History of the Bettschen Family

AND ITS CONNECTIONS

GENEALOGICAL
BIOGRAPHICAL
AND PICTORIAL

BY GOTTLIEB BETTSCHEN

1919

Genealogical, Biographical and Pictorial HISTORY of the BETTSCHEN FAMILY

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The Compiler.

Preface

Little did I think fifteen years ago, when first I conceived the idea of writing a geneology of the Bettschen relationship; what it meant to find, gather, look up, arrange and put into proper shape all the particulars in connection with a family so old, numerous and widely scattered. Although, seemingly a long time has passed since the first efforts to gather data, yet during that time a continual correspondence has been carried on. Letters of inquiry were sent and trips were made and both time and money freely spent for the purpose of ascertaining and securing the necessary knowledge for this work. Several trips were taken to the United States and in 1909 a trip was made to Europe, going from place to place searching church books, archives, old documents, tomb stones and aged people, making use of every available source of which could be obtained reliable information. Many kinsfolk were found both in Europe and America who gladly assisted in the promotion of the gigantic undertaking. To all of them I wish to render my heartfelt thanks and wish to make especial mention of my dear friends David Bettschen of Klien, Samuel Bettschen of Reutigan, Christian Bettschen of Thun, Alfred Bettschen Montreaux and Mr. Bettschen the banker of Interlacken, all in Canton Bern, Switzerland. I also wish to render thanks to all who assisted in this work living in the United States and Canada. Especially do I appreciate the help rendered by my beloved cousin David Bettschen, Vohlethill, Ontario, Will. F. Bettschen, New Richland, Minnisota, and the affectionate friends in Hamilton, Ont. Great credit is due to my niece,

Mrs. Isabella Becker of Olean, N. Y., who has done much toward completing this work. This most estimable lady besides attending to her household duties and doing other work, devoted both time and talent to get this work ready for the press. No financial advantage has been in view, but a desire to, if possible, bring about a closer relationship, greater sympathy and a better social feeling among the entire family. Some of those who will read this geneology will be pleasingly surprised when they learn the extent of their relation; how they are spread over a large area both in Europe and in America, when they find out how that some of their hitherto unknown ancesters were in high social standing, holding responsible offices and moving in honorable society, as well as persons who left behind records of pious Christian lives and charitable acts, the now dorment sympathy lying in the human heart will be awakened and a warm feeling of love created toward many of whom they had never heard.

As years roll around and time passes, changes take place, tradition ceases, generation after generation come and go, the wonder increases with regard to things of former times; it will be then that people, yet unknown will read with profound interest the previous record of that branch of the human family they belong to. May this work therefore prove to be a benefit to all those interested; a blessing to everyone who reads it.

No one unacquainted with the details of such an effort can fully appreciate the labor and time involved in the undertaking. The compiler hopes that this volume will promote our family associations and bring those kindreds who are far apart into closer touch, as well as those living near each other and not acquainted. Although great care has been exercised to prevent errors, in a work so multifurious, it can hardly be expected that slight errors have not crept in. On the whole, however its authenticity may be relied upon.

Respectfully, The Compiler,

A. D. 1910. New Dundee, Ont.

Sources of Information

1st.—Archieves and church records.

2nd.—Graveyard tombstone inscriptions.

3rd.—Old document papers and writings.

4th.—Paintings, pictures and family Bibles.

5th.—Engraved names, dates and verses on old buildings.

6th.—Old people, what they knew.

7th.—Traditional information.

8th.—What I heard from my grandfather, my father and mother.

9th.—Correspondence with all concerned.

10th.—Three trips to the United States.

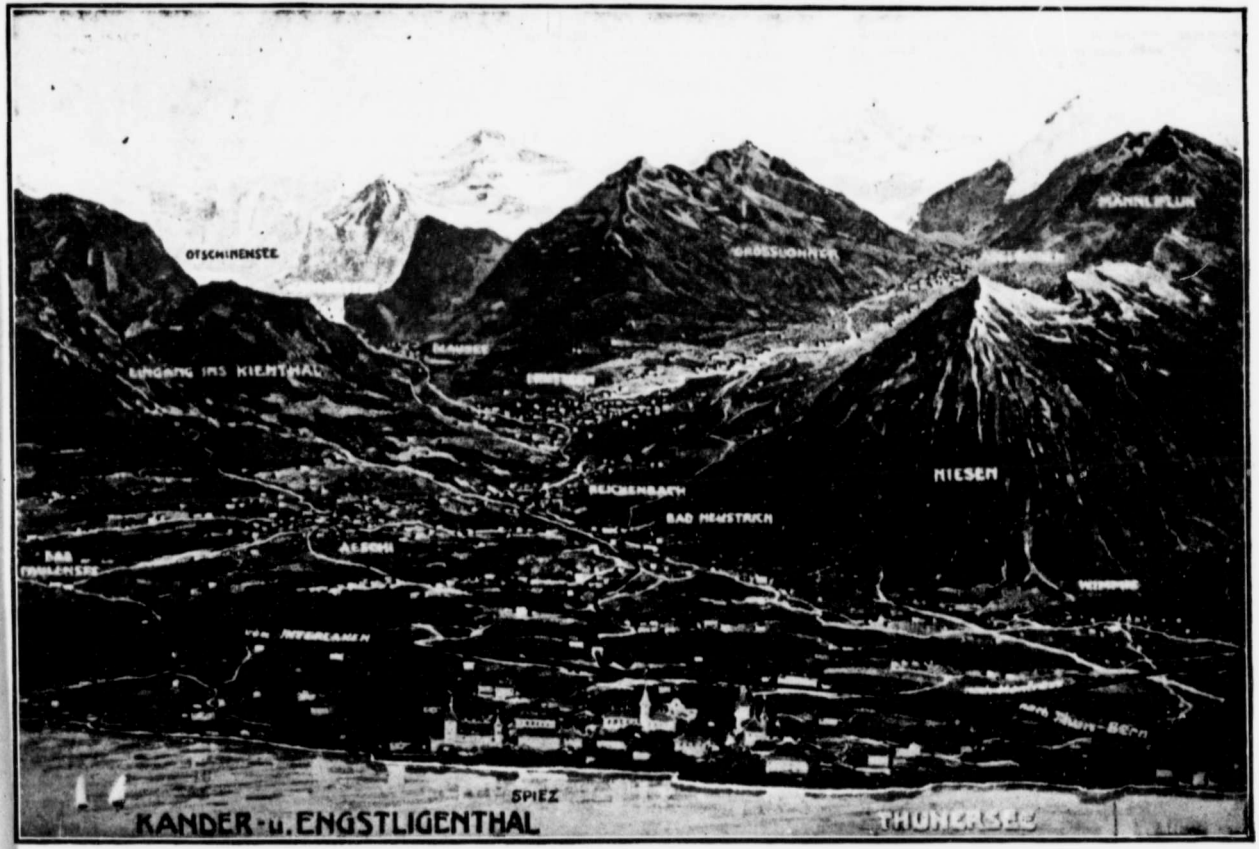
11th.—One trip to Europe.

The following friends assisted In Europe. —Samuel Bettschen, of Reutigan, Oberschwells Master; David Bettschen of Kien, bei Reichenbach, Sagerei and Holzhandel; Mr. J. Bettschen, Interlacken, Banker; Christian Bettschen, Thun, Real Estate Dealer; Albert Bettschen, Grier, Canton Freiburg, Tourist Hotel; William Bettschen, Watenwille, Contractor Road Improvement; Gritly Bettschen, Frutigan, Retired Lady; Victor Egger, Kandersteg, Hotel, for Tourists; Fritz Traxel, Frutigan, Gardener and Overseer of Timber; Gottlieb Traxel, Frutigan, Zivil Schreiber, (Registrar); Zivilstand Klossner, Reichenbach, Gemeinde schrieber; Susanna Nurner, Aares, Retired Lady; Samuel Stotler, Kandergrund, Amts schrieber; Kobi Bruegger, Kandergrund, Bauer, (Farmer); Johanna Bettschen, Montreaux, Tourist Hotel; Samuel Pieren, Adelboden, Baker.

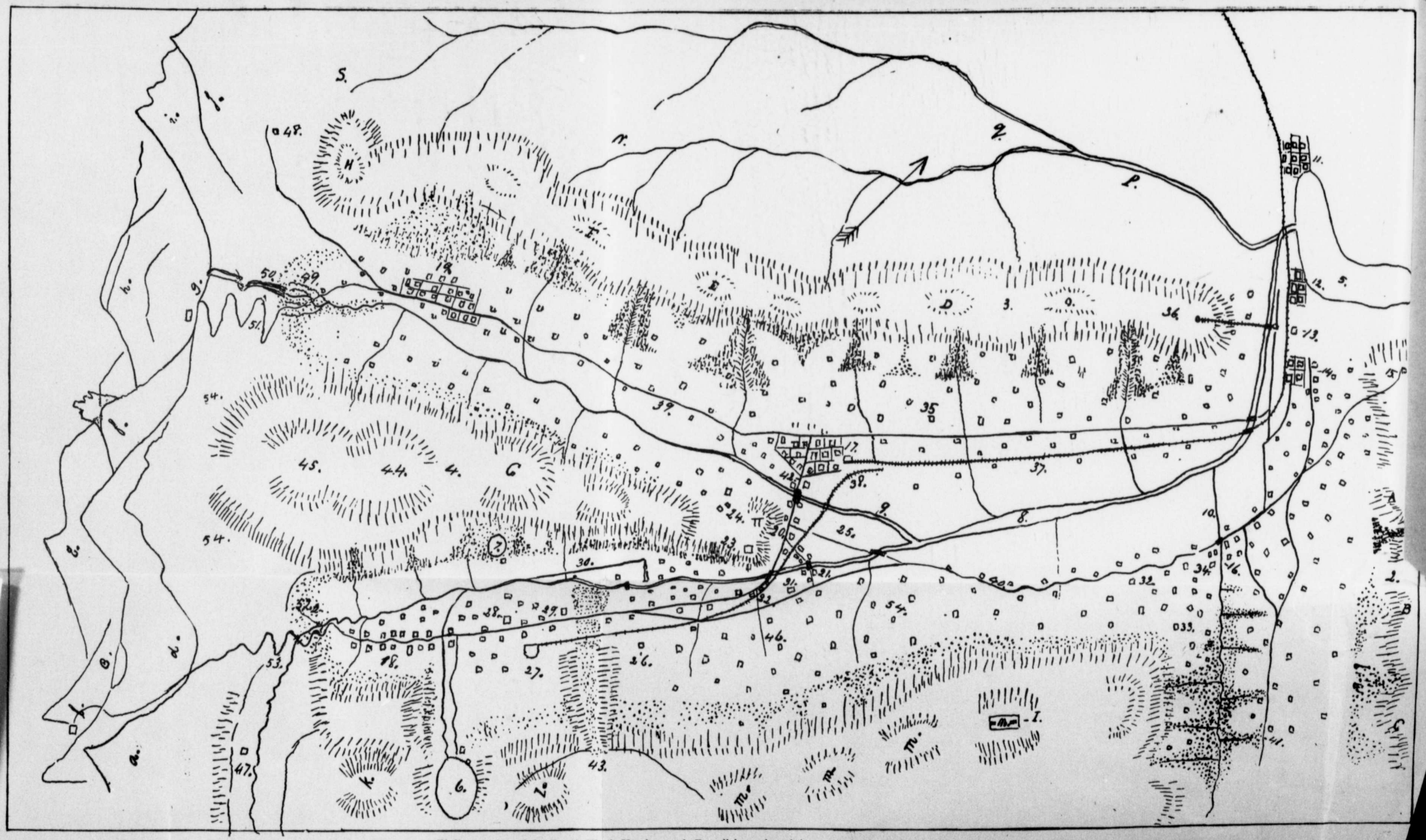
Those from America.—David Bettschen, Voilet Hill, Ont., Farmer; John Bettschen, Dashwood, Huron Co., Ont., Mason; David

Bettschen, Minnesota, Farmer; William F. Bettschen, Dentist, Minnesota; John Bettschen, West Cairo, Allen Co., Ohio, Nurseryman; Joseph Bettschen of Regina; Ferdinand Bettschen, Vancouver, B. C., Store keeper and Office Furniture; Charles Von Gunten, Jeweler, Blenheim, Ont.; Meda Von Gunten, Hamilton, Ont., Retired Lady; Mrs Louisa Schroeder, Hamilton, Ont., Retired Lady; Mrs. Isabella Becker, Olean, N. Y., Commander L. O. T. M. of the world and Sen. Vice-Treas. of the M. R. C. of Olean, N. Y.; Edwin Miller, Belleville, Kans., Alderman and Shoestore; Alexander Von Gunten, Jeweler, Chatham, Ont.

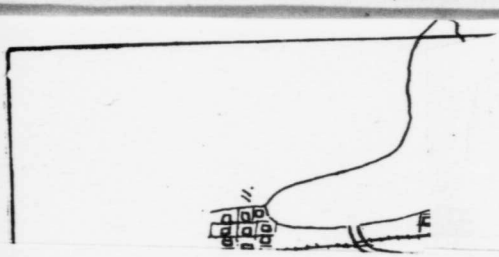
Panoramic



Panoramic Bird's Eye View of the Fruetig Thaal and its surroundings, Canton Bern, Switzerland, seen from a mountain near Interlaken, East of the Thaal.



Bird's eye view of the Fruetig Thaal, Kandergrund, Engstlichgrund, and the mountains in the west and south-west.



EXPLANATION OF THE MAP OF FRUTIG THAAL, KANDER GRUND, ENGSTLICHGRUND, and THE MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND, WESTWARD.

Fig. 1. LOETCHBERG range, along the S. E. side of the Thaal.

2. MORGENBERG range along the easterly end of the Thaal.

3. NIESEN range along the N. westerly side, dividing Frutig from Simmen Thaal, with the Niesen point at the easterly end.

4. LOHNER range, dividing Engstlichgrund from Kandergrund.

5. THUNER SEE, northerly from the east end of the Thaal.

6. AESCHINEN SEE, up on the Loetchberg range near Kandersteg dorf, 5302 feet high.

7. BLAU SEE, in Kandergrund on the right side of the Kander, in the Lohner range

8. KANDER FLUSS (stream.)

9. ENGSTLICHBACH, running down through Adelboden.

10. KIENA BACH, running down Kien Thaal in a northerly direction.

11. THUN, a small city at the north end of the See of the same name, 30 miles S. E. from the City of Bern.

12. SPIETZ, a town at the S.W. angle of the Thuner See, at the junction of the Bern, Interlaken and Frutig R. R.

13. MUELENEN, from where the electric bergban starts and ascends the eastern slope of the Niesen to its top; just being constructed in 1909.

14. REICHENBACH town.

15. AESHI, upon a plateau of the Morgenberg, a town.

16. KIEN dorf, at the entrance of the Kien Thaal.

17. FRUTIGEN dorf.

18. KANDERSTEG dorf, at the upper end of the Kander grund, 4,000 feet high.

19. ADELBODEN dorf, at the upper end of Engstlich grund, the highest town in the State, 4,520 feet high.

20. MAIN ROAD from Frutigen to Kandersteg.

20½. TELLENFELD, between Frutigen and Reybruegg.

21. KANDERBRUEGG dorf.

22. REYBRUEGG.

23. SCHLOSS TELLENBURG (castle.)

24. GALGE HUEBEL (execution hill.)

25. WIDDI feld—flats.

26. BOERTLI, Kobi Bruegger's house.

27. LOETCHBERG tunnel.

28. MITHOLTZ, the old home of the Bruegger family where David Bettschen's wife was born in 1770.

29. CHURCH im Kandergrund.

30. WATERWORKS for power purposes.

31. OEY, the old Klopfenstein home, where Abraham lived.

32. SCHWAENDLY, the home of Adudant Bettschen.

33. AARIS, the old David Bettschen home for centuries, where D. Bettschen the pioneer, was born 1782.

34. DAVID BETTSCHEN, the sawmiller's home.

35. NIEDERFELD, where the barn stands, built by Statthalter Reyter in 1800.

36. NIESEN summit, the terminus of the Bergban (electric.)

37. BERN, Thun and Frutig R. R.

38. LOETCHBERG tunnel temporary R. R.

39. HIGHWAY from Reichenbach to Frutigen and from there to Adelboden (new.)

40. OLD ROAD from Reichenbach to Kien and Kandersteg.

41. ROAD from Reichenbach back up the Kien Thaal.

42. HIGHWAY from Trutigen to Kandersteg.

43. COLLECTION of stone, ground and trees, caused by a mountain hail storm.

44. KLEIN THONER mountain.

45. GROSS THONER mauntain 10,181 feet high.

46. HASLI GAESLI.

47. GASTERN THAAL and stream.

48. BERG HOTEL and road leading from Adelboden to the Lenk district.

49. DENSE ORIGINAL Thanen wald.

50. ENGSTLICH FALL.

51. FOOTPATH up the perpendicular precipice to the Engstlich Alp.

52. DISMAL THANEN WALD, at the end of Kander grund.

53. ROAD rising up, leading to the Gemmi pass.

54. RUGGED unpopulated mountain regions.

ALPHABETICAL EXPLANATION.

a. ALTELS GLACIER 12,120 feet high.

b. GEMMI PASS 7,740 feet high.

c. DAUBEN SEE.

d. SCHWARMBACH ALP, where 3 sehn huetten, 6 men and 146 cattle perished in a moment by a detached piece of a glacier.

e. STEG HORN 10,502 feet high.

f. TSCHINGELOCHTIG HORN, 9,132 ft high.

g. ENGSTLICHEN ALP, 6,460 ft., with summer hotel Marmot.

h. WILD STRUBEL glazier, 10,841 feet high.

i. FIZZER mountain, 8,491 feet high.

j. HANEMAS mountain, 6,511 ft. high.

k. OESCHINEN HORN 11,631 feet high.

l. BLUEMLISALB (Flowersalve) 11,000 feet high.

m. SUMMITS, points and horns.

n. GENI HORN, a bare rock towering higher than the rest.

o. TOPS on the Niesen range.

p. SIMMEN STROM in the Simmen Thaal.

q. ZWEIZIMMEN, in the Simmen Thaal.

r. DIEMTIGEN, in the Simmen Thaal.

s. LENK LOCALITY, in the Simmen Thaal.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A. MORGENBERG RANGE, east of Frutigen.

B. KITCHFLUS PASS, Morgenberg range.

C. SOFTINGEN FURGE, Morgenberg Range.

D. TECH SPIES FLUH, Niesen range between Frutigen and Simmen Thaal.

E. KO-NIESEN, Niesen Range between Frutigen and Simmen Thaal.

F. MAENLY FLUH, Niesen range between Frutigen and Simmen Thaal.

H. GSUERR, Niesen Range, between Frutigen and Simmen Thaal.

G. ELSIGHORN, Lohner range.

L. RUINS upon a steep hill in a dense forest in Kien.

The irregular strokes along the mountain slopes indicate the timber limit. Above them is the bare blue rock belt indicated by the bare space. Above that are the peaks, horns and glaziers, the peaks being marked by oblong strokes along the mountain ranges. The dotted places are covered with growing forest trees, tallest and thriftiest at the bottom, and shortest and scrubbiest at the top.

Frutig Thaal, so called on account of its rich and fruitful soil, is about 50 miles south of the city of Bern, in the centre of the Berner Oberland. By ascending one of the high points like the Geri Horn at the easterly end, Loetchberg range near the entrance to the Kien Thaal, a panoramic view presents itself to the gaze of the stranger not easily described, the majestic Niesen at the N. E. end of the range running as far up as Adelboden. Farther in the North are seen the charming Thuner See with its adjoining mountains along the North shore, the pretty town at its northerly end with the same name, the towns of Schertzlichen, Spietz, Muelenen and Reichenbach, all along the rushing Kander and the Berner Frutig R. R., with the hundreds of thousands of fir trees on all the mountain sides. This is so charming that the stranger only with reluctance ceases to look. Turning toward the west and south-west, he meets with still more wonderful scenery. The famous Frutig Thaal lies like an open book before him. The Thaal is a beautiful concave. Through its centre rushes the noisy blue Kander. Along and parallel with it is the Bern, Thun and Frutig R. R., many trains running smoothly and without noise both ways. Parallel and nearer the foot hills of the Niesen range is the Reichenbach and Frutig highway, alive with travelers both on foot and with teams. Along the bottom of the lower plateau on the S. easterly side of the Kander is the old hedge road, with as many curves in it as it can have. This road leads from Reichenbach through Kien to the Rey-

bruegg and joins the Kandersteg highway. The whole bottom part of the Thaal is dotted, from end to end, with houses, every one standing in its own angle, all, however, having the gabel end toward the mountain slope. Some are up nearly as high as the timber limit. The steep mountain sides are covered with original pine forests and only the more accessible parts are in use. The trees at the bottom are tall and beautiful; the farther up the shorter. The upper parts are picturesque, the whole being of a deep green hue. Through the thickly populated valley can be seen thousands of fruit and ornamental trees standing by themselves much to the beautification of the country. Dozens of small streamlets come down the slopes, having their origin either at the alpen, along the timber limit, or still higher among the glaziers, where is seen the bare blue rock, mostly perpendicular rocks where no animal nor vegetable life exists, excepting once in a while a stray Gemse or Lamer Geyer. Still higher are the white glistening peaks so dazzling that the sight seems to border on to the sublime when the morning sun shines against and over them.

Surrounded thus by a perfect combination of natural alpine sceneries, curiosities and wonders crowded into the mind by the vision and increased by the thundering sounds of descending streams falling over lofty rocks into narrow jungles below, and the surging noise caused by the rapid descent of torrents of water dashing against a thousand broken rocks, as well as the pleasing musical chime coming from dozens of metallic bells carried by hundreds of cattle pasturing upon the high alpen, the mind becoming saturated almost beyond its capacity, the stranger gets amazed and perplexed and begins to wonder whether it is reality, ot, whether the great strain upon his nerve system by the laborious and fatiguing ascention has put him to sleep and he is dreaming.

At the dorf Frutigen the Thaal is divided into the Engstlich grund on the right and the Kander grund on the left, by the Gross and Klein Lohner mountain range. Adelboden dorf 4,520 feet high, is 12 miles from Frutigen near the upper end of the Engstlich Thaal. It is a great tourist, gentry, and sporting resort, both summer and winter. It is on the north side of the Engstlichen Bach, partly on the slope and at the foot of the mountain range. The Thaal ends about one and a half miles farther at the bottom of the Engstlichen Alp fluh. The whole valley from Frutigen is narrow and in places more wild and romantic than between Frutigen and Reichenbach. There are curious caves, cascades and bridges. The Engstlichen stream derives its main supply from the wild strubel glazier 10,841 feet high, still farther west. Small rivulets are running down in many places from the upper parts of the ice-covered mountain. At the foot of the glazier they run together and shoot over the brink of the Engstlich Alp 6460 feet high and form the double Engstlichen waterfall, a most interesting sight. At the bottom is a rocky evergreen forest through which it winds its way to Adelboden and down through crooked, narrow gorges to Frutigen, and about a mile below joins the Kander where it loses its name. In Adelboden town the main road from Frutigen divides into two. The one running in a northwesterly direction leads over the mountains to the Lenk district, the other, a foot-path, goes up the almost perpendicular fluh zig-zag, and terminates on top near the summer hotel Marmet on the Alp. The Kander starts in the rugged and narrow Gastern Thaal far above Kandersteg. Various small creeks come down from icefields upon the awful glazier Alt Els and gather in a narrow gorge high precipices on both sides. No vegetation; rock, water and sky are the only elements visible. About a mile from the road leading from Kandersteg to the Gemmi, there is a stream of water shooting out of a high rock

half way up. No one knows exactly where it has its derivation, but the writer thinks it is the outlet of the mysterious Dauben See, several miles farther up. That sea is fed by a stream coming down from the Lammer glazier and has no visible outlet, hence the theory that the water follows a vein of crevices inside the mountain through which it runs and finally escapes in the Gastern Thaal. The Gastern stream runs in a northerly direction and falls from one clus to another, foaming and dashing as it rapidly descends to the end of the Kander Thaal. From Kandersteg it keeps on its wild and turbulent tour over rocks, through crevices, dashing, foaming and roaring at a great rate when at last it reaches the Reybruegg. The Oeaschinen See is supplied by the great Bluemlisalb glazier and a brook is running out of it down into the Kander. Many smaller brooks are running down both sides and into the Kander. The Kiena bach also runs into the Kander through the Kiena Thaal. It has its supply from the eastern part of the famous Bluemlisalb glazier and runs north.

The main road from Frutigen crosses the Kander at Reybruegg and terminates at Kandersteg tunnel and a narrow zig-zag rocky road leads up the steep fluh, passing the Schwarenbach summer hotel, and follows a south-westerly course and ends up at the Gemmi pass 7,740 feet high. The Blau See is a small, deep, blue, cold, clear water lake in the midst of a place containing hundreds of broken rocks mostly the size of a common house. They have in times past come down from some higher rock and tumbled and rolled and heaped up in every imaginable shape mostly covered with thick moss. Pine trees of all ages are standing thick together. Surrounded like that the sea with neither in nor outlet is a wonder, both dismal and picturesque, full of speckled trout. Many other curiosities are in the Thaal. The Felsenburg is an old castle up high, nothing remaining

but high walls, the secret underground gangways and the fast entrances that could only be opened and closed from the inside are still to be seen. Many centuries have passed since it was the habitation of governors and rulers. The Muran washed down from an Alp by a torrent caused by a terrible hail storm reaches from the Alp down to the Kander. At the lower end it is about a half mile wide. The farther up the narrower it becomes in places ten to fifteen feet high composed of earth, stones and trees, the stones varying from the size of an egg to that of a parlor stove. The timber has been taken away nothing but stone and earth remaining. The water viaduct taking it up several hundred feet for producing electric power is a fine piece of work.

The Loetch Berg tunnel is one of the most interesting as well as important achievements. It enters the mountain and will terminate in the Walis Thaal nine miles in length, when it is completed and a R. R. built from Frutigen up the Kander Thaal and through the tunnel and connected with the R. R. passing through the Simplon, a complete R. R. line is then in operation from St. Petersburg in Russia, across the continent of Europe, passing through Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and as far as to the Mediterranean Sea. Far up in the background from the S. W. to the N. W. are the Alt Els glazier (a) 12,120 feet high. The Gemmi pass (b) 7,740 feet, the Dauben See (c), the Schwarenbach Alp (d), where in 1895 three Sehn Huetten (cheese huts) six men and one hundred and forty six cattle were destroyed in a moment by the falling of a detached portion of ice coming down from the Alt Els glazier.

The Steg Horn (E) ten thousand five hundred and two ft. high, can plainly be seen On its eastern slopes are the Lammer and Rote Kummer glaciers.

The Tschingelochtig Horn (f) with its remarkable natural monument of solid rocks, towering perpendicularly to the height of nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two feet, is a wonder in and by itself. From its pinnacle a circumspective panoramic view can be had that cannot be imagined and less described. On all sides are dozens of summits, points, horns, and glaciers, intersected by valleys, gaps and gorges, a picture curious, awful, wonderful and beautiful, once seen never to be forgotten.

Engstlichen Alp (g) six thousand, four hundred and sixty feet high, so-called on account of the anxiety experienced in its approach, incased by the Tschingel Mount, on the South, the Fizir on the north and the great Wild Strubel, with its slopes filled with glistening snow and ice, and its summit covered over three hundred feet thick with perpetual ice. The Alp being traversed by a dozen streamlets coming down from the ice-fields and all joining at the brink, and tumbling down over the precipice into the abyss below, forming a beautiful waterfall in two sections, the upper and the lower. The Alp is parallel with the timber limit and is capable of pasturing from three to four hundred cows during summer, there being seven Sehn Huetten (cheese huts) and a summer hotel. All the cheese made is carried down by men to Adelboden. In Winter no one lives there.

The great rugged and only partly explored and unknown Wild Strubel (h) so called on account of its wild and rugged surface, 10,841 ft. high, forms the rear of the Alp. This icy desert has been visited by adventurers and expert Berg fuerer (mountain guides); only very few have ever penetrated far into the interior of its highest parts. Indeed some places have never yet been trod by human feet.

The Fizzer (i) 8,491 feet high, at the northern side of the Alp is also an uninhabited

region. The Hanemous (j) so called on account of much moss found on the rocks, is westerly from the Lenk district, in the upper South West part of the Simmen Thaal. The Gemmi pass (b) is where the rocks are broken and it is possible to cross the mountain range from the Walis Thaal to the Frutig Thaal. At that point it is called Duba (a pigeon) because the two high pointed rocks between which the hotel Wilstrubel stands resemble the two wings of a pigeon. At this hotel, 7,740 feet elevation, can be seen summits of the famous Walis berg, 62 in number, of which 49 are glaziers, in a radius of from 20 to 180 miles distant, all the way from Mount Blanc 16,031 feet high, the highest mountain in Europe, in the S. W., to Mt. Rose, the second highest mountain in Europe, in the S. E. 15,451 ft. high, the Leucher Bad (Hot Spring) directly in front, way down in the valley the scene thus presenting itself to the view at the hotel looking from S. W. to S. E. can hardly be surpassed in grandeur and dazzling beauty especially at sunrise when the rays meet, the numerous and varied shaped ice and snow fields, resembling a thousand gigantic diamonds sparkling forth their rainbow hues and tints and the spectator is forced to exclaim:

"Who has made this gorgeous wonder,
God alone has got the power,
To break the rocks with might asunder,
And place them there mid flash and thunder."

FAMILY TREE

A RECORD OF THE BETTSCHEN RELATIONSHIP AUTHENTICALLY

I, a. **David Bettschen**, Bergfuehrer (Mountain guide), born 1723 at Aaris, Oberampt (Parish) Reichenbach, Canton Bern, Switzerland ; was married to..(Biography), and Johanes Bettschen is a brother.

I, b. **David Bettschen,** Pattraueilauer (Patroleman) was a son of the Bergfuehrer and born 1753 at Aaris; was married to Magdalena Mueller from Lauterbruenen. They lived at Fruetigen. Their children were;

I, c. **Magdalena,** born 1780 at Fruetigen. In 1828 she married Gilgian Zuercher at Schwandi.

II, c. **David,** born Oct. 6, 1782, at Fruetigen, was married to Elsbeth Bruegger from Mitholtz in Kandersteg. She was a daughter of Jacob Bruegger Alt Kirchmeyer and Elsbeth Kuentzi, born 1770. David was a watchmaker; they lived at the Reuebruegg, there were six children; of them hereafter...(see Biography).

III, c. **Johanes,** born May 16th, 1784. His first wife was Elisabeth Reichen with whom he had one daughter Elisabeth. His second wife was Suesana Roesti, daughter of Gilgian Roesti, with whom he had seven children. Of them hereafter. He was a blacksmith and lived at the Reuebruegg.

IV, c. **Mariani,** called Dante, sister of David Bettschen, remained single; see Biography.

V, c. **Maria,** born Sept. 27th, 1789, and was married to Daniel Muerner of Aaris, the oldest brother of Senator Samual Muerner of New Hamburg, Ont. Their children were; of them hereafter.

VI, c. **Maria Elisabeth,** born January 1st, 1797, married Jon von Gunten, a watchmaker at Sigrisvil. They have eight children; of them hereafter.

VII, c. **Susana,** was married to Aplenalp at Meiringen. He was a mountain guide.

(II c) DAVID BETTSCHEN
WATCHMAKER'S CHILDREN

I, d. **David,** died when 21 and single, at the Reuebruegg.

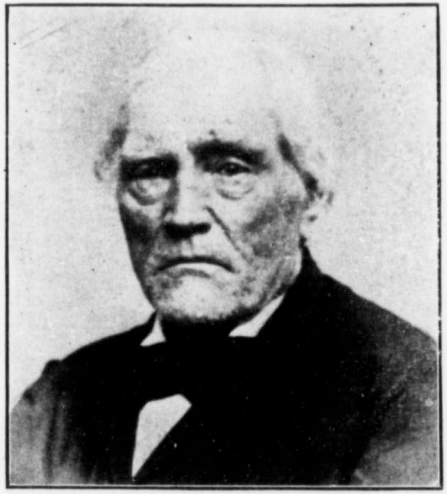
II, d. **Johanes,** born Nov. 10, 1805, was an instrument maker and died in the city of New York, single.

III, d. **Jacob,** born May 8th, 1808, at the Reuebruegg. In 1825 he came with his parents to New York, then to Dundas, Upper Canada, then to the Township Wilmot, where he located and in 1830 married Elisabeth Klofferstein, Abraham's daughter. They lived on a farm at New Dundee Ont, where Jacob died in 1869, buried in Rosebank cemetary, and Elisabeth his wife in 1888; they had ten children; of them hereafter. (see Biography).

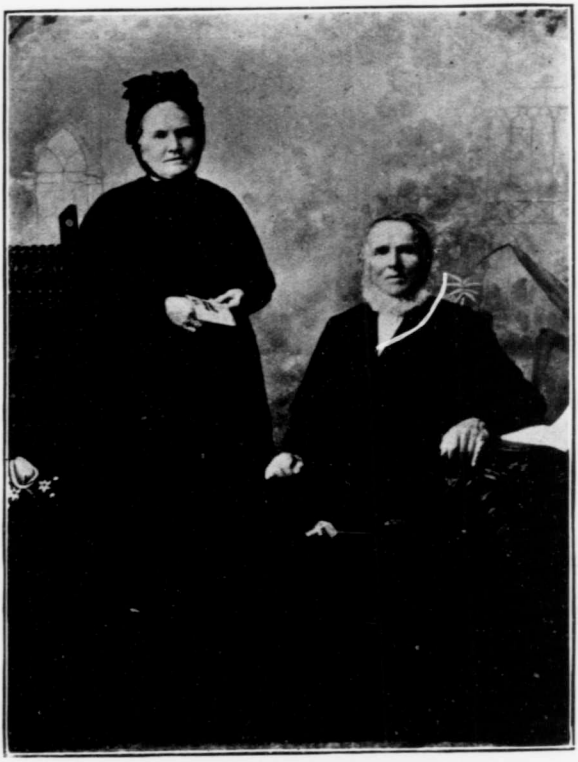
IV, d. **Christian,** born May 17th, 1810, at the Reuebruegg, Switzerland, came with the family to America in 1825. In 1831, May 3rd, he was married to Maria Krueger. He was a tailor and they first lived in the town of Berlin, Upper Canada. From there they moved to Wisconsin and from there to Lake county, Illinois, on a farm, where he died in May, 1862. His widow died in Sept. 1890. They had eight children; of them hereafter.

V, d. **Gottlieb,** born April 6th, 1813, at the Reuebruegg, came with the family to N. York and then to Dundas, then to the township of Wilmot, county Waterloo, Ont., was married on Sept. 25th, 1842, to Katharine Forler, daughter of John and Katharine Forler from Elsas, France. He

Aplenalp at Brientz, Oberland, gathering mountain roses.
He is a brother-in-law to David Bettschen, watchmaker.



Johan von Gunten, Hamilton, Ontario, brother-in-law of David Bettschen, watchmaker.



Gilgian Bettschen, and wife, shortly before he died ;
Weisenburg, Wellington Co., Ont., Can.

John Bettschen, High School teacher in Fruetigen, Canton Bern, son of Johanes Bettschen, blacksmith.

Fritz Traxel, wife and family, Fruetigen, Switzerland (1909).

Fritz Traxel is a son of Gingan, the strong, and of his third wife, who was a daughter of Johannes Bettschen, the blacksmith, who was a brother of David Bettschen, the watchmaker. They all lived at the Reybruegg. The wife of Fritz Traxel is from Lenk; her maiden name was Mede Bettschen, and is a handsome woman. They have a nearly grown-up family.

VI

I, d.

was a blacksmith; they first lived in the township of Wilmot, from there they moved to Wellesley on a farm, from there to township Hay where they farmed. He died April 28th, 1883, in the town of Niles, Michigan. They had eight children; of them hereafter.

VI, d. **Gilgian,** born Oct. 3rd, 1814, at the Reuebruegg, Switzerland, came with his parents to America in 1825, in 1834 was married to Mary Hall, an English lady from Yorkshire, England. They first lived on a farm in the township of Wilmot, county of Waterloo. From here they moved in 1841 to Pilkington, county Wellington, about ten miles north of the city of Guelph, on a farm, where he died in 1889 and his wife in 1893. They had ten children; of them hereafter.

III, c. JOHANES BETTSCHEN BLACKSMITH'S CHILDREN

I, d. **Elisabeth,** daughter of first wife Elisabeth Reychen, born July 5th, 1814, had one daughter Elisabeth, died March 19th, 1839; of her hereafter.

CHILDREN OF SECOND WIFE:

II, d. **Gritly,** born 1829, lives at Fruetigen and unmarried.

III, d. **Johanes,** born Oct. 24th, 1821, died Dec. 27th, 1886. He was an educated man and high-school teacher. Has left a good record behind, died a bachelor at Fruetigen.

IV, d. **Friderick,** born July 25th, 1824, died Sept. 13th, 1890.

V, d. **Susana,** born Dec. 25th, 1825, married Nov. 30, 1855, Gilgian Traxel, the strong, at Reuebruegg, whose third wife she was. She had four children; of them hereafter.. (see Biography).

VI, d. **Susana Katarina,** born Nov. 6, 1836, married to Johan Christian Foss from Balg, May 21st, 1864. In 1909 she was living at St. Imer, a widow.

VII, d. **Elsbeth....**

VIII, d. **Rosina,** a widow at Nurenburg in 1909, living.

V, c. MARIA MUERNER'S CHILDREN

I, d. **Susana,** born 1829..,is a maid and living in Aaris.

II, d. **Jacob,** is working in a foundry at Interlaken.

VI,c. MARIA ELISABETH VON GUNTEN'S CHILDREN.

I, d. **Mariana,** married to Samuel Schenkel at Thun.. They had seven children; of them hereafter.

II, d. **Anna S,** married to Sailer in Genf town, cabinet maker, had one daughter Margret; of her hereafter.

III, d. **Magdalena,** married to Christ Bloom in Berlin, Ontario,..born in 1826, died 1908 at Hamilton. She had one son; of him hereafter.

IV, d. **Johan,** married and lived at Dunkirk Pensylvania, was a watchmaker, born 1828. Retired and went to Thun in Switzerland where he died. They had 7 children.

V, d. **Charles L,** born 1834, married to Mary Garret; lived in Chatham; was watchmaker and jeweller; died..They had three children; of them hereafter.....(see Biography).

VI, d. **Rosina,** born 1836, died single 1864, burried at Rose Bank Cemetary, township Wilmot, county Waterloo, Ont.... ten miles south west of Berlin.

VII, d. **Louisa,** born 1838, married to Frederick J. Schroeder, cigar manufacturer of Hamilton, Ont. They had six children; of them hereafter.

VIII, d. **A. Ludwig,** born 1839, died Oct. 27, 1901, buried at Hamilton, Ont., single.

Grand Children of David Bettschen, II, c.

CHILDREN OF JACOB BETTSCHEN, III, d. WATCH-MAKER AND FARMER, AND HIS WIFE ELISABETH.

I, e. **Jacob,** born in 1831 in the township of Wilmot and lived in Wilmot four years. He was a millwright, was married at Bayfield, Ont., to Grace Martin, an English lady from Yorkshire England, where they lived for some time, then at Stratford and from there they moved to Palmerston Ont., where he died on the...His wife survived him two years. Both are buried in Palmerston; they had five children of whom three died young...of them hereafter.

II, e. **Susanna,** born May 30th, 1837, in Preston, was married to Conrad Miller on Sept. 21st, 1856, and died Oct. 8th, 1906, at Olean, N. Y., buried in Pleasant Valley cemetary. They had four children; of them hereafter; (see Biography). The husband was a son of Abel and Elisabeth Miller of Wilmot; he was a cabinet maker and joiner. He died in Wilmot April 12th 1865 and was buried in Rosebank Cemetary on the Huron road at the age of twenty-eight years.

III, e. **Gabriel,** died in infancy.

IV, e. **Gottlieb,** born Sept. 3, 1841 in Preston Ont, his parents moving back to Wilmot at his tender age of a few months, onto the farm where he was raised to manhood. He was married to Mary Copley on Jan. 1 1867 in Berlin Ont. She was the daughter of John and Elisabeth Copley with whom she came to America from Nottinghamshire, England, when about thirteen years old. They lived on the old Bettschen homestead on lot six, 2nd concession, from the year 1869 to 1907 when they moved to the town of New Dundee, Ont., where his wife died on May 17th, 1908, and was buried in the New Dundee cemetary. They had one daughter, of her hereafter.

V, e. A boy, died in infancy.

VI, e. **Judith,** born Oct. 4, 1844, in Wilmot, married to Gottlieb Neiderheuser of Wilmot. They at present live in Berlin, Ont.; they had three children ; of them hereafter.

VII, e. **Frederick,** born Oct. 27, 1846, in Wilmot, Ont., on the old homestead, raised to manhood on the farm, married to Hannah Clemens, daughter of Jacob and Eva Clemens of Roseville, Ont., at Baden in May, 1874. They lived at Roseville for about twenty years where he worked in a sawmill after which they moved to Berlin Ont., where they reside at present. They have one daughter; of her hereafter.

VIII, e. **Hercules,** born August 31, 1848, in Wilmot, Ont., on the old farm home where he lived to manhood. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Frederick Lederman and wife; Wilmot, Ont. He died at Kendaville, Indiana, with congestive chill and fever, where he was engaged in the watch-making business with Mr. John Buetikoffee, a Swiss; and was buried there. His brother Gottlieb was the only relative attending the Funeral. They had one daughter; of her hereafter.

IX, e. **David and Elisabeth,** twins, died in infancy, in 1850.

CHILDREN OF CHRISTIAN BETTSCHEN IV, d.

I, e. **Susana,** born March 23rd, 1832, at Berlin, Ont., died at that place.

II, e. **David,** born Sept. 7th, 1833, in Berlin, Ont., died in west Flamboro, Ont.

III, e. **Peter,** born Dec. 28th, 1834, in Berlin, Ontario.

IV, e. **Mary,** born April 17th, 1837, in Berlin, Ont.

V, e. **Christian,** born April 2nd, 1839, in Berlin, Ont.

VI, e. **Catharine**, born April 23rd, 1841, in Wilmot, Ont.

VII, e. **David**, born Nov. 18th, 1842, in Wilmot, Ont.

VIII, e. **Sophia**, born Dec. 8th, 1845, in Washington Co., Wis. Died Oct. 20th, 1846, in Lake Co., Ill.

CHILDREN OF GOTTLIEB BETTSCHEN V, d.

I, e. **Jacob F.**, born in Wilmot, Aug. 27th, 1843, died in Hay Township Aug. 22, 1869.

II, e. **John F.**, born April 26th, 1845, in Wilmot, Ont. Married to Isabella Bowman, Dec. 10th, 1868, in Bayfield, Ont. They had 7 children.

III, e. **Catherine**, born Jan. 29th, 1847, in Wilmot, Ont. Died Nov. 10th, 1879, in Nile, Michigan, aged 32 years, 9 months and 12 days.

IV, e. **George**, born June 25th, 1847, in Wilmot, Ont. Died July 24th, 1881, in Colorado, aged 32 years and 1 month.

V, e. **Mary**, born March 12th, 1852, in Wilmot, Ont., was married to Henry P. Brown, March 14th, 1876, of Reno, Nevada.

VI, e **Margeret**, born Feb. 12th, 1855. Died Sept. 18th, 1876, in Parkhill, aged 21 years, 7 months and 6 days.

VII, e. **Elisabeth**, born Nov. 26th, 1856, in Wellesley. Married Nov. 4th, 1879, to Benton Peck of Reno Nevado.

VIII, e. **Christina**, born May 26th, 1859, in Wellesley, Ont., married to Frederick Kelles Nov. 18th, 1883, in Michigan. Died July 15th, 1895, in Oregon, aged 36 years 1 month and 18 days. They had 4 children, the names are not given.

VI, d. GILGIAN BETTSCHEN'S CHILDREN.

I, e. **Mary Ann,** born May 19th, 1837, married to Henry Patmore, a farmer, in 1866. They had 7 children. Mary Ann died at the age of 60 years.

II, e. **John,** born June 29th, 1838, on the day Queen Victoria was crowned. On that day the Bettschen family father and sons formed a band of music to celebrate the crowning of the Queen. He has no family.

III, e. **Ester,** born March 7th, 1840, now dead.

IV, e. **David,** born July 28th, 1845, married to Mary Colbeck of Luther town on 7th of March, 1877. They have two children and are living an a splendid farm near Violet Hill, Ont.

V, e. **Joseph,** born Nov. 1847, married in 1869 to Charlotte Boulding; they live in Regina, N. W. He is a master builder.

VI, e **Hannah Mary,** born Aug. 12th, 1852, married to Rev. Wm. Bough. They have a family.

VII, e. **Edmund Thomas,** died young.

VIII, e. **Ada,** died in infancy.

IX, e. **Kesiah,** born Sept. 1854, married to H. Boulding, had 2 children and died at an early age.

X, e. **Jabez,** born Nov. 9th, 1860, married to Mrs. Simpson, living in Guelph, Ont.

Grand Children of Maria Elizabeth (Bettschen) von Gunten, VI, c.

I, d. CHILDREN OF MARIANI (VON GUNTEN) SCHENKEL.

I, e. **Samuel.**
II, e. **Maria.**
III, e. **Lena.**
IV, e. **Louisa.**
V, e. **Alvreda.**
VI, e. **Hulda.**
VII, e. **Halana.**

Mrs. Louisa Lay, Hamilton, Ont., daughter of
Mrs. Louisa Schroeder.

John Schroeder and first wife, Hamilton, Ontario.

II, d. CHILDREN OF ANNA (VON GUNTEN) SEILER.

I, e. **Margaret**, has 2 children, was married to Christ Schroeder of Hamilton, are living in Little York, Pa.

III, d. CHILDREN OF MAGDALENA (VON GUNTEN) BLUM.

I, e. **Adolph**, born 1854, married Matilda Fricker of Preston, Ont., they have 3 children; of them hereafter.

V, d. CHILDREN OF CHARLES L. VON GUNTEN, JEWELER.

I, e. **John J.** of Blenheim, married to M. Shaw. They have 5 children, all boys; of them hereafter.

II, e. **Charles Lewis**, born April 21st, 1860, jeweler and stationer, Blenheim, Ont., married Sarah A. Clemens Oct. 17th, 1883. They have 3 daughters and 1 son; of them hereafter.

III, e. **Alexander Harry**, a jeweler born at St. Marys, Ont., July 25th, 1862, married to Ella I. Paxton, Nov. 1887. They have 2 daughters and live in Chatham, Ont.

VII, d. CHILDREN OF LOUISA (VON GUNTEN) SCHROEDER.

I, e. **Frederick**, cigar manufacturer of Hamilton, Ont., born 1866, married to Nellie Hammond. They have 5 children, of them hereafter.

II, e. **Charlie Schroeder**, cigar maker, Hamilton, Ont., born 1868, was married to Lizzie Froad, Eng. They had 4 children of them hereafter. He is married again.

III, e. **Louisa**, born 1870 at Hamilton, Ont., married to Albert Lay of Olean, N. Y. They have 2 children; of them hereafter. They are living in Hamilton, Ont.

IV, e. **John**, born 1871 in Hamilton, Ont., cigar maker, his first wife was Birdie Tribute, a teacher, his 2nd wife Ethel Reed. He has 2 sons; of them hereafter.

V, e. **Emma**, born 1874 in Hamilton, Ont., married to Frank Schaffer of Olean, N.Y., a lawyer. They have 3 children; of them hereafter.

VI, e. **Goodie Emmilia Martha**, born in Hamilton, Ont., married Arthur Robinson of Buxton, Eng., a musician. They have 1 child.

Grand Children of Jacob Bettschen, III d., son of David Bettschen II c.

I, e. JACOB BETTSCHEN, THE MILLWRIGHT'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Mary Martha**, born...died at an early age.

II, f. **A Son**, died in infancy, buried at Rosebank cemetary.

III, f. **George Washington**, died at two years of age of poison from matches, in Bayfield.

IV, f. **Frank**, born in Bayfield, at present living in Hamilton, single.

V, f. **Ferdinand**, born in Bayfield, at present living in Vancouver; he was married in Vancouver, his wife dying a year later. They have one daughter.

Ferdinand Bettschen came to British Columbia in the fall of 1902. Married Elma Silistria Newcomb, daughter of Joseph Newcomb, Upper Dorchester, New Brunswick, Jan. 10, 1905, and you can't say anything too good of her. Baptist in religion, she always took an active part in all church work, of a quiet loving disposition, ever ready to do a kind turn for others. Died, Sept. 13th, 1906, leaving one daughter, Elma S. N. Bettschen. Ferdinand is a share-holder in the Prudential Life of Winnipeg, Man.; and the Bank of Vancouver, B. C., is Knight of the Maccabees and holds the office of Chaplain.

Frank Schaffer and his wife, Emma Schroeder, at their residence, Henley Street, Olean, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ferdinand Bettschen, Vancouver, B.C.

Jacob Edward Miller and wife, Seattle, Wash.

Edwin Miller and children, Belleville, Kansas.

Edwin B. Hallman and wife, living in the old Bettschen homestead known as Vineyard Farm, New Dundee, Ontario.

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(II e) SUSANNA (BETTSCHEN) MUELLER'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Isabella**, born July 25th 1857 in Petersburg, Ont , was married to J. M. Becker of New Dundee, a wagon maker; they live at present in Olean, N. Y., and have 5 children; of them hereafter.

III, f. **Mary Hannah**, born May 23rd, 1859, in New Dundee, Ont., she was married to A. J. Bowser of Olean, N. Y., on Feb. 17th, 1884 where she died Dec. 20th, 1900, and was buried in Pleasent Valley cemetary. They had 3 children; of them one died. The two living are Hazel and Mabel.

III, f. **Jacob Edward**, born May 21st, 1862 in Sebringsville, Ont., he afterwards lived in Olean, N. Y., where he was married to Edith Byer of Buffalo, who after 17 years of married life died and was buried in Pleasent Valley cemetary. They had no children, he married again to Emma . . . of Buffalo, they had 2 children; of them hereafter.

IV, f. **David Edwin**, born Feb. 12th, 1865, in Wilmot, Ont., later going to Dewitt, Neb., where he married and later moving to Belleville, Kans., where he resides at this time. His wife died April 7th, 1908; he is a shoemaker; they have 3 children; of them hereafter.

IV, e. CHILDREN OF GOTTLIEB BETTSCHEN, FARMER.

I, f. **Lucinda Alice Cynthiana**, born July 26th, 1873, in Wilmot, Ont., on the Bettschen Homestead lot 6, was married to Edwin Hallman of Wilmot, farmer. They have 3 children; of them hereafter. They live on the old home.

II, f. **Anna**, (adopted) is married to Nathaniel Clemens, blacksmith, and is living at Neustadt, Ont. They have 3 children, A. C. Clemens of New Dundee, Ont., Alfred, and Mrs. A. Wagner of Grand View, Man.

III, f. **Ellen**, (adopted), is married to Henry Bauer, blacksmith, and is living at New Dundee, Ont.

VI, e. CHILDREN OF JUDITH (BETTSCHEN) NEIDERHEUSER.

I, f. **Frederick**, born in Wilmot, Ont., later moved to Berlin, Ont., single, resides at home.

II, f. **Charles**, born in Wilmot, Ont., later moved to Berlin, Ont., where he died single at the age of —— buried in Berlin.

III, f. **Caroline**, born in Wilmot, Ont., later moved to Berlin, Ont., single and lives at home.

VII, e. CHILDREN OF FREDERICK BETTECHEN.

I, f. **Blanch Meda**, born 1881 in Roseville, Ont., later moved to Berlin, Ont., married a baker by trade. They have 3 children; of them hereafter.

VIII, e. HERCULES BETTSCHEN'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Mary Elisabeth**, born 1869 in Wilmot Ont., later moved to Ayr, Michigan, where she married Mr. Warren a farmer. They have 4 children.

Grand Children of Christian Bettschen. IV, d.

CHILDREN OF PETER BETTSCHEN III, e.

He was married in 1856 to Margret McKarthy, a beautiful Irish lady from Chatfield, Minnesota. They lived in Lake Co., Ill., until Dec. 1865 when they moved to Berlin, Steel Co., Minnesota, where they where engaged in farming until 1884, when they moved to the villiage of New Richland, Maseco Co., Minnesota, where Peter died January 19th, 1899.

The widow died Dec. 22nd, 1903, at the home of her daughter Mrs. A. Ruedig, in Berlin. She was of a very cheerful disposition, always a comforter to those in trouble, handsome in appearance, amiable as a companion shedding rays of love towards those around her. (The writer was personally acquainted with her.)

Nine children were the result of their marriage. Two, Nellie and Nora having died in infancy. The others are:-

I, f. **David, M.** born at Goodall, Lake Co., Ill., Nov. 13th, 1857.

II, f. **Mary, S.** born at Goodall, Ill., March 5th, 1860.

III, f. **George**, born at Berlin, Minnesota, in April, 1867. Died April 18th, 1883.

IV, f. **Francis**, born Aug. 12th, 1869, in Berlin, Minnesota.

V, f. **Frederick**, born May 15th, 1872, in Berlin, Minnesota.

VI, f. **Louis V**, born Aug. 31st, 1877, in Berlin, Minnesota.

VII, f. **John W**, born June 31st, 1882, in Berlin, Minnesota.

CHILDREN OF MARY BETTSCHEN DAUGHTER OF CHRISTIAN AND MARIA BETTSCHEN.

She was married in 1855 to Charles Hurtley M.C., of Henry, Ill., at which place she died April 9th, 1866. Three sons were born to them.

I, f. **Samuel E. Huntly**, born 1856 at Forkerville, Ill., is living at Seattle, Washington territory.

II, f. **William**, born 1858. He is farming at Ellendale, Minnesota.

III, f. **Willis J.**, born 1866. He is a farmer at Lamour, N. D.

CHRISTIAN BETTSCHEN V, e.

Third son of Christian and Maria Bettschen came to Minnesota in Dec. 1865, where he lived with his mother until her death. From that time on he made his home with different members of the family in Berlin, Minnesota, New Ritchland and Ellendale. He died at the home of his brother David in Ellendale, Mar. 11, 1909.

Sickness during infancy left him nearly blind, which affliction he bore very patiently through life. He never married, his chief companion was his old violin which seemed to be nearly human, and contain a soul from which it poured forth sweet strains of music when in his hands. The children were always happy when Uncle Christ took his fiddle.

CHILDREN OF CATHARINE BETTSCHEN VI, e, SECOND DAUGHTER OF CHRISTIAN BETTSCHEN

She came to Minnesota in company with her mother and brothers in Dec. 1865. She was married in 1868 to Philo Sawyer of Berlin, Minnesota. She died July 1902. Three boys were born to them, one died in infancy. Those alive are:-

I, f. **Dr. Herbert P.**, born 1870, is living at Goodhue, Minnesota. He is a Physician and Surgeon.

II, f. **Almond G.**, born 1872. He is employed in the Post Office at Minniapolis.

CHILDREN OF DAVID F. BETTSCHEN VI, e., YOUNGEST SON OF CHRISTIAN AND MARIA BETTSCHEN.

He served in the Union Army, in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery during the Civil War. Was in the Hord and Wilson raids, fought in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, Salma and Montgomery, in Alabama, Columbus, Macon in Georgia. He was discharged at Chicago on July Ist, 1865. He then went to Berlin, Minnesota in August and in the same month was married to Miss Mary Ellen Farensworth, a school teacher from Wawkigan, Ill.

They settled on a farm in Berlin, Minnesota, where they remained until April 1902 when they moved to Ellendale, Minn. In Oct. 1909 they sold their property in Ellendale and moved to New Richland. Four children were born to them.

I, f. **Frederick**, died in infancy.

II, f. **Olive E.**, born at Berlin, Minnesota, July 22nd, 1867.

III, f. **Bell L.**, born at Berlin, Minnesota, Nov. 3rd, 1870.

IV, f. **William F.**, born at Berlin, Minn., Feb. 28th, 1877.

David Bettschen, Christ's Son, New Richland, Minnesota.—1910.

Mrs. David Bettschen, New Richland, Min. (1910)

W. F. Bettschen and wife, New Richland, Minnesota.

John Bettschen and family, Dashwood, Ontario.

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Grand Children of Gottlieb Bettschen, V, d.

CHILDREN OF JOHN F. BETTSCHEN II, e., SON OF GOTTLIEB BETTSCHEN V, d.

I, f. **Mary**, born April 1st 1869 in Hay, Ont., married to James Overholt Nov. 26th 1855, in Exeter, Ont. Died June 8th, 1S98, in Hay, Ont., aged 29 years and 2 months.

II, f. **Catherine**, born Dec. 25th, 1870. Married to Christian Zuerk March 6th, 1894, in Zuerick.

III, f. **Lovine**, born July 6th, 1873, in Hay, Ont. Died Dec. 11th, 1882, in Hay, aged 9 years 5 months and 5 days.

IV, f. **David**, born Oct. 24th, 1875, in Hay, Ont. He married to Miss Guenter.

V, f. **Issacca**, born March 1st, 1878, in Hay, Ont.

VI, f. **James**, born Feb. 13th, 1881, in Hay, Ont.

VII, f. **Lizzie**, born Dec. 8th, 1884, in Hay, Ontario.

DAVID BETTSCHEN, IV, f.

He has 2 boys, they are:-

Solemn, born 1904.
Tyle F., born 1908.

No more could be obtained.

Grand Children of Gilgian Bettschen, VI, d.

I, e. CHILDREN OF MARY ANN (BETTSCHEN) PATMORE.

I, f. **Josiah**, died.

II, f. **Joseph**, Tinsmith, married.

III, f. **Garnett**, Tinsmith, married.

IV, f. **Hattie**, married.

V, f. **Lewis**, Lawyer.

VI, f. **Ernest**, Tinsmith.

VII, f. **Ferdinand**, died.

IV, e. CHILDREN OF DAVID BETTSCHEN.

I, f. **Mabel**, Pianist, Toronto.

II, f. **Franklin**, farmer, Violet Hill, Ont.

V, e. CHILDREN OF JOSEPH BETTSCHEN.

I, f. **Ada.**

II, f. **Susannah.**

III, f. **Birdie Mabel.**

IV, f. **William.**

V, f. **David.**

VI, f. **Edna.**

The others could not be obtained.

Grand Children and Great Grand Children of Susanna (Bettschen) Mueller, II, e. Daughter of Jacob Bettschen, III, d.

I, f. ISABELLA (MUELLER) BECKER'S CHILDREN.

I, g. **Edward**, born in Baden, Ont., June 25, 1875, later on moved to Olean, N. Y. He is a sawmiller, was married to Clarisa, Alvira, daughter of L. A. and Mary White of Ceres, N. Y., they have 3 children, they are at present living in Ceres, N. Y.

II, g. **Clara Mary**, born at St. Agatha, Ont. July 13th, 1878, later moved to Olean, N. Y., married to Frederich Vollmer (Patrolman) on Oct. 18th. They live in Olean, N. Y.; at this time of writing they have no issue.

III, g. **Herbert J.**, born in Baden, Ont., Oct. 20th, 1881, later moved to Olean where he resides at this time. Married to Katheryn Karl of Allegany, N. Y., Oct. 22nd, 1904. They have 2 daughters; of them hereafter.

IV, g. **Annetta**, born in Normanby Tp., Ont. Oct. 23rd, 1884, later on moved to Olean, N. Y., single and lives at home.

V, g. **Karl Frederick**, born June 28th, 1888, in Olean, N. Y., is a Brakeman on the R. R. He is single.

I, g. CHILDREN OF EDWARD BECKER, SAWMILLER.

I, h. **Eva Francelia**, born Oct. 8th, 1898, in Ceres, N. Y.

II, h. **Marion Isabell**, born Aug. 12th, 1900, in Olean, N. Y.

III, h. **Beatrice**, born and died June, 1903, in Olean, N. Y.

IV, h. **Lyle Edward**, born Nov. 19th, 1908, in Ceres, N. Y.

III, g. CHILDREN OF HERBERT J. BECKER.

I, h. **Helen Isabell**, born Oct. 1905, in Olean, N. Y.

II, h. **Madalene Margaret**, born July 18th, 1907, in Olean, N. Y.

Grand Children of Gottlieb Bettschen, IV, e. Son of Jacob Bettschen, III, d.

I, f. LUCINDA ALICE (BETTSCHEN) HALLMAN'S CHILDREN.

I, g. **Quintin Bettschen Hallman**, born July 25, 1905 in Wilmot, Ont., lives on the old homestead Lot 6.

II, g. **Eliria Mary**, born Dec. 7, 1906, in Wilmot, Ont., on the homestead Lot 6.

III, g. **Eliah Grace**, born April 5th, 1910 on the old homestead Lot 6.

Children and Grand Children of John Copley.

only brother of Mary, Gotlieb Bettschen's wife. He lives in Michigan.

