Zeitschrift:	Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber:	Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band:	82 (2016)
Heft:	[4]
Artikel:	The Gotthard through the ages
Autor:	[s.n.]
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-944300

## Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. <u>Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.</u>

## **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. <u>Voir Informations légales.</u>

### Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. <u>See Legal notice.</u>

**Download PDF:** 16.05.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

# The Gotthard through the ages

Today's travelers have different ways of getting from one side of the Gotthard Massif to the other: they can either follow the old Gotthard Pass road, as our forebears did, or they can travel through the world's longest tunnel, the new Gotthard Tunnel.

In the Middle Ages, the journey by mule track from Basel in the north of Switzerland to Chiasso in the south of the country took at least six days. It was an arduous journey for travelers and pack animals alike. Guilds of mule drivers held a monopoly over the transport of goods and levied tolls from merchants to pay for the upkeep of the route.

The journey was physically demanding and the route was perilous and full of pitfalls. Nevertheless, residents of the canton of Uri regularly took this road to transport livestock and foodstuffs from Milan and other towns on the southern side of the Alps. It therefore became imperative to improve the passage from north to south.

In 1830 the road was made accessible to horse-drawn carriages. The Gotthard Mail Coach, a three-horse carriage that would become the stuff of legend, cut the journey down to a mere three and a half days. The journey was now considerably shorter but, as we know from the personal accounts of merchants, scholars, ambassadors and travelers who crossed the Gotthard Pass by mