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Bjarni Benediktsson – Ferðir – Svíþjóð – Tage Erlander – Grand Hotel Stockholm – Arvfurstens Palats –
Ibsen – Öster Götland – The Old Church in Åtvid

Tekið af vef Borgarskjalasafnsins

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The
Rhine
panorama and guide



STOLFUSS-VERLAG-BONN

Einleaskjalasafn Bjarna Benediktssonar © Borgarskjalasafn Reykjavíkur

The Course of the Rhine from Mainz to Köln

Translated freely from the original German by Dorothy Hill

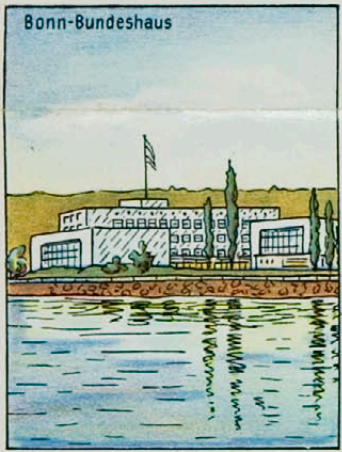


688 km Köln
Population 730,000. Ancient capital of the Rhineland with a 2,000 years old history. Chief city of a "Regierungsbezirk". Archbishopial See. University town and centre for commercial exhibitions.

History. The Germanic tribe "Ubi" founded the site of Köln. Later it became the important Roman town Colonia Agrippinensis, by the 5th century known as Colonia. In the middle ages it was a powerful member of the Hanseatic league, a great trading centre and, together with Mainz, the ecclesiastical focus of the whole of Germany. During the second world war the town suffered very heavily, and many irreplaceable historical records and monuments were destroyed.

Main places of interest. The Cathedral, symbolising the glory of the Rhineland. Building of this was started in 1248, but not completed until 1880. It is the biggest pure Gothic building north of the Alps, and the height of the towers is 157 metres. The Cathedral has many notable statues, quite exceptional stained glass windows, and precious valuables in the Treasury. The many old churches that in the past were a special feature of the town, as well as its many Romanesque buildings have all either been destroyed or very badly damaged; as have also the **Town Hall**, circa 1400, and the "Gürzenich" 1450, both dating from the town's most flourishing period.

Continuation about Köln in opposite column.



655 km Bonn
Population 140,000. University town. Birthplace of Beethoven. At one time the residence of the Electors of Köln. Since 1949 provisional capital of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Main places of interest. The University (burnt out in 1944), which formerly was the town castle, and court garden of the Electors. The **minster**, dating from the 12th century, with notable cloister. **Castle Poppelsdorfer** (partly destroyed) with botanical garden. The house in which Beethoven was born, Bonngasse 20; (the Beethoven Memorial stands in the Münsterplatz, minster square). **Old cemetery** with graves of famous persons. The **Federal Parliament** and the new **Beethoven-Hall**. The **Beethoven Concert Festival** is famous.



647.6 km Bad Godesberg
Population 60,000. Its arboretum-like situation, opposite the Siebengebirge (Seven Hills), makes it, incorporated with Mehlem, rank high among distinctive places on the Rhine. The spa



This Rhine panorama deliberately exaggerates the size of towns and main places of interest. The distortion that in such figurative reproduction is unavoidable, has however, been cut to a minimum. Those wanting a more exact scale map of the Rhine valley are advised to get the coloured Stollfuß-Wanderkarte, Nr. 2 "The Rhine from Mainz to Bonn", scale 1 : 100,000.

The figures marked in the stream, and against individual places in the text, correspond to the distance in kilometres from the street bridge at Basel to the Dutch frontier. These figures are marked up on boards on the banks of the Rhine, and are easily readable. They are of help, also, to the traveller when he wants quickly to gauge his own position.



Continuation of Köln
Köln has many museums, a zoological and a botanical garden. **Industry and Trade.** The town has been an Exhibition Centre since 1904. (The Exhibition grounds are on the right bank of the Rhine, at Köln-Deutz). In the suburbs are important commercial houses, as also car factories (Ford), railway rolling stock, and a cable industry. Köln is, besides, a Banking and Insurance centre. **Köln Specialities.** Kölnisch Wasser (Eau de Cologne) from the famous firms "Johann Maria Farina" and "4711". Köln Carnival, and particularly the celebrated "Rose Monday" procession, is known far and wide.

Below Bonn the river enters the Lower Rhine Valley, the mountains recede, and the Rhine flows through plains to the sea. In the north suburb of Beuel, Schwarzh-Rheindorf, and visible from the river is the very interesting **Romanesque Double Church** of two-storied construction; the upper story having been set apart for nuns.

654.8 km Beuel
An industrial centre of considerable importance, opposite Bonn.

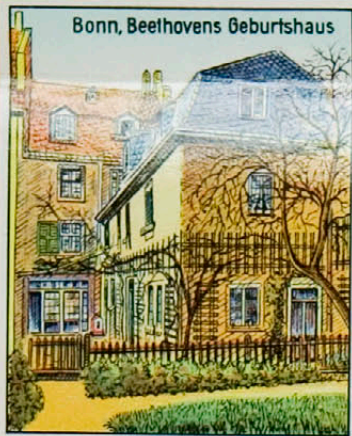


645.3 km Königswinter
Most visited tourist region of the Rhine. Best starting point for the Siebengebirge (Seven Hills). Half-way up to Drachenfels (see below) is the Drachenburg, built in 1885.