I, f. **John**, single, a Rancher and Cattle Dealer at Crossfield, Alberta, Canada.

II, f. **James**, died single.

III, f. **Mary Jane**, married to Samual Goften, engineer, living at Berlin, Ont. They have one son only.

I, g. **Harry**,

IV, f. **Joseph**, Rancher and Cattle Dealer, Crossfield, Alberta, Canada. Married to Jessy Sutherland. They have 6 children.

I, g. **Robert**

II, g. **Henry**

III, g. **Alice**

IV, g. **William**

V, g. **Jessey**

VI, g. **Joseph Arthur**

V, f. **William,** married to Miss Agnes Kekerton, they are farming near Plattsville, Ont., Canada, they have no issue.

VI, f. **Emma Jane,** married to Fred Kackerton, a fireman, they are living in Ayr, Ont., Can., they have one daughter. Grita, I, g.

VII, f. **Henry,** married to Miss Lizabeth Rodky. They are living on the old farm near New Dundee. They have 2 children:

I, g. **Olivia**

II, g. **Ralph**

VIII, f. **Ellen,** married to Adison Taylor, office clerk. They live in Waterloo, Ont., Can., have 1 son, Burdell, I, g.

IX, f. **Alice,** married to Israel Hallman, they are living at Bridgeport, Ont., have 5 children.

I, g. **Lillian**

II, g. **Greita**

III, g. **Clarence**

IV, g. **Florence**

V, g. **Herbert**

X, f. **Adeline,** single, living with her parents at New Dundee, Ont.

Grand Children of Magdalena (von Gunten) Blum, III, d.

CHILDREN OF ADOLPH BLUM, I, e.

I, f. **Edmund,** who was drowned in the Grand River in Galt, Ont.

II, f. **Gertrude,** born 1882 living at home in Hamilton, Ont.

III, f. **Frederick,** born 1884, watch maker, Caledonia, Ont.

IV, f. **Alfred,** born 1887, Jeweler, Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Louise Schroeder and grand-children, Hamilton, Ontario.
Mrs. L. Schroeder is first cousin of Jacob Bettschen, the compiler's father.

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Prc

Grand Children of Charles L. von Gunten, V, d.

CHILDREN OF JOHN J. VON GUNTEN I, e.

I, f. **Charles James,** born July 19th, 1893.

II, f. **Peter Garrock,** born Dec. 25th, 1895.

III, f. **George Harry,** born Feb. 14th, 1898.

IV, f. **John Loyde,** born March 29th, 1900.

V, f. **Franklin Watts,** born Aug. 12th, 1902.

VI, f. **Katherine May,** born Jan. 14th, 1905.

VII, f. **Chester Frederick,** born Aug. 29th, 1906. All raised at Dunkirk, Pa.

VIII, f. **Archibald McCaig,** born Sept. 30th, 1908.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES VON GUNTEN, II, e.

I, f. **May Rhea,** born Sept. 17th, 1884, Prof. Musician.

II, f. **Lizzie Evelyn,** born July 18th, 1886, Prof. Nurse.

III, f. **Clarice Louie,** Public Teacher, born Nov. 21st, 1887.

IV, f. **Carl Frederick,** born Sept. 7th, 1892, student. Blenheim, Kent Co., Ont.

III, e. ALEXANDER HARRY VON GUNTEN'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Beatrice E. I.**

II, f. **Nora M.** Chatham, Ont.

Grand Children of Louisa (von Gunten) Schroeder, VII, d.

I, e. FREDERICK SCHROEDER'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Queenie,** born June 22nd, 1897.

II, f. **Fred,** born 1899.

III, f. **Harry,** born 1901.

IV, f. **Laura,** born 1904.

V, f. **John,** born 1907. All at Hamilton, Ont.

II, e. CHARLIE SHROEDER'S CHILDREN

I, f. **Lillian**, born 1892.

II, f. **Ruth**, born 1897.

III, f. **Gertrude**, born 1899.

IV, f. **Marjory**, born 1901. Living at Hamilton, Ont.

III, e. LOUISA (SCHROEDER) LAY'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Vera**, born 1896.

II, f. **Albert**, born 1898.

IV, e. JOHN SCHROEDER'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **John H.** born 1903.

II, f. **Frank Arthur**, born 1908.

V, e. EMMA (SCHROEDER) SCHAFFER'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Leah**, born 1903.

II, f. **Charles**, born 1908.

III, f **Frank**, born 1910

VII, e. GOODIE EMMILIA MARTHA (SCHROEDER) ROBINSON'S CHILDREN.

I, f. **Dorethy**, born 1910.

Grand Children of Peter Bettschen III, e. Son of Christian Bettschen, IV, d.

I, f. DAVID M. BETTSCHEN'S CHILDREN.

He was the eldest son of Peter and Margret Bettschen. He was married in 1882 to Miss Dora Jackson of Woodville, Waseca Co., Minnesota. They lived in Berlin until 1888 when they moved to New Richland, Minn., from where they moved in about 1890 to Waterville, Minn., here they lived until 1902 when they moved to Morehead, Minn. where Mrs. Bettschen died in 1904. They had 6 children born to them.

I, g. **Paul**, (first) died in infancy.

II, g. **Arthur**, born 1883 in Berlin, Minn. He lives at Portland, Oregon.

III, g. **Herbert**, born 1885 in Berlin, Minn. He lives in Northern Minnesota.

IV, g. **Paul**, (2nd) born 1889 in New Richland, Minn. He lives at Waseca, Minn.

V, g. **Francis**, born 1892 at Waterville, Minn. She lives with her father at Minniapolis.

VI, g. **Frederick**, born 1894 at Waterville, Minn. He lives with his father at Minniapolis. In 1908 David was again married to a lady at Morehead, Minnesota. They live at Minniapolis.

CHILDREN OF MARY S. (BETTSCHEN,) RUEDIG'S II, f.

She was the eldest daughter of Peter and Margret B. She taught school when a girl, was married in 1881 to Andrew Ruedig of Woodville, Minn. There were 4 children born to them.

I, g. **Lizzie**, (Mrs. Ben Graff.)

II, g. **Louis**, is in the Mercantile Business.

III, g. **Christian**, is in the Mercantile Business

IV, g. **Margret**. They all reside at Waterville. Minnesota.

FRANCIS, IV, f. YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF PETER AND MARGRET BETTSCHEN.

She was also a school teacher before being married. In 1890 she married Rudolph Dickoff, and 4 daughters were born to them.

I, g. **Margret**, born 1892.

II, g. **Marion**, born 1894.

III, g. **Burnice**, born 1897.

IV, g. **Lucile**, born 1901.

They all live in Minniapolis.

FREDERICK BETTSCHEN, V, f. THIRD SON OF PETER AND MARGRET BETTSCHEN.

He enlisted in the spring of 1898, in Co. A. 13th Minnesota volunteers. Served in the campaign in and about Manilla in the Spanish American war, and was raised to the rank of Seargent, he was mustered out when the regiment disbanded at Minniapolis in Oct. 1899. In 1902 he was married to Miss Elaine Murphy, and they moved to Litchville, North Dakota, where he has charge of a grain elevator. They have one child.

I, g. **George Frederick**, born at Litchville, North Hakota, in July 1904.

LOUIS V. BETTSCHEN. VI, f. 6TH SON OF PETER AND MARGARET BETTSCHEN.

He lived with his parents in New Richland until the spring of 1898, when he went to Arthur, North Dakota, and obtained employment in a general store. In 1901 he was married to Miss OliveBogue, a school teacher of Northfield, Minn. There were 3 children born to them.

I, g. **Margret Minerva**, born Feb. 15, 1905.

II, g. **Robert Louis**, born Dec. 8th, 1906.

III, g. **Dorathy Louisa**, born Sept. 17, 1909.

JOHN W. BETTSCHEN, VII, f. YOUNGEST SON OF PETER AND MARGRET BETTSCHEN.

He resided in New Richland until the spring of 1899, and lived about one year at Worthington, Minn. Since that time he has been employed at Arthur, N. D., in the same store as his elder brother Louis. He has great musical talent, the slide trombone being his chief instrument. He was married July 25th, 1907, to Miss Alma Cora Schur of Arthur, N. D. There was one chil (a boy) born to them.

I, g. **Burton Louis**, born Nov. 29th, 1908.

Grand Children of David Bettschen VII, e. Son of Christian Bettschen, IV, d.

CHILDREN OF OLIVE E. STEELE II, f. OLDEST DAUGHTER OF DAVID & MARY BETTSCHEN, SON OF CHRISTIAN BETTSCHEN, IV, e.

She was married on March 21st, 1883, to William B. Steele of Berlin, Minn. She died at Owatona, Minn., Aug. 3rd, 1906. On Dec. 20th 1901, Mr. Steele was killed while operating a feed mill at Ellendale. There were 10 children born to them.

I, g. **Fannie May**, (Mrs. Gus Kranby) of Randolph, Minn., born at Berlin, Minn., Aug. 16th, 1884.

II, g. **Earl R.**, of Kenyon, Minn., born Nov. 29th, 1885. He is employed by the Railway Company.

III, g. **Vernon M.**, of Ellendale, born Aug. 15th, 1887, he is engaged in farming.

IV, g. **Glenn A.**, of Minniapolis, born Aug. 4th, 1889. He served 4 years in the U. S. Navy, on board the Flagship "West Virginia," and had the rank of Gunners Mate. He is employed as a book-keeper for a firm in St. Paul, Minn.

V, g. **Pearl E.**, (Mrs. Edward Dunning) of Jamestown, N. Dakota, born July 26, 1891.

VI, g. **Robert E.**, of Watertown, S. D., born May 16th, 1893. He is employed in a wholesale confectionery establishment.

VII, g. **Frank R.**, born Jan. 26th, 1895. He is employed in a shirt factory at Minniapolis.

VIII, g. **Marion B.**, born Dec. 18th, 1896. She lives with her grandparents at New Richland.

IX, g. **Milton E.**, born March 29th, 1899. He is on a farm in Hartland, Minnesota.

X, g. **Willis L.**, born Feb. 20th, 1901. He lives with his brother at Kenyon.

BELL L. BETTSCHEN, III, f. SECOND DAUGHTER OF DAVID AND MARY BETTSCHEN.

She was a school teacher and a teacher of music. In Sept. 1897, she was married to Guy Leslie Gordon of Berlin, Minn. They have lived at Redwood Falls and Mankota, Minn., and are now located at Watertown, S. D., where Mr. Gordon has charge of a wholesale Ice Cream and butter making establishment. Eight children have been born to them, four of whom died in infancy.

WILLIAM F. BETTSCHEN, IV, f. YOUNGEST SON OF DAVID AND MARY BETTSCHEN.

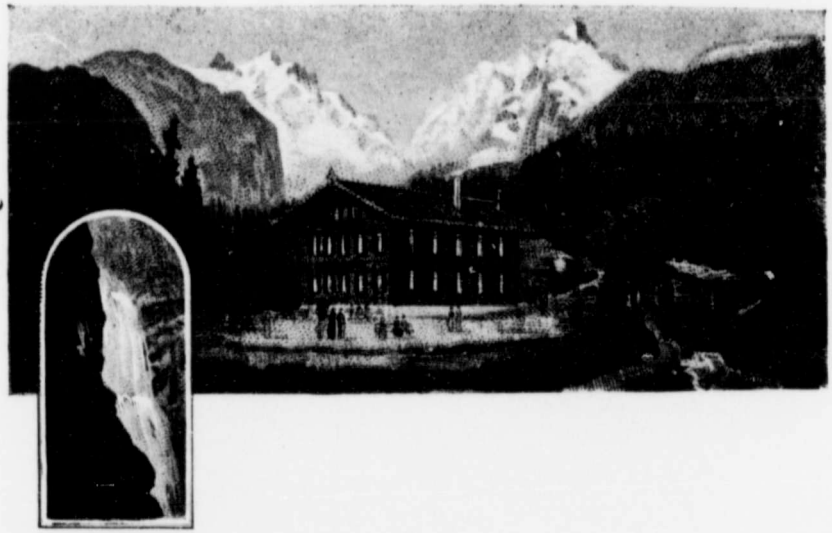
He graduated in June 1897 from the Owatowa High School and in 1902 from the Dental Department of the Minnesota State University. He was located first at Mankota, and in 1904 moved to Ellendale. He was married Aug. 23rd 1905 to Miss Maude Couden, a school teacher of Boone, Iowa. In Aug. 1906 they moved to New Richland, Minn., where he is engaged in the practice of Dentistry.

REMARKS.

The decendents of Christian and Maria Bettschen, who came from Canada to the Western States in the year 1843 as pioneers, are generally speaking small of statue, of a dark complection, and of a nervous temperment, hard working and good citizens. They are all more or less musical, nearly all of them being able to play some musical instrument, some becoming quite proficient.

They have become so intermarried with other nationalities, Scandinavians, Irish, English and Americans, that the coming generation will no longer be spoken of as Swiss, but as Americans or "Yankees", and while we are proud of our Swiss Ancestry, we love America. It is our native land.

Mr. Christian Bettschen, Thun, Switzerland.
Dealer in Real Estate.



Pension Gries Alp:

Summer hotel high up above the timber limit, between the upper end of the Kien Thaal and the glacier Bluemlisalp, which is visible beyond the Pension.
Built by Herr Christian Bettschen of Thun, Canton Bern.

Samuel Bettschen, Oberschwelenmeister, Reuetigen, Switzerland.

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Samuel Bettschen's Family Branch, Oberschwelen-Meister at Ruetigen, Switzerland.

The following is a copy out of the Register of the Citizens (Number 1, page 183) of the Common of Ruechenbach, concerning the Samuel Bettschen Family.

1. The widow Barbara Bettschen, (maiden name, von Kaenel Emanuel's), from Reudlen, christened July 29th, 1770, married Sept. 27th, 1799, to Kilian Bettschen, son of Jacob, from Renschigen at Aris and of Elizabeth Luginbuehl, christened Aug. 15th, 1773, and who died Oct., 1802. This widow Barb. Bettschen has been married a second time to Christian Rubin at Kien on Nov. 8th, 1806, and died on April 29th, 1847. Of the first named marriage was born one son only.

2. Johannes, christened April 19th, 1801, (Register 2, page 52), who was a Lieutenant, Consul in the Common and also different other charges he had, President of the Common and President of the Counsul, the latter during 12 years, and he had also the charge to keep the present register above mentioned. He died Feb. 21st, 1867.

Reg. 2, page 52.

This above named Johannes Bettschen was married on Feb. 18th, 1831, to Suzanna Muerner, Jacobs of Kien christened Nov. 4th, 1810, and died March 8th, 1833.

Of this marriage was born one son.

F Johannes, born March 8th, christened March 17th, 1833, and died Dec. 15th, 1847. He was married a second time to Anna von Kanel, Peters' who was judge in the common, Miller of Kien, christened March 3rd, 1816, died Sept. 8th, 1870.

Of this second marriage came the following children.

1. Samuel, born Apr. 1st, christened Apr. 12th, 1835, — died.

2. Anna, christ'd June 12th, 1836, married to David Bettschen, Johannes of Aris County, July 29th, 1859, (111 page 155).

3. Johann Jacob, born March 25th, christ'd Apr. 8th, 1838, married to Elizabeth Klossner, Samuals' of Diemtigen, at Reichenbach on March 21st, 1862, (111 page 199).

4. Samuel, christened Janruary 26th, 1840, (111 page 284).

5. Gottlieb, christened July 10th, 1842, (IV page 23).

6. Peter Johann, christened July 9th, 1845, died June 22nd, 1868, in Russia, (he was drowned).

7. Anna Verena, christened Dec. 12th, 1847.

8. Kilian Frederick, christened March 20th, 1849, died June 30th, 1850.

9. Suzanna Katharine, born June 12th, christened July 14th, 1850, married Nov. 19th, 1870, to Andreas Zwala of Halisberg.

10. Johann Friedrick, born Dec. 17th, 1853, christened Feb. 5th, 1854, (IV page 191).

11. Johann, born Oct. 1st, christened Nov. 2nd, 1856.

12. Adelina Johanna, born Jan. 27th, christ'd March 10th, 1861, married on Oct. 3rd, 1889, to Vago Henry Antoine of Luglie (Halie) at Montreux. In the Reg. 111 page 199 is mentioned;

1. Johann Jacob Bettschen, No. 3 as above married Maach 21st, 1862, and died Feb. 22nd, 1870. His wife Elizabeth Klossner was christened Feb. 24th, 1839, of this marriage were born the children as follows:

1. Suzanna Jakobea, born Aug. 7th, christ'd Sept. 13th, 1863, married to Samuel Stoller, schoolmaster at Kandergrund.

2. Elizabeth, born Dec. 31st, 1865, christ'd Jan. 21st, 1866, married to Adolf Straubhaar on March 3rd, 1899.

3. Anna, born Feb. 7th, christ'd March 15, 1868, married to Alfred Mueller, hotelkeeper at Hospenthal, on Apr. 26th, 1894.

Reg. 111 page 284.

11. Samuel Bettschen, as mentioned above Sub. No. 4, married on Aug. 18th, 1866, at Thun, to Maria Buetschi, daughter of Jacob & Marianna Kernen of Reutigen, born Jan. 20, christened Feb. 10th, 1839, died on Feb. 6th, 1897. He was married a second time on Oct. 8th, 1897, of the first marriage were born:

1. Johann Jacob, born Nov. 28th, christ'd Dec. 30th, 1866, at Reutigen, (V page 129).

2. Charles Albert, born Feb. 2nd, christ'd March 15th, 1868, at Reutigen.

3. Marie, born Apr. 11th, christened May 9th, 1869, at Reutigen, married on Oct. 16th, 1891, to Christian Arnold Kipfer, schoolmaster of Luetzelflueh.

4. Frederick Wilhelm, born Apr. 9th, christened June 5th, 1870, at Reutigen, (V page 155).

5. Louise, born April 15th, christened May 25th, 1873, died April 9th, 1878.

6. Frederick Adolf, born June 17th, christ'd Aug. 15th, 1875, at Reutigen, (V page 236).

7. Anna Bertha, born July 30th, 1876, died on Apr. 20th, 1878.

Name of the second wife:

Anna Marie Louise Kaestli, daughter of Christian and of Anna Maria Kaesermann of Adelboden born Nov. 3rd, 1854.

Register IV, page 23.

111. Gotlieb Bettschen, named above Sub. No. 5, married on March 6th, 1869, at Thun, died on Nov. 14th, 1876. His wife Suzanna Klossner, daughter of David of Diemtigen, born Feb. 4th, christened March 1838.

Children:

1. Johann Adolf, born Aug. 22nd, 1869, at Nicolskoye, Moscow, (V page 168).

2. Wilhelmine, born Dec. 10th, 1870, at Nicolskoye, Moscow.

3. Johann Jacob, born Aug. 26th, 1873, at Nicolskoye, Moscow, married on May 25th, 1902, at Nessilorva, to Lydia Berger, daughter of Samuel and Magdalena Kueng of Kien, born March 13th, 1884.

Reg. IV, page 191.

IV. Johann Friedrick Bettschen, named Sub. No. 10, married on July 24th, 1879, died Dec. 8th, 1892. His wife Suzanna Jisalina, daughter of Josia Benjamin Borloz and of Suz Judith Cuenod of Montreux, born Feb. 19th, 1842.

Children:

1. Jeanne Marguerite, born Dec. 11th, 1880, at Montreux.

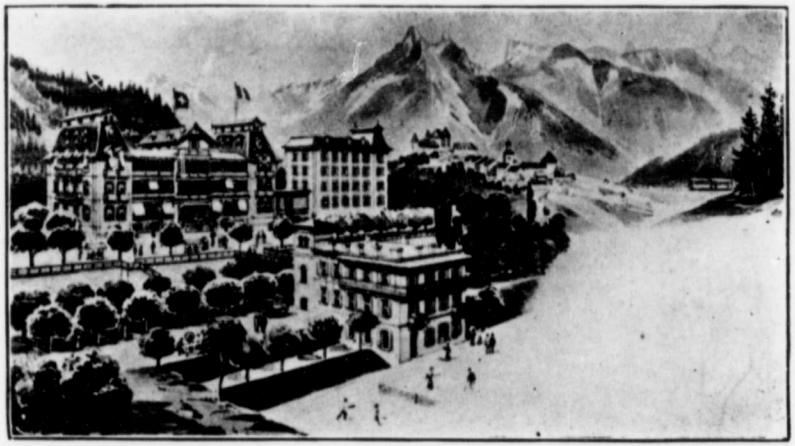
2. Max Friederick, born Jan. 1st, 1884, at Montreux.

3. Louise Marguerite, born Sept. 2nd, 1887, at Tales Chatelard, died on Aug., 7 1888.

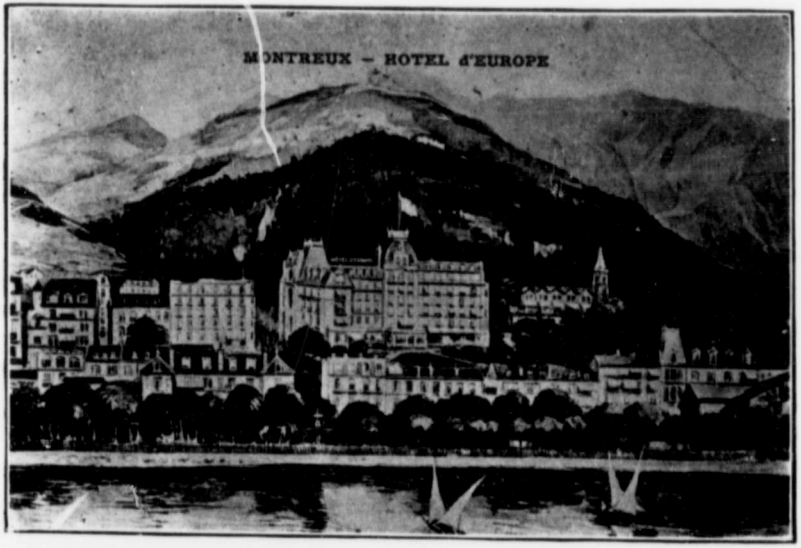
This copy is confirmed by the
Keeper of the Register,
Gottlieb Klossner Reichenbach.
Dec. 22nd, 1909.

The following is a supplement to the first statement and concerns the family of:

Johannes Bettschen, named Sub. No. 2 and is drawn by his son Samuel, who is today Jan. 14th, 70 years old. My father Johannes Bettschen took service in the French Army at Besancon in April 1877 when he was only 16 years, first as a groom to an Officer named Tfanden, who gave him a good training so that soon afterwards my father became Under-Officer and after the Capitulation he returned to Switzerland as Adjudaut of the Regiment, and settled down in his fathers home, Schwendli, near Kien, Reichenbach. Then he took service as Lieutenant and Instructor in the bernese Army, where he advanced to a Chief Officer, and as such took part in the war between the Cantons in 1847. He left service only on Jan. 9th, 1860. Father Bettschen was a well trained and experienced Officer, and his subalternes liked him. I keep his Brevet and Diploma as dear relics. Had he had protection and more capital, he would have advanced to



Grand Hotel, Mount Bein · Les Baines – Engruir Ch. Friburg, Siersee. Albert Bettschen, proprietor.



Hotel d'Europe, Montreux, at Bern; Mrs. Fritz Bettschen, proprietress.

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still a higher grade. Of his intelligence and many other good qualities, his sons and nephews have inherited part of. For instance the four eldest sons were employed in the service of the State or of the Common. My brothers, named Sub. No. 3, 5, 6 and 10, alas! died too early and besides me there are alive only a brother John in Beaver-Dam, Ohio, and a sister Verena, now at Utzigen, and Suzanna Katherina, widow of Andreas Froald in America. Father and brother had for 40 years the post of President of the Common of Reichenbach, and they are still kept in good memory.

I myself at the age of 12 years went about with my father to assist him in his works—Construction of bridges, ways, and correction of waters (rivers), and I worked myself up to what I am now, a very well situated man, keeping still my much envied position of an Inspector of roads and rivers.

My eldest son Jacob is agriculturer, he has 10 children. The second, Albert, is keeping the Hotel Europe at Montreux, and Hotel Mont Barry near Greyerz. Wilhelm, the 3rd, is foreman in the construction of roads and rivers, and is settled down at Wattemoyl. The fourth, Adolf, is schoolmaster at Biel; he has also the diploma as a Dr. phil., and is an author, he has 6 children. My only daughter Marie is married to A. Kipfer, schoolmaster and president of the parish of Reutigen. They have 4 children. This would make for me 24 Great-children, and I may say that they are all intelligent and well brought up.

Now I will conclude and will only add that in our family I know no idiots, or illbred ones, nor anyone that has debts or needs support from others.

This is the answer to my dear cousin Gottlieb Bettschen's letter of Nov. last, which I sent to my son and cousins at Montreux, asking them to answer it in English.

It will be also a pleasure for me to continue correspondence with Gottlieb and to hear more about his family-tree book.

With kindest regards,

Samuel Bettschen

Reutigen, Jan. 14th, 1910,

(on my 70th birthday).

P. S. I include a cut of a notice in a newspaper, "The Bund." This is the translation of it:—

Reutigen.—On the 14th inst., Mr. Samuel Bettschen who since 1862 was employed as Inspector of roads and rivers by the State, accomplished his 70th birthday. Many constructions of the above kind have been accomplished in different places under his surveyance. We wish him a happy eve of his life.

Bruegger Branch

I, a. **Jacob Bruegger,** Alt Kirchmeyer born 1740, married Elisabeth Kuentzie; they lived in a house on the north side of the road, leading from the Ruebrueck to Kandersteg, about 4 miles from the latter, 10 minutes further than Reichens Hotel, the place is called Mitholz. They had 7 children: 1. Elsbeth, 2. Jacob, 3. Johanes, 4. Gilgian, 5. Maria, 6. Susana, 7. Antoni; of them hereafter.

I, b. **Elsbeth**, born 1770, married to David Bettschen lived at the Ruebrueck, had 6 children. (See Bettschen register)

II, b. **Jacob,** born 17, — — at Mitholz, married to .

III, b. **Gilgian,** he had one daughter Elsie; of her hereafter.

IV, b. **Johannes**

V, b. **Maria**

VI, b. **Susanna**

VII, b. **Antoni**, born 1799, called Anti Bruegger, a great friend of Jacob Bettschen, the father of the compiler, was married His children are Jacob on the hill Bœrtly, Maria Traxel in Hasli, mother of Gottlieb Traxel Zivilstand, Margrita Zuercher a Schwandi and David Wandflu's wife was a daughter of Antoni Bruegger.

I, b. **Elsbeth Bruegger**, born 1771, at Miltholtz, in the Kandergrund, Switzerland, was the eldest daughter of Alt Kirchmeyer (Jacob Bruegger) and his wife Elsbeth Kuentzie.

She was married to David Bettschen, watchmaker, in 1804. They lived at the Reybruegg until 1825, when she with her husband and 5 sons left for America. (See Bettschen Branch).

IV, b. **Gilgian Bruegger**, had a family, one of them was the amiable.

I, c. **Elzie Bruegger.** She was an amiable young woman, and was a first cousin to Jacob Bettschen. Her first husband was a Herr Gruenig. They had a daughter.

I, d. **Susana**, who was a good woman. She became the wife of Christian Stoller, a man of more than ordinary ability. They had 7 children.

I, e. **Christian**

II, e. **Robert**

III, e. **Askar**

IV, e. **Arnold**, Postmaster at Rekethaal, at the fort of Kobie Bruegger hill. He is married and has a family.

V, e. **Alberta**

VI, e. **Rosa**, a beautiful blond maid born in 1867. She is assistant Post Master.

VII, e. **Matilda**, a brunette born in 1860. She is well educated and teaches school.

I, c. ELZIE BRUEGGER'S, SECOND HUSBAND WAS JOHAN SCHMIDT.

Their children are:

I, d. **Johan,** of Berlin, Ont.

II, d. **David,** of Fruetigen who has 3 sons.

III, d. **Mrs. Gottlieb von Kaennel,** at Kanderbruegg. They have 10 children.

IV, d. **Kattie,** a widow at Kanderbruegg. She has 2 sons, Gottfried and John.

I, d. JOHAN SCHMIDT, OF BERLIN, ONT., IS MARRIED TO SUSIE KATTIE MUERNER.

They have 8 children.

I, e. **Maria,** married to Maurice Patterson, Shakespear, Ont.

II, e. **Alfred,** married to Lucy Reick, at Stratford, Ont.

III, e. **Adeline,** single.

IV, e. **Edith,** single.

V, e. **Edwin,** single.

VI, e. **Emma,** single.

VII, e. **Gottfried,** single.

VIII, e. **Alma,** single.

III, d. **Mrs Got. von Kaennel.** They have 10 boys and 1 girl.

VII, b. ANTONI BRUEGGER'S CHILDREN.

He was born in 1799, at Mitholtz, in Kandergrund, and was the third son of Jacob Bruegger, Alt Kirchmeyer, and father of Jacob on the Hill, first cousin to Jacob Bettschen, the writer's father. His children were:

I, c. **Margrita,** born in 1835 at Mitholtz. Married to Mr. Zuercher. They live at Schwandie, about two miles from Reybruegg on the way to Kien. She is mother of Mrs. David Wandflue, at the Wangibruegg.

II, c. **Maria Traxel,** mother of Gottlieb Traxel Zivilstand, at Fruetigen. She lives in the Haslie, five minutes walk from the Reybruegg; has two sons, Samuel is a small man, and Alfred is in Germany.

III, c. **Jacob Bruegger,** called "Kobbie," was born in 1834; married to Margrita Wandflue, one out of a family of 17 children, all big people. They live about three miles from the Reybruegg, in the Kandergrund, upon a high hill called Boertly. They have 2 sons.

I, d. **Hans, (John)**

II, d. **Gottfried.** They are tall fine men, single, and from 30 to 40 years old.

(See Bruegger Sketch).

Klopfenstein Branch

I, a. **Hans Klopfenstein,** born in 1688, married Anna Bruegger, his wife. Their children are :—

I, b. **Peter,** born October 17, 1718, was married to Margrita Luegibuehl. He was Alt Almosener (Poormaster) in Kandergrund, Canton Bern, Switzerland. Their children were :—

I, c. **Isaac,** born September 22, 1754, he lived in Hasli, Oberamt Fruetigen, and was married to Elisabeth Glausen, from Kandersteg. Their children are :—

I, d. **Abraham,** the grandfather of the writer, born in April, 1785, was married March 5, 1808, to Susanna Ryter, from Fruetigen, a daughter of the highly-respected Stathalter (Mayor), Johannes Ryter, whose wife was Sara Rosser. They lived in the Oey. Susanna Ryter Klopfenstein died October 13, 1845. They had two sons and two daughters ; of them hereafter.

