

SCENE 1 : EASTERN SHORE OF THE LAKE OF LUCERNE pdf

1: ShieldSquare Block

Lake Lucerne, also called Lake of Lucerne, or Lake of the Four Cantons, German Vierwaldstätter See, French Lac Lucerne, or Lac des Quatre Cantons, principal lake of central Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Lucerne, Nidwalden, Uri, and Schwyz. The lake is named after the city of Lucerne, which lies at its western end.

The glacial excavation has further deepened the lake basin. Lake Vattern is closely bound to the Baltic Sea, of which it was often a part of throughout time. The lake belonged to a connecting waterway system which ran through the central part of the country to the Skagerrak several times in recent geological past. The graben in which it lies was formed by crustal movements during recent millions of years. The lake we see today became an independent body of water left by a receding Scandinavian glacier around 10,000 years BP during the last glacial period. It became a smaller bay of the Baltic Sea at first, and most of its relict species, such as the Arctic char date back to that time. Vattern was a bay of the Yoldia Sea, and then it became connected to Ancylus Lake, discharging from the northern end of its extent. Sometime around 8,000 BP an accident on the uneven Scandinavian isostatic land rise occurred, which repositioned Vattern above Ancylus, and the two became distinct. The annual post-glacial rebound is around 3 mm per year. Lake Vattern contains both phytoplankton and zooplankton, such as Copepoda and Cladocera. Geography and Hydrology Lake Vattern is located in south-central Sweden, to the southeast of Lake Vanern, pointing towards the tip of Scandinavia. It has a long, finger-shape, and its deepest known point meters is located just south of the island of Visingsö. Its average depth is around 41 meters. The lake is bounded by the provinces of Västergötland, Närke, Östergötland and Småland. Tiveden National Park, lying between Vattern and Vanern lakes, is a giant swathe of ancient forest, containing immense rock formations which were influenced by the ice age. The lake is bordered by cliffs to the east and the west. The northern part is scenic, but not very mountainous. The region was developed after the inauguration of the Göta Canal, which uses the lake and continues to Stockholm at Motala, on the northeastern shore. Located in Götaland, the lake is drained by Motala Ström, which starts at Motala and flows through a controlled canal into the Baltic Sea. Agriculturalists raise cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Water Usage Lake Vattern is known for its excellent quality of transparent water, serving as drinking water for many municipalities and towns around it. Some even suggest that the lake might be the largest body of portable water in the World. However, this origin has been declared unclear and is in dispute. In his writing he wrongly locates the lake in Iceland. Ingmar Bergman shot a scene on a restaurant overlooking Lake Vattern in his classic movie entitled *Wild Strawberries*. The lake holds the Swedish record for pike and salmon fishing. Fishing is permitted year round, although the peak season generally occurs between April-May, and September-October for pike, char, zander, salmon and salmon trout. Since the lake is not as busy as its larger brother, Lake Vanern, the fish are more likely to bite here. Tourism is most important on the eastern shore in the Vadstena area, which is home to numerous churches: On the western shore the town of Hjo was developed as a spa in the late 18th century and is still a popular lakeside resort today. One can find a number of hotels and pensions which offer a wide range of accommodations in the many towns and municipalities around Lake Vattern. One can even camp at the family-friendly campsite in the National Park, which has a total of 65 grass pitches and 10 separate paved areas for motorhomes. The lake area is famous for its annual recreational cycling race called Vatternrundan, held yearly since 1970. It usually has around 20,000 participants which aim to finish the 100 km race around the lake.

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2: Lake Lucerne | lake, Switzerland | www.enganchecubano.com

Lake Lucerne (German: Vierwaldstättersee, literally "Lake of the Four Forested Settlements", French: lac des Quatre-Cantons, Italian: lago dei Quattro Cantoni) is a lake in central Switzerland and the fourth largest in the country.