Das Siebengebirge
Are among the most popular tourist and holiday resorts in all Germany. The district is of volcanic origin and has many wonderful views. The seven principal hills, which give the district its name, are: Ulberg 461 m, Löwenburg 455 m, Lohrberg 435 m, Nonnenstromberg 335 m, Petersberg 331 m, Wolkenburg 324 m, and Drachenfels 321 m. The Siegfried Saga comes from Drachenfels. Both Drachenfels and Petersberg - which has at its summit a large hotel - lie directly above the Rhine, with the other hills ranged behind them. The slopes of Drachenfels are the most northerly district in Germany where vines can be cultivated. Cog-wheel railways (Zahnradbahnen) run up Drachenfels and Petersberg.



(partly destroyed) with botanical garden. The house in which Beethoven was born, Bonngasse 20; (the Beethoven Memorial stands in the Münsterplatz, minster square). Old cemetery with graves of famous persons. The Federal Parliament and the new Beethoven-Hall. The Beethoven Concert Festival is famous.



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641 km Insel Nonnenwerth
A Benedictine monastery founded in 1122. Now a Franciscan convent with an educational establishment for girls.

640 km Rolandseck
A small place with large hotels, at the foot of Rolandsbogen (Roland's arch); last remains of Roland's stronghold, destroyed in 1475. According to legend the story of Knight Roland goes back to Charles the Great.

634 km Apollinariskirche
This church is built on an ancient site for pilgrimages. It lies half way up a hill behind Remagen.

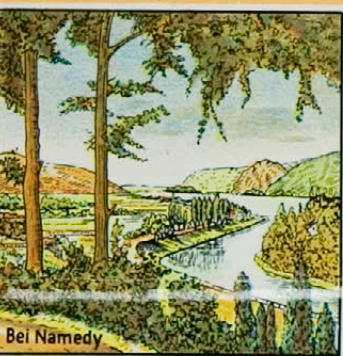
633.8 km Remagen
Population 6000. Small town of Roman origin; the "entrance gate" to the romantic Ahr valley, renowned for its red wine and for the town of Bad Neuenahr.

623.7 km Niederbreisig
A growing spa, with three alkaline thermal springs, for heart, kidney, and gastric illnesses. Open-air thermal swimming baths. Chair lift to

621.8 km Burg Rheineck
At the mouth of the Vinx, at a rock, built in 1832 on the site of the old Pfalzgrafenburg (Count Palatine castle).

620.7 km Brohl
Exit point to the geologically interesting Brohl valley and the Laacher See.

616 km Insel Namedy
Has a famous geyser coming from 343 metres below the bed of the Rhine, which periodically shoots up a column of water 50-60 metres high.



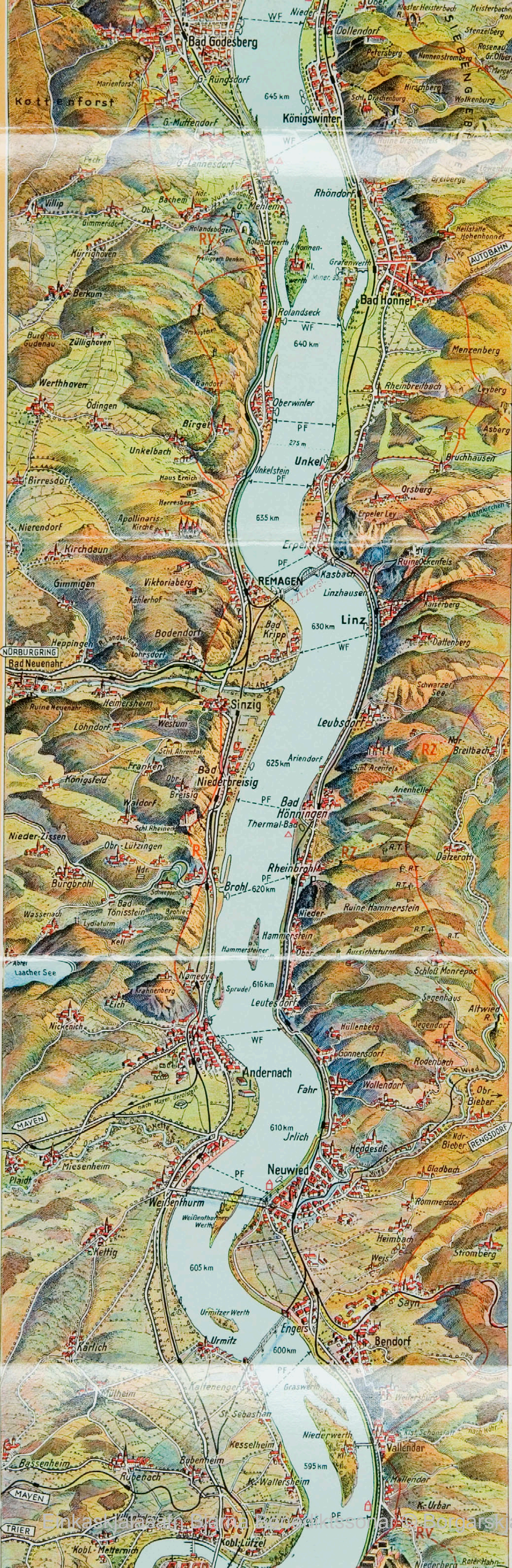
613.2 km Andernach
Population 18,000. One of the most ancient towns on the Rhine. Many old buildings, and remains of town walls which protected it when it was a free imperial city. Most prominent landmark is the Round Tower, 56 m high, with walls 6 m thick. From the Rhine, to the south, one sees by the Bollwerk (bulwark that in the past acted as a breaker against ice floes) the Memorial to the Fallen, and to the north the famous old crane that was in use up to 1911; now the last of its kind on the river. - Starting point for excursions to the Eifel and to the Laacher See.

