Swiss Towns

Bellinzona – Biel – Brienz – Basel – Neuchâtel – Interlaken – Brig – Avenches – ~~La Chaux-de-Fonds~~ – Aarau – St. Moritz – Winterthur – Kandersteg – Olten – Murten – Vaduz – Locarno – Fribourg – Lausanne

ILL. „LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS", PHOTO LDs

It is the biggest watch- and clock-making centre in Switzerland. It is the capital of the Neuchâtel Mountains, and it lies in a high valley of the Jura at 992 m. The town was destroyed by fire in 1794 and afterwards rebuilt to a geometric plan. Its ice-hockey team used to be successful.	*La Chaux-de-Fonds*
This old town is overlooking the east shore of the lake that has its name. In 1476 there was a battle between the Duke of Burgundy and the Swiss. Today you can still see the old ramparts and the towers of the town. In summer it is visited by a lot of tourists.	
It is the most famous Swiss high mountain centre. It has the world's oldest ski school (since1927). There are high class sporting events such as bobsleigh runs and horse racing on the frozen lake. It's a place for rich and famous people.	
It lies along the shore of its lake. It's an old fashioned summer holiday resort. Most of the carved bears in all sizes and positions sold as souvenirs at Bern, Interlaken or Lucerne come from the woodworkers' of this place. It's a great wood carving centre and has a school to keep up the tradition.	
This is the capital of one of the riches cantons in Switzerland. It is placed at the foot of the Jura. The best view of the old town is from the bridge over the river Aare.	
It is the second city of Switzerland in population. Because of the prosperity of its port, its banks, its fair, and its chemical laboratories, it has become an international business centre. As the city of Erasmus and the Holbein family, it has kept a tradition of art and culture since the Renaissance.	
The name of the place is Latin and means „between the lakes" It's the tourist headquarters of the Bernese Oberland. From here you can see the large summit of the Jungfrau.	
It has an exceptional climate in which hortensias, magnolias and camellias blossom in mid-winter. It lies on a delta formed by the river Maggia in Lake Maggiore.	
This little town is built on the site of a much larger Roman city. A lot of ruins of Roman buildings (theatres, towers, houses) have survived.	
This town is built in a bend of a river. It still looks like a mediaeval city. The 30'000 inhabitants speak French or German. It's the capital of a canton by the same name.	
This town is situated at the boundary of the Jura, on the banks of the Aare. A wooden covered bridge goes into the old town. The busy industrial place is also the junction of important railway lines.	
It lies at the foot of the big castle which is the residence of a prince. It does not belong to Switzerland. Swiss money (but not Swiss stamps) is used in this capital of a small State.	
You pass through this town when using the Gotthard, Lukmanier or San Bernardino route. It's on the Italian side of the Alps and three castles used to guard the valley. It's the capital of the canton, which took the name of the river.	
The place is best known for its position at the north end of a long tunnel, which goes from the Bernese Oberland to the canton of Valais. In summer tourists like to visit Lake Oeschinen and, in winter, it's a good place for skiers and snowboarders.	
It lies on the dividing line between French and German speaking Switzerland: one-third of the inhabitants speak French. The modern lower town contrasts with the old quarters of the upper town. It lies at the foot of the last range of the Jura and on the shore of the lake that has its name.	