II, d. **Elisabeth,** born September 9, 1787, was married to Christian Lenherr at Speitz.

I, d. **Isaac,** born December, 1789, died July 29, 1860. He lived in the Oey and was a bachelor.

IV, d. **Johannes,** called schoolmaster in Ohio, born August 12, 1792; married March 1, 1814, to Elisabeth Reichen. She was the daugter of Abraham Reichen, Amts-stadt halter of Fruetigen, and Susanna Reichen, September 2, 1892. They lived in Galion, Ohio. They had four sons and two daughters; of them hereafter.

V, d. **Susanna,** born August 2, 1801, married Johannes Waffler, July 17, 1821. They had five sons and three daughters; of them hereafter.

ABRAHAM KLOPFENSTEIN'S CHILDREN, I, d.

I, e. **Susanna,** born January 12, 1809, married Gilgian Schmidt February 6, 1830. She was a kind and good living woman. They lived three-quarters of a mile from the Delefeld, on Reinish Oberampt Fruetigen. Her husband was an excellent penman. Anton Bueshlen was her second husband. She had no children. The writer visited the cosy home in 1909. Both house and barn were built by Susanna and her first husband. Religious verses decorate the gable ends.

II, e. **Elisabeth,** the mother of the writer, was born March 17 and baptised March 22, 1810, and came with her father, Abraham Klopfenstein, to America, 1828, and was married to Jacob Bettschen, May 29, 1830, and lived in the township of Wilmot, County of Waterloo, Ontario, where she died on May 25, 1888. They had seven sons and three daughters. (See Biography).

III, e. **Abraham,** born October 25, 1812, came with his father to Canada in 1828. In 1829 he went to the State of Ohio, where he lost his life on a steamboat. (See Biography).

IV, e. **Johannes,** born October 25, 1814. He came with his father to Canada in 1828 His father took up lot No. 5, 200 acres in the 2nd Concession, Block A, in the township of Wilmot, County of Waterloo, Ontario. He was married to Polly Krumbach. They first lived in Canada and then moved to Michigan. They had six children ; of them hereafter.

V, e. **Isaac,** married to a Miss Bittikofer. They lived at Sulpher Springs, Crawford County, Ohio. He was a thorough business man, starting life with nothing. With sheer energy and perseverance he accumulated a fine property, carrying on farming, horse-breeding and droving. They raised a family, the oldest being a son named John. He met a premature death by falling off a load of hay and being crushed by the wagon going over him. He was a highly-respected citizen and a good business man, as well as a kind husband with a religious turn of mind. The writer knew him well.

VI, e. A daughter married to Mr Fridley. They had a family and moved from Ohio to the State of Indiana, into Vonwerth County, where they carried on farming.

JOHANNES THE SCHOOLMASTER'S CHILDREN, IV, d.

I, e. **Johannes,** born June 26, 1814, married July 7, 1865, to Susanna Katerina Stoller, daughter of Christian Stoller and Susanna Bruegger. They had four children. Of them later. They lived in the Oey. He had stayed with Isaac the batchelor.

II, e. **Isaac,** born March, 1817, married to Susanna Pieren. They lived on the old schoolmaster's farm, Ohio. They had . . children ; of them hereafter.

III, e. **Samuel,** born September, 1818, married ..... had ..... children and lived on the old homestead in Galion, Ohio.

IV, e. **Abraham,** born August 1, 1822, died a bachelor.

V, e. **Elisabeth,** born April 18, 1830, married to Mr. Baliard. They had five children; lived in Galion, Ohio ; of them herafter.

VI, e. **Susanna,** born November 21, 1834, married.

CHILDREN OF SUSANNE (KLOPFENSTEIN) WAEFFLER, daughter of Isaac Klopfenstein, married to Johannes Waeffler. Their children are :—

I, e. **Johannes,** born 1822, married to a Kratzer; died 1889. They lived in Switzerland.

II, e. **Susanna,** born 1824, married to Pieren. They live in Adelboden, Switzerland.

III, e. **Isaac,** born 1827, a bachelor, died 1894 in Switzerland.

IV, e. **Maria,** born 1828; married a Witwer, Died . . .

V, e. **Samuel,** born 1830, married to Miss Egger. They lived four miles from Aliance, Ohio. The compiler and his wife visited them in 1896.

VI, e. **Margrita,** born 1832, died . . .

VII, e. **Frederick,** born 1836, married to Bohler. They live in Columbus, Ohio.

VIII, e. **Wilhelm,** born 1842 ; married M. Klopfenstein.

Grand-Children of Johannes Klopfenstein, N, d. (son of the schoolmaster) who lived with Isaac the bachelor in the Oey.

I, e. **Susanna,** married Lenhard. They live on the Delefeld, half-way betwen Fruetigen and Reybruegg.

II, e. **Elisabeth,** married to Mr. Wandflue. They live on the Bioic Stutz, fifteen minutes walk from the Reybruegg towards Kandersteg.

III, e. **Johannes,** married to Susanna Katerina Stoller, daughter of Christian Stoller and Susanna Bruegger, his wife. They live in the old Klopfenstein house in the Oey, near the Ruebruegg, in Switzerland.

IV, e. **Maria,** married to Samuel Pieren, a baker. They live at Adelboden Dorf, in Switzerland.

Sam and Lizzie Klopfenstein, Galion, Ohio.
First Cousins of Elizabeth, Jacob Bettschen's wife.

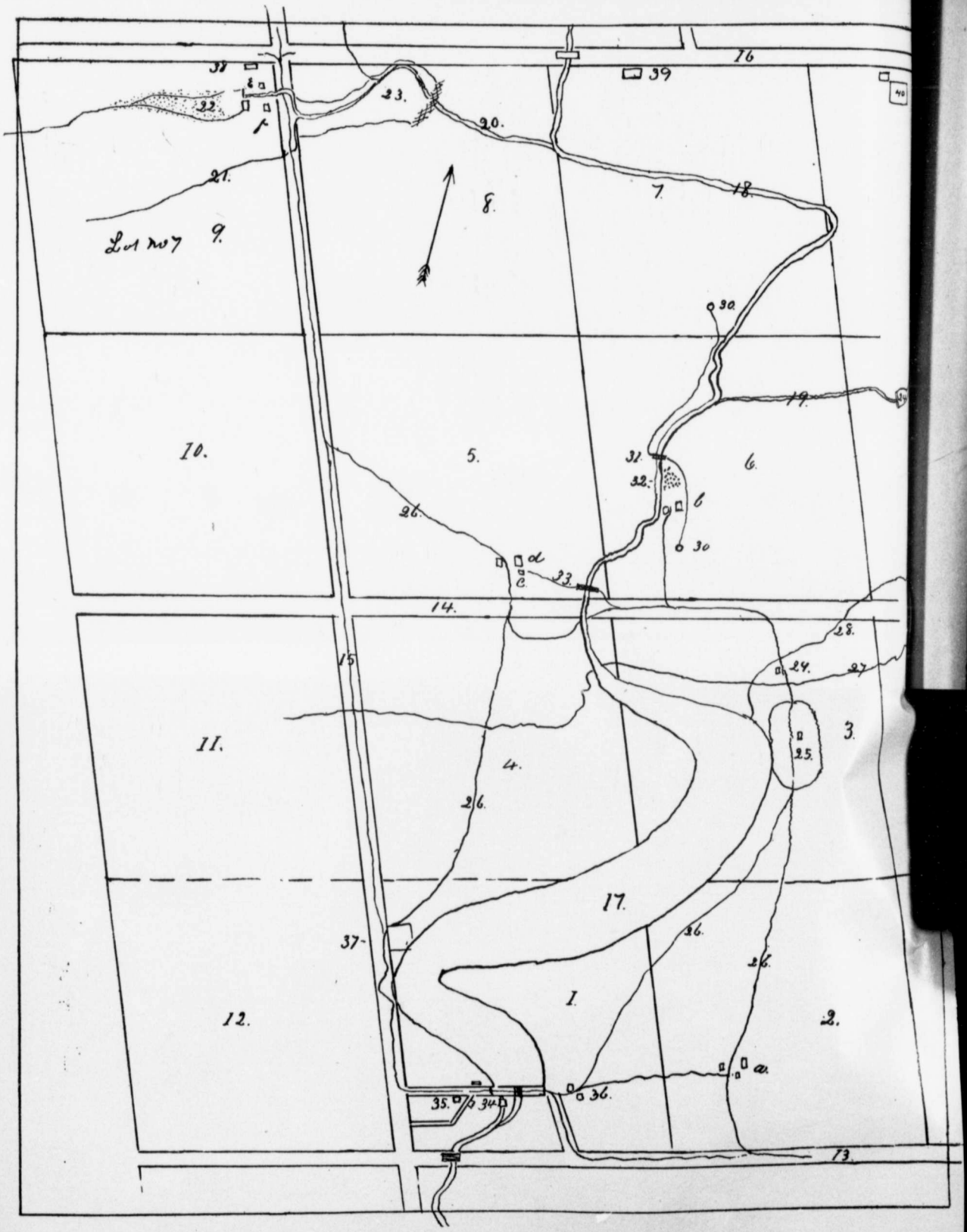
J. Bettschen, banker at Interlaken, Switzerland.

Bank of J. Bettschen, Interlaken, Canton Bern, Switzerland.

NOTE.

On the opposite page is found the picture of Mr. J. Bettschen, of Interlaken, a Banker, who belongs to the Lenk Branch of the Bettschen family. We are very sorry that full information of this branch could not be gotten up to the time of printing this book; hence the omission of the same.

AUTHOR.



Map of the pioneer Bettschen Settlement in the township of Wilmot, Upper Canada.

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The Bettschen Pioneer Settlement Explanation

In the second and third concessions, block A, Township Wilmot, district Wellington, Upper Canada, now (1910) County Waterloo, Province, Ontario.

1. Lot 6, 3rd concession, S. half, 100 acres settled by John Millar in 1826. He was the founder of New Dundee.

2. Lot 5, 3rd concession, S. half, 100 acres settled by David Bettschen, the first and oldest Bettschen that came to America. He afterwards moved to Lot 7.

3. Lot 5, 3rd concession, N. half, settled by Dan. Schaefer, a Kentucky hunter. He squated and cleared the famous Schaefer Shanty field.

4. Lot 6, 3rd concession, N. half, settled by Thomas and Henry Hall from Yorkshire, England. They were choppers and cleared the entire corner of lots, Fig. 4, 5, 10 and 11. They afterward moved to Bethany Co., Wellington, Ont.

5. Lot 6, 2nd concession, S. half, 100 acres settled by Jacob Bettschen in 1828. It is yet in the hands of the family and is known as "Vineyard Farm," a splendid home stead. It has been the centre of many interesting incidents.

6. Lot 5, 2nd concession, S. hall, 100 acres settled by Abraham Klopfenstein, Sr., in 1829, who afterward moved to Galion, Ohio. His son John remained on the farm.

7. Lot 5, 2nd con., N. half, 100 acres, bought from the Canada Company by Abraham Klopfenstein, for his son Abraham, who did not accept it but went to Ohio. It was afterward occupied by David Millar, a brother of John Millar.

8. Lot 6, 2nd concession, N. half, 100 acres, settled by Mosses Biehn from Waterloo County.

9. Lot 7, 2nd concession, N. half, 100 acres settled in 1835, by Gilgian and Gottlieb Bettschen. In 1841 Gilgian moved to Bethany, Wellington County, Ontario, when David his father moved on the farm. Gottlieb soon afterward moved to Wellesley Township on a farm, and from there to Hay Township, Ontario.

10, 11, and 12 were unoccupied bush lots.

13. Road that leads to Roseville and Galt.

14. Road, 3rd concession Line.

15. Petersburg Road.

16. Huron Road leading from Hamilton to Goderich.

17. New Dundee Mill Pond.

18. Alder Creek, also Trout Creek. Its banks were covered with Alders, hence the name.

19. Reichard's Trout Creek.

20. Beaver Creek, socalled because Beavers had built a dam and lived in it.

21. Hallman's Creek, socalled because it came from the Hallman farms.

22. Jacob Bettschen's mill pond and saw mill.

23. Beaver Dam, made by the beavers.

24. Reichard's Trout Dam.

25. Schaefer's Shanty Field.

26. Original Bush Roads, marked by Blazed trees, not cut out.

27. Deer Path, over which the deer went from the Waterloo Plains to the Wilmot Pineries and back getting a drink as they crossed the Alder Creek. It was here where Jacob Bettschen counted thirty-one deer while they crossed.

28. Bear Trail leading from the Dam to the Waterloo Plains, over which the bear went for a drink in summer. It was where

it crosses the bush road, Fig. 26, where Jacob met and shot a bear carrying a piece of a hog he had killed the night previous. The bear intended to take it home to his hole in the Wild Pine Plains.

29. Bear Traps made of logs.

30. Indian huts. In the one on Lot, Fig. 6, the Ultshes lived at the time when Elizabeth had the chase after the buck in the job field north of the house.

31. Indian Stone Crossing connecting the two trails.

32. Wild Plum bottom on the flats near the Alder about fifty trees standing there.

33. Big Log across the Alder where people crossed when on foot, as there was no bridge. Those having oxen crossed a few rods further south and drove around the big hill that is now a gravel pit.

34. Saw Mill built by John Millar, the fiest one in the township.

35. Public Temperance House, the first one in this part of the woods, built by Mr. Millar; singular is it not? It is in that house where the compiler is writing this account, as well as drawing the diagram on July 20th and 21st, 1910, nearly one hundred years later.

36. John Millar's house and barn, where he first kept a small store. His brother, Fred afterwards lived there and owned the whole property, John moving one-half mile further south.

37. Cemetery at New Dundee.

38. Gottlieb Bettschen's Travellers' Inn, on the corner of Huron and Petersburg roads from where he afterwards moved to Wellesley. His father occupied the place until death.

39. David Millar's home where he kept a small store.

40. Rosebank Cemetery and school house where nine of the Bettschen family are buried.

(a) The squares indicate the exact spot where David Bettschen's house, barn and blacksmith shop stood. All are away now.

(b) The spot where Abraham Klopfenstein's house and barn stood. They are away now.

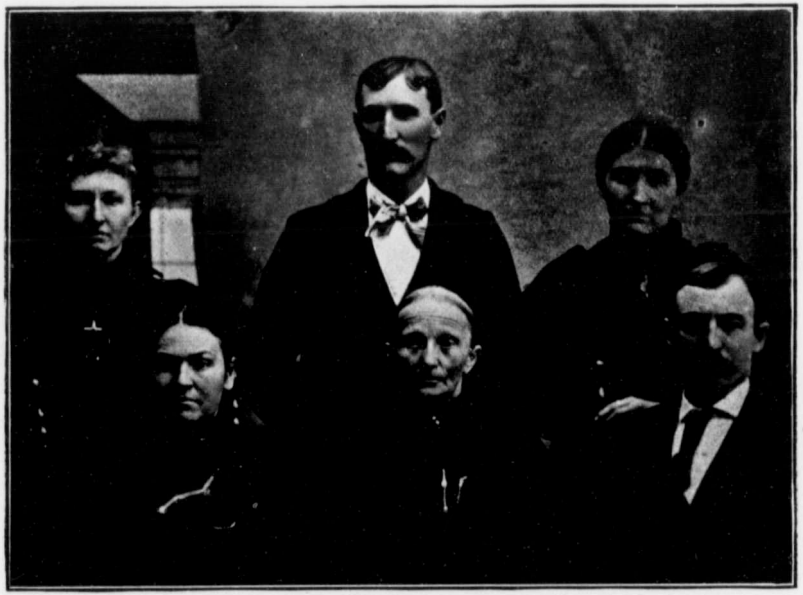
(c) Shows where Jacob Bettschen's first shanty stood. It is away now.

(d) Shows where the first frame dwelling in the township was built by Jacob Bettschen. It is there yet.

(e) Is where Gilgian Bettschen lived, and his father David afterward. The house is away now,

(f) Is the barn built by Gilgian Bettschen in 1837. It is standing yet.

Note.—All the buildings excepting house (d) and barn (f) are gone and all the pioneers referred to have long since passed away.



Lizzie Baliart and family, Galion, Ohio.

CH

I, f.

II, f.

III, f

IV, f

V, f.

CHILDREN OF JOHANNES KLOPFENSTEIN AND HIS WIFE, POLLY KRUMPACH.

I, f. **Mary Ann,** was married to David Klingman, a farmer. They lived in Kent County, Michigan. They had one child, a boy named David, who was born about 1860. Mary Ann died, but her only son David Klingman grew up and became a tall man and lived at Lake Odesa, Mich.

II, f. **Isaac,** grew up to be a man. He lived with his parents on a farm in Gains Top, Kent County, Michigan, where he died.

III, f. **Sarah Ann,** grew up to be a fine young lady. She is dead.

IV, f. **Anna,** was a handsome girl. She married Jacob Roth from Canada. They lived near the old homestead in Kent County, Michigan, on a farm. They had several grown children, at least two girls and one son, tall people.

V, f. **John,** grew up to be a man, but died while still at home.

VI, f. **Freeman,** the youngest son, is a tall man. He is married and has a fine wife and family. They live on a farm four miles from Lake Odessa in the State of Mich.

Note.—The names of the g. generation could not be obtained.

LIZZIE BALIARD'S CHILDREN, V, e.

I, f. **Samuel,** married, is living in Galion, Ohio. He is a machinist.

II, f. ..... a son living near Galion, on the Baliard farm.

III, f. ..... a daughter, married to a Mr. Mackie. They live in Galion, Ohio, and carry on a milk business.

IV, f. ..... a daughter, married to a Mr. Moat. They live on a farm near Galion, Ohio.

V, f. .....a daughter married to a Mr. Kronenater. They live in Galion, Ohio. He is a mason. (See Family Group.)

They have families and are well-to-do.

Biographical Sketches

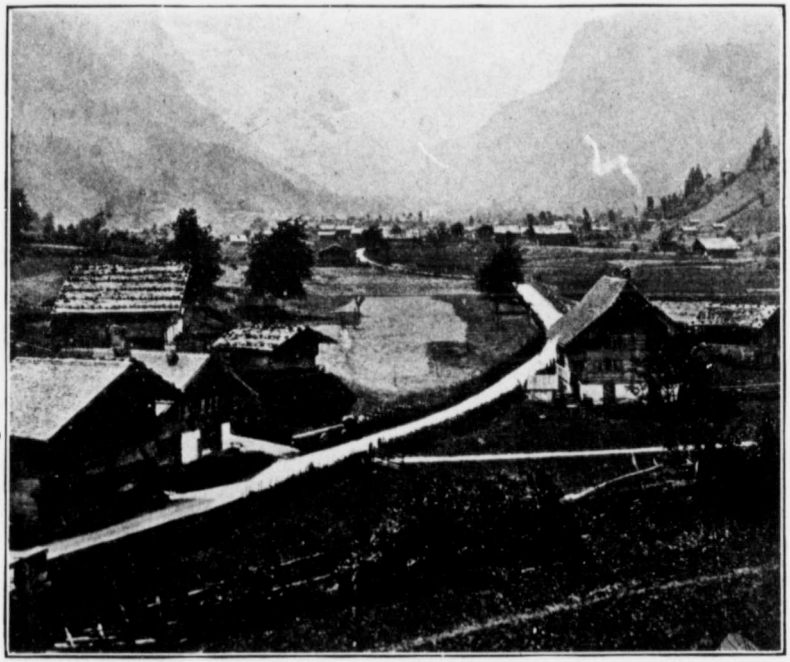
OF THE BETTSCHEN ANCESTORS

The ruling name of the Bettschens was "David." The first born son always received that name. This family has lived many centuries in the Berner Oberland, Switzerland. It is not known when and where they originally came from. They have intermarried with other families so that now this name is found in many parts of Switzerland, Germany, France, Russia, the United States and Canada. Aaris, Oberamt, Reichenbach in the Canton Bern, in the north-easterly part of Frutigthaal, in the Oberland is the centre and original Bettschen home. The first name that is on the record in the church book at Reichenbach official register of the Oberamt in which Aaris lies, is David Bettschen, a Berg Fuehrer (mountain Guide) born in 1723, (See Biography) and Johannes Bettschen, a brother of the said David Bettschen. The next is also David Bettschen, born 1753 at Aaris. This was a son of the former David. He was Pattrouleur (Patrolman). Died May 25, 1829. His wife was Magdalena Mueller from Louterbrunen. (See Biography.)

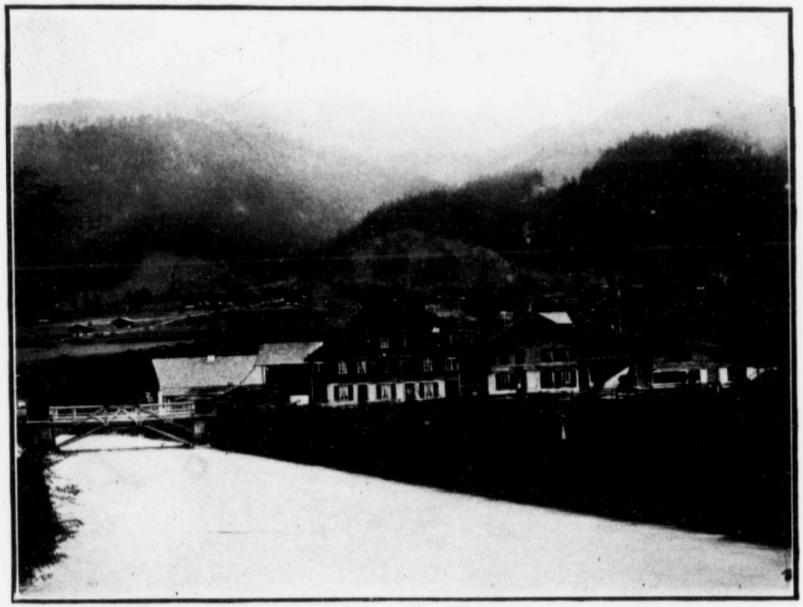
Children:—Magdalena, born 1780; married Gilgian Zuercher in 1828. David, born 1782, married Elsbeth Bruegger.

BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID BETTSCHEN, MOUNTAIN GUIDE.

David belonged to one of the old families that inhabited the Fruetig Thaal (meaning by interpretation, fruitful valley) in Canton Berne, Switzerland. He was born 1723 at Aaris Oberampt, (Parish), Reichenbach. In his early boyhood he showed unmistakable signs of courage, being possessed of a strong constitution, sound heart, well expanded



Reybruegg, as it was in 1846. The second house from the end of the bridge is the house where David Bettschen, the watchmaker, lived previous to his departure for America in 1825, and where his whole family were born, Jacob in 1808. Behind and a little higher the house covered with stones is where Johanes Bettschen, the blacksmith, lived. The curved road leads from Fruetigen 1½ miles to the left in a south-westerly direction through the Kander grund valley. The first house on the right side of the road is where Gilgian Traxel, a zimmerman, lived and raised 31 children. It was there Jacob Bettschen, the compiler's father, made his home in 1846-47. The corner of the bruegg is visible at the building in which Gilgian performed a great feat of strength by carrying one of the stringers from his home to the bridge alone.



Reybruegg and its surroundings as it appeared in 1909. The Kander in front running towards the bruegg. The compiler standing in the field opposite. The middle house is the Bettschen home ; between it and the third house is the Haesli gaesli that leads up to the neighbourhood near the mountains called Haesli, also to the Aey.

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lungs, good stomach and level head; was thus naturally adapted for the hardships, privations and dangers to which he is exposed who would undertake to lead strangers through and over the almost unsurmountable precipices, horns, glaciers, lakes and caves of Switzerland. The one who undertakes this responsible task must have a strong heart to back him up when confronted by dangerous passages. He must have a good stomach to endure hunger when the supply of food runs out and he is up in some wild desert place, may be, in knee deep snow. He must have a large chest with well developed lungs, as it is absolutely necessary to inhale more air as the mountains are ascended. The farther up the more air is needed. The lungs must be perfectly sound or they will give way resulting in hemorage, causing almost instantaneous death. He must have a thorough knowledge of the passes, paths, cracks, caves and ice as well as snow accumulations; must know a forecast as to the probability of the weather, the wind and its results; know when and where avalanches occur, where landslides may come down. An outfit is necessary consisting of heavy shoes provided with iron nails with heads one-half inch square to prevent slipping, a stick eight or nine feet long with an iron spike in the bottom. This is used to hunt cracks in the ice when covered with snow and to assist in going up as well as bracing. A coil of rope thirty feet long is also carried by each guide; this is fastened to the guide who walks on ahead and held fast by one, two or more who follow, so that if the first one should slip or fall into a crack the others can pull him up and save him. Should another one get dizzy, by holding fast, he will not tumble. Thus the rope is indispensible. Each man carries a bag strapped to his shoulders in which he carries bread, cheese, wine and white lump sugar, a field glass, a knife that has a saw, lacing needle, cork screw, cutting blade, a steel for striking fire, flint and punk, a watch, pipe and tobacco.

This is the entire outfit.

David having been raised among the mountains and being prepared with all the requirements soon became known as an expert, consequently he was sought by the wealthier class of tourists who came to see the great, wonderful and beautiful scenes of Switzerland.

Among the many dignataries whom he had the pleasure of leading over the world renowned Alps was the distinguished German General Lentulus who had been chief of Frederick the Great's army. So much was the General taken up by the subtle and active Swiss that he proposed to take him along to Prussia where he offered to secure for him an honorable military position. David, however, declined, as he chose rather to breathe the pure mountain air and to enjoy the pleasures of achieved triumphs over dangerous adventures.

It was told that his daring resoluteness was so strong that, when he, by some means, was made to walk lame, the gentries objecting to his attendance on that account, actually allowed the short leg to be broken and by means of a weight and pulley have it stretched, and when it was healed and he stood upon it, to his horror it was too long, and had to be broken a second time to be made shorter.

BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID BETTSCHEN, PATTROLEUR.

David was born at Aaris where the Bettschen family lived for centuries. In 1909 the compiler visited Aaris and went into the Bettschen house. It is believed to be about eight hundred years old, during which time it must have been reshingled over a dozen times. It was occupied all that time. As far as is known the name Bettschen has never been lost to that place during that time. This David was not so adventurous as his father, but is said to have been a good citizen. He was born A. D. 1753 and died

May 25, 1829, aged 76 years. His wife was Magdelena Mueller from Louterbrunen near Interlacken. She was a beautiful woman. They had a family of six children and lived at Fruetigen. He was a patrolman. It is noteworthy that this couple is the first of whom a picture is in existence of the whole connection of the family book. Those pictures are in possession of Frederick Schroeder, living in Hamilton, Ont. They are oil paintings two by three feet. The pictures were painted when David and his wife were in middle life. They are well executed. They were the property of their daughter Maria Elizabeth who was married to John Von Gunten, a watchmaker from Sigriswil, Canton, Bern. At her death at Biel where they had been living, her two daughters, Louisa and Rosina who lived with her till she died, took the pictures out of the frames rolled them up and putting them into a trunk, brought them along to Hamilton, Ont., where Louisa married Frederick Schroeder, a cigar maker. They raised a family and after his death the household effects were divided among the children. Fred being the oldest son, his mother gave him the pictures, thinking he was entitled to them, being the oldest. Fred got them framed and holds them in sacred remembrance, being his great grand parents as well as to the compiler.

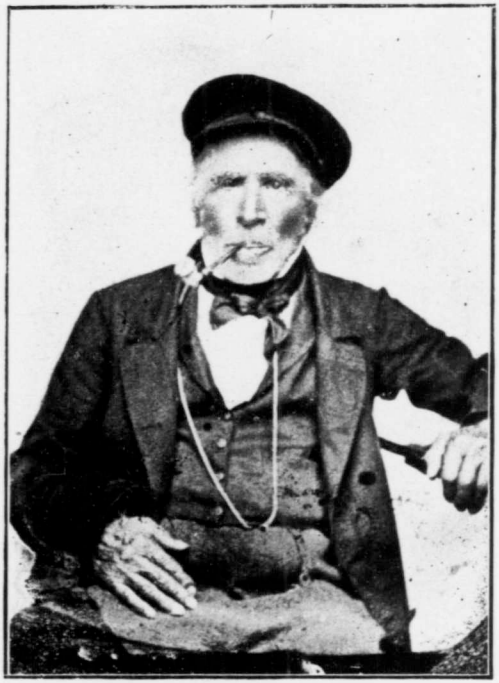
BIOGRAPHY OF JOHANNES RYTER, BUERGERSTADT HALTER OF FRUTIGAN.

He was born about 1754. He was married to Sarah Rosser. They lived in Frutigan at the time of the French invasion at the command of Napoleon Bonaparte. The peasantry around the town plotted to poison the French soldiers, which, when Mr. Ryter heard of it, was promptly frustrated by him, having by virtue of his office the power and influence to prevent that awful deed, and by doing that he prevented the utter destruction of the whole town; for had the poisoning

taken place, no doubt the victorious French would have laid the town in ashes, besides taking the lives of both innocent and guilty. By this wise and Christian act Mr. Ryter gained for himself a reputation of which his descendants may be proud. He was also a religious man. This is manifest by an inscription which the compiler found in 1909 on the gable end of a barn built by him, situated in a field fifteen minutes' walk from Fruetigen on the Reichenbach road. The place is called Niederfeld. The letters are beautifully cut out in front along the gable end and read as follows:—"Hier Nacht eine Schauer, Las die warnung gelten. Folgt ihr und meinem raht, es ist doch gut gemient. Bekert euch zu Gott mit fasten, wachen beten, so geh es wie es wil, so sind wir doch mit Gott vereint. Gebauen durch Burgerstathalter Johan Ryter und Sara Rosser im yahr 1800." His daughter was married to Abraham Klopfenstein who emigrated to America in 1828. This was the father of Abraham the lost son, and Elizabeth who married Jacob Bettschen and John Klopfenstein who died in Michigan.

BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID BETTSCHEN, WATCHMAKER.

David was born at Aaris in 1782. He was the second of the Pattroleurs' children. He being the oldest son, was, according to the custom of that country, named after his father. He was courageous, daring and adventurous, taking after his grandfather, the guide. At the age of seventeen he voluntarily joined the Patrolic army which was hastily mustered and led against the invading French at the command of Napoleon Bonepart. The seventeen year old lad with the rest manifested great enthusiasm and heroism; but they were overpowered by the overwhelming forces of the victorious French. When the news was received that Bern, the capital city had surrendered the lamentation was so great among the older soldiers that some broke their swords, some wept and others cursed, while others committed suicide. David next was found at La Chodefong, a watch and clock manufacturing town



David Bettschen, the watchmaker, over 80 years.
First Bettschen that came to America.

