.



**17. MY FRIENDS' HOUSE
BED AND BREAKFAST**
(513 6th Ave.)

This half-timber and stucco house was built in 1911 by S. Albert Schindler, the first president of the incorporated village and who later became Assistant State Treasurer. Designed by Claude and Starck, Madison architects, it is also associated with the Pet Milk Company because Emil Kaiser and Fred Meyer, both managers, lived in this house a long time.



(*Honorary status was given to these important historical sites that were located outside the village limits at the time of designation.)

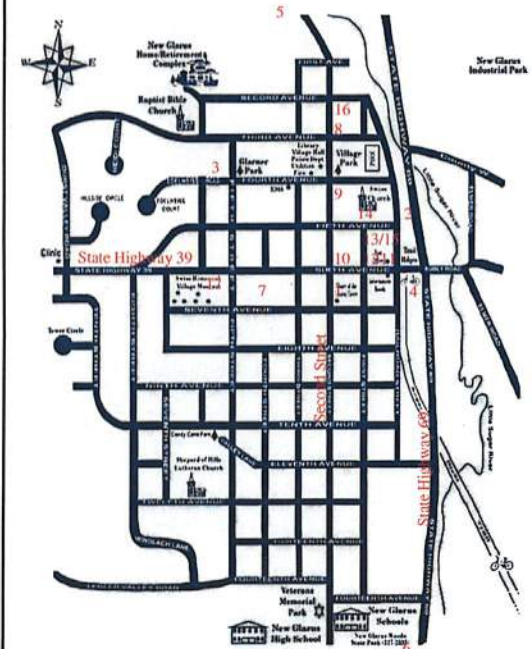
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Preserve, that the future can learn from the past

Historic Landmarks of New Glarus

Historical Preservation Commission of New Glarus



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