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| Up to 1200  | The Gemmipass is crossed. Leukerbad becomes part of the town Leuk.   |  |
| 1229        | The name "Boez" for Leukerbad is used in his first time. French is spoken in Leukerbad.  |  |
| 1315        | The oldest document in the Leukerbad municipal archives; the town is now independent. The baths are mentioned (via, qua itur ad balnea).   |  |
| 1449 - 1460 | A mule trail is built from Leuk to Leukerbad   |  |
| 1478        | The mineral water springs and baths became the property of the bishop of Sitten (Jost von Silenen). The first inns are established. The place gets a new Name: Balnea leucensia, thermale leucenses or "Baden".  |  |
| 1479        | Paracelsus describes the thermal springs of Leukerbad.   |  |
| 1484        | Construction of a parish church began.   |  |
| 1501        | The bishop Cardinal Schiner acquires the rights to the baths and publicises them during his travels. Tourism of the baths flourishes and the German language predominates.   |  |
| 1518        | An avalanche destroys Leukerbad (61 dead). Leukerbad is quickly rebuilt. Many descriptions of the hot springs for example by Stumpf, Sebastian Münster and others are published.   |  |
| 1556        | Baths for the poor are built. (Today known as the Volksheilbad).   |  |
| 1563        | Thomas Platter and his son Felix stay at the hotel "Bären".  |  |
| XVI century | 7 avalanches destroy Leukerbad. The town is discouraged. Visitors are not longer coming. The ownership of the baths gets to the Werra family ("Werrabad"). Construction of the "Weisses Haus" (Plaschy) This house is now known as the "Lindner Hotel Maison Blanche". |  |
| 1682        | The community acquires the ownership of the thermal baths.   |  |
| 1719        | Another avalanche destroys Leukerbad. It is rebuilt on the right side of the Dala. ("zur Gasse") and below the church. The Russian scientist Mazomousky publishes a geological treatise on Leukerbad.  |  |
| 1739 - 1741 | Stephan Matter builds new inns and, along with Landvogt Balet, a new road to the top of the Gemmipass. (The existing section)  |  |
| 1779        | Johann Wolfgang von Goethe comes to Leukerbad.   |  |
| 1813 - 1816 | A musical society is established ("Gemmi" musical society).  |  |
| 1829        | An avalanche wall is built on the village (engineer is M. Venetz). Another protection wall with the engineers Zen-Ruffinen, Loretan (since then the village has not been touched by avalanches).   |  |
| 1830 - 1845 | Construction of several hotels; Croix d'Or, de France, des Alpes, Bellevue.  |  |
| 1850        | Opening of the road to Leukerbad (the village has a population of 577).  |  |
| 1865 - 1875 | Construction of a hospital for the poor (today's Volksheilbad).  |  |
| 1877        | Guy de Maupassant comes to Leukerbad.  |  |
| 1878        | Mark Twain comes to Leukerbad.   |  |
| 1889        | Opening of the first electric power station in the Valais.   |  |
| 1895        | Rates: by horse to Kandersteg Fr. 20.- porter to Kanderstg Fr. 10.-, Gemmi Pass Fr. 4.-.   |  |



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| <p>1896 Establishment of the hotel and bath company, the first hotel corporation in Switzerland.</p> <p>1908 Establishment of the Company "Chemin de Fer Electric Leukerbad" (village population: 619).</p> <p>1909 Opening of the electric powerstation at « Dalaloch ».</p> <p>1915 Inaugural trip of the electric train to Leukerbad (1915 = 5624 passengers). Establishments of the agency for tourism, cures and sojourns.</p> <p>1933 Pablo Picasso, Paul Valéry and Nikitinga stay at Schwarenbach</p> <p>1940 35544 overnight stays (village population: 505).</p> <p>1948 Construction of the first ski lift (Obere Maessen).</p> <p>1950 53684 overnight stays (village population: 505).</p> <p>1951 – 1953 James Baldwin the writer from Harlem, N.Y. stays at Leukerbad.</p> <p>1957 Construction of the lift facilities (enlarged in 1974).</p> <p>1958 The citizens decide against the construction of baths for themselves in favour of a rheumatological clinic.</p> <p>1960 206018 overnight stays (village population: 619).</p> <p>1962 Construction of the institute for Paraplegics (Today: Rehabilitationszentrum Leukerbad).</p> <p>1967 The train makes his last trip, bus service is started (159372 passengers carried).</p> <p>1968 The town development plan is approved. The outdoor municipal baths are opened.</p> <p>1969 650186 overnight stays (village population: 1056).</p> <p>1970 – 1972 Establishment and construction of the Torrent facilities.</p> <p>1979 – 1980 Road construction with Albinen. Open all year (via Tunnel): construction of the purification plant.</p> <p>1980 Opening of the thermal baths complex.</p> <p>1981 1033318 overnight stays (village population: 1109).</p> <p>1982 The citizens society becomes the majority shareholder of the hotel and</p> | <p>bath corporation and of LLB. Construction and opening of the new tourist office.</p> <p>1984 New traffic regulations forbid night driving in town.</p> <p>1985 Inauguration at the free "Ring Jet" bus service</p> <p>1987 The two ski lifts on the Obere Maessen are replaced with a 4 seat chair lift. 3 FIS World Cup woman's ski races.</p> <p>1988 The new elementary school and orientation building (with social hall and auditorium) is opened, athletics field, children's playground, minigolf. 3 FIS World Cup ski races (men).</p> <p>1989 Completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of the new baths of the citizens society (Burgerbad).</p> <p>1990 Opening of the sports centre, 75<sup>th</sup> birthday of Leukerbad Tourism. 1094531 overnight stays.</p> <p>1993 Construction of the Alpentherme (new wellness and medical centre).</p> |
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