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in the French speaking part of Switzerland. There he learned the watchmaking trade and married Elizabeth Bruegger. She was a daughter of Jacob Bruegger who was alt Kirch Meyer and lived at Mitholtz, half way between the Reybruegg and the village of Kandersteg. She was a hearty and energetic religious woman. They moved to Reybruegg, thirty minutes' walk from Fruetigen, in a southerly direction. There in the second house from the bridge, on the left side of the road that leads to Kandersteg, about one hundred yards from the bridge, (see picture), they lived for many years, he manufacturing both watches and clocks. One of the clocks made by him is still in the possession of his grandsons John and Jabez Bettschen at Weisenburg, Wellington Co., Ont. Here all the children were born. From here they started with two wagons to emmigrate to America on the 10th of June 1825. They were the first family that left that part and undertook the hazardous journey to the distant new world. They travelled westward and got to Paris. From there they continued and after a tedious journey they got to Havre where they took a sail ship, upon which they were tossed to and fro for eighty-two days, when at last they arrived at the Castle Garden in the City of New York on Sept. 2nd of the same year after a stormy voyage of eighty-two days. This was the first family that had up to that time landed on this side of the Atlantic from that part of Europe. They remained several months in that city, and while there they had the honor of playing for the famous General Lafayette, who had with his regiment of Frenchmen nobly assisted George Washington and the American army to force the British under General Lord Cornwalis to surrender. Lafayette was on a visit to the land of the free. They then as a caravan started from New York and travelled westward, as there were no railroads then, and on the 10th of July, 1826 the family arrived in a small village on

the western shore of Lake Ontario in Upper Canada, now called Ontario, about five miles northwest of Hamilton, called Dundas. Here David, his wife and four sons, Jacob, Christian, Gottlieb and Gilgian bought a small house and lot on the Waterloo road where they lived for several years, and at once opened a watch and clock repair shop. The Township of Waterloo at that time was being settled by Pennsylvania Dutch, whose market place was Dundas. The Bettschens soon became known and noted as expert watch and clock repairers. David being of an enterprising nature at once sent to Europe, to the Schwartzwald (Black forest) for clocks and for several years did a good business. Thus they became the first importers of clocks and watches from Europe to Upper Canada. To this day there are a good many clocks and watches kept as relics by the descendents of those sturdy pioneers who had purchased them from the Bettschens.

During the first two years, Jacob being a splendid mechanic and an expert watchmaker, assisted his father in the shop, while the other sons were busy peddling and selling the imported stock among the few settlers. It was during those years that the Bettschen family got so favorably acquainted with some of the wealthiest and most respected families occupying farms between Dundas and Hamilton; among others there were the Ashboughs, Bingleys, Bambergers, well-to-do farmers.

About the year 1828 Jacob took a stroll through the County of Waterloo and located on lot six, second concession, Block A, Wilmot. David still carried on the watch and clock business until 1831, when he with his wife and the three youngest sons, Christian, Gotlieb and Gilgian moved into the Township of Wilmot, County of Waterloo, about fifty miles west of Dundas. Here he became

a pioneer, locating on lot five, third concession, block A. Wilmot, half a mile east of the village of New Dundee, a dense forest covering the land.

David and his sons at once set to work clearing up and building a log house and log barn. Here for ten years they lived a regular pioneer life, living on venison, bearmeat, potatoes, vegetables and milk, a strength producing diet necessary for chopping in the winter and logging in the summer. About the year 1842 the farm was sold to an English family by the name of Allchin and the Bettschens moved to the north half of lot seven, second concession, two miles northwest. The farm faces the Huron road on the north and the road leading from New Dundee to Petersburg. This farm is hilly with a small cold water creek running through it, called Beaver Creek alive with speckled trout. Here a sort of retired farming was carried on, a sort of private dairy on the Swiss style. Up to his death he adhered to the simple Swiss style of living. Coarse homemade bread, sweitzer cheese, potatoes and Swiss coffee was his living; no luxuries of any kind being used.

The writer was personally acquainted with both husband and wife, and often conversed with them, receiving much information regarding their forefathers. David was a talkative man, given to hospitality, a great friend of company, rather outspoken, but honest and very courageous. He was exceedingly kind to the cattle, so much so that it became a byword, "as kind as Bettschen is to his cows." He believed that cattle should be fed and milked regularly every day, at the same time treated kindly and not scared, nor dogged, kept scrupilously clean; the hay made early before the grass is fully grown. In his latter years he had some money to loan but would never take more than six per cent. interest, although in those days high interest could be obtained.

He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five years; he died in 1867, taking with him all his teeth to the grave. His wife Elizabeth, a pious, Godfearing woman preceeded him, having died in 1856 at the venerable age of eighty-six years. They are both buried in the Rosebank cemetery two miles north of New Dundee, Ont., on the Huron road. For "coat of arms," belonging to the Bettschen family, see cover page.

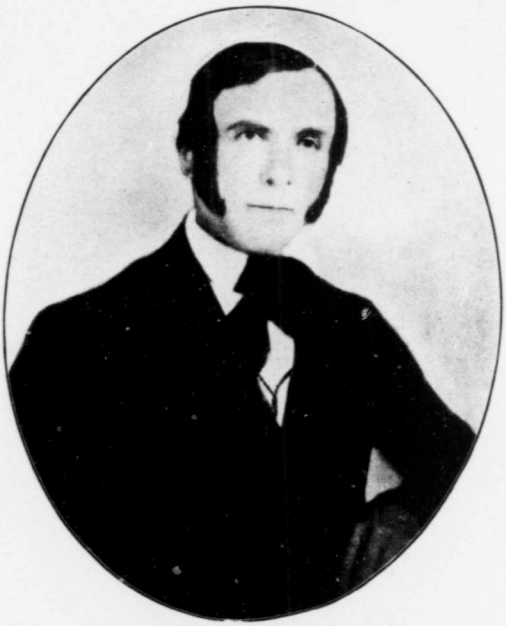
BIOGRAPHY OF ABRAHM KLOPFENSTEIN, SR.

(Father of Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Bettschen.)

Abraham Klopfenstein was born in April, 1785, in the Oey, Canton Bern, Switzerland, and belonged to a highly respected family. He was married to Susana Ryter whose father was Burgenstatt halter of Fruetigen, who was a man universally respected. They lived in the Oey, six minutes' walk from the Reybruegg in a southerly direction. In the year 1828, he with his two sons, John and Abraham and his daughter Elizabeth, started by wagon for America. His wife being of a timid nature and fearing to cross the Atlantic, stayed at the old home and the daughter Susana remained with her. They went by wagon as far as Havre, where they embarked on a sailing vessel, arriving at New York after ninety days of sea voyage. While crossing the ocean Elizabeth, by the swaying of the vessel, came near slipping overboard, but a sailor who was near caught her and saved her from being drowned.

After reaching New York they again travelled by wagon nearly five hundred miles, reaching Wilmot, Ont., enduring a great many hardships, anxiety and privations. Upon reaching Wilmot Abraham at once took up two hundred acres of forest land, being lot No. 5 in the 2nd concession, block "A," Wilmot, Ont. He and the two sons put up a shanty on the southeasterly part of the lot

The house in the Aey near the Reybruegg. This has been the home of the Klopfensteins for centuries. Abraham Klopfenstein lived there previous to his departure for America in 1828. In this place Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Bettschen, was born in 1810. Johan Klopfenstein, a nephew, is living there now. The compiler had it taken specially for this work (1909), and can be seen standing near the house, which is a typical oberlaender heim.



Jacob Bettschen, New Dundee, Ontario,
as he appeared in 1846.

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on the east side of the Alder creek, which was alive with speckled trout. Soon after John married and made that his home. Abraham, the father went to Ohio a few years after, locating about four miles southeast of Galion, Ohio, where he lived until his death.

BIOGRAPHY OF JACOB BETTSCHEN, WATCHMAKER AND FARMER AND HIS WIFE ELIZABETH KLOPFENSTEIN BETTSCHEN.

Jacob Bettschen was born May 8, 1808 in the second house from the Reybruegg on the southeasterly side of the Kandersteg road about one hundred yards from the bridge. His father was David Bettschen, a son of David Bettschen the Pattroleour, and his mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Bruegger, who lived about six miles farther up in the Thaal, at a place called Mitholtz. Here David carried on watch and clock making until the whole family on June 10th, 1825 emmigrated to America. Jacob by this time had received a common German education which consisted of reading, writing and recording. He was then seventeen years old and shared with the rest the tedious journey with wagons to the shore of the mighty Atlantic, a distance of nearly one thousand miles.

As steam boats at that time were not yet known, the family embarked upon a sailing vessel. After being tossed about by the boisterous waves for eighty-two days, the ship landed safely in New York harbor on Sept. 22, 1825. Absolute strangers in a strange and far off land, the family not knowing what to do or where to go, lingered in the city for several months struggling for an existence.

They finally started by wagon in a westerly direction, no railroads being in existence. They moved slowly, sometimes over rough roads, sometimes over hills and through forests, until after travelling five hundred miles,

on July 10, 1826 they arrived tired and nearly discouraged at Dundas, at that time a small village at the most westerly point of Lake Ontario in what was then called Upper Canada. Here a watch and clock business was at once started. Jacob for two years assisted his father in building up a business.

It was during that time that he became acquainted with some of the new settlers, among which were the Ashboughs, Bambergers and Binglies, families living between Hamilton and Dundas, as well as many people living along the Grand River in the County of Waterloo.

About the year 1829 Jacob made a tour in a westerly direction, and on foot travelled the then densely wooded townships of Wilmot, Blenheim, Wellesley, Zorra, North and South East Hope. At that time very few settlers had located, and others that had, were living in small shanties with but very small clearings where the shanties stood. The country for the most part was heavily timbered with a mixture of sugar maple, beach, several kinds of elm, basswood, white and red oak, white and black ash, cheery, sweet and bitter hickory, birch and many other smaller kinds. There were different kinds of maple, the common hard or sugar maple, the birdeye, the curly and the soft maple. There was the white, red and blue beach, the rock, soft, slippery water and bastard elm. There was white, red, burly and scrub oak; white and black ash; the big black , choke, and red cherry. Wild beasts such as deer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, lynx, porcupines, and racoons existed in great numbers. The forest in some places was fairly alive with black, grey and red squirrels and chipmunks and once in a while a weasel could be seen. The creeks were full of fish, mostly speckled trout. Minks and muskrats lived in all streams. Beavers were here and there in dams of their own build. Otters were not so plentiful and were generally in deep water. The innumerable birds

seen and heard everywhere added much to the delight of the pioneer. There were very many specia, from the five foot high crane down to the tiny hummingbird, eagles, hawks, owls, quails, partriches, were plentiful, and wild turkeys, ducks and geese could be seen at certain seasons. The wild geese migrated in large numbers towards the south in the fall and towards the north in the spring. Nearly all smaller birds go south in autumn and return in the spring.

About this time Daniel and Jacob Reichard settled in the township of Wilmot; the latter put up a saw mill driven by water from the Alder creek, near where it crossed the Huron road. The Huron road had just been opened up by the Reichard family from the Grand River in the Township of Waterloo, where the old Reichard homestead was, all the way up to Lake Huron from which it derived its name. It terminated where the town of Goderich now is. For this Mr. Reichard received from the Canada Company eight hundred acres of land, a lot of two hundred for each in the family, viz., Daniel, Jacob, Polly and Christian. The Alder creek is running from north to south through a belt of solid hard wood, passing through the village of New Dundee, where a Scotchman by the name of John Millar put up a saw mill and made what is known as the Dundee Dam supplied by water from the Alder. On the east of this hard wood belt with its several cedar swamps where springs supplied the Alder with the best clear, cold water, was the Waterloo pine plains and pine forest. On the west was the Wilmot pinery, all tall thick trees. Those pineries had not yet been settled and game of all kinds was plentiful. Deer, bear and the like would cross the Alder when going from one place of safety to the other and there quench their thirst.

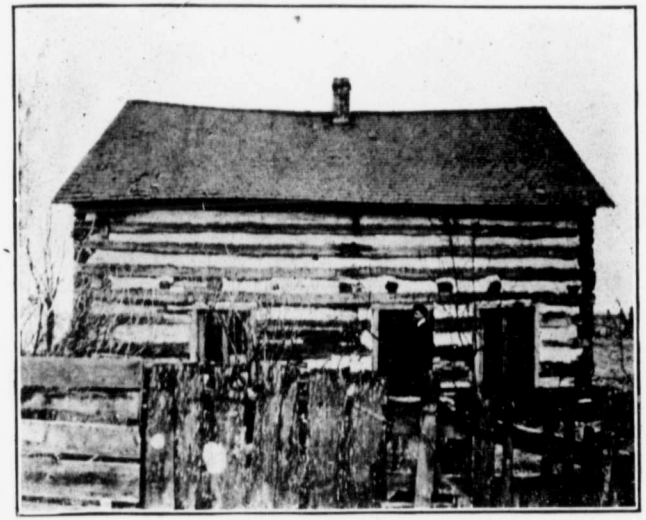
Jacob was delighted with the mixed, beautiful and endless forest full of animal life and was greatly tempted to be a hunter and thinking it would be a good place for an out-

post in connection with the Dundas clock business took up the south half of lot No. 6, second concession, block "A," Township of Wilmot, about fifty miles west of Dundas, and after having been to Dundas he came to his bush home with nothing but a healthy body, ambitious mind, and an axe in hand. With the help of his younger brothers Gottlieb and Gilgian they cut down the trees on a little elevation one hundred yards from the Alder creek which passes over lot five and crosses lot six near the road.

They then put up a log shanty twelve by eighteen feet with a slant roof. The roof was made of small basswood trees split in two and hollowed, the half laid down with the hollow up and the other half placed over the joints, all the cracks being closed with moss. An opening in the side with four panes of glass eight by ten inches served as a window. A door made in the most primative way kept the cold out. A chimney made with sticks plastered over with clay let the smoke out from the fire which was made on a flat stone, upon which the food was cooked in a long handled pan. Two holes were bored into a log on the side into which sticks were put upon which a small board was laid and this served as a table. A trimmed stump in the centre was used as a seat. In one corner stood a rude bed, on the wall hung a rifle, and in the corner an axe. Thus was the pioneer home furnished.

In this place for some time Jacob kept house alone, his food consisting of venison, potatoes and coarse bread baked in hot ashes on the hearth. Potatoes mostly were baked with the skins on.

About this time Jacob again went to Dundas and while there visited the Bingley, Bamberger and Ashbough families. After a few daysof enjoyment he started for his bush home again. They gave him a few apples and pears to eat on the journey. He kept the seed and planted it in a small enclosure he called his garden.



First Shanty put up by Jacob Bettschen, 1828, in which he lived for a time.

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About the year 1828 Abraham Klopfenstein with his two sons Abraham and John and daughter Elizabeth came from Fruetigen, Switzerland and located on lot five, second session, next lot from Jacob's to the east over which the Alder creek run all the way from the Huron road. Abraham with his two sons put up a log house about two hundred yards from Jacob's shanty on the east side of the creek. They cleared part of the south half. His son John soon married Polly Grumbach whose parents lived one mile south of Roseville, a distance of five miles away. Two very large willow trees near the creek is all that remains to mark the place where the Klopfensteins lived. In the fall of 1829, Jacob being away from home, Elizabeth went up to look around; noticed that the so-called garden was weedy and what she thought were wild little trees, thinking to prepare a nice little surprise on Jacob, went to work cleaning and pulling up everything that seemed to be wild throwing it over the fence. The following day on his return Jacob was surprised sure enough, finding that some one had pulled up every apple and pear tree that had grown from the seeds out of the Dundas fruit he had planted the previous fall. He hunted the torn up apple trees from among the refuse outside and replanted them carefully. The result was that nine apple trees and one pear tree grew and became the first orchard in that neighborhood. Some of the trees are standing at the time of writing and are in a good condition. Meantime Jacob's stock had increased, not as much as Jacob's of old, but he was the happy possessor of a yoke of oxen called Bock and Bright, a cow and a dog, Tiger. The implements were a two wheeled cart, a three corned harrow made out of a crotch with wooden teeth and a chain.

In 1830, May 29, Jacob and Elizabeth took the oxen and on the cart without springs, drove to Preston, twelve miles distant, on the Grand River, and there were

married by Squire William Scollic, a magistrate, no minister being within twelve miles. It was legal for a magistrate to officiate. From Preston they drove all the way to Dundas with the cart outfit. There they visited the parents and then returned home, driving over stony newly made roads through swamps, over hills, passing between stumps, in some places driving through forests. Thus one hundred miles were travelled in going and coming. The newly married couple then started in hope to clear the land and build better buildings. The first grain was thrashed in open air upon planks laid on the ground, the oxen tramping out the grain. the straw being removed the grain was made free from chaff by throwing it against the wind with a wooden shovel made out of basswood. Many were the hardships and privations they had to endure. In the year 1830 a frame twenty by twenty-two was purchased from Mr. Salsberger in the Township of Waterloo and was taken through the woods to the home with the oxen and there erected and became the first frame dwelling in Wilmot. It is still standing as a relic. Soon after a log barn was put up, which was a great convenience at the time. Many startling incidents occurred the first few years.

A HAND TO HAND ENCOUNTER WITH A DEER BUCK.

One morning Jacob started out early and went out on the Waterloo plains. In this part many years previous fire had destroyed the big trees. A new growth had grown up and no one had as yet settled there. At that time percusion caps were not known. A muzzle loading flint lock rifle, a hunting knife and a tomahawk were the weapons carried by the hunter. All of a sudden Jacob saw a deer not far from him standing broadside. A shot was fired. The ball passed through the body of the deer. The hunter thinking the deer would tumble to the

First Frame Dwelling in the township of Wilmot, built by Jacob Bettschen, 1830:
It is standing yet on Vineyard Farm.—A.D. 1910.

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ground, instead of reloading as an expert hunter would have done, started to advance toward the wounded animal. The deer on his part showed fight. With its head lowered it came toward its assailant. Jacob turning the rifle dealt a blow, his gun landing between the antlers of the deer. The deer only nodded and paused for a second onslought. Jacob mustering all the strength he could, dealt a second blow with his stockless barrel again between the horns. So terrible was the blow that the barrel bent like an elbow, but the deer could not be affected. The two antagonists were now in close quarters and a hand to hand fight was inevitable. Jacob catching hold of a horn with one hand, caught and held fast to a front leg, the deer trying to hook for some time. The deer losing blood became exhausted and coming up against a small sapling leaned against it to rest and lost his balance by the tree giving way and both fell to the ground, when Jacob taking hold of the knife thrust it into the beast's throat. Thus ended a fight which would have ended the hunter's life had the deer not been shot before. The horns of that deer are yet in the Bettschen family and are in the possession of one of Jacob's sons, Frederick. The skin is parted between the horns where the blow hit. This was the first deer Jacob got. It was so old that the teeth were worn away to the gums, his age no doubt was the reason he would not run off.

JACOB'S WIFE LIZZIE IS STARTLED BY THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF A BIG BUCK.

The new frame house stood on posts, the cellar under it having been dug but not walled. The roof was on and the house so far done that Jacob, his wife Lizzie and their first born baby boy were living in it. The forest between the house and the creek had been chopped down and the brush heaps not burned, and the logs lying around profusely on the opposite side of the creek where half

breed Indians were living by the name of "Ulches." One hundred yards to the north Abraham Klopfenstein was living in a log house. It was a bright sunny, summer day. Jacob was away from home. The oxen were pasturing in a newly cleared and fenced field on the north side of the house. All around outside of this was standing timber. Tiger, the dog, lay sleeping in the cellar. Lizzie with the baby in her lap was sitting on a chair threading beads when she heard the Indians yelling several times. At last her name was called. She rose up, and looking out the front window saw a big deer with stately horns coming up the hill and stood for a moment in front of the house with his tounge hanging out full length. Lizzie instinctively dropped the baby and hastily taking down the rifle, which was hanging on the wall, ran out to shoot the stranger. The thump caused by the baby falling on the floor woke the dog underneath which jumped up and seeing the deer went after it, chasing it into the field on the north, the woman following with the rifle in hand. The deer having been previously persued by hunters and hounds for hours was so fatigued that it could not jump over the fence into the woods, but kept on running up and down with the hope of finding an opening through which to escape, followed by Tiger. The oxen too, took part in the chase, running up and down after the deer and dog. At the rear came the woman with her gun, perspiring and anxiously waiting for a chance to shoot. The Indians were delighted with the living panorama they had the pleasure to witness from a distance. During all this time the baby was monarch of all he surveyed, creeping around the floor among the scattered beads. Lizzie's nerves were so effected that she could not sleep for several nights after. The antlers of that beautiful deer are among the hunters' collection in the Bettschen museum at New Dundee, Ont., where they are kept as a pioneer relic.

LIZZIE GETS AN AWFUL SCARE BY THE MEETING OF A BEAR.

There was an Indian trail that led along the eastern side of the dam from the saw mill, where New Dundee is now situated, passing through a small clearing that was made by a pioneer hunter who squated there and put up a shanty in which he lived alone hunting and trapping for a living. This man was surrounded by mystery. He went by the name of "Squat Shaffer." He had a peculiar appearance and no one knew where he came from, nor wither he went, nor what became of him. The writer saw the man twice. The trail went through that opening which was called "Shaffers shanty field." On the north of it was a piece of bush. In that was a bear trail which crossed the other and led to the dam on the one and on the other side to the Waterloo plains. It was here the bear would go to the dam for water. Lizzie had been to visit friends by the name of Antoner, near Roseville. On the return, she, on foot and alone had to pass through and cross the bear trail. The sun had just disappeared below the western horizon when Lizzie, as she hurried through the woods, heard a noise, and to her horror a huge black bear emerged from the thicket in front of her, and stopping on the trail looked at her for a while. The bear after having a good look started on his way. The sight so affected her that she stood motionless, not able to make a sound or move, completely unnerved. The few moments she passed in agony seemed a long time. The path being clear the woman walked on trembingly. So terrible was the shock to her nerves that she was confined to her bed for six weeks. Lizzie often referred in later years to the howling of numerous wolves at that time, which would come around in the night disturbing their peaceful slumbers. Bears would come and carry off pigs. A big male hog one time fought with a bear and succeeded in wound-

ing him with his long sharp tusks, so that the bear, suffering pain left, but not until he had put over a dozen holes into the pig's back. When the pig three days later, returned home, the holes were alive with maggots. Lizzie pouring oil into the wounds and otherwise caring for the patient succeeded in restoring it.

JACOB AND HIS WIFE HAVE AN EXCITING DEER EXPERIENCE.

Jacob, as a usually successful deer hunter, had again brought down a fine specimen with his rifle, but being a mile or so from home was turning the problem around in his mind how to get his prize home. He went home to get his oxen and two wheeled cart, asking his wife to accompany him as he needed assistance in loading the game. She cheerfully went with him, but alas, difficulty was before them, as the deer was too heavy for even their combined strength. Jacob said to his wife, "Now when I tug you tug too," but alas, the heft was too great; so while Jacob went and got the stone boat Lizzie stayed and watched the deer, and together they loaded the deer and started for home rejoicing over the prospect of more fine venison to help make out their daily fare. The antlers of that fine dear can be seen at the Bettschen Museum at New Dundee.

JACOB'S ENCOUNTER WITH WOLVES AND FINANCIAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

Jacob had also several experiences with wolves. Leaving on one occasion, early in the morning before sunrise, it being his custom to go early when hunting, before the beasts of the woods had retired to safety, he came upon a pack of fourteen of these brutes, but luckily they were feasting upon the carcas of a dead horse at the time and did not give the hunter serious attention. The ravenous animals were so intent upon their feast of dead horse that they did not notice the approach of the hunter. He had heard the whistle of

the blue jay which he knew was a sign of danger near at hand. There had been a fall of snow of about six inches deep the night before. He cautiously crept up the side of a hill. On top was a fallen tree behind which he hid from view. Putting his hand on top of the log and parting the snow about enough to look through he beheld the wolves at some distance. He thrust the muzzle of his rifle through the apperture in the snow. While holding his rifle in this position he made a financial calculation. Before taking aim he thought taxes are due to-morrow amounting to twelve dollars and if I can shoot two with one shot I will get five dollars each as bounty and one dollar each for the hides, making the amount required. When he thought he had two in range he pulled the trigger. The cap went off but the gun was not discharged. Putting more powder into the nipple and placing on another cap he was about to aim again when to his surprise the whole pack had disappeared with the exception of one which was partly hid by brush. He fired but the animal escaped being protected by the surrounding bush. Thus ended his financial calculation. About a week or ten days later he visited the same place and was horrified to see that the whole carcas was gone, every particle, even the twigs. The wolves were so hungry that they gnawed off every particle of growth and twigs to the ground where the horse lay. This was not very far from what is known as Puslinch Lake, southeast of Hespeler.

Different devices were resorted to in order to secure game such as wolf traps, licks, bear traps and scaffolds. The latter was a coop fastened in the top of a bushy tree, where beasts had the habit of passing at the dawn of day before sunrise when the animals returned to the more sheltered parts. The hunter would hide himself in this place and shoot the beasts as they passed by. The writer had a small box containing four flattened rifle balls with which Jacob killed the

largest black bear that is known to have been slain by a white man in that part of Canada. After the beast was dead Jacob went home and got the oxen, hitched them into the sleigh with only the floor on, and taking with him his two brothers Gottlieb and Gilgian, went to fetch the monster. It was all the three men could do to load the brute. They drove to New Dundee where it was measured and weighed. Its weight was four hundred and fifty pounds. The writer was told by Mr. John Miller, the founder of that town, that he measured the neck of the bear and it was thirty-two inches in circumference. The bear was taken home. The skin, after being tanned, was the winter sleigh robe. Lizzie rendered six gallon crocks full of bear greace. The head was buried near the first shanty on the farm.

During winter Jacob was busy chopping down forest and in summer what had been chopped was logged and cleaned. The process of cleaning was as follows: In Autumn the small trees were cut close to the ground and thrown into heaps as far as the job was to extend. After that, during winter, the trees were cut down, first the largest, then where a log heap was to be made was cut down and nothing done to the trunk, the branches being cut off and nicely piled into what we called a brush heap in order to insure a good fire. All the brush had to be put on from the same side. Then the smaller trees were cut and the tops put into heaps. Thus ended the first part of the clearing process. Nothing was done until about the first week in June, when everything was very dry, and a fire was started on that side from where the wind was blowing. In a short time the whole job was a blaze, every brush heap being on fire. A few days later the fourth stage was started, viz., logging. A gang of four men, a yoke of oxen, each man having an axe, three hand spikes, a logging chain and a pair of skids was all that was necessary excepting a

whip and that often consisted of a long blue beech switch. The largest logs were then turned by the oxen toward the big tree and after that smaller logs were brought with the oxen, the driver drawing them up near the log heap would drive right out and bring one from the opposite side similar to the movement of a weavers shuttle and so on. The three other men rolled up the logs over the skids during the time the teamster went after the next one. Thus a practical log heap had the heavy timber at the bottom and the farther up the lighter. Sixth, when the whole job was logged, a favorable time was watched for when the log heap was fired the same as the brush heap had been. After the burning there was a second logging, all the remains being gathered and placed upon the largest pieces. After this was burned the ashes were shoveled up and scattered.

About the 10th of September the fall wheat was sown by hand, and a harrow being made of brush being tied together, was then drawn over and between the numerous stumps and the job was finished. If the job was done by some one else and he preferred to do it, he could with a cradle cut two swaths around the outside and have that for his pay. Great was the joy when they could behold the golden sheaves standing thick between the stumps at harvest time. Haying was done by hand, the grass cut with the hand sythe, the swaths spread with a fork, the hay turned with a hand rake, then drawn together into winrows, then loaded onto wagons and carts and taken to the log barn where it had to be pitched up by hand. All this was hard work. The hope of a better future was the all inspiring centive and there was plenty of real pleasure mixed in with the hard work.

The writer well remembers the many happy seasons he had when a boy in the days of pioneer life. Dozens of instances of real pleasure could be related if space and time would permit.

During the first years Jacob mowed all the grass with a straight snathed scythe which was sharpened with a hammer, beating it on a flat tempered steel driven into a block. Many times did the writer witness the primative way of sharpening a sythe. At four o'clock in the morning the mowing was commenced and continued until nine o'clock after which the other part of the work was done.

Cows were supplied with bells and let run in the woods which was a grand shelter from storms and cold, as well as heat in the summer. They fed on leaves and brouse in winter. There being no export for milk products it was kept for family use. The swine run loose in the bush, living on beachnuts, acorns and the like. In the autumn they were hunted and brought home and butchered. Beachnuts made them fat which was very oily. In the winter slaughtered hogs were loaded on sleighs and taken to where they could be sold and traded for necessaries. The butchering had to be done in the most primative way. At times the bristles were removed by scalding and at times by burning them off. Jacob's first suit of clothes was made of tanned deer skins. Later on a few black and white sheep were kept. In the latter part of May they were washed and in ten or twelve days after the wool was clipped off and then pulled apart by hand and mixed; at evenings it was carded and rolled in rolls with hand cards. The rolls were then spun by the girls by wool-wheels or by the older women on smaller wheels, the yarn being divided into cuts by means of a reel for that purpose, four of which made a skein of yarn. The yarn was then taken to the weaver, there being hand looms used. The cloth was then made into wearing apparel, for both man and woman. In some cases men wore buckskin pants and coats as well as moccasins instead of boots. Shoes were not common among men on account of the deep snow in winter. Many went without shoes in summer. Lights were made by put-

ting of oily hog fat into an earthen vessel with a small spout. Into the fat was put narrow strips of old cotton, the end projecting over the spout. This vessel which they used to call "degel" was placed where the fat was kept soft. The lighting was done with flint and steel and punk and then fine split cedar.

Religious services were held in houses and barns and sometimes under trees. Everybody walked and some with bare feet, and in the summer time men gathered without coats and even with sleeves rolled up. The grain was cut with cradles. Jacob used a straight handled one. The writer saw a family cut all their grain with sickles, the parents cutting all day in a stooped position. The older children did the binding and stooking and the smaller children took care of the baby which was kept under an open umbrella. The grain was bound by hand and stood up eight sheaves together, two were turned with the heads down, spread all over the others and tied together so that the rain, when entering at the top would run down at the outside of the lower sheaves and not enter the inside. The shocks were then left for ten to fifteen days according to the weather, and when done sweating and thoroughly dry they were either taken into the log barn or put up into a stack. The threshing was done during the winter, first with the flail, then by tramping and later on by open cylinders.

In 1846 Jacob started from his home in Wilmot to go to Switzerland for the purpose of adjusting some family matters relative to the Klopfenstein family. The following year he returned. It was then that the following incident occurred as told by the party himself. In the year 1862 in December the writer was travelling through parts of the U. S. A. and when at Galion, Ohio, he heard of a certain man living some four miles out of town, whose name seemed familiar. The writer went to see and visit the party and it turned out to be the Stowaway of whom he had heard be-

fore. He was married, had three sons and a farm and was well-to-do. When told who the visitor was he manifested great joy and said he knew Jacob Bettschen in Canada well. After walking over the farm and through the home they sat down to dinner, the father at the one end, the mother at the other end, the writer in front and the three boys on the opposite side. After prayer he began by saying, pointing to the first: "This is Henry, and this is ——— and the third is Jacob. I named him in honor of your father." The tears glistened in his eyes when he said, "because he saved me." Still continuing he said, "In 1847 when I came from the Old Country with my parents, then a boy, we were on a sailing ship which had started from Havre, France to sail to New York. All the passengers were required to come on deck to be counted. I, not feeling well, instead of going up, crept into a corner and hid myself. The cabins were diligently searched by the stewards. I was found, pulled out and taken up on deck. The count revealed that there was one more passenger on board than was paid for. Suspicion at once fell upon me. I was bound with chains and placed on deck. All the passengers had to appear and form a circle. The captain standing in front of me, read the law, 'ship regulation.' The pilot ship lay at anchor. A short distance away a small boat with a half a dozen men all in uniform came on deck and when the captain was through reading, they took me, a bound boy, regardless of the pleading and weeping of my dear mother and the begging of my father. Just then a well dressed, pleasant looking man stepped forward and said, I will pay for the boy if you will take him along. The necessary money was paid and I was loosened from my chains and restored to my parents who with me were overjoyed. The sentence was that the boy must be taken back to France and imprisoned for a term, as punishment for the offence and in all probability would not have

been able to come to America and maybe never again see my parents, had it not been for the generous heart and kind act of your father. Many other kind acts could be written which were done by him, but time and space do not permit.

A PROMINENT PART OF PIONEER WORK WAS SUGAR MAKING.

The first thing to do was to make troughs, pine, basswood, or blackash from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter; then cut into blocks two and one-half feet long. These were split through the centre paralel with the cut, and with the axe hollowed out. These were placed by the tree into which the sap dropped from the end of an inserted spout.

Spouts were made of pine or cedar, a guage made by a blacksmith of iron with a half round sharp bit was used to split the spouts out of blocks sixteen inches long. These spouts were then sharpened with the jack knife. The next was to make a sugar camp. A long stiff pole was placed against two trees supported by strong posts having a crotch at the upper end onto which the pole fitted. On that pole were hung as many wooden hooks as there were kettles with the crotch at the upper end fitting upon the pole. A nick at the lower end held the bow of the kettle. At the back was placed a big log, and at the front a smaller one, and the fire made under and around the kettle. The trunk of a pine tree was hollowed out and placed behind the camp to store the sap in. Jacob being of inventive mind, placed a small trough along the rear of the kettle which he kept full of sap and by means of small troughs the sap was conveyed to the kettles. The weather had to be studied closely in order to know when to tap, as the sap does not always run. When it did begin to run a nick was made with the axe below which the iron guage was driven into the tree, taken out and a wooden spout put in its place, over which the sap would run and drop into the troughs. The sap was then carried to the camp, a yoke was made out of basswood which fitted around the neck and shoulders, with a wooden hook fastened to the end of the yoke on each side. With basswood hook holding a pail on each side, the sap was gathered. Generally the snow was two feet

deep on an average and it was a real hardship to get through it. A trail was tramped out and through it the carrier walked. A good run would take a day and the following night to reduce it to syrup. The following day the syrup was then sugared off. In order to do that a wooden crane was fastened to a tree. At the bottom a hole was bored into a root from which the top had first been cut away. At the top the upper end of the upright piece of the crane was fastened to the tree with basswood bark. The kettle was hung to the end and could be swung to and from the fire, so that when the boiling molasses begun to come up the kettle could be drawn off the fire and the boiling mass would go down, otherwise it would have run over and been lost. Before starting the fire a few eggs were beaten into a quart of milk and this was stirred into the syrup. As soon as the syrup became heated the dust would accumulate at the top and was then skimmed off. Thus was the clarification done. It was then boiled until ready to take off. The exact time for taking it off was determined in this way: A twig was taken; the small end formed into an eye about three-quarter inch in diameter, dipped into the boiling sugar and blown at. If the syrup blasted by the blowing it was not yet ready, but as soon as it blew out, forming a string resembling the casing used for stuffing sausage, it was ready. Or a piece of snow was taken, a few drops of the hot sugar dropped on it, and if it broke when cold it was ready, but as long as it bent without breaking it had to remain over the fire. Three kinds of sugar were made, the usual cake, the fine and the perforated. The cake was simply dipped out into pans and left until cold. The fine was stirred and rubbed until cold and the perforated was left to drain and not as hard boiled as the other. By far the sweetest and most aromatic tasting sugar was made out of sap gathered in February. March and April also

made good sugar but later in the season the taste was flat. The hard maple was best for tapping. The writer remembers many experiences in connection with sugar making in his boyhood days.

JACOB'S OFFICIAL CAREER.

As a business man and farmer his reputation for honesty won for him positions of public trust and responsibility. He was the first tax collector appointed in this section. In the early days institutions for the safe deposit of money were remote from the settlements and as a consequence when he returned late in the evening with the results from his collections during the day he would pull out the large wooden pins in logs of the cabin which were used for hanging up clothes put the money in the holes and replace the pins. He was the first man appointed constable on this district, and while acting in that capacity made the first arrest. It was also for the first murder committed among the white people in the district The murderer was apprehended at Haysville and the charge of murdering a child and concealing its remains under a culvert. Jacob Bettschen arrested this man single handed and on foot conveyed him to the Hamilton jail, a distance of about forty-five miles. The greater portion of the distance was through dense forest.

Jacob was also the first magistrate. He held that office until his death and was generally known as squire Bettschen. As such official, he was noted for his zeal in promoting harmony among those of his neighbors who came before him to settle their disputes by legal measures. He was also one of the first councillors, long before Wilmot was a municipality. It was then known as a part of Wellington district. For a period of eight years he went on horseback to attend the regular session at Guelph.

When Wilmot was made a township he was made its first Reeve, and for years after was a member of that board. He was the first man in the neighborhood or township to advocate and establish a public library. At that time the township hall was located at Wilmot Centre. He was also one of the original directors of the Wilmot Township Agricultural Society, the shows being then held at Wilmot Centre. Conspicuous features in his character were kindness and generosity towards those soliciting his assistance.

He was also appointed by the Commanding General of Canada to enroll and muster in a company of the township to be the Wilmot Township Militia, of which he was appointed Captain, their first training being held at Haysville, Ont., then Upper Canada.

About the year 1848 the music was rendered by the New Dundee Brass band of which the writer, a boy not yet eight years old, was a member. While eating dinner the boy was seated at the table with the officers. When the toast master gave a toast they cheered the Queen. The little fellow also raised his glass, shouting, "Hip! Hurrah!" for the Queen, thereby drawing the attention and admiration of the whole staff.

Jacob was also the originator of the building of the St. Jacob Church of New Dundee, Ont. He was the man who secured the lot on which the church stood. He donated thirty-seven pieces of hewn timber, which he with his own hands dressed and hewed, towards the building of the church. He was the president and secretary of the first church board. The church was named St. Jacobs, his name being Jacob.

BIOGRAPHY OF ABRAHAM KLOPFENSTEIN, JR.

Abraham Klopfenstein, Jr. was a son of Abraham Klopfenstein and his mother Susanna Rueter, who was a daughter of Jonas Rueter, Amtsstatthalter (Mayor) of Fruetigen, Canton Bern, Switzerland, a good hon-

and honorable man. They lived in the Oey, five minutes' walk from the Reybruegg in a south-easterly direction. Here he was born Oct. 25, 1812.. In 1827 the house burned down in the night. After the fire the boy was missed and no one having seen him, it was believed he had perished in the flames. The parents had already lamented the loss of their boy when, later on, the following day, it turned out that he, panic stricken, with nothing but a shirt on had jumped out through the window at the rear and ran to Fruetigen and hid in his grandfather's barn until hunger drove him from his obscurity. He came to Canada with his father, and in 1828 the family located in the dense forest on lot five, second concession, block "A," Township Wilmot, district of Wellington, now County of Waterloo, then known as Upper Canada.

As far as is known they were the second family that emmigrated from that part of the old country to America. The father took up two hundred acres, one hundred for Johannes and one hundred for Abraham, his two sons. John located on his one hundred acres, but Abraham did not like the pioneer life composed of so many hardships and privations, and suddenly disappeared. A few years later the father moved from Canada to the State of Ohio in Galion, where he again purchased a lot for Abraham, thinking the prodigal son would surely turn up some time, when a'l of a sudden he received a letter stating that a man with that name was lying sick in a house on the shore of the Ohio river, giving the whereabouts. The father at once started for the lost son, and after considerable difficulty found the place, a small house on the river. After staying some time with the patient, the father returned home, Abraham having first promised he would as soon as able came home to his father at Galion, Ohio. A letter written by the father directly after his return, addressed to Jacob Bettschen his son-in-law in Canada, setting

forth the particulars, is still in the possession of the writer of this narrative.

Alas! Abraham never appeared. Instead of complying with his father's wishes he gave way to his wild inclinations and again went on board a steamboat (Ben Franklin) where he had been before his sickness and serving as fireman, went with the boat down the river to St. Louis, and other southern points.

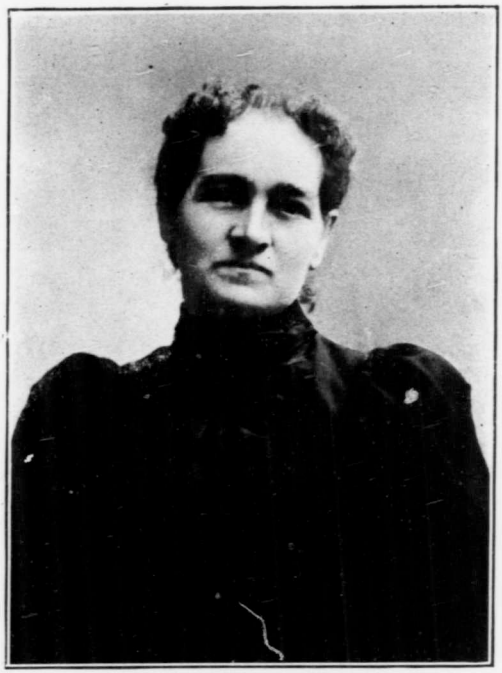
For upwards of half a century Abraham remained a mystery, when a man claiming to have been a passenger on the same boat where Abraham was fireman was found, who had been slightly scalded, said the boat was racing with another boat, and in order to increase the steam oil and other inflammables were thrown into the fire when the boiler exploded blowing a number of those on board into the air, among which was the fireman. Thus was solved the long standing mystery.

The writer remembers the time when an uncle of Abraham came to Canada to get the deed signed by the brother and sister of the lost man for the lot of land which the father had purchased for him before the father's death. The purchaser's name was Johannes Klopfenstein, who, by the way, contracted a severe cold while on the boat during the night going from Buffalo to Cleveland on his way home, and a few days after he died.

BIOGRAPHY OF SUSANAH, DAUGHTER OF JACOB BETTSCHEN AND HIS WIFE ELIZABETH.

Susannah, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Bettschen, was born May 30, 1837, on the old homestead in the township of Wilmot, County of Waterloo. She lived with her parents on the old home until the age of nineteen when she was married to Conrad Millar, son of Abel and Elizabeth Millar, also of Wilmot, on Sept. 21, 1856. They lived at Petersburg, Ont., later moving to New Dundee, and still later to Sebringville, Ont., on a farm. The husband's health failing, they again moved to the neighborhood of New Dundee, Ont.,

Jacob Bettschen, wife, and Edwin Miller about 1868, shortly before his demise.



Mrs. Isabella Becker, Olean, New York.

where the husband died at the age of twenty-eight years. After that, Susannah lived in a cottage on her father's farm for two years, and then she moved to Hamilton, and later to Buffalo where she resided eight years, later moving to Olean, N. Y., where she died on Oct. 8, 1896 and was buried in the Pleasant Valley cemetery near Olean. She was a good nurse in the sick room and had fine musical talent, drawing forth music from all kinds of musical instruments.

BIOGRAPHY OF ISABELLA MILLER BECKER, DAUGHTER OF SUSANNAH BETTSCHEN MILLER.

Isabella was born in Petersburg, Ont., on July 25, 1857. In her childhood, whenever possible, she was a constant companion of her grandfather, Jacob Bettschen who was, to her mind an ideal grandfather, always ready with advice to help her out in her childish difficulties. He told her to always be honest and truthful and she would command the respect of all who knew her, and often did she think of it in long years afterward, how well she was repaid to mind that good advice. As she left a three and a half years' service of her girlhood days her mistress said, "Isabella, I would trust you with anything, for in all this time you have never told me a lie, nor have I missed a pin's worth." When in her married life her children came to her, she tried to bring them up to be honest, true and faithful men and women and never will she forget the grief she felt on one occasion on her twelfth birthday. About a week before her grandfather said to her, "Now Isabella, if you are a good girl you can have a birthday party and grandmother will make some cakes for your party." Instead of a party it was a day of grief and mourning, for in the middle of the night her grandfather had died.

Shortly after her marriage, on Jan. 25, 1874, she, with her husband, Jacob M. Becker of New Dundee, Ont., moved to Baden,

Ont., where he carried on a wagon making business for several years. In 1885 she, with her family, moved to the United States to Richburg, N. Y., where her husband was employed in an oil lease, that being an oil county. In 1888 they moved to Olean, N. Y. where they still reside. Isabella is a prominent member of the Ladies' of the Maccabees of the World being a great worker in that order, and was awarded a gold medal from headquarters with an appropriate inscription for having faithfully discharged the duties of commander for ten or more years, she having served in that capacity for fifteen years. She is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 56, of Olean, N. Y., and is Sen. Vice Pres., and Chairman of the Auditing Committee. Her eldest son, Edward, joined the 43 Sep. Co., 3 Regiment, New York volunteers in 1897, and in 1898 when the Spanish American war broke out he marched away with the boys on May 1st, 1898. When the 13 Sep. Co. marched away and boarded the Erie train. Edward was the first put on duty being stationed with musket on the platform of the car as guard. That was one of the greatest days seen in Olean, N. Y. After having been moved from camp to camp they were ordered to the Philipine Islands, but prominent citizens and the Governor of the State took it in hand and finally had them furloughed to come home in September and in October 1898 they were honorably discharged but re-enlisted and formed the Spanish American war veterans. A year later he was married to C. A. White, daughter of L. A. White and wife of Ceres, N. Y. He is at present engaged in the lumbering business.

BIOGRAPHY OF CLARA, DAUGHTER OF ISABELLA BECKER.

Clara was born July 13, 1878 at St. Agatha, Ont., and later with her parents moved to Olean, N. Y. In Oct. 1903 she was married to Frederick Vollmer of Olean, N. Y. who is at the time of this writing on the

police force of Olean, N. Y. She, like her grandmother and great grandmother has fine musical talent. In the spring of 1907 her husband had a house boat built sixty-two feet long by sixteen feet wide, with six rooms and on April the 2nd they started on down the river towards Pittsburg, a large crowd watching the start, as that was the first boat of any size to go down the river for many years. Her sister Annetta joined them on their trip, they staying on the river at different points, finally on the Ohio river and came home two weeks before Christmas from their trip down the old Allegany river, and many were the interesting incidents they related about their trip.

HERBERT, THE SECOND SON OF ISABELLA BECKER.

Herbert, the second son of Isabella Becker, after assisting his father at farming until nearly grown up took to railroading as fireman, and later as engineer. At the time that he got his engineer papers he was the youngest engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., having made rapid strides in gaining that end. On Oct 1, 1908 he was very seriously hurt in a railroad wreck. Since then he has been unable to follow that occupation. He was married to Katherine Karl of Allegany, N. Y., on Oct. 22nd, 1904. Two daughters have been born to them.

MARY HANNAH, SECOND DAUGHTER OF SUSANNAH BETTSCHEN MILLER.

Mary Hannah was born in Wilmot, Ont., May 23, 1859 and was married to A. J. Bowser of Olean, N. Y. Two daughters and one son were born to them. The son died at the age of nine months. The two daughters live at Beitter, Pa., with their father. Mary H., after the death of her boy grieved and mourned his loss, and not having a very robust and strong constitution, her health failed and she died at the age of forty years, and was laid to rest in the Pleasant Valley cemetery near Olean, N. Y.

BIOGRAPHY OF GOTTLIEB BETTSCHEN, THE COMPILER OF THIS WORK.

Gottlieb, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Bettschen, was born on the 3rd of September 1841 in the town of Preston, Ont., on the Grand River, (then called Upper Canada) where his father Jacob had carried on the watchmaking business for four years. When Gottlieb was six months old the family moved back to Wilmot, taking with them the baby, a feeble child, on the farm one mile north of the present town of New Dundee, south half of lot six, second concession, block "A," township Wilmot, County of Waterloo, Ont., Canada. There Gottlieb was raised surrounded by a forest, sharing all the hardships and privations and roughness incident to pioneer life. The family being poor, no money being in circulation, far from the market, bad, crooked, almost impassable roads, leading mostly through woods, with hardly any livestock, with no chance to receive even a moderate education, Gottlieb struggled on with the rest.

As soon as he was able and far from fit to work, his father bought him a yoke of small oxen. With them Gottlieb did all kinds of work among the stumps and in the newly cut jobs during the summer. In winter the wood necessary for home use was brought home by Gottlieb and his stags, as they were called. All that was necessary was the yoke that was put on, a logging chain fastened to the yoke, an axe and a whip made out of a small thin tree. The trees were cut so that the oxen could draw them over the snow to the back of the house where they were cut into proper lengths, split and carried in to dry and to be used in the fire place. Everything was done by hand, that was done from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, the boy taking part in everything.

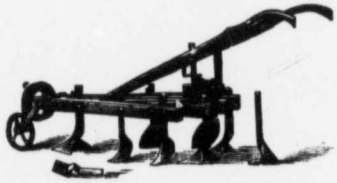
Having a great desire to learn and obtain useful knowledge and not being able to get to a school, he started when quite young

Gottlieb Bettschen, wife, and Alice.
New Dundee, Ontario. Vineyard Farm.

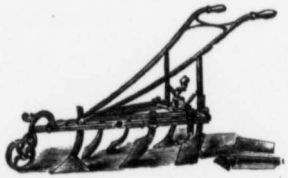
BETTSCHEN'S ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATORS

Invented, patented and built by G. Bettschen

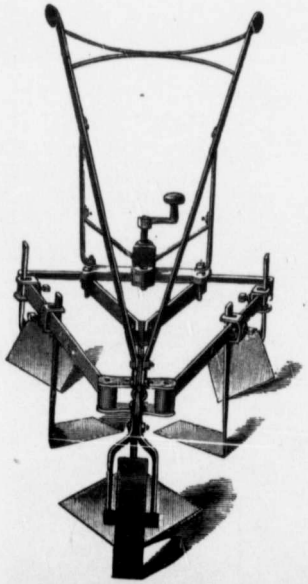
A wood frame ready for working hard ground.



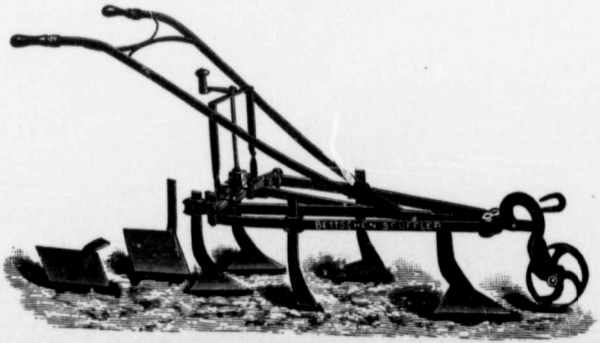
All iron and steel, ready to work corn or potatoes at hilling time.



These improvements are patented both in Canada and the United States. Scores of prizes were awarded at the agricultural fairs.



All iron and steel, ready to cultivate turnips on the drills.



All steel and iron, ready for all kinds of working on the even ground.

to study nights. His father having good education for that time assisted him, and at the age of ten he was able to solve problems in arithmetic that baffled many older and bigger boys who were enjoying public schooling. Reading and writing was also acquired at home, during noon hours while the teams were eating their dinner, or while the midnight heated lard or bear fat was burning. By the time he was twenty-one years old he had gathered by incessant study and unwavering diligence better education that most boys of that age who had gone to school many years, although he had been to school only six months one winter and twelve days another winter.

In 1848 the father mustered the first company of militia in the township, having first received orders from the commanding General, the organizing taking place at Haysville, Ont. The first brass band of New Dundee was in attendance. Gottlieb was a member of this band and at the age of seven years played the tryangles, while the band headed the company in the initiation march.

The following year, 1849, the training took place at Wilmot Centre, when the band again played with a drummer nine years old. At twelve years of age Gottlieb manifested his musical talent and mechanical genious by trading a meerschaum pipe on a worthless fiddle which he took apart, made the top thinner, put it together and in a few months played upon it both in private and in public. When twenty-one years of age he was unable to do any work and was suffering with what was said to be consumption, and was ordered by the doctor to take open air exercise by walking every day. He did so by canvassing for nursery stock.

Having a desire to become a merchant he looked for a situation but could not find any, as the merchantile business was at a low ebb just then. He finally got a place where he could act as clerk. The conditions were that he was to pay his board and get

nothing for his labor. This was endured for about six months when he concluded he would take a trip through some parts of the United States. He did so. When the money was all spent he worked for some more, then travelling farther, going through parts of seven different states. He returned to Canada well satisfied with his native country. This was in the time of the terrible contest between the north and the south. Many startling incidents could be related of which he was either an eye witness or a party. Some were hard and cruel, while others were characterized with kindness. It was during this trip that he met the stowaway referred to in the Biography of Jacob Bettschen.

During the period from 1862 to 1867 he was engaged in grafting, pruning, and selling trees, mostly in the western part of Ontario. In this he was reasonably successful, having had the principles of honesty and fair dealing inculcated in his earliest boyhood by his parents and being of a jovial disposition as well as open deportment, he gained for himself friends wherever he went. During winter he took orders for a spring delivery and grafting. In spring as soon as the deliveries were made, he grafted, and after that he worked in haying and harvest, thus using the time to the best advantage.

About this time he commenced studying the Holy Bible. In 1866 he married a lady from Nottinghamshire, England. She was an amiable and smart, affectionate wife and an excellent housekeeper. About that time he purchased a piece of land at Lake View, near Zurick, Hay Township, along Lake Huron where it was supposed a harbor would be built later on. The land was bought from a Mr. Solomon Bauman. Here Mr. Bettschen intended starting a nursery, a place favorable for fruit raising, being under the influence of the lake breeze. At the same time he rented an acre of land from his father for which he paid five dollars annually as rent. It was an unused stony piece, back of the barn. Here

Vineyard Farm : The writer cutting oats.

he started a vineyard and a nursery on a small scale, preparatory to a nursery on a larger scale in Hay. The plan was to raise small stock and then transplant it and thus gain time and have stock for sale sooner when in Hay. The grape enterprise was a success, he becoming the pioneer in grape growing in that part of Canada. Up to that time it was believed by the public that sweet grapes could not be raised there and only sour grapes were found. Mr. Bettschen introduced the Concord and Deleware, and proved to the public by his success that sweet delicious grapes could be grown for table use, as well as for wine making. This vinery was the cause of this home being called "Vineyard Farm," which name it bears to the present day. It was during that time that he wrote the pamphlet entiled, "A concise treatise on the culture, propogating and maintaining of the grapes as well as the making of wine." This is the first printed work written by Gottlieb Bettschen.

They commenced house keeping in the village of New Dundee with very little. On the 23rd of July, 1869 his father, Jacob Bettschen suddenly died. This changed everything. The father executor in various estates, had a saw mill, besides working the farm. With his death many things became necessary. It was obvious that the whole weight of business with its difficulties would fall upon the shoulders of Gottlieb. He faced it manfully. The two brothers being younger and yet single, it was deemed expedient for the best of the estate for him to move on the farm and rent it. The farm was in poor condition and there was much to do. Although there were executors, it fell upon Gottlieb to settle the most difficult matters. One year later Hercules died in the state of Indiana. It fell upon Gottlieb to go there, take upon himself all the responsibility to have his brother buried honorably paying all debts. Many improvements were made on the farm. In a few years the farm was in good cultivation,

stocked with good livestock and implements. A new system of farming was introduced which proved to be a success. The culture of rutabega was found to be a grand thing for stock and Gottlieb started to grow them on a larger scale than was the custom, but he found a difficulty, viz., there was no cultivator that could be used to advantage. Those in use were no good and gave poor satisfaction. Gottlieb at once began to build a scuffler to suit his judgment, the consequence was that he invented, built, and introduced the famous scuffler known as "Bettschen adjustable corn and root cultivator." This implement did more and better work than any other on the market. For this combination of new implements Mr. Bettschen was granted a number of patents both in Canada and in the United States, of which models may be seen at Ottawa, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Dozens of premiums were awarded this implement at all exhibitions where shown.

On July 23, 1869 Jacob Bettschen suddenly died. This changed everything. Gottlieb was then living at New Dundee where he expected to start a grocery store. The younger brothers Fred and Hercules, being single did not care to run the farm. Hence it was decided by the family and executors that Gottlieb move on and run it. There was much to settle. David Bettschen's estate of which Jacob had been the acting executor, was not yet wound up. Jacob had done the business for the Christian Bettschen estate in Illinois. Hercules also having died made it exceedingly difficult for the executors to settle. Although they put forth herculian efforts to bring about a general settlement for the space of three years, doing what they could, when it became obvious that unless a settlement would be arrived at the whole matter would go into chancery. The executors realizing their precarious position acknowledged that they were at a loss to know what to do and handed all books and papers to Gottlieb, telling him to do the best he could. He

with courage, forethought and good judgment peculiar to himself, although reluctantly, undertook the supposed impossible task with lots of debts to pay. He with the aid of his excellent wife worked on the farm in the day time and at night he worked at the estate matters. Thus in three years with unabated perseverance and the loss of three months a year, he was successful in unraveling the most difficult problems of long standing, as well as tracing out various accounts, so that finally the whole affair was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned as far as is known.

During 1872 he began to work in church and Sabbath School devoting much time to Christian work. Especially did he exercise activity in the promotion of that most important part of Christian duty not only working in the church of his choice but going and helping everywhere in promoting the Sunday School cause.

A peculiar feature of the household of Gottlieb was that no transaction was finished without first consulting his wife, Mary, who was allowed to have a say in everything. About that time a gigantic speculation was started in the township called Bohemian oat speculation, in which many farmers lost heavily. Gottlieb escaped losing by adhering to the principle of honesty which he was taught when a small boy, by his father. When he was asked to join the company operating the speculation he asked, "Is it an honest undertaking?" When told that it was not exactly honest, but speculative he manfully declined to have anything to do with it.

In A. D. 1876 when the great Centenial Exhibition was being held in Philadelphia Mary, his wife, advised him to go. He went and attended this great fair.

A. D. 1880, he in company with a few others started and helped to promote the Farmers' Institute of the south riding of the County of Waterloo, and writing articles as

well as speaking publicly in favor of raising the standard of farming to a higher plain. For many years he was a director of that organization.

In A. D. 18——the barn was enlarged to double its capacity and the stables were greatly improved; made healthier and handier so as to shelter twice as much stock as before. In 1887 Bettschens' Jubilee Block was built. This was Queen Victoria's 50th anniversary of her reign and a great jubilee was celebrated throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Bettschen, after consulting wife and family, purchased several lots on the east side of Front street in the village of New Dundee, Ont., and finding that the street was very narrow staked the place for the block, setting the stakes back twelve feet, giving the public the benefit of that space and never asked the council for a cent of remuneration. He took a leading part in the work, making his own plans as well as drawing the specifications. The whole building was constructed with the greatest care, Mr. Bettschen being present from the start to the finish, working hard. This building gave the village a great lift. Ever since its erection it has been utilized as drygoods, grocery and hardware stores. The following year a large addition was added to it. The whole edifice required about three hundred loads of stone, one hundred and forty loads of sand, over fifteen thousand bricks, eleven hundred bushels of lime, besides many thousand feet of lumber.

In 1888 at six o'clock, p. m. Mr. Bettschen was suddenly taken very ill with a heart stroke brought on by exposure, over-exertion and over study. At first it was thought he was poisoned and was not expected to live as he was perfectly helpless for some time. However, with the excellent care of his wife and the help of Dr. Miller who was at hand in fifteen minutes, he gradually but slowly recovered, and soon was again on the stage

Bettschen's Block, Front Street, New Dundee, Ontario.
Built 1887 by G. Bettschen.

Meadow Scene on Vineyard Farm. The writer among his herd of cattle on the flats while farming.

of active life. On the 25th of May of the same year his aged mother died, and the estate matters were attended to with the utmost integrity, settling everything and winding up the estate in a short time. In the same year he built an addition to the block, making it a large, handy and first class building.

Mr. Bettschen was a breeder of thoroughbred sheep, shorthorns and cattle for many years. He was a member of the Dominion Short Horn Association, his name appearing in many places in the short horn herd books of the Dominion of Canada. During the years 1894, 95, 96, besides running the farm and attending to other matters, he drew a Bible chart, a record of twenty-five years of study of Hebrew History. This great chart was calculated for Sabbath school work. Starting in the garden of Eden with the first Adam, following generation after generation, and book after book from the first page of Genesis through all the history with all its belongings, from the Patriarchal period to the Prophetical and on through the dark days of the apogryphical times to the advent of the Second Adam in the fulness of time, and the fulfilment of the promises, the Garden of Gethsemane and the cross. This required a concentration of the mind and mental faculties, that he could not endure and the work had just been completed, the canvas rolled together, when on the 28th day of May, 1897, at 5 a. m., a vein in the brain gave way and he became unconscious. It happened while in bed where he was found by his daughter Alice, and her mother Mary, a few minutes later. Telling the Doctor, the wife said, "I had been in the stable milking when Alice called me. When I got up stairs he lay in bed just like a corpse, white and motionless, showing no signs of life. I started to jerk him and call him, when he opened his eyes a little. I kept on till the Doctor came. He had forgotten everything." For nine days and nights his most devoted wife and his true

friend Mr. John Stager stood by him constantly keeping his head covered with ice, the lower extremities covered with hot water and hot bricks, administering no food, only epsom salts in milk and water, keeping both doors and windows open continually. Dr. Ratz was in attendance. During the hot season of the summer a bed was placed between two opposite doors in the kitchen, this being the only place in the house where it was possible for him to get sufficient air to keep from fainting. For the benefit of the readers a few words of explanation as to the cause of apoplexy are added here: Excess of any kind may bring on a stroke. In this case it was excessive study. In order to prevent a stroke the lower part of the body should be kept warm and the head cool; absolute moderate living in all things is a preventative. According to the medical records the stroke caused by the ruptured vein in the head is fatal ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. In this case the patient had the benefit of having an empty stomach and having been a total abstainer for so many years, and getting ill in bed, it being warm kept the blood from becoming cold and thick until outside assistance helped the circulation to be resumed. Six weeks after when it was possible for him with the aid of two sticks to get out into the yard it seemed to him as if he had been away from home twenty years.

In 1896, Mr. Bettschen with his wife made a tour through some of the northern States. This was undertaken partly to visit friends, and partly to search for particulars necessary for this work, the Family Tree. They started on the tenth of June and went to Hamilton where they were kindly received by the Von Guntens and Schroeders. From there they went to Buffalo, visited the Rev. Byron Stauffer who was then preaching in that city. Mr. Stauffer had been, when a boy, a scholar in Mr. Bettschen's class in the United Brethren church in New Dundee, Ont. From there they went to Olean, N. Y., visit-

Vineyard Farm : Apple picking scene, the writer gathering apples from trees of his own raising ; New Dundee, Ont.

ing the Becker and Bowser families. After going to Rock City and other places they went to Aliance, Ohio, where are living a number of the Klopfenstein families as well as Mr. Samuel Wafler. After spending some eight days they went to New Philadelphia, Kanal, Dover and Tuscaravas County looking for relatives. Then they went to Maslen and Galion, where the Klopfensteins are numerous. Then they went to Sulphur Springs and to Burcyrus, and from there to the western part of the state to Lima, and west Cairo. It was there they found and made the acquaintance of a Mr. Bettschen, the first and only person with that name known so far on this American side of the Atlantic that is not a direct descendant of David Bettschen the pioneer who landed at New York in 1825. He is the youngest son of the adjutant Bettschen of Kien, who was in his day the most prominent military man in that part of the country. When a boy, he defended himself with a hay fork in a matta against a vulture (Lamer Geier) which had come down from the mountains to secure food. It was here they heard of a farmer named Von Gunten. The two Bettschens went to Beaver Dam and called upon the farmer who turned out to be the one who had many years previous disappeared from his home in Switzerland and not been heard of and counted as dead. He emmigrated from La-Shodevong to America and was married and raised a family. One of his daughters was so religious that she went to India as a missionary in connection with the Presbyterian church.

In the Presbyterian church paper of 1908 an account is given of Miss Von Gunten. After having been very Christianlike entertained by Mr. John Bettschen and wife they started for Toledo, Detroit and Ontario where they arrived———— on the farm after a six weeks' tour.

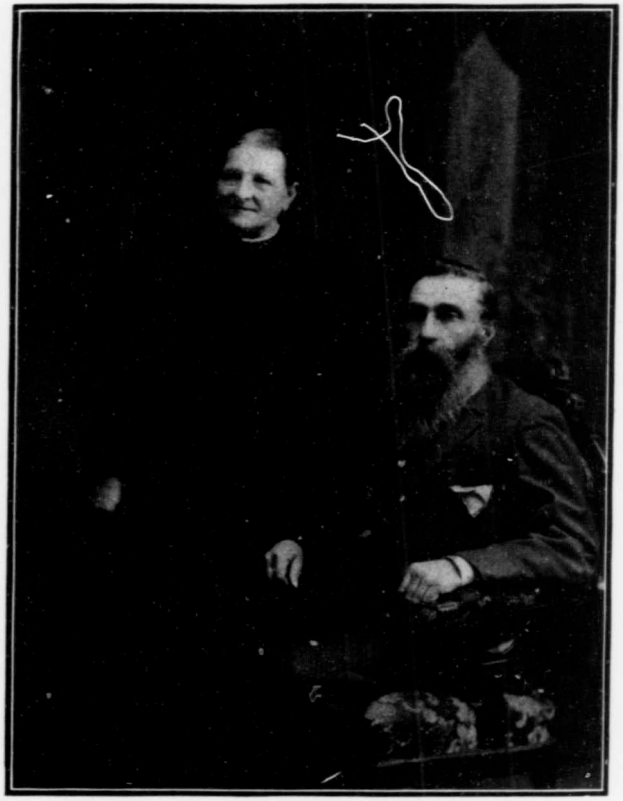
When in 1900 a Township Sabbath School Assocation was organized, Mr. Bettschen with

others was appointed visiting committee. This appointment he faithfully discharged, going to every place of worship in the township and annually assisting in the organization and carrying on of Sunday Schools by giving advice as well as helping personally, always ready to do whatever there was to do. In this he was specially successful following it for ten years. Some days only one school could be attended while some days two or even three were visited. Thus about seventeen Sundays were required to finish an annual round through the whole township.

It was during this time he wrote a history of the Sabbath School work in the township of Wilmot from its start. This record is, however in manuscript form, among his papers, ready for publication.

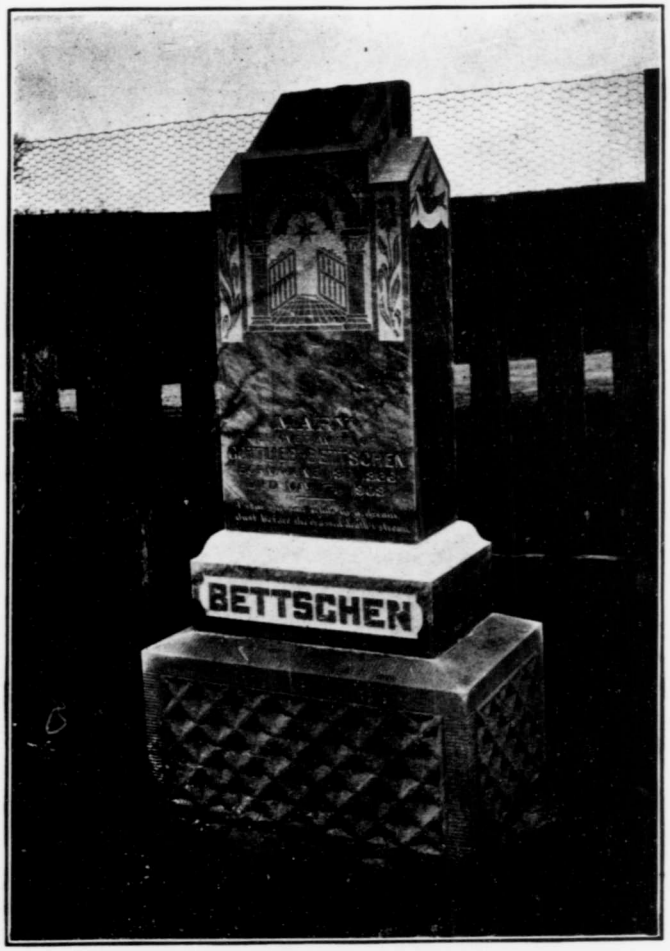
Previous to this he made use of blackboard illustrations, his own work in the New Dundee U. B. Church, for ten years, being object lesson teaching. In 1900, Mr. Bettschen with the aid of R. S. Futher and others organized a public library in the town of New Dundee, Ont., to which he was appointed president, devoting much time, care and money to it. The library has been one of the best kept among the rural libraries in the province. A splendid collection of books is kept in good otder. No other room being available, a room was given by him in the Jubilee Block so far rent free. All that has been done in this case is for the benefit of the public in town and country.

In 1906 Mr. Bettschen gave up farming, and with his wife moved from the old Vineyard farm to New Dundee, Ont., and in March purchased the dwelling on the corner of Main and Front streets. During that year the new home was improved. In 1910, Mr. Bettschen accompanied by his wife took a trip to the North-west. Landing at Winnipeg then going two hundred miles in a northeasterly direction, visited friends, homesteads and Indians. From there they travelled in a southerly direction passing Nepawa and Car-



Gottlieb Bettschen and wife, New Dundee, Ontario.

Residence of Gottlieb Bettschen, corner Main Street and Front Street, New Dundee, Ontario.



Monument at the grave of Mary, Gottlieb Bettschen's wife, in New Dundee Cemetery.

bery, to Brandon, where they were kindly received by the Adolph Family. Then they went by way of Sauris to Osage, Saskatchewan to Mr. John Kilty, a bosom friend of Mr. Bettschen. After several days' stay they went by way of Regina, Medicine Hat, to Calgary, thence to the Rocky Mountains. While in Banff the wife began to lose strength so they hastened on their homeward journey. The good wife getting weaker medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done for her, and on the 17th of May, 1908, after a painful lingering illness she died and was buried in the New Dundee cemetery. By her death Mr. Bettschen lost a true wife, pleasant and active companion; one who was always ready to do her part in every emergency. Whether in health or sickness, prosperity or adversity, she was a faithful standby. In order to show his love and appreciation he had a beautiful monument erected, a facsimile of it being found in this volume. In the spring of 1909 a creamery was built in the town of New Dundee, carried on by a Farmers Co-operative Company, Mr. Bettschen being the main promoter in securing this paying business for the town. During the summer of 1909, although not very well, he took an extensive trip to Europe which has been the topic of conversation in many places. It was undertaken partly to get the geneological information needed to make a complete record of the Bettschen family and partly to get better acquainted with the birth places and homes of the forefathers in the Old Country, as well as to search the archives and church books, examine family Bibles, old legal documents, inscriptions on tomb stones, also inscriptions on buildings that were built centuries ago.

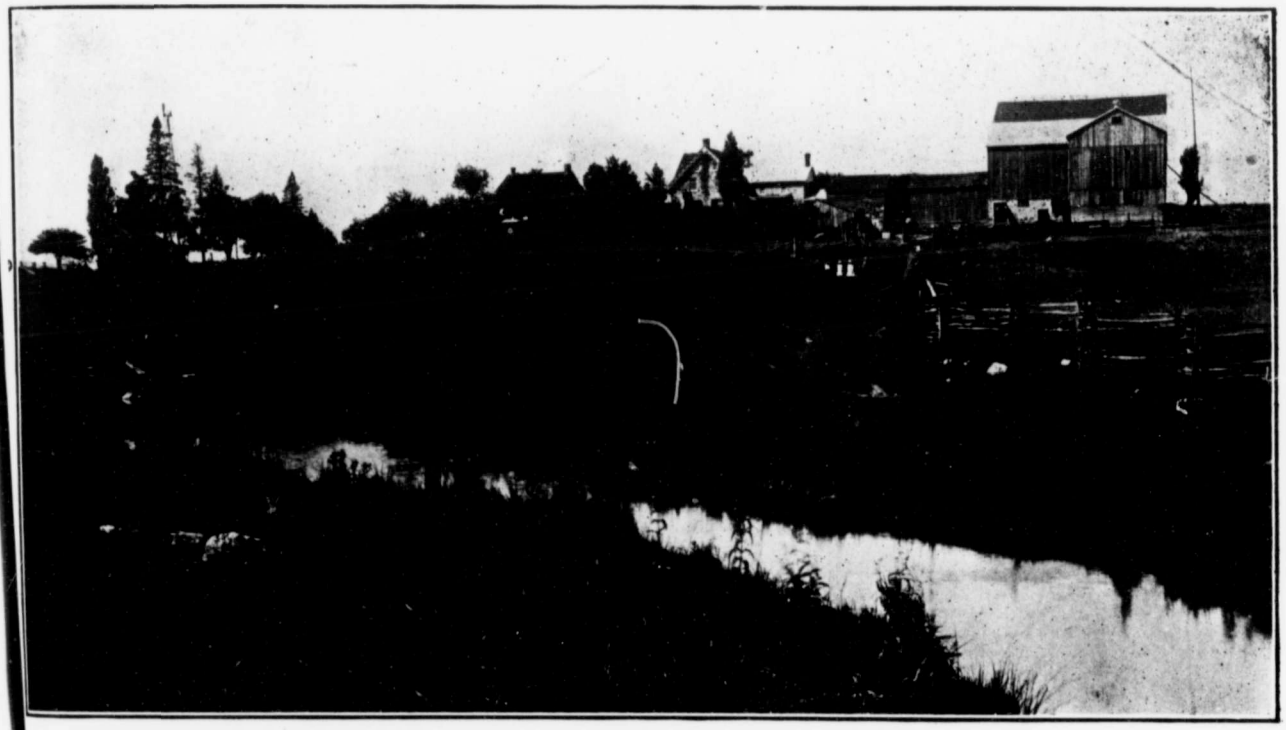
He first went to Hamilton, Ont., then to Rochester, N. Y., then to New York City, then across the deep Atlantic on a Cunard Liner to Liverpool, then to London, then via. Diep to Roang, to Paris, then via Neuchatel, to Bern, Switzerland; then via Thun to the Berneroberland, in Frutig Thaal.

I visited every person and place and obtained much interesting information, since that is the original home of the Bettschens. Here they had lived for centuries past and from here they emmigrated to other parts of the world. Besides I went through the Simen Thaal, Walis Thaal, St. Gothart Thaal, and many other Thaals, ascending high mountains, crossing glistening glaciers, visiting in all fourteen cantons. I next went to Italy, visiting Bellinsona, Giaso Volcano, and Milano. Again passing through the simplon, I crossed Switzerland and went to Manheim, then to Frankfort, A. M., then to Castle, Hanover and Berlin. From there I went to Essen and Antwerben, where I went on board the steamship Laplance, and after a stormy voyage of nine days landed in New York, from where I hastened to Rochester, Buffalo, Hamilton and then home. For a detailed account of interesting incidents see the book entitled, "My Trip to Europe."

In 1910 Mr. Bettschen went to New York City, and after a brief stay came back to Olean, N. Y., where he with the able assistance of his neice , Mrs. Isabella Becker, nearly completed the Family Tree.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF DAVID BETTSCHEN, SAWMILLER.

He is a descendant of Johannes Bettschen, a brother of David Bettschen, Bergfuerer, and belongs to "E" generation. He was born and brought up at Aaris, and is now (1909), living at Kien, close to the bridge across the Kiena bach. He is about forty-five years of age, married and has a family of three boys and four girls. The oldest daughter is married. David, the oldest son is also married and is living near the old home. The second son is single and running the saw mill for his father, which is right above the bridge. Hans, the youngest son, does the teaming. Maria is a big healthy looking lady of twenty-two years. Emma, a beauti-



Vineyard Farm : The home of Edwin B. Hallman and Alice Bettschen, his wife, as it appeared 1910 ; New Dundee, Ont.

David Bettschen, sawmiller, from Kien, and his three sons upon a high Alp—above timber limit—among goats pasturing near an old stable.

ful girl of seventeen, is at home. The youngest, a girl of ten years is also at home. The father is a shrewd business man and well to do. It is not likely that there is another man in the whole Kien Thaal that knows the country and sceneries better than he.

David has many relatives living in that section. Gottfried Bettschen lives near the round, steep, high hill, situated in a dense Thannen wald and contains walls out of which, through an opening, the writer got an old bone presumably from a human being. Tradition has lost the particulars of these ruins.

Gottfried has a large family. Peter Bettschen, an old but hearty man, and his wife are living in the Bettschen home where that name has been for centuries. David was the man who took the writer up the rugged Kander Thaal and into the bleak, precipicious and narrow Gastern Thaal and rowed the boat over the "Blau See," (Blue Lake). He escorted the writer into the mysterious "Biatus Hoehle," in the "berg" on the north shore of the Thunner See (sea) Three hundred and twenty went up with the electric Bergbau to the top of the "berg" on the borth of Interlaken.

He also went along up in a south-easterly direction from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, (Clearspring), where the water falls over a precipice, the rocks being so high that the water forms a mist by the time it reaches the bottom and for this reason is called Staubbach, (Dustcreek). From there he accompanied the writer up a higher mountain on an electric Bergbau, zigzag, to the much talked of "Sheideck," (parting corner.) Then with a still higher electric Bergbau up to the "Eis-Meer," (ice ocean) on the beautiful Yungfrau glacier. He also went along to the Grindel Wald, (Zwei Loetchinnen.)

David also guided the writer up through the picturesque Kien Thaal, over a landslide, half way up and from there, still farther up to the end of the Thaal, where tremendous lofty perpendicular rocks encircle the end of the Thaal. We then went to the Hexen

Kessel, (witch pot), the Dundenfall, Pochtenfall and through the Gries Alps pass, (Gravel Alp), where the rocks at one place are only ten feet apart.

The indefatigable Swiss pressed his way still farther up as far as the tourist Pension at the timber limit. He and a niece of his were along when the writer discovered the double Glacier Muelle Alp in the blue rock belt between the adventurer's Summer Hotel, built by Christ Bettschen of Thun, on the Gries Alp, and the Hotuersh Club Huette among the icy rocks. He was also present later on when the writer engaged Peter Mueller, Gottlieb Schluchter and Gottfried Bettschen, three strong Bergmenner to excavate and investigate the hither unknown Gletchn Mills.

David also led the writer into the dense forest which surrounds the almost unknown and terrible "Pochten Schlucht," a cave in the mountain easterly of the upper end of Kien Thaal; assisted him down the dangerous descent to the foot of the seventh and last ladder and up again.

BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES LOUIS VON GUNTEN

Charles Louis von Gunten, was the second son of John von Gunten, sr., and was born in Switzerland in 1833. When 17 years of age the family moved and emigrated to America. After a short residence in the United States, where the subject of this sketch learned the English language in the night schools, French, German and Italian being the different languages spoken by the family quitefluen tly. When about 17 the family moved over into Canada, settling in Galt and Preston, where his talent as a musician was recognized, and a prominent position as soloist in the Galt band took him to many of the gatherings in the district. While at the Rockton (Worlds) fair in 1856, he met his life time partner in the the person of Miss Mary S. Garrock, daughter of one of Beverly townships prominent farmers. Three son's were born to Mr. & Mrs. C. L. von Gunten. John J. in Galt 1857, Charles Louis in Belleville 1860, and Alex H. in St. Marys

Charles L. von Gunten, wife and family, Blenheim, Kent Co., Ontario.

1862, in all of which places the family resided. In 1871 the family moved to Hamilton, and after seven years residence in the ambitious city again moved to Chatham, Kent County. As a watchmaker and jeweler in which profession he was engaged, he had no peer and but few equals, splendid businesses being established in these several places. As the result of an operation in the hospital, he passed suddenly away in his 61st year, leaving behind besides a loving family a very large circle of warm friends, to sincerely mourn his loss. At the time of his death a long editorial appeared in the leading paper, setting forth the many qualities of the deceased. Being of a geniel and peaceful disposition he made friends wherever he went.

Charles L. von Gunten, the name sake, and second son of the above was born in Belleville, on 21st April, 1860, shortly afterwards the family moved to St. Marys, where his young boyhood and initial education was had. In 1871, the family moved to Hamilton where two years study in the old Central School finished his education in theory. A practical every day experience, brushing up against the world at large, fitted him for his sphere in life. Following the profession of his father he soon branched out for himself, and in 1879 with but a very limited capital, began life as a jeweler in the then village, now town of Blenheim, success crowned his efforts and soon a fine block and large busieess was created. Taking a life partner in the person of Miss S. A. Clemens, daughter of M. Clemens of Waterloo County. Three daughters, Mary Rhea, now Mrs. D. F. Hall of Chicago, Lizzie Evelyn of New York—a vice-superintendant of one of the leading hospitals, Clarice Louie attending Toronto University, and one son Carl Frederick of the school of Practical Science, Toronto, were born. All are fine musicians and keep the Von Gunten reputation as such well to the front. The town, township, and county of Kent, has honored the subject of our sketch with many prominent municipal positions, being Councillor, Reeve, and Warden of this fine county.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT IN CONNECTION WITH MAGDALENA, SISTER OF JOHN VON GUNTEN, Sr.

JOHAN VON GUNTEN (sen.) had a sister Magdalena, who was married to a Monsieur Mauseman. They moved from Sigrisville in Switzerland to Paris in France, where they lived forty years near the Imperial Palace. There she became intimately acquainted with a lady who was a chamber maid of Queen Marie Antoinette. Both Mrs. Mauseman and the chamber maid were present and witnessed the terrible slaughter that took place in that city during the bloody revolution of 1837, in which hundreds of the best and wealthiest citizens belonging to the nobility were executed, beheaded with the ghastly guilotine.

The Imperial body guard, a splendid regiment of Swiss volunteers was totally anihi,ated. As far as known, only one, escaped by the name of Henry Adolph from Henzogbuxy, Canten Bern, Switzerland, with whom the writer in his boyhood days was very well acquainted. This man, after his escape from Paris, went home to Switzerland and later emigrated to Canada locating on Lot 7, first con. Block A. township Wilmot, District of Wellington, Province of Upper Canada, now County Waterloo, Province Ontario and Dominion of Canada. He was a bosom friend of Jacob Bettschen the father of the writer. So intense was their friendship that it was believed by many they were brothers.

Mr. Adolph often spoke of the awful carnage and blood shed that took place at first in the principal streets of the city but finally ended in the gardens adjacent to the Tuilaries to where the body guard retreated before the furious assailants and where they after a heroic resistance, were completely destroyed. The Imperial family were taken prisoners, conveyed to the champ elyses and there beheaded with the pitiless guilotine, the beautiful and most amiable Queen sharing the same fate as the rest.

The writer well remembers seeing the crystal tears glisten in the eyes of Mr. Adolph when speaking of the terrible events and when telling the miraculous way by which he escaped out of the seething mass of humanity.

While in that city in 1909 the writer, in company of a guide, visited the old Palace and the gardens, the column Vandome that marks the spot where the Bastila (prison) stood which was stormed and utterly destroyed by the infuriated mob, the spot where the awful guilotine did its murderous work, on the open parade near the government buildings, now marked by a high monument with its inscriptions. These places with their history are intensely interesting.

After the revolution when tranquility prevailed, the Royal Palace was overhauled and repaired the yellow silk that embellished the ceilings in the Queen's chambers was torn down and replaced with other material. The chamber maid in memory of her beloved Queen took off the silk and as a token of esteem gave a piece to her dear friend, Mrs. Mauseman, who, after her husband's decease, several years later emigrated to America, coming to Hamilton in upper Canada. She lived with her brother John Von Gunten on James Street where he carries on a jeweler and watchmaking business. It was there the writer met Dante as she was called by the Von Gunten's, at the time when the Provincial Fair was held in that city. The Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, being a visitor that time in Canada attended the fair. Dante was a small, handsome woman. Her manners and deportment were exceedingly pleasant indicative of refinement which she acquired by coming into contact with Parisian gentry. It was while in Hamilton she gave her niece Magdalena Von Gunten a piece of the yellow silk from Paris, who in turn gave it to the writer to add to his collection of curios together with its history where it is preserved. On July 2nd 1907 the above information was given by Magdalena (Mede) herself to the writer at New Dundee, Ont.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BRUEGGER BRANCH.

JACOB known as "ALT. KILCHMEYER" Bruegger, born about 1737, was married to ELSBETH KUENTZI. They lived in the Kandergrund, (that is the valley through which the turbulent Kander stream comes down, about four miles from the Reybruegg, ten minutes walk from the "Reichen Hotel," on the north side of the road, about five minutes walk from the STEGGBACH. which rushes down from the "Giesz Alp" where the Bruegger's keep their cattle in summer. "Hoye" is the name of the home. It consists of about 5 acres of hilly ground covered with many large stones and small tannen trees. In the front it joins the Kandersteg road, while at the rear can be heard the roaring of the Kander as it dashes against the rocks. The locality is called "Mitholtz" (Middle wood) and is closed in by mountains on both sides. The house which they built in 1777 was still standing in good repair in 1909.

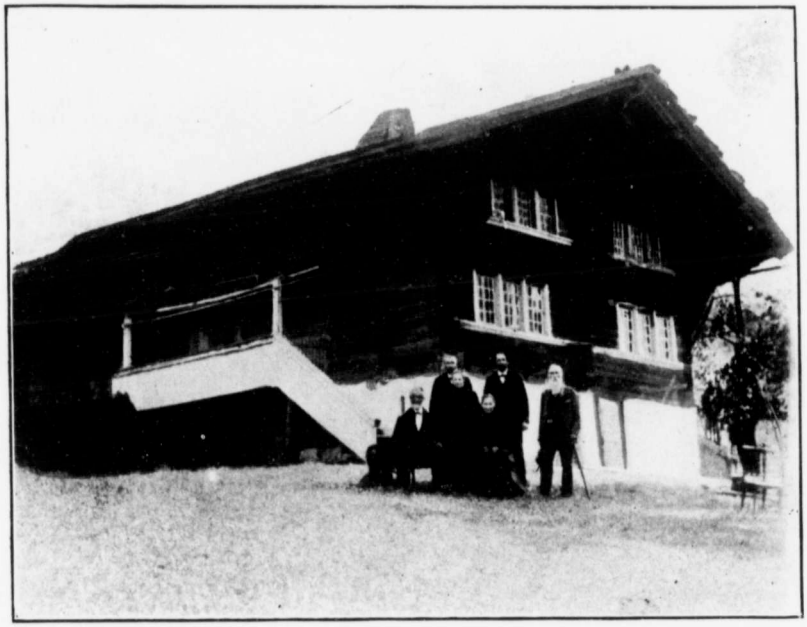
It is like Koby's on the hill (see picture) a solid stone basement and 1½ storey. Four inch plank joined, with five windows in the front gabel end, the roof projecting eight feet all around covered with three feet long pine shingles laid four thicknesses 2x4 scantling laid crosswise 4 feet apart, upon which there are flat stones of 80 to 100 lbs. weight 8 feet apart. The floors are made of 2 inch planks from 2 to 3 feet wide. The first stove is still in the house. It is stone, 3 x 6 ft. top 14 inches high. The slabs are 4 inches thick, in the middle of the house and keeps the whole house warm. In the front gabel end is cut into the plabks in ornamental letters the following,

By interpretation, Built by Jacob Bruegger and Elsbeth Kuentzie his wife, in 1777. He is a church deacon and Anthoni Zuercher and Susana Zaller his wife.

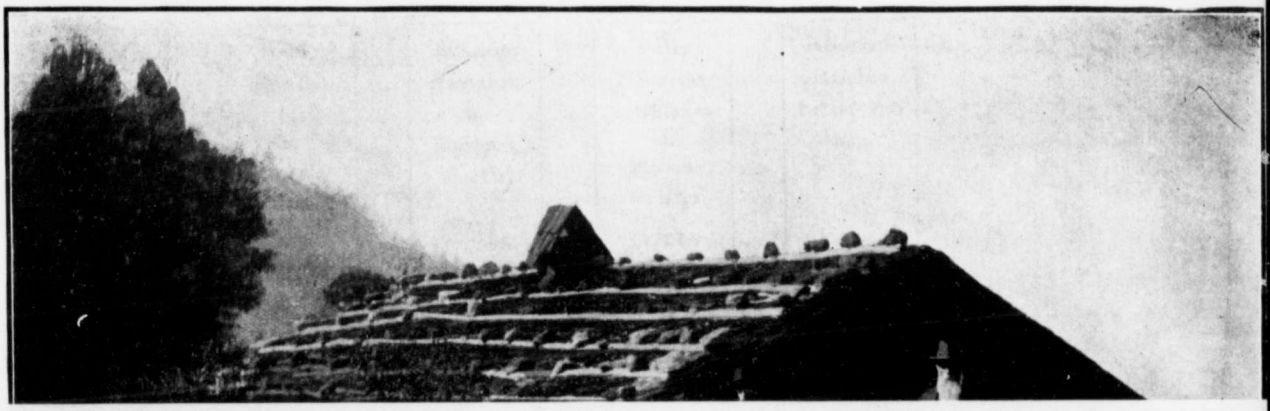
God's goodness protect us.

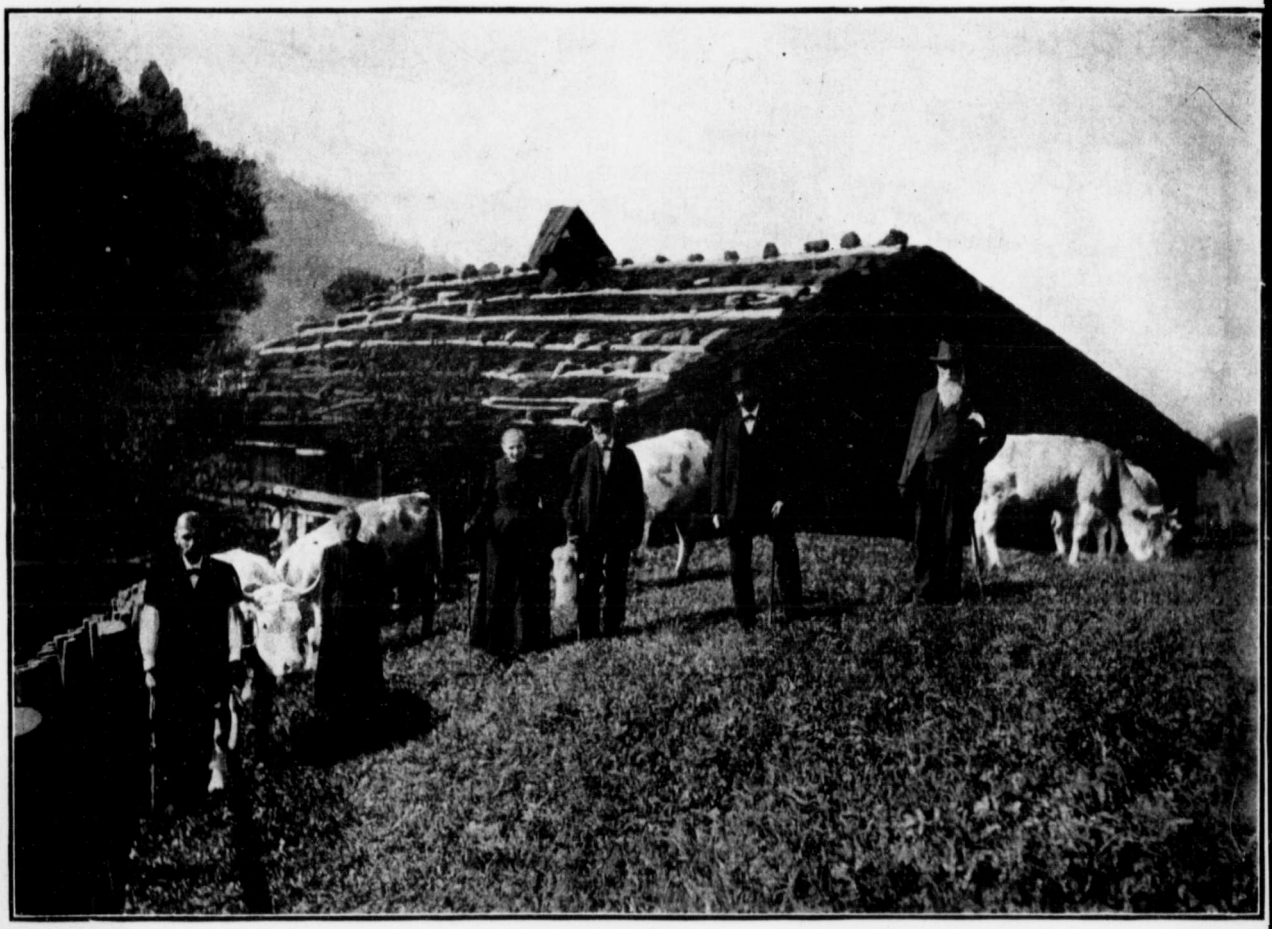
Hierbey Durch Jacob Bruegger u
Elsbeth Kuntz sie E. wib Im 1777 Jahr
Ist ein Alt Schlosser u Dutzi Zimmer
u Küsner Schlosser sie E. gemacht
Gottes gütte und alle Beschütze

The above is cut out in the front gable end of the house at Mitholtz, in Kandergrund, where Elsbeth Bruegger, wife of David Bettschen, watchmaker, was raised.



Kobbi Bruegger's home in the Kandergrund on the left of the Kandersteg road up on the boertly half a mile up on the first plateau. The path that leads to it round and about is about one mile or over. It is a typical bergher's mountain-house. Kobbi, his wife, two sons, a niece, and the writer are grouped together. This is the first picture any of them had taken, and was taken for this work.





Kobbi Bruegger's house from the rear, showing the back portion of the house, the roof and the chimney with its cover. Kobbi, his wife (Margrita), the two boys (Samuel and Gottfried), the niece, the writer, and five cows taken for this work in 1909.

On one of the panes in each of the five front windows are the following inscriptions:

Johannes Zahler 1777	David Mueller grichtsaes u. Elsbeth Zuercher 1777	Melchior Zuercher u. Barbara Waefler 1777	Peter Schneider grirhtsaes u. Seckel-meister 1777	Abraham Reichen father und son 1777

Each neighbor gave a window, and their names painted as above. It is unnecessary to say that the Bruegger family was on good terms with their neighbors. The fact of them giving and assisting in the building of the house is ample proof of their esteem.

Only part of the big stove is in the kitchen with the fire place and two holes to cook on. The rest of it is in the adjoining room. A 10 x 10 feet funnel shaped chimney of wood is above the kitchen through which the smoke and steam goes up, through a small wooden chimney. This opening is called "chemie" and at the same time serves as smoke house. It was in this home where in 1771, Elsbeth was born who became the wife of David Bettschen, watchmaker, and grandmother of the writer.

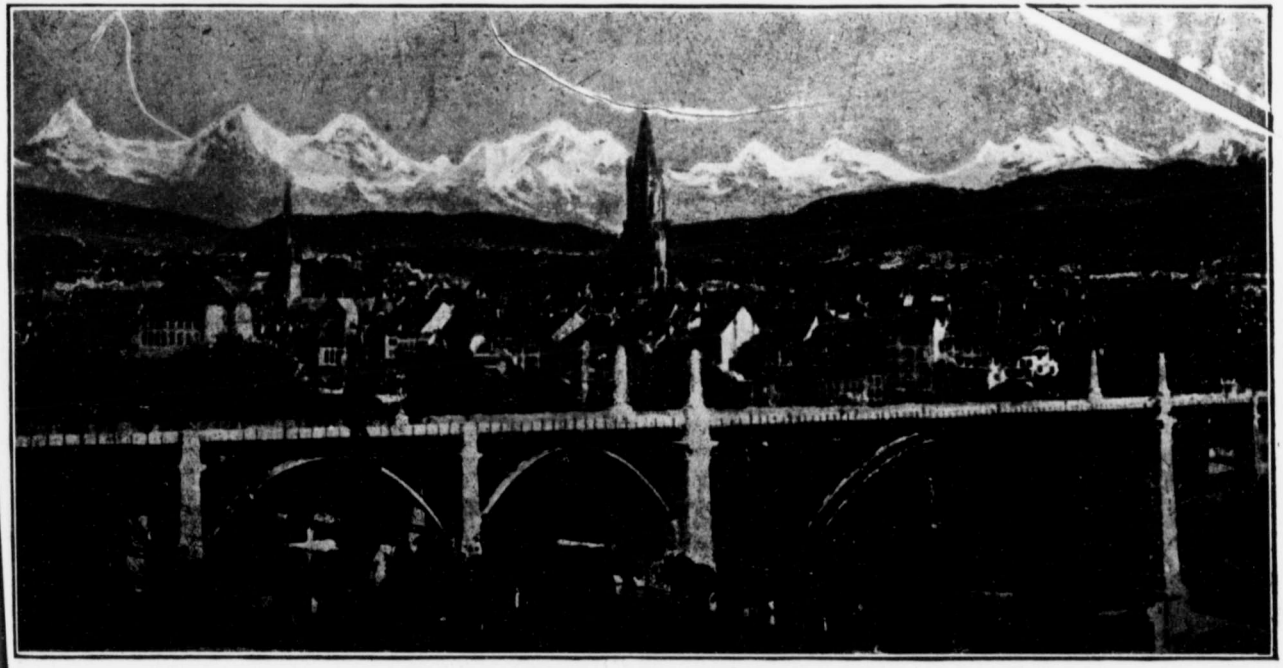
JACOB was also born here and it is thought by the relatives that he went to America.

JOHANES also may have gone to America. It is the opinion of the writer that they were some of the forefathers of the Bricker's now living in Canada.

GILGIAN was the father among the rest of the most esteemable Elsie Bruegger who was the wife of a Mr. Gruenig and later married a Mr. Schmidt. She is the mother of a large and influential posterity.

ANTONI called Antie, was born 1799, the father of Kobbie on the hill. He was a bosom friend of Jacob Bettschen father of the writer. The Bruegger's are mostly a quiet and religious people, undoubtedly were the Brickers that settled in the state of Pennsylvania and of whom some have emigrated to Canada, and who have for the sake of convenience changed the spelling of the name from the original "Bruegger" to "Bricker."

SUSANA was the daughter of Elsie and her first husband Mr. Gruenig. She, like her mother, was an exemplary woman. She was married to Christian Stoller, a man of more than ordinary ability. He was entrusted with many offices and highly esteemed. They raised a large and well behaved family. Father and mother have both gone to where they receive the reward of their labors.

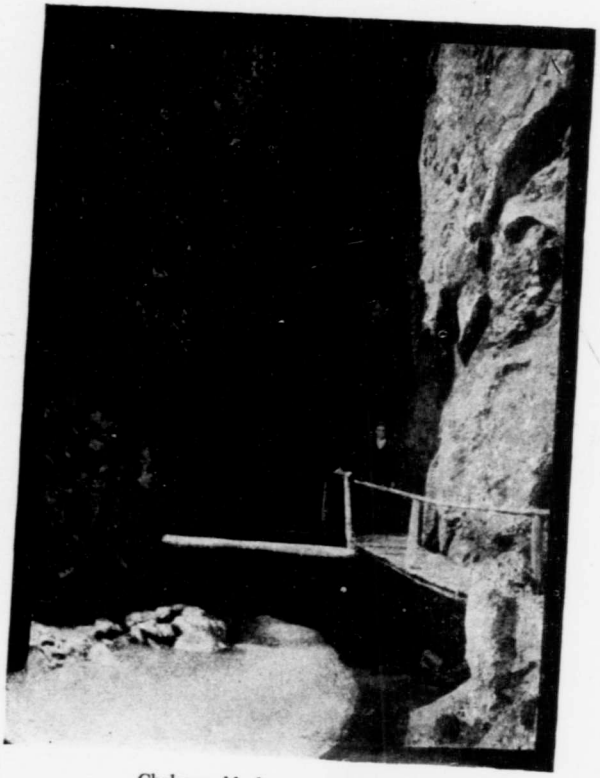


Bern, the Capitol city. The Oberlaender Berg.

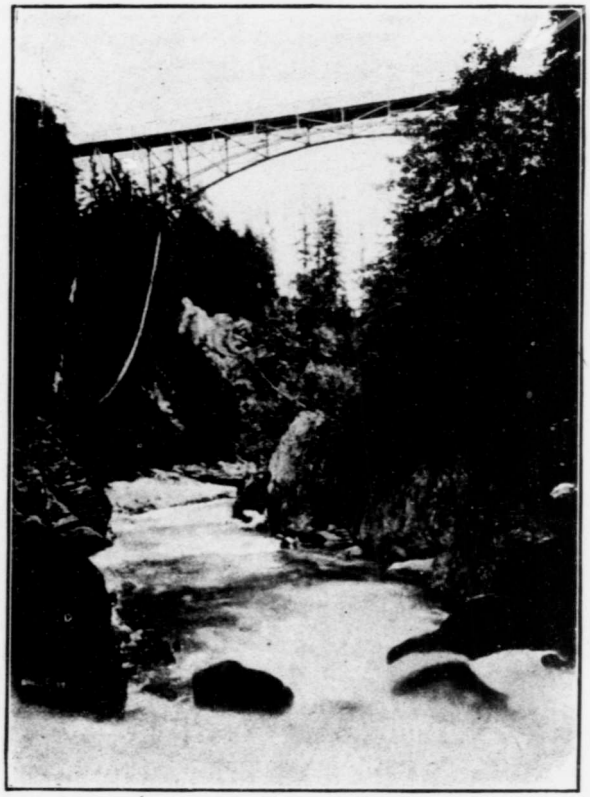
A portion of Neuchaetel town, sea, and Alps.

Thun, Hauptgasse (Main Street).

Ski jumping in winter.

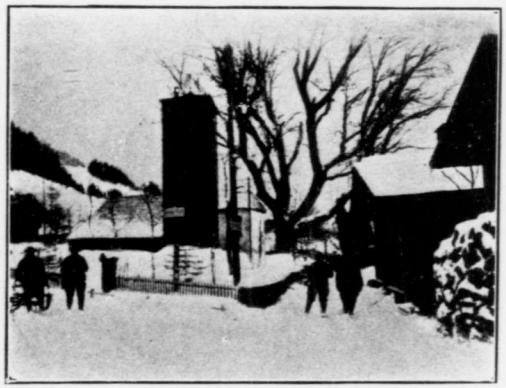


Cholerenschlucht, near Adelboden.



Stegbruecke at Adelboden over the Engstlichbach.

Adelboden : Pochtenkessel.



Adelboden: Kirche and maple tree in winter. Built 1433 by 56 families; the first converted from heathenism to Christendom in that part.

Adelboden: Cattle up on an Alp.

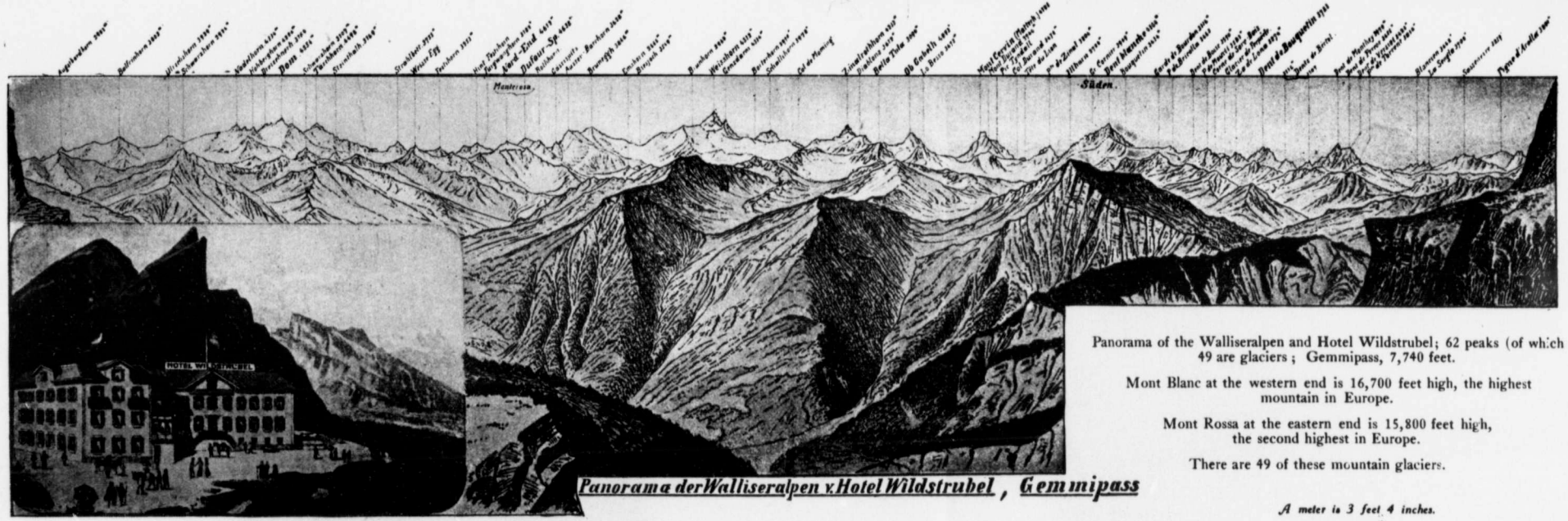
Adelboden: Thaal, looking towards Engstlich Fall and Wildstrubel.

Adelboden: Bauer (peasant).

The compiler up on Engstichen Alp (6460 feet) on his tour over the Tschingelochtighorn to the Daubensee and to the Gemmipass.

Gemmipass and Daubensee, between timber and glacier limits.

1. Augstbordhorn - 9,
2. Balfrinhorn - - 12,
3. Ulrichshorn - - 13,
4. Schwarzhorn - - 9,
5. Nadelhorn - - 14,
6. Hohberghorn - - 14,
7. Dreizehnerh - - 12,
8. Dom - - - - 15,
9. Schwarzhorn - - 10,



Panorama der Walliseralpen v. Hotel Wildstrubel, Gemmipass

Panorama of the Walliseralpen and Hotel Wildstrubel; 62 peaks (of which 49 are glaciers; Gemmipass, 7,740 feet.

Mont Blanc at the western end is 16,700 feet high, the highest mountain in Europe.

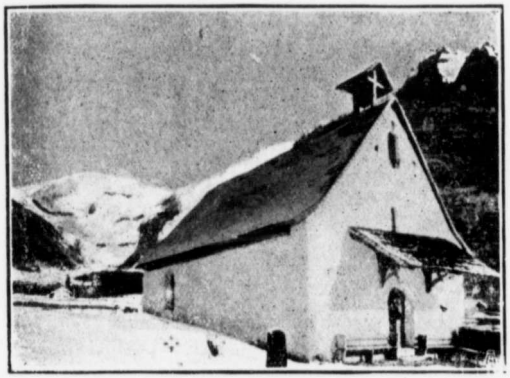
Mont Rossa at the eastern end is 15,800 feet high, the second highest in Europe.

There are 49 of these mountain glaciers.

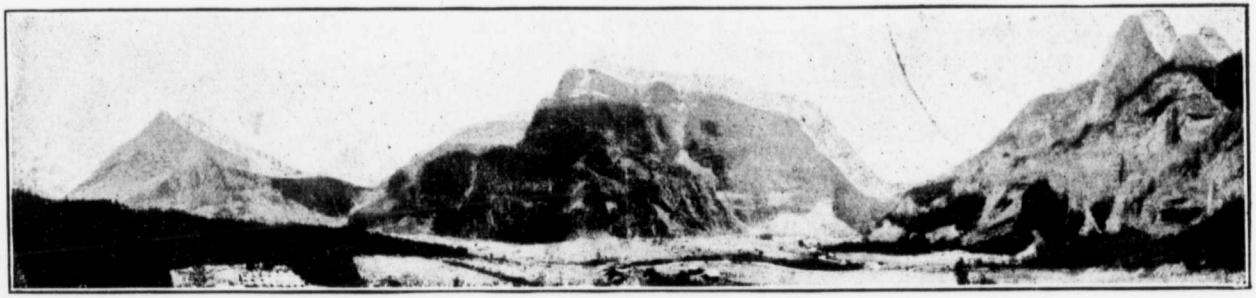
A meter is 3 feet 4 inches.

1. Augstbordhorn - 9,940
2. Balfrinhorn - - 12,673
3. Ulrichshorn - - 13,096
4. Schwarzhorn - - 9,746
5. Nadelhorn - - 14,446
6. Hohberghorn - - 14,153
7. Dreizehnerh - - 12,546
8. Dom - - - - 15,180
9. Schwarzhorn - - 10,690
10. Taeschhorn - - 14,993
11. Steinthalh - - 12,563
12. Strahlbett - - 12,516
13. Weisse Egg - - ——
14. Festihorn - - 10,843
15. Hint. Festihorn ——
16. Furgwanghorn - 12,613
17. Nord-End - - 15,373
18. Dufour - - - 15,460
19. Rothhorn - - ——
20. Gaessispitz - - ——
21. Ausser-Barrhorn 12,093
22. Brueneggh - - 12,820
23. Emshorn - - - 8,540
24. Biesjoch - - - 11,830
25. Brunhorn - - 9,866
26. Weisshorn - - 15,040
27. Gensdarm - - 14,446
28. Borterhorn - - 9,900
29. Schallihorn - - 13,260
30. Col de Moming ——
31. Zinaelrothhorn - 14,110
32. Diablons - - - 12,040
33. Bella Tola - - 10,300
34. Ob Gabelh - - 13,676
35. Lo Besso - - 12,250
36. Mont Cervin (Matterhorn) 15,106
37. Mont Durand - 12,480
38. Pic Tyndall - ——
39. Col Durand - - 11,580
40. Tete du Lion - ——
41. Point de Zinal - 12,613
42. Illhorn - - - 9,080
43. Gr. Cornier, - 13,230
44. Dent Blanche - 14,546
45. Bouquetin - - 11,780
46. Garde de Bourdon 11,053
47. Pde. Bricolla - 12,210
48. Dent de Bosse - 11,900
49. Pde. Mourli - 11,953
50. Cornie de Sore Bos - - - ——
51. Glacier de Ferpecle - - - ——
52. Za de Lona - - 10,913
53. Dent de Bouquetin - - - 12,610
54. Dents de Bertol two points {11,856 / 11,690
55. Dent de Monthey 13,266
56. Dent de Perroc 12,183
57. Dent de Versiot 11,206
58. Pte. de Torrent 10,190
59. Blancien - - - 11,206
60. La Sengla - - 12,340
61. Sasseneire - - 10,866
62. Pigne d'Arolla - 12,670

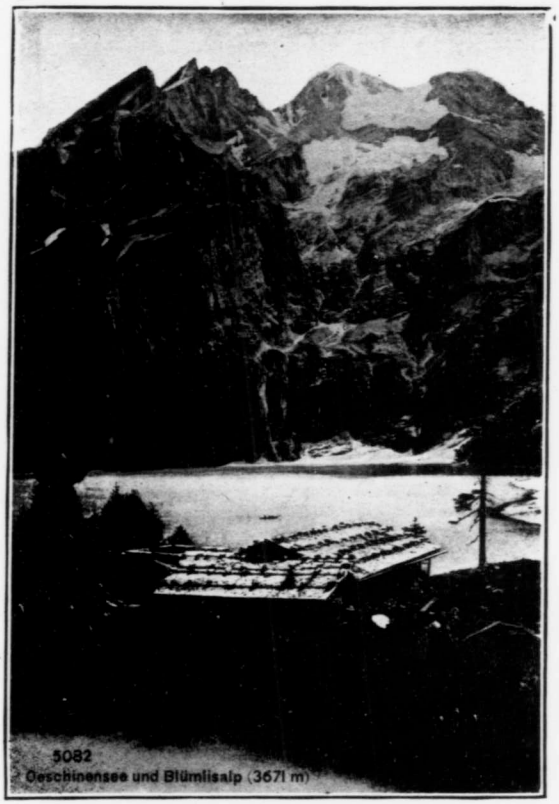
Daubensee between Rotikumer glacier and Gemmipass.



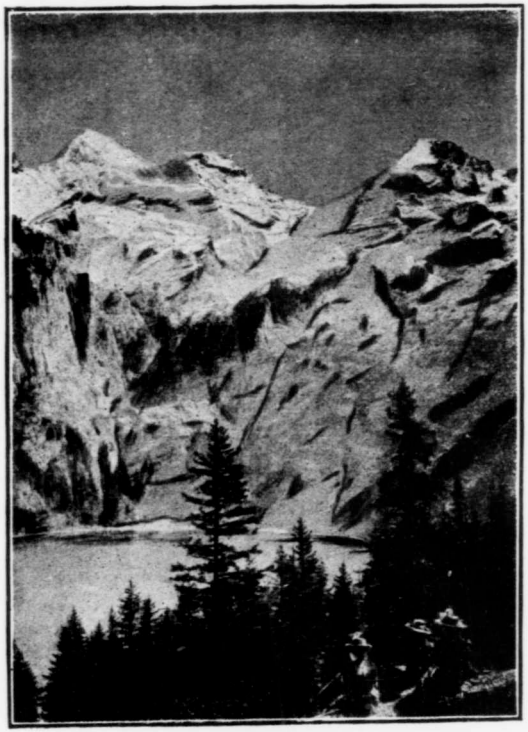
Old Chapel at Kandersteg.



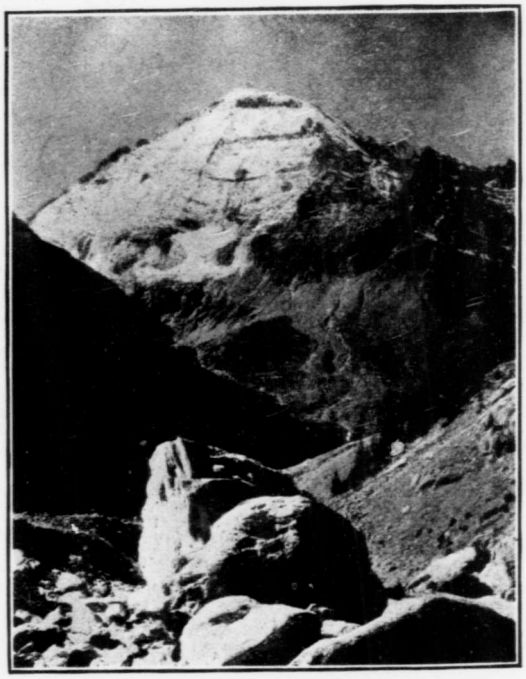
Kandersteg Panorama from a distance.



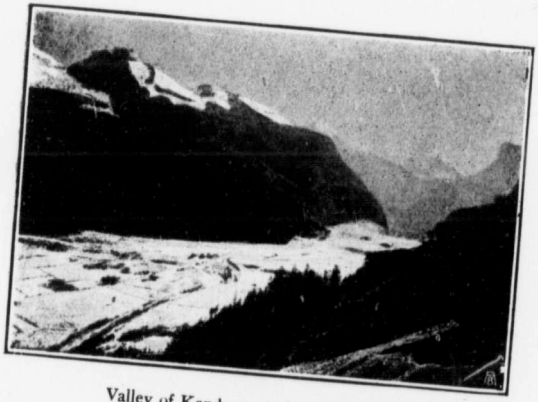
Oeschinensee and Bluemlisalp.



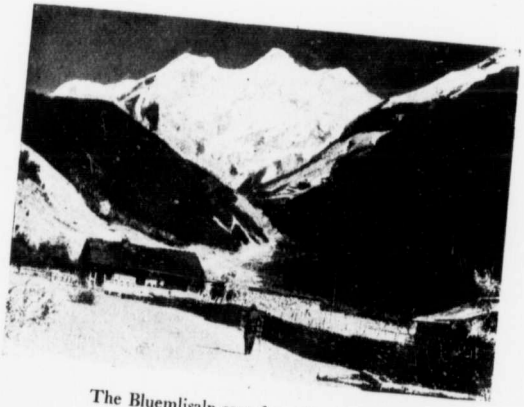
Oeschinensee (lake).



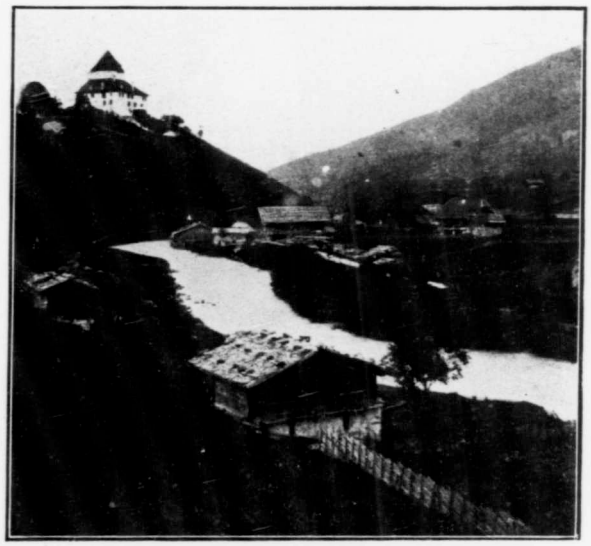
Loetchberg, through which passes a nine mile tunnel, forming the connecting link of the Trans-Continental Railway from St. Petersburg in Russia across Europe to the Mediterranean Sea.



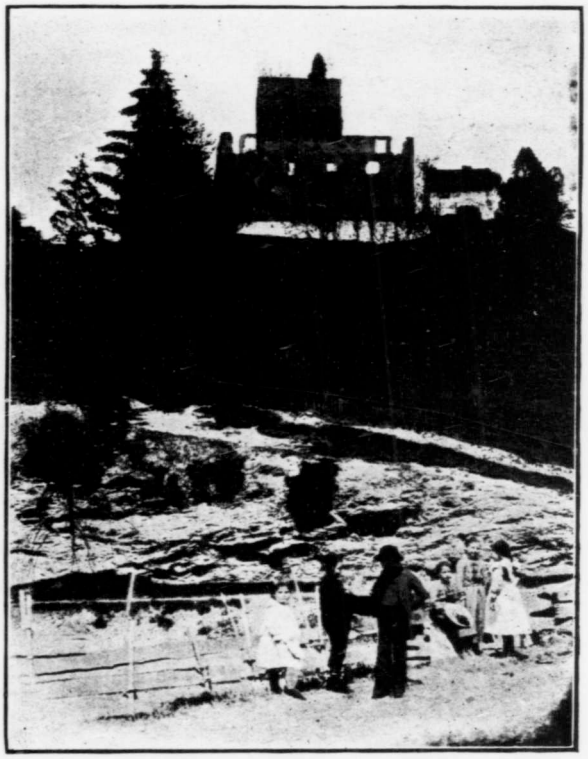
Valley of Kandersteg from a distance.



The Bluemlisalp seen from Kandersteg.

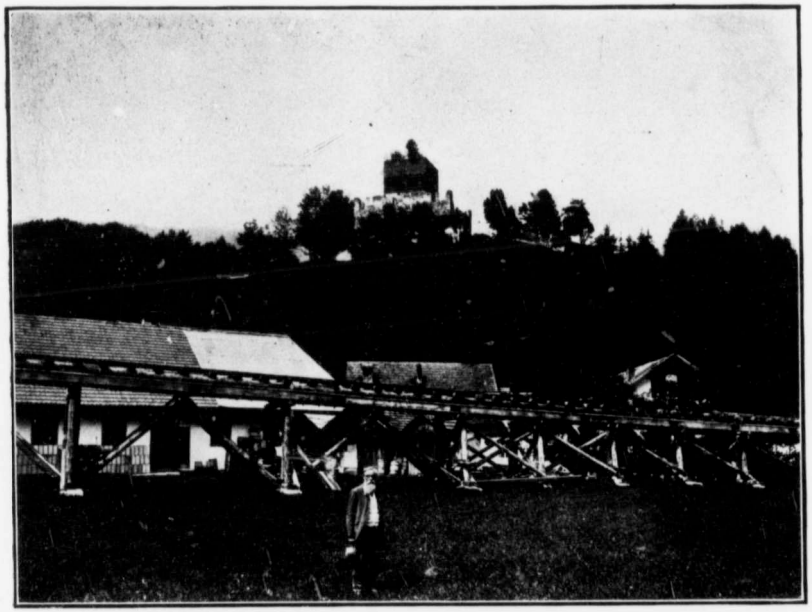


Schlozs Thellenburg as it was previous to 1846. It had been the residence of Landvoegt (Governers) for centuries. According to tradition it was built over 1000 years. It was a feste burg, where prisoners were held within strong walls and where the courts were held, even after the Declaration of Independence more than 600 years ago. It was the place where the courts were held until about 50 years ago, when it was destroyed by fire. About half-a-mile towards the Fruetigen on the same side of the road is another hill, not quite so high, called der Galge huebel (Gallows' hill), where there was a gallows consisting of two oak posts and on top a cross piece with iron hooks; here in olden times the prisoners were hung. Both the father and mother of the writer saw the gallows and were present at an execution in their childhood days. Now all is cleared away, the hill and its notorious name only remaining.



Schloss Thellenburg : ·

The ruins of an old castle as they appeared in 1909, seen from the south-east.



Schloss Thellenburg as it appears now. Nothing but a number of walls remain on top of the hill, surrounded by trees. In 1909, the writer visited and examined the ruins of the place where the flower gardens had been surrounded by walls, and the dungeon below. The departments in the main building can yet be traced. How strong this castle was built can be imagined when we find some of the walls 9 feet thick. Could they speak, what tales of horror they could relate. The compiler got this picture for this work, and can be seen standing in the field between the R.R. trestle work and the camera used for this photo.

The three Manni brothers—bergfuerrer, mountain guides, Kienthaal, Canton Bern.

Banner used in the New York State Department of Health Traveling Exhibit and shown at the International Congress on Tuberculosis

Out of sympathy to the relatives this illustrative information of that dreadful malady, as given by the New York State Department of Health, is added to this history ; may much good be done thereby.

Credit is due, and we are thankful to the New York State Department of Health for this invaluable descriptive and pictorial information regarding this malady and which we add to this work by their kind permission.