591.5 km Koblenz
Population 95,000. Much visited centre, situated at the influx of the Moselle. Seat of a "Regierungsbezirk". **History:** Its geographical position, meeting point of three river valleys - the Rhine, Moselle and Lahn - from earliest times made Koblenz of the greatest military importance. In 9 B. C. a Roman castle was built, round which developed the flourishing Roman town, Confluentes. For a time in the middle ages the town was the residential seat of the Electors of Trier, and was greatly enlarged. From the time it became Prussian, in 1815, it was strongly fortified, and ranked as a very important garrison town. During the last war Koblenz was almost entirely destroyed.

Main places of interest. Florinskirche, dating from 1200. Old castle of the Archbishops, by the bridge across the Moselle. 2 houses of the "Four Towers". All these are more or less in ruins. As is the famous Deutsche Eck and the Castor Cathedral (836 A. D.).

587.8 km Der Rittersturz
A pleasant excursion from Koblenz, with view, restaurants, etc.

585.3 km Burg Stolzenfels
Stands 80 m above the Rhine, above Kapellen. Built originally in the 13th century, by the Archbishops of Trier. Rebuilt in 1836-42 by Frederick William IV of Prussia, the castle having been destroyed by the French in 1689.



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641.3 km Bad Honnerf
A spa with a very mild climate, noted for its grape cure. Honnerf specialises in treatment of catarrh, stomach and liver complaints. Its Drachenquelle (Drachen Spring) is drunk for its curative properties as well as being used for the Bath Cure.

641 km Island of Grafenwerth
With mineral open air swimming bath in an agreeable setting.

636.6 km Unkel
A much visited summer resort. Important vineyards (Unkel's Funkele). On descending the valley one gets, looking to the right, an impressive view of the tops of the Seven Hills.

633 km Erpeler Ley
A sheer basaltic cliff towering 153 m over the Rhine, and lying to the south of the picturesque village of Erpel. The bridge (destroyed since 1945) that led into the Erpel tunnel fell undamaged into American hands in 1945.

629.9 km Linz
An old, friendly town formerly belonging to the Electorate of Köln, with colourful buildings, timbered houses, remains of the city walls.



623.9 km Bad Hönningen
A rising spa with hot springs suitable for treatment of chronic rheumatic illnesses. Its mineral springs have the largest contents of carbonic-dioxide-gases in Germany. Open air thermal swimming bath. North of the town, on a hill, is Schloß Arenfels.

618.8 km Hammerstein
Situated on a narrow edge of the river bank. Above, on a rocky mount, are the ruins of the old castle.

614.5 km Leutesdorf
Biggest wine growing region of the middle Rhine. Pilgrims' church.

608.3 km Neuwied
Population 27,000. A well laid out "Kreisstadt", with busy industries. Schwemmstein (special type of building material locally manufactured), machine works and cement factories. Has a modern dyke for protection of the low-lying town against flood. Former residence of the Princes of Wied who, after the thirty years war (series of religious wars, 1618-1648), founded Neuwied as a free town for displaced, persecuted persons.

600.9 km Engers
With castle of the Electors of Trier which, up to 1918, was a Prussian Military School.



591.5 km Ehrenbreitstein
With fortress of the same name. In past ages the fortress was considered impregnable, and on many occasions the Electors of Trier, in war time, brought "The Holy Lohse" here for safe keeping. Lift to the castle.

585.7 km Niederlahnstein
Communication centre. Railway junction for Bad Ems. At the mouth of the Lahn is the old castle.

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Main places of interest. Florinskirche, dating from 1200. Old castle of the **Archbishops**, by the bridge across the Moselle. 2 houses of the "Four Towers". All these are more or less in ruins. As is the famous **Deutsche Eck** and the **Castor Cathedral** (836 A. D.).

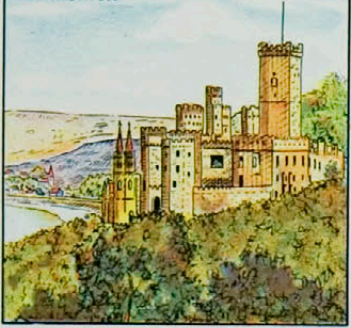
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Stolzenfels



583 km Königstuhl zu Rhens

Ancient meeting-place of the German Electors to elect the German Emperor. First used for this purpose in 1308. The selection of the place for this purpose was by no means accidental.

for "The Call of the Heralds" could be heard by four Electors: Rhens belonging to Köln, Stolzenfels to Trier, Lahnstein to Mainz, Braubach to the Palatinate. In 1338 the **Electors' Assembly** meeting here decided that the Kaiser, as soon as he was elected, became Emperor forthwith, without ratification from the Pope.

