

Objektyp: **TableOfContent**

Zeitschrift: **Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand**

Band (Jahr): **75 (2009)**

Heft [1]

PDF erstellt am: **14.09.2024**

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern. Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

Haftungsausschluss

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

Ein Dienst der *ETH-Bibliothek*
ETH Zürich, Rämistrasse 101, 8092 Zürich, Schweiz, www.library.ethz.ch

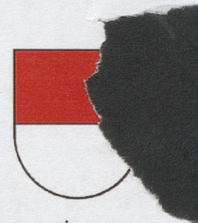
<http://www.e-periodica.ch>

HELVECIA

Magazine for the members of the Swiss Society of New Zealand Inc
Helvetia is in its 75th year

February 2009

Solothurn



The canton of Solothurn is located in the north west of Switzerland. To the west and south lies the canton of Bern, to the east the one of Aargau. To the north the canton is bound by the

became a Roman stronghold (castrum) under the name of Salodurum. Its strategical importance lay in the position at the approach to the Rhine from southeast.

ture was the main economic activity in the canton. Agriculture is still of importance, but manufacturing and the service industry are now more significant. The industries of the canton are specialized in watches, jewellery, textiles, paper and cement. Until recently the manufacturing of shoes was an important economic activity, but global competition meant that Switzerland was not competitive enough.

There is a nuclear power plant near Gösgen which started operation in 1979.

The canton is well connected to other parts of Switzerland, both by rail and road. There is a railway junction at Olten with direct trains to Geneva, Zurich, Basel and the Ticino via Lucerne.

*Wikipedia,
Columbia Encyclopedia and tb*



The city of Solothurn with the St Ursus Church on the left

canton of Baselland. Two of the districts are enclaves and are located along the French border.

The lands are drained by the Aare river and its tributaries. The southern part of the canton, the Aare valley and the foothills of the Jura massif, are more densely populated than the rest.

The total area of the canton is 791 km². Does anybody know the length of the cantonal border? All I know is that it is a very long border, as the canton of Solothurn is, like Switzerland, not a geographical, but rather a historical entity, which led to the canton's "somewhat irregular shape", as a textbook calls it, which is a bit of an understatement.

An old Celtic settlement was renewed around AD 14-37 by the Roman emperor Claudius and

In the Middle Ages the settlement grew around the remains of the Roman fortress and the religious house of St. Ursen, dedicated to Ursus of Solothurn, founded in the 8th century. In 1127, it was acquired by the dukes of Zähringen, and became a free imperial city (freie Reichsstadt) in 1218 when that dynasty ended. It was admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1481. Until 1797, Solothurn was the residence of the French ambassadors to the Swiss diet (Tagsatzung) and a center of cultural life. The town retains much of its historic character. It has old fortifications, a 13th-century clock tower, a 15th-century town hall, and the 18th-century Cathedral of St. Ursus and St. Victor, the see of the bishop of Basel and Lugano.

Up to the 19th century agricul-

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Editorial/Äs Wort vom Präsident	2
Carolyn Lane	3
Club News	4-7
Obituaries	8/9
Obituary/Swiss News	10
Stork revival in Switzerland	11
Energy supplier demands new nuclear plant	12
Swiss celebrate last blast before Lent	13
Solothurn/Recipe	14
A Swiss village makes Halal pastry	15
The White Stork	16