The lake has a complicated shape, with several sharp bends and four arms. At the very narrow pass between the east dropper of the Pilatus called Lopper and Stansstad the lake reaches its southwestern arm at Alpnachstad on the steep southern foothills of the Pilatus, the Alpnachersee. The lake drains its water in Lucerne from the literally correctly translated western arm Lake of Lucerne Luzernersee into the Reuss. Its volume is Much of the shoreline rises steeply into mountains up to 1, m above the lake, resulting in many picturesque views including those of the mountains Rigi and Pilatus. It is possible to circumnavigate the lake by train and road, though the railway route circumvents the lake even on the north side of the Rigi via Arth-Goldau. Steamers and other passenger boats ply between the different villages and towns on the lake. It is a popular tourist destination, both for native Swiss and foreigners, and there are many hotels and resorts along the shores. Gersauer Becken "Basin of Gersau": In front of Gersau below the Rigi massif, the deepest part. Buochser Bucht "Bay of Buochs": The bay of Bouchs, where the Engelberger Aa enters the lake. Vitznauer Bucht "Bay of Vitznau": Alpnachersee "Lake of Alpnach": Horwer Bucht "Bay of Horw": The bay in front of Horw. Stanser Trichter "Funnel of Stans": Luzernersee "Lake of Lucerne": Only the bay in front of Luzern as far as Meggenhorn, with its effluence of the Reuss, is called "Lake of Lucerne" in original language German, not the whole lake. Lake of the Four Forested Settlements. View of the Urnersee from near Morschach in Uri , southwards, with Bauen on the left shore on the right Lake Lucerne is singularly irregular and appears to lie in four different valleys, all related to the conformation of the adjoining mountains. These are connected through a narrow strait, scarcely one kilometre wide, between the two rocky promontories called respectively Unter Nas and Ober Nas Lower and Upper Nose. These both lie in the direct line of a valley that stretches with scarcely a break in between the Uri Alps and the Emmental Alps. At the eastern end of the Gersauer Becken, where the containing walls of the lake-valley are directed from east to west, it is joined at an acute angle by the arm of Uri, or the Urnersee, lying in the northern prolongation of the deep cleft that gives a passage to the Reuss , between the Uri Alps and the Glarus Alps. The two highest summits are the Fronalpstock and the Rophaien m. On the opposite or western shore, the mountains attain still greater dimensions. The Niederbauen Chulm is succeeded by the Oberbauenstock , and farther south, above the ridge of the Scharti, appear the snowy peaks of the Gitschen and the Uri Rotstock 2, m. Originally the lake was susceptible to variations in level and flooding along its shoreline.

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It takes its name from the town of Lucerne, which is situated at its west end, just where the Reuss issues from the lake, after having entered it at Flielen at the east end and so practically formed it; the Muota enters the lake at Brunnen (northern shore) and the two mountain streams called the Engelberg and the Sarnen Aa at Buochs and.

A number of peaks project into its waters: The lake is made up of four basins with two side basins. These basins represent four glaciated valleys, which are topographically different and connected only by narrow and tortuous channels. The central portion of Lake Lucerne is composed by two parallel valleys heading towards east. One lies in the north, and one in the south of the ridge, connected through a narrow strait. The two parts are called Untere and Obere Nase. The western end of the principal branch is interrupted by a deep trench, whose southwestern end is occupied by the Alpnacher See, whilst on the northeastern branch the Kussnacher See can be found. They are located in direct line of a valley, which stretches parallel to the Bernese Alps, from Interlaken to Lake Zug. The culminating point of the Lake Lucerne drainage basin is the Dammastock Peak at an altitude of meters, whilst the two tallest summits in the proximity of the lake are the the Fronalpstock meters and the Rophaien meters. The surface of the lake is the lowest point of the three Swiss cantons. Although the lake is reminiscent of a fjord landscape, it is mainly characterized by a mild microclimate. Its shoreline consists of fertile hillsides, meadows and valleys. Its shores are home to forests inhabited by deer, chamois, foxes and marmots. Mount Rigi is covered in chestnut and almond trees as well as alpine flowers on the sunnier slopes. Its other main tributaries are the Muota, flowing in at Brunnen, the Engelberger Aa, entering at Buochs, and the Sarner Aa, arriving to the lake at Alpnachstad. Originally the lake was susceptible to variations regarding its water levels, often resulting in flooding along the shoreline. They managed to stabilize it through the introduction of a needle dam in the Reuss River in Lucerne, which was constructed between and The Southern Springs, marked by the Kaltbad, have curative properties, located in the proximity of Lake Lucerne. The trade area grew with the opening of a new mail coach road in the s, which had its terminus at Fluelen, at the eastern end of the lake, thus the lake served as the only practical onward link towards the town of Lucerne. Today Lake Lucerne is used by a number of both private and public vessels, mainly for tourism and leisure purposes, as well as public and cargo transport between the numerous small communities scattered along the coast. Cargo barges are still frequently used on the lake; many of them were actually converted into party boats. The lakeshore is also the legendary meeting place of the founders of the Confederation, who basically set up the base of the Swiss Confederation on the western bank of Lake Lucerne, in the meadow of Rutli. Tourism and Recreation Lake Lucerne is a popular tourist destination among both locals and foreigners, with many hotels and resorts along its coastline. Numerous day cruises run from different towns, offering on-board meals and another angle from which one can admire the lovely lake. The peak season at Lake Lucerne occurs between mid-May and the end of September. Several biking and skating paths surround the lake, whilst numerous trails lead hiking enthusiasts toward a day full of adventure in the Alps. Fishing is a popular activity, with catches ranging from catfish and bluegill to largemouth and smallmouth bass, crappie and yellow fish. The town of Lucerne is home to many shops, the Swiss Museum of Transport and Glacier Garden, a local history museum with ice glacier exhibits. Lake Lucerne Fish Species.