582.3 km Rhens

A charming old place with attractive half-timbered houses, and remains of ancient city walls, towers and gates. North of the town is the well-known **Rhenser Spring**.

570.5 km Boppard

Population 9000. A picturesque old town of Celtic origin, cradled in a curve of the Rhine and nestling in the shelter of valleys. A favourite tourist resort. Exit point of the Hunsrück railway to Simmern.

Places worth seeing. The Romanesque church of St. Severus, on the Market Place. 14th century castle of the Electors of Trier, on the Rhein Allee. Above the town the Ursuline convent of Marienburg, founded in 1125 as a Benedictine monastery. Walk up the Kreuzberg to chapel. A short distance down stream, on a hill top, is the **Vierseenplatz** (place of the four lakes), from where is a view of four apparently unconnected parts of the Rhine. Lift to the Hirschkopf.

566 km Bad Salzig

Small spa for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, stomach, intestinal, liver, and gall bladder ailments. In the middle of fruit gardens, and especially famed for its cherries. The long convoys of barges, all connected one with the other, that one sees constantly on the river, are at this point divided into smaller groups for further towing; the strength of the current here being such that the passage up stream to Bingen can only be made by half the number at the same time.

556.8 km Burg Rheinfels

Was originally the strongest fortress on the Rhine. Lying 115 m above the river, it was built in 1250 by Graf Diether von Katzenelnbogen for the enforcing of Rhine tolls.

556.1 km St. Goar

Small "Kreisstadt", founded in 570 by the Irish Missionary Saint Goar.

550 km Oberwesel

Once a "Free Reichsstadt." Extremely well preserved city walls from the 13th and 14th centuries, with 14 watch towers, "the Ochsenturm" etc. **Places worth seeing.** The red sandstone Liebfrauenkirche (church) with numerous works of art; the Rhine waterway museum. To the south of the town, on a sharp hill, the **ruins of Schönburg**, from the 10th century; close by the modern castle Schönburg.

Bacharach



543.2 km Bacharach

A picturesque little town, over a 1000 years old, with ancient fortifications. Famous vine region. Above the town, plainly visible, are the ruins of **Wernerkapelle**. Dominating Bacharach, slightly to the south, is castle **Stahl- eck**, destroyed by the French in 1689, today a Youth hostel.

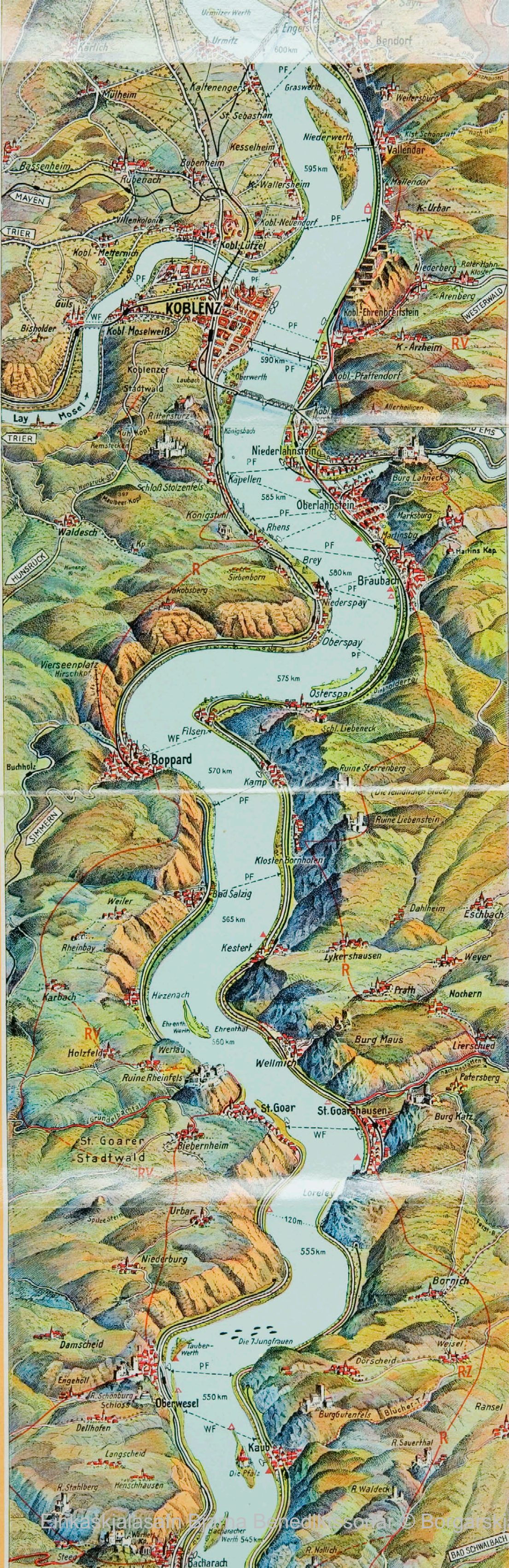
537.4 km Burg Sooneck

Built as a brigands' castle in 1010. Destroyed in 1282 by Rudolf von Habsburg. Rebuilt and destroyed on various occasions, Kaiser Wilhelm I being the last to rebuild it.

534.2 km Burg Reichenstein

A beautiful castle, over a 1000 years old; to reach with car. - South of it, at the mouth of the Morgenbach valley, the **Klemenskapelle**.

Rheinstein



Ehrenbreitstein



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With fortress of the same name. In past ages the fortress was considered impregnable, and on many occasions the Electors of Trier, in war time, brought "The Holy Robe" here for safe keeping. Lift to the castle.

585.7 km Niederlahnstein

Communication centre. Railway junction for Bad Ems. At the **mouth of the Lahn** is the very old church of **St. John**, with a Benedictine nunnery.

584.4 km Oberlahnstein

A town once belonging to the Electors of Mainz. Some of the old walls, and the torture-tower are preserved.

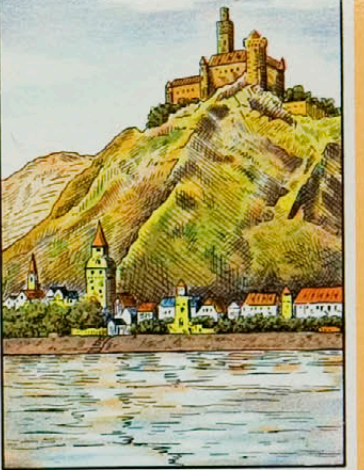
584 km Burg Lahneck

With a pentagonal tower, and beautiful views over the river Lahn.

579.5 km Braubach

A charming townlet. St. Barbara's church, dating from 1300, is under the State Protection of Ancient Buildings. To the south of the town, on the peak of a hill, rises

Marksburg



579.3 km Marksburg

150 m above the river. The best-preserved castle on the Rhine, with a magnificent Knights' Hall, Women's Quarters, chapel, collection of guns.

575.1 km Osterspai

With the castle of **Liebeneck**. Well-known fruit region, much visited in blossom time.

567 km Bornhofen

A much frequented Pilgrims' Resort. In the famous old church of St. Mary is the "Pieta", believed to have miraculous power (the 15th century).

566.3 km The Enemy Brothers

Ruins of the castles **Liebenstein** and **Sterrenberg**, built in the 12th century. Between the two castles are massive remains of the "Streitmauer".

558.8 km Burg Maus

The tale runs that it was derisively so named by the Lord of Castle Cat.

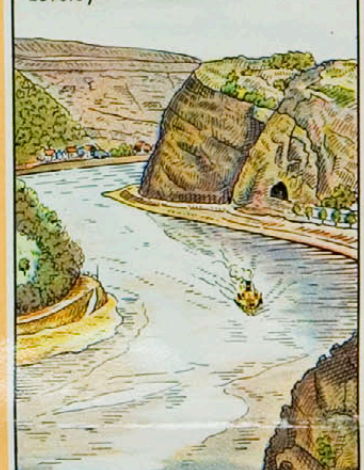
556.1 km St. Goarshausen

Dates as a town and a fortress from 1324 A. D. Above the place is

556 km Burg Katz

Originally known as Neukatzenelnbogen. Rebuilt, according to the old plans, in 1898.

Loreley



555 km Loreley

This legend-haunted rock, the summit of which is 132 m above the Rhine, descends almost perpendicularly to the water, and at its base has a seven-fold echo. This may account for the place it holds both in legend and poetry. The Nibelungen treasure is said to lie hidden here, and from the rock a siren was believed to lure men to their death.

546.3 km Kaub

An old, small town. The Blücher Memorial commemorates Blücher's crossing of the Rhine on New Year's Eve 1813/14. Kaub is the centre of Rhine slate quarrying. Headquarters of the Rhine pilots.

Die Pfalz



years old, with ancient fortifications. Famous vine region. Above the town, plainly visible, are the ruins of **Wernerkapelle**. Dominating Bacharach, slightly to the south, is castle **Stahl-heck**, destroyed by the French in 1689, today a Youth hostel.

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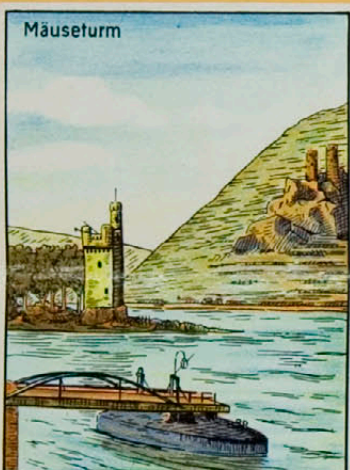


533.1 km Burg Rheinstein
One of the most beautiful castles on the Rhine. It was restored in 1825, and contains a most interesting collection of armour and antiquities.

Das Bingerloch
In the past was very dangerous, on account of the rocks, for shipping. Since 1830 the passage, through extensive blasting operations, has been continually improved.

530.2 km Der Mäuseturm
Stands on an island in the Rhine, which forms part of the Bingerloch reef. Today it serves as a signal tower for ships passing through the difficult waterway of the Bingerloch.

529.5 km Bingen
Population 18,000. "Kreisstadt" on the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine. Together with Bingen Bridge an im-



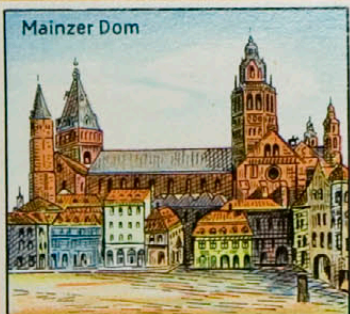
portant river port. By 10 B. C. fortified by the Roman general, Drusus. **Places worth seeing, Burg (castle) Klopp**. The Drususbrücke over the Nahe, (bridge originally built by the Romans and repeatedly restored). To the south is **Rochus hill and chapel**.

498 km Mainz
Population 130,000. Capital of the "Land" Rheinland-Pfalz (Palatinate). In the 12th century was so prosperous that it became known as "Golden Mainz". Seat of Bishops. Since 1945 again a university town. Important centre of communications.

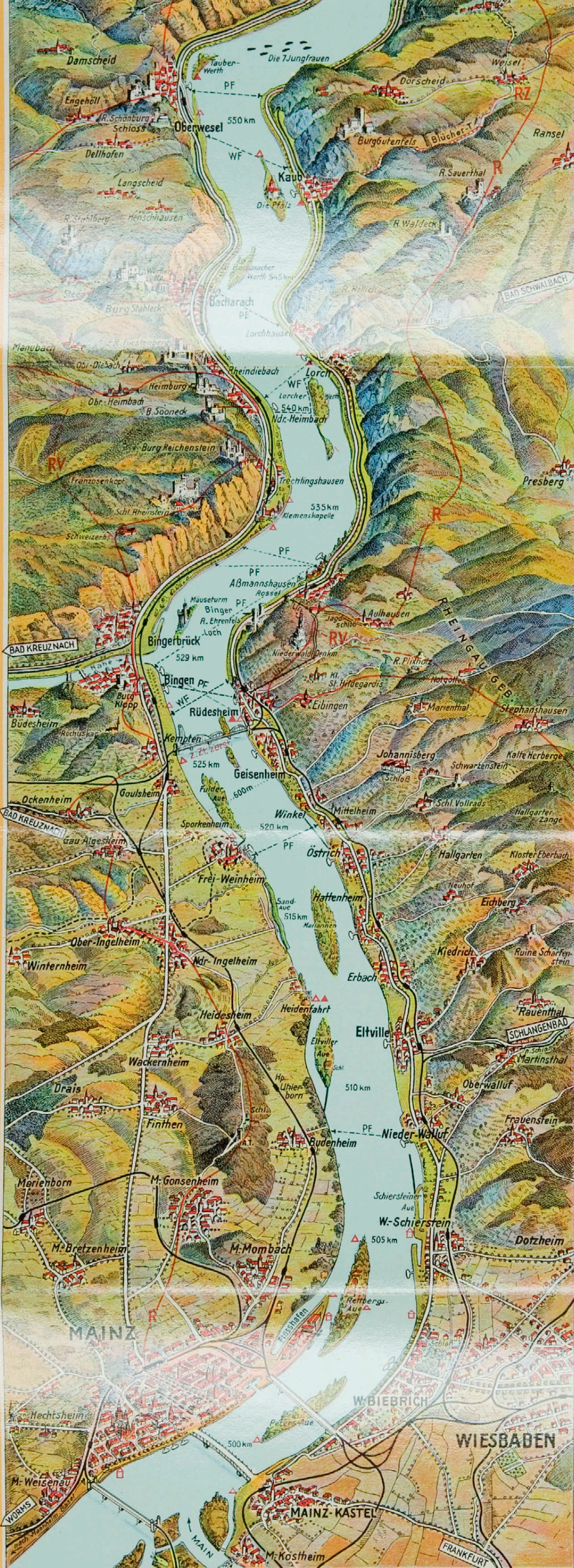
History. In Roman times Mainz was the capital of Germania Superior. In 748 A. D. St. Boniface, (born in Devonshire) was made Archbishop of Mainz, which had its most glorious period in the middle ages. In 1448-50 Gutenberg (who is credited with the invention of printing by movable blocks) set up a printing press in Mainz.

Main places of interest. The Romanesque **Cathedral**, founded in the 9th century with its chapels and rich tombs. The new **Gutenberg University** which ranks today as one of the finest in Germany. The former **Electoral castle** (partly destroyed) which houses the Romano-Germanic central museum and a picture gallery. The modern **Gutenberg museum**, in the municipal library. Of the old houses of the nobility the **Erthaler Hof** is still standing; the **Bassenheimer** and **Ostener Hof** were rebuilt.

Industry and Trade. Mainz is the chief town of the Rhenish wine trade and for the processing of sparkling wines.



R — foot-path over hill tops
RV — short-cuts to the foot-path
RZ — track leading to the foot-path
⇄ — steamer landing - stages
++++ lift

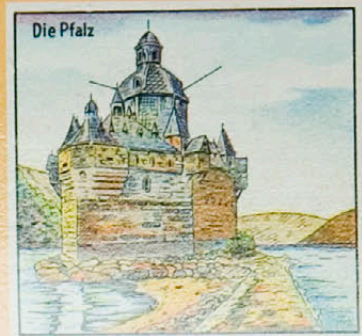


The kilometre signs that are on the banks of the Rhine are shown, on this map, by figures in mid-stream. WF = Wagenfähre (carriage ferry) PF = Personenfähre (pedestrians' ferry)

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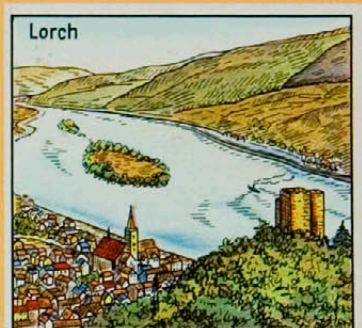
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546 km Die Pfalz
Known also as the Pfalzgrafenstein. Founded in 1326 to exact river tolls. Now a Rhine waterway museum.

546 km Burg Gutenfels
Originally built in 1200. Enlarged and strongly fortified in 1500. Until 1806 still had a small garrison.

540.2 km Lorch
Well-known wine region. On the slope of the hill is the Gothic St. Martin's church, possessing particularly beautiful bells.



532.2 km Assmannshausen
A popular tourist rallying point, spoken well of as a spa, with excellent inns. Celebrated for its red wine. Close at hand is a radio-active spring, good for gout and rheumatism, and known since Roman days. Beautiful wooded walks in the district, among other to the Jagdschloß (old shooting lodge). (Lift.)

530.3 km Ruins of Ehrenfels
Ehrenfels was useful in the past to the Bishops of Mainz, because of its position for enforcing Rhine tolls.

528 km Niederwalddenkmal
The National Monument stands in wooded country 225 m above the Rhine. The foundation stone was laid in 1877, to commemorate the resuscitation of the German Empire. Height of the Monument 38 m; statue of Germania 11.3 m. Lift from Rüdesheim.

527.2 km Rüdesheim
Famous for its vineyards and wine. Old castles and old houses. To the north **Brömserburg** (moated castle); behind it Ober or **Boosenburg** (rebuilt in the 19th century, except for the keep). Lift to the Niederwalddenkmal.

511.3 km Eltville
Famous for its vine cultivation and noted for rose growing. From here one can make an excursion to **Eberbach monastery**, formerly a Cistercian abbey, now state property with good vineyards.



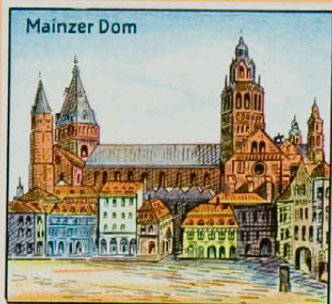
From Wiesbaden to Lorch the Rhine flows through the **Rheingau** (a district only about 35 km long), which produces the finest Rhine wines, and where every name recalls the flavour of some delectable grape juice.



Wiesbaden
Population 250,000. Capital of "Land of Hessen". Situated on the southern slopes of the Taunus hills. Watering place of international repute for metabolic disorders, for gout, rheumatism, stomach and intestinal troubles. Among the curative treatments are the Glauber thermal springs, mud-baths, etc. The curative powers of the hot springs and the mild climate have been responsible for the fame Wiesbaden has enjoyed for over 2000 years. Beautifully laid out gardens, wooded surroundings and an artistic tradition make the town one of the pleasantest in Germany.
Main places of interest. The Cure House with the Cure Park, the Kochbrunnen (hot springs, 60° C), the Kaiser-Friedrich-Bath.

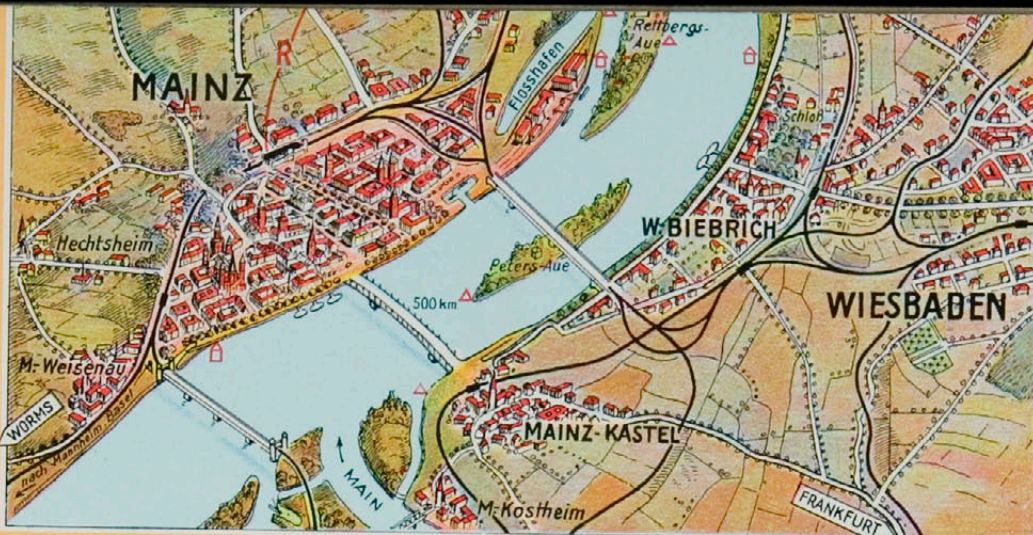
Places maintained by the German Canoe Union (DKV).
⚓ Boat houses
⚓ Canoe stations
⚓ Camping sites

houses the Romano-Germanic central museum and a picture gallery. The modern **Gutenberg museum**, in the municipal library. Of the old houses of the nobility the Erthaler Hof is still standing; the Bassenheimer and Osteiner Hof were rebuilt.

Industry and Trade. Mainz is the chief town of the Rhenish wine trade and for the processing of sparkling wines.



- R** ——— foot-path over hill tops
RV - - - short-cuts to the foot-path
RZ track leading to the foot-path
 steamer landing - stages
 Lift



The kilometre signs that are on the banks of the Rhine are shown, on this map, by figures in mid-stream. WF = Wagenfähre (carriage ferry) PF = Personenfähre (pedestrians' ferry)




KN 58251

From Wiesbaden to Lorch the Rhine flows through the **Rheingau** (a district only about 35 km long), which produces the finest Rhine wines, and where every name recalls the flavour of some delectable grape juice.

Wiesbaden

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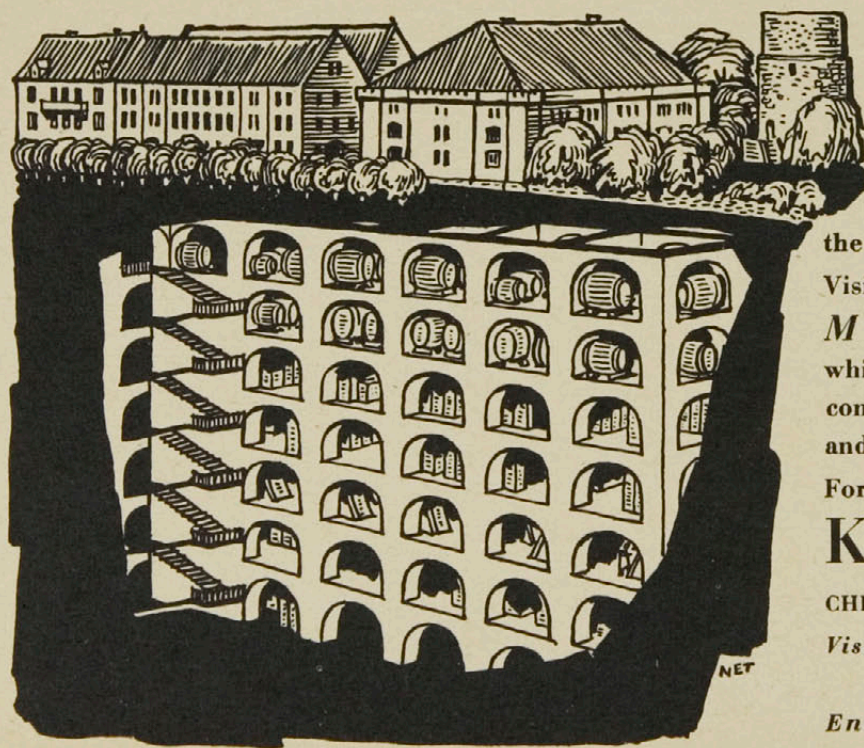
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8th edition



It is a hundred years and more
 since the KUPFERBERG champagne factory were founded. These are among the oldest Sparkling Wine-cellars in the world. They are rich in tradition, and thousands of visitors from all the countries of the world have been to see them in the capital of German wine-growing, MAINZ ON THE RHINE.

Visiting the
MORE THAN SIXTY CELLARS, which lie on seven subterranean floors, and the private collections containing documents about the history of the firm, of wine-growing, and of the production of Sparkling Wines is a real adventure.

For more than a century the most famous brand has been

KUPFERBERG GOLD

CHR. ADT. KUPFERBERG & CO. · SEKTKELLEREIEN · MAINZ AM RHEIN

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Entrance: Kupferberg-Terrasse (Own parking)

KÖLN



DER Rheinlauf



MAINZ



houses the Romano-Germanic central

PROGRAMME

for the visit of

the Prime Minister of Iceland
and Mrs. Benediktsson

and

the Ambassador of Iceland in Bonn
and Mrs. Magnusson

with

Swiss Aluminium Ltd.

P R O G R A M M E

for the visit

of the Prime Minister of Iceland and Mrs. Benediktsson

and

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25th/27th August, 1966

THURSDAY, 25th August 1966

6.05 p.m. Arrival of the Prime Minister of
Iceland and Mrs. Benediktsson at the
airport
Drive to Zurich by Alusuisse car
Accommodation at Grand Hotel Dolder

FRIDAY, 26th August 1966

8.10 a.m. Arrival of the Ambassador of Iceland and
Mrs. Magnusson at Zurich main station
Drive to Grand Hotel Dolder by Alusuisse
car
9.30 a.m. Departure from Grand Hotel Dolder by Alu-
suisse cars to airport
10.15 a.m. Flight to Berne by private airplane
11.00 a.m. Arrival at airport Berne
Sightseeing in Berne
1.00 p.m. Luncheon party at the Watteville House with
Bundespräsident Dr. Schaffner and Mrs. Schaffner
in the
afternoon Flight over the Alps to Sion, Canton Valais
Drive to Crans sur Sierre
Accommodation at Hotel du Golf, Crans
7.30 p.m. Dinner at Hotel du Golf

SATURDAY, 27th August 1966

- 8.30 a.m. Departure from Hotel du Golf Crans
to Steg
- 9.15 a.m. Visit to Alusuisse aluminium smelter Steg
- 10.00 a.m. Aperitif at the entrance of the plant
- 10.15 a.m. Drive to Chippis
- 10.45 a.m. Visit to Casting plant, rolling and
extrusion plants
- 12.30 p.m. Departure for lunch
- 12.45 p.m. Lunch at Restaurant Ermitage Sierre
- in the
afternoon Flight back to Zurich / Grand Hotel Dolder
- 7.00 p.m. Aperitif and
- 7.30 p.m. Dinner party at Grand Hotel Dolder

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