4: Lake Lucerne - Wikipedia

The eastern shore of the lake is the site of the infamous folk hero, William Tell's leap from the boat in which the bailiff Gessler was taking him to prison. The lakeshore is also the legendary meeting place of the founders of the Confederation, who basically set up the base of the Swiss Confederation on the western bank of Lake Lucerne, in.

Nuclear blast-proof doors weighing four metric tons each. Its precise location is secret, and access is limited by security measures that would put a Bond villain to shame. These keys form a pair with particular, public-facing, keys and provide access to the balance of coins stored on the bitcoin network. We pull off the highway and onto a single-track road. We are met by Michel Streiff, who works for Deltalis, the company that runs the facility. Deltalis operates the 10,000-square-foot data-center that now inhabits the decommissioned bunker. Server racks for banks, and any client who needs secure data processing, fill a cavity dug over meters deep in the granite mountain. Inside, walls covered with detailed maps and ancient radio electronics serve as vestiges of its military past. We step through about a foot of concrete and enter the lobby. I sign in as I would at any office building, except I also have to present my fingerprints and be photographed. Once through the man-trap, we touch our ID cards and pass through a set of steel revolving doors, then walk down a meter long passageway through the granite. We pass through a second man-trap and then end up in front of a nondescript white door. Inside is a space about the size of a walk-in closet containing a cooling unit, and yet another door. Rienzi chose the vault for Xapo, and he designed the private suite and its security protocols. For digital assets like bitcoin, thick walls and a secret location are not enough. A shield against invisible modes of attack like an EMP bomb must be provided for. No one, not even the operator, enters the cold room. The cold room contains hardware, which is never connected to the internet, used to sign bitcoin transactions. Signing a transaction can be performed offline. Finally, before a transaction can be approved, two more sign-offs, in two other vaults located on separate continents, must be performed. I ask Rienzi if he feels pretty confident about the security measures he has in place in Switzerland. It is a chess game. You can never relax.

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5: Lake Lucerne - WikiVisually

The lake drains its water in Lucerne from the literally correctly translated western arm Lake of Lucerne into the Reuss, the entire lake has a total area of km² at an elevation of m a. s. l. and a maximum depth of m.

Pilatus mountain – Pilatus is a mountain massif overlooking Lucerne in Central Switzerland. It is composed of peaks, of which the highest is named Tomlishorn and is located about 1. The two peaks right next to the stations are called Esel, which lies just east over the railway station, jurisdiction over the massif is divided between the cantons of Obwalden, Nidwalden, and Lucerne. The main peaks are right on the border between Obwalden and Nidwalden, both peaks next to the top stations, Esel and Oberhaupt, can easily be reached also by mass tourism. A few different local legends about the origin of the name exist, one claims that Pilatus was named so because Pontius Pilate was buried there, a similar legend is told of Monte Vettore in Italy. Another is that the mountain looks like the belly of a man, Pilate. The name may also be derived from pileatus, meaning cloud-topped, numbered amongst those who have reached its summit are Conrad Gessner, Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur Schopenhauer, Queen Victoria and Julia Ward Howe. The mountain has fortified radar and weather stations on the Oberhaupt summit, not open to the public view, a medieval legend had dragons with healing powers living on the mountain. This legend was the inspiration for Steven Reinekes famous concert band piece, Pilatus, the Chalet School does it again Elinor Brent-Dyer retells the Pilate burial place legend.

Lake – A lake is an area of variable size filled with water, localized in a basin, that is surrounded by land, apart from any river or other outlet that serves to feed or drain the lake. Lakes lie on land and are not part of the ocean, and therefore are distinct from lagoons, Lakes can be contrasted with rivers or streams, which are usually flowing. Most lakes are fed and drained by rivers and streams, natural lakes are generally found in mountainous areas, rift zones, and areas with ongoing glaciation. Other lakes are found in endorheic basins or along the courses of mature rivers, in some parts of the world there are many lakes because of chaotic drainage patterns left over from the last Ice Age. All lakes are temporary over geologic time scales, as they will fill in with sediments or spill out of the basin containing them. Also related are the English words leak and leach, none of these definitions completely excludes ponds and all are difficult to measure. For this reason, simple size-based definitions are used to separate ponds. One definition of lake is a body of water of 2 hectares or more in area, however, others have defined lakes as waterbodies of 5 hectares and above, or 8 hectares and above. Charles Elton, one of the founders of ecology, regarded lakes as waterbodies of 40 hectares or more. The term lake is used to describe a feature such as Lake Eyre. In common usage, many bear names ending with the word pond. One textbook illustrates this point with the following, In Newfoundland, for example, almost every lake is called a pond, whereas in Wisconsin, the majority of lakes on Earth are fresh water, and most lie in the Northern Hemisphere at higher latitudes. Canada, with a drainage system has an estimated 31, lakes larger than 3 square kilometres and an unknown total number of lakes. Finland has , lakes square metres or larger, most lakes have at least one natural outflow in the form of a river or stream, which maintain a lakes average level by allowing the drainage of excess water. Some lakes do not have an outflow and lose water solely by evaporation or underground seepage or both. Many lakes are artificial and are constructed for power generation, aesthetic purposes, recreational purposes, industrial use.

Fjord – Geologically, a fjord or fiord is a long, narrow inlet with steep sides or cliffs, created by glacial erosion. Norways coastline is estimated at 29, kilometres with 1, fjords, a fjord is formed when a glacier cuts a U-shaped valley by ice segregation and abrasion of the surrounding bedrock. Glacial melting is accompanied by the rebounding of Earths crust as the ice load, in some cases this rebound is faster than sea level rise. Most fjords are deeper than the adjacent sea, Sognefjord, Norway, fjords generally have a sill or shoal at their mouth caused by the previous glaciers reduced erosion rate and terminal moraine. In many cases this causes extreme currents and large saltwater rapids. Saltstraumen in Norway is often described as the worlds strongest tidal current and these characteristics distinguish fjords from rias, which are drowned valleys flooded by the rising sea. Drammensfjorden is cut almost in two by the Svelvik ridge, a moraine that during the ice cover was under sea level. During the winter there is usually little inflow of freshwater. Surface water and deeper water are mixed

during winter because of the cooling of the surface. In the deep there is still fresh water from the summer with less density than the saltier water along the coast. Offshore wind, common in the areas during winter, sets up a current on the surface from the inner to the outer parts. This current on the surface in turn pulls dense salt water from the coast across the fjord threshold, during the summer season there is usually a large inflow of river water in the inner areas. This freshwater gets mixed with saltwater creating a layer of water with a slightly higher surface than the ocean which in turn sets up a current from the river mouths towards the ocean. This current is more salty towards the coast and right under the surface current there is a reverse current of saltier water from the coast. In the deeper parts of the fjord the cold water remaining from winter is still, fjords with a shallow threshold this deep water is not replaced every year and low oxygen concentration makes the deep water unsuitable for fish and animals. In the most extreme cases there is a constant barrier of freshwater on the surface, gaupnefjorden branch of Sognefjorden is strongly affected by freshwater as glacial river flow in. Velfjorden has little inflow of freshwater, as late as , some coral reefs were discovered along the bottoms of the Norwegian fjords. These reefs were found in fjords from the north of Norway to the south, the marine life on the reefs is believed to be one of the most important reasons why the Norwegian coastline is such a generous fishing ground

4. Reuss river

The Reuss is a river in Switzerland. With a length of kilometres and a basin of 3, square kilometres. The upper Reuss forms the valley of the canton of Uri. After the confluence the river continues as the Aare, which flows into the Rhine at Koblenz, the catchment area of 3, km² approximately covers Central Switzerland. The catchment area of the upper Reuss includes almost the entire canton of Uri with the exception of Urnerboden, the highest point of the drainage basin is the summit of Dammastock, at elevation 3, m. Urseren was accessible via Furka and Oberalp, and was under the influence of the bishopric of Chur, the main settlement area of Uri was the plain of the Reuss estuary Altdorf. Settlements tended to form on either side of the river, while the river itself was taken as communal or parish boundary. A small river delta was reconstructed in , after flooding in , improved flood control measures were constructed during

5. Lake Lucerne

Lake Lucerne is a lake in central Switzerland and the fourth largest in the country. The lake has a shape, with several sharp bends. At the very narrow pass between the east dropper of the Pilatus and Stansstad the lake reaches its southwestern arm at Alpnachstad on the southern foothills of the Pilatus. The lake also receives the Muota at Brunnen, the Engelberger Aa at Buochs, and it is possible to circumnavigate the lake by train and road, though the railway route circumvents the lake even on the north side of the Rigi via Arth-Goldau. Since , the A2 motorway leads through the Seelisberg Tunnel in order to reach the Gotthard Route in just half an hour in Altdorf, steamers and other passenger boats ply between the different villages and towns on the lake. It is a popular tourist destination, both for native Swiss and foreigners, and there are hotels and resorts along the shores. Each part of the lake has its own designation, Urnersee, The first part of the lake, Gersauer Becken, In front of Gersau below the Rigi massif, the deepest part. Weggis

Weggis is a municipality in the district of Lucerne in the canton of Lucerne in Switzerland. It forms part of the shore of Lake Lucerne. The freedom-loving inhabitants were subordinates of rule of the Habsburgs at some times, for both the monks and the Habsburgs the Lords of Hertenstein exercised regency. By Weggis and Gersau were free republics and allies of the neighboring Old Swiss Confederacy and this was confirmed in a treaty between them in . Thereafter, the Lords of Hertenstein sold their rights to Lucerne in and they administered Weggis until as part of the Landvogtei of Weggis. The citizens of Weggis resisted the Lords of Lucerne through multiple rebellions before , in the peasant war of they sided with the rule of Lucerne for once. The municipality belonged to the district of Lucerne from until , in the community of Vitznau was separated from Weggis and formed into an independent municipality. In , the project of combining the three municipalities around Mount Rigi in Canton Lucerne was delayed indefinitely and it lies on a projection into Lake Lucerne at the southwest base of Rigi, a mountain, such projections are named Weggiserbuchs for the one on which Weggis lies. The town has a mild climate and is well known for the numerous southern plants that thrive there. The town of Weggis lies on a plain on the shore of Lake Lucerne. Formerly, the town consisted of two communities, Unterdorf in the west and Oberdorf in the east. The community of Hertenstein lies in the extreme south-west corner of the municipality, on the municipal border with Vitznau,1. From the lake shore at elevation m to an elevation of m and they are, Riedsort, Bannholz, Bodenbergr, and Sentiberg.

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High up the slope, accessible by cog railway and aerial tramway, many other neighborhoods and single farmsteads belong to the municipality. With the exception of the Herrenwald, north of Hertenstein, the western, the slopes of Mount Rigi to the east of Hinterdorf look completely different, however. This part of the municipality is heavily forested, the municipal border runs north for meters of elevation gain from west Unterwilen on Lake Lucerne, up to Rigi-First. And from there it runs north-westerly to Rotstock, then it turns to the west and runs south of Greppen back to Lake Lucerne.

Lucerne is a city in central Switzerland, in the German-speaking portion of the country. Lucerne is the capital of the canton of Lucerne and part of the district of the same name. With a population of about 81,000 people, Lucerne is the most populous town in Central Switzerland, and a nexus of economics, transportation, culture, and media of this region. The city's urban area consists of 17 municipalities and towns located in three different cantons with a population of about 170,000 people. Owing to its location on the shores of Lake Lucerne and its outflow, one of the city's famous landmarks is the Chapel Bridge, a wooden bridge first erected in the 14th century. The official language of Lucerne is German, but the spoken language is the local variant of the Alemannic Swiss German dialect. After the fall of the Roman Empire beginning in the 6th century, Lucerne acquired its independence from the jurisdiction of Murbach Abbey, and the founding of the city proper probably occurred that same year. The city gained importance as a strategically located gateway for the commerce from the Gotthard trade route. By the 13th century, Lucerne had become a self-sufficient city of size with about 10,000 inhabitants. Leodegar and his lands, the populace was not content with the increasing Habsburg influence, and Lucerne allied with neighboring towns to seek independence from their rule. For Lucerne this victory ignited an era of expansion, the city shortly granted many rights to itself, rights which had been withheld by the Habsburgs until then. By this time the borders of Lucerne were approximately those of today, in 1315 Lucerne gained Reichsfreiheit from Emperor Sigismund and became a strong member of the Swiss confederacy. In town records show the first witch trial against a male person, among the growing towns of the confederacy, Lucerne was especially popular in attracting new residents. As the confederacy broke up during Reformation after 1525, most cities became Protestant, after the victory of the Catholics over the Protestants in the Battle at Kappel in 1531, the Catholic towns dominated the confederacy.

Switzerland is a federal republic in Europe. It consists of 26 cantons, and the city of Bern is the seat of the federal authorities. The country is situated in western-Central Europe, and is bordered by Italy to the south, France to the west, Germany to the north, and Austria and Liechtenstein to the east. Switzerland is a country geographically divided between the Alps, the Swiss Plateau and the Jura, spanning an area of 41,300 km². The establishment of the Old Swiss Confederacy dates to the medieval period, resulting from a series of military successes against Austria. Swiss independence from the Holy Roman Empire was formally recognized in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The country has a history of armed neutrality going back to the Reformation, it has not been in a state of war internationally since 1815, nevertheless, it pursues an active foreign policy and is frequently involved in peace-building processes around the world. In addition to being the birthplace of the Red Cross, Switzerland is home to international organisations. However, it participates in the Schengen Area and the European Single Market through bilateral treaties, spanning the intersection of Germanic and Romance Europe, Switzerland comprises four main linguistic and cultural regions, German, French, Italian and Romansh. Due to its diversity, Switzerland is known by a variety of native names, Schweiz, Suisse, Svizzera.

6: Lake Of Lucerne - The Full Wiki

Lake Vättern Information and Facts. Lake Vättern is the second largest lake in Sweden after Lake Vanern, and it is the fifth largest lake in Europe. The lake is only 1/3rd of Lake Vanern's surface and it is famous for its dangerous currents.

Languages[edit] As of , In the census [update] , Nonchristian minorities included Atheists 8. Immigrant groups included Germans 4. Greppen has a population as of 31 December of 1, The senior population distribution is 74 people or 7. There were 97 single family homes, 27 double family homes, and 20 multi-family homes in the municipality. Most homes were either two 70 or three 52 story structures. There were only 5 single story buildings and 17 four or more story buildings. The leftist and progressive parties SP and Green Alliance won large portions of the votes, 9. Among the smallest parties, the Aktiven Seniorens Active Seniors did the best, with 1. In the election the most popular party was the SVP which received The next three most popular parties were the CVP Economy[edit] The population of Greppen find their livelihood in many diverse fields. Although traditionally dominated by cattle and alpine dairy farming, and fishing, people also raised Chestnuts in the mild climate and mined Tuff. The widely used silk and linen weaving factories of the 19th century have disappeared. Major employers include culinary operations, moderate tourism, pharmaceuticals, and construction. The commuter balance paints a clear picture. Greppen has an unemployment rate of 1. As of [update] , there were 47 people employed in the primary economic sector and about 17 businesses involved in this sector. At the same time, females made up Two restaurants of renown in Greppen are the Eidgenossen and St. There is also a train station in Brunnen , which is on the Gotthard line. Schools[edit] There has been a village primary school in Greppen since , which is attended by students in Kindergarten through grade 6. There are 8 students in Kindergarten and 84 students in the elementary grades. Students in grades 7 and above attend school in neighboring Weggis. The principal is Ruth Steiert-Hurschler. The entire Swiss population is generally well educated. In Greppen about Wendelin was established, and a village chapel of St. Wendelin was built between This church had to yield to the parish church of St. Wendelin in about There is an annual pilgrimage to Greppen on October

7: Lake Vattern, Sweden - 1, km2 - Facts, Map, Activities

The lake drains its water in Lucerne from the literally correctly translated western arm Lake of Lucerne (Luzernersee) into the Reuss. The entire lake has a total area of km² (44 sq mi) at an elevation of m (1, ft) a.s.l., and a maximum depth of m (ft).

Triposo is Your Smart Travel Guide Discover and book hotels, restaurants and local experiences in 50, destinations worldwide. Triposo works offline so you can wander freely. Save Lake Lucerne is a lake in central Switzerland and the fourth largest in the country. The lake has a complicated shape, with several sharp bends and four arms. Here is also the deepest point of the lake with m. At the very narrow pass between the east dropper of the Pilatus called Lopper and Stansstad the lake reaches its southwestern arm at Alpnachstad on the steep southern foothills of the Pilatus, the Alpnachersee. The lake drains its water into the Reuss in Lucerne from its arm called Luzernersee which literally translates as Lake of Lucerne. Its volume is Much of the shoreline rises steeply into mountains up to 1, m above the lake, resulting in many picturesque views including those of the mountains Rigi and Pilatus. It is possible to circumnavigate the lake by train and road, though the railway route circumvents the lake even on the north side of the Rigi via Arth-Goldau. Steamers and other passenger boats ply between the different villages and towns on the lake. It is a popular tourist destination, both for native Swiss and foreigners, and there are many hotels and resorts along the shores. Each part of the lake has its own designation: Urnersee "Lake of Uri": Gersauer Becken "Basin of Gersau": In front of Gersau below the Rigi massif, the deepest part. Buochser Bucht "Bay of Buochs": The bay of Bouchs, where the Engelberger Aa enters the lake. Vitznauer Bucht "Bay of Vitznau": Alpnachersee "Lake of Alpnach": Horwer Bucht "Bay of Horw": The bay in front of Horw. Stanser Trichter "Funnel of Stans": Luzernersee "Lake of Lucerne": Only the bay in front of Luzern as far as Meggenhorn, with its effluence of the Reuss, is called "Lake of Lucerne" in original language German, not the whole lake. Lake of the Four Forested Settlements. Lake Lucerne is singularly irregular and appears to lie in four different valleys, all related to the conformation of the adjoining mountains. These are connected through a narrow strait, scarcely one kilometre wide, between the two rocky promontories called respectively Unter Nas and Ober Nas Lower and Upper Nose. These both lie in the direct line of a valley that stretches with scarcely a break in between the Uri Alps and the Emmental Alps. At the eastern end of the Gersauer Becken, where the containing walls of the lake-valley are directed from east to west, it is joined at an acute angle by the arm of Uri, or the Urnersee, lying in the northern prolongation of the deep cleft that gives a passage to the Reuss, between the Uri Alps and the Glarus Alps. From its eastern shore the mountains rise in almost bare walls of rock to a height of from to ft above the water. The two highest summits are the Fronalpstock and the Rophaien m. On the opposite or western shore, the mountains attain still greater dimensions. The Niederbauen Chulm is succeeded by the Oberbauenstock, and farther south, above the ridge of the Scharti, appear the snowy peaks of the Gitschen and the Uri Rotstock 2, m. The breadth of these various sections of the lake is very variable, but is usually between one and two miles 3 km. Originally the lake was susceptible to variations in level and flooding along its shoreline.

8: Lake Zug - The Full Wiki

Brunnen is situated on the shores of Lake Lucerne with views of the Urnersee to the east, and across to the BÄ¼rgenstock and Gotthard Massif. Thanks to its central location amidst a diverse mountain and lakeside scenery, Brunnen is an ideal starting point for excursions in central Switzerland.

Many of our articles have direct quotes from sources you can cite, within the Wikipedia article! See more info or our list of citable articles. It takes its name from the town of Lucerne, which is situated at its west end, just where the Reuss issues from the lake, after having entered it at Fliielen at the east end and so practically formed it; the Muota enters the lake at Brunnen northern shore and the two mountain streams called the Engelberg and the Sarnen Aa at Buochs and Alpnachstad respectively S. The lake is generally supposed to be, on the whole, the most beautiful in Switzerland. This is partly due to the steep limestone mountains. It is, in fact, composed of four main basins with two side basins , which represent four different valleys, orographically distinct, and connected only by narrow and tortuous channels. There is, first, the most easterly basin, the Bay of Uri, extending from Fliielen on the south to Brunnen on the north. At Brunnen the great delta of the Muota forces the lake to the west, so that it forms the Bay of Gersau or the Gulf of Buochs, extending from the promontory of Seelisberg E. Another narrow strait between the two "Noses" Nasen leads westwards to the Basin of Weggis, enclosed between the Rigi N. This last named bay forms the eastern arm of what is called the Cross of Lucerne, the western arm of which is formed by the Bay of Lucerne, while the northern arm is the Bay of Kiissnacht and the southern that of Hergiswil, prolonged S. Nearly opposite Brunnen, close to the west shore, an isolated rock the Schillerstein or Mythenstein now bears an inscription in honour of Friedrich Schiller , the author of the famous play of William Tell In the Bay of Gersau the most interesting spot is the village of Gersau N. In the next basin to the west is Weggis N. The town of Lucerne is connected with Fliielen by the main line of the St Gotthard railway 32 m. On the promontory between Lucerne and Kiissnacht stands the castle of New Habsburg modern , while from Kiissnacht a carriage road leads through the remains of the "Hollow Way" Hohle Gasse , the scene of the legendary murder of Gessler by William Tell. The west shore of the southern arm, or the basin of Hergiswil and the Bay of Alpnach, is traversed from Horw to Alpnachstad by the Briinig railway 52 m. Opposite Hergiswil, but on the east shore of the Basin of Hergiswil, is Stanstad, the port of Stans Nidwalden , which is connected by an electric line with Engelberg 14 m. The first steamer was placed on the lake in Lucerne is the only town of importance, but several spots serve as ports for neighbouring towns or large villages Brunnen for Schwyz, Fliielen for Altdorf , Stanstad for Stans, Alpnachstad for Sarnen. Most of the villages on the shores are frequented in summer by visitors Gersau also in winter , especially Hertenstein, Weggis, Gersau, Brunnen, Beckenried and Hergiswil, while great hotels, commanding magnificent views, have been built on heights above it, such as the Biirgenstock, Seelisberg, and near Morschach, above Brunnen, besides those on the Rigi, Pilatus and the Stanserhorn. The area of the lake is about sq. Of the total area about sq.

9: Lake Shore Village Stock Photos & Lake Shore Village Stock Images - Alamy

The lake drains its water into the Reuss in Lucerne from its arm called Luzernersee (which literally translates as Lake of Lucerne). The entire lake has a total area of km² (44 sq mi) at an elevation of m a.s.l., and a maximum depth of m.

Each part of the lake has its own designation: Gersauer Becken "Basin of Gersau": In front of Gersau below the Rigi massif, the deepest part. Buochser Bucht "Bay of Buochs": The bay of Bouchs, where the Engelberger Aa enters the lake. Vitznauer Bucht "Bay of Vitznau": Alpachersee "Lake of Alpach": Horwer Bucht "Bay of Horw": The bay in front of Horw. Stanser Trichter "Funnel of Stans": Luzernersee "Lake of Lucerne": Only the bay in front of Luzern as far as Meggenhorn, with its effluence of the Reuss, is called "Lake of Lucerne" in original language German, not the whole lake. Lake of the Four Forested Settlements. View of the Urnersee from near Morschach in Uri, southwards, with Bauen on the left shore on the right Lake Lucerne is singularly irregular and appears to lie in four different valleys, all related to the conformation of the adjoining mountains. These are connected through a narrow strait, scarcely one kilometre wide, between the two rocky promontories called respectively Unter Nas and Ober Nas Lower and Upper Nose. These both lie in the direct line of a valley that stretches with scarcely a break in between the Uri Alps and the Emmental Alps. At the eastern end of the Gersauer Becken, where the containing walls of the lake-valley are directed from east to west, it is joined at an acute angle by the arm of Uri, or the Urnersee, lying in the northern prolongation of the deep cleft that gives a passage to the Reuss, between the Uri Alps and the Glarus Alps. The two highest summits are the Fronalpstock and the Rophaien m. On the opposite or western shore, the mountains attain still greater dimensions. The Niederbauen Chulm is succeeded by the Oberbauenstock, and farther south, above the ridge of the Scharti, appear the snowy peaks of the Gitschen and the Uri Rotstock 2, m. Originally the lake was susceptible to variations in level and flooding along its shoreline.

SCENE 1 : EASTERN SHORE OF THE LAKE OF LUCERNE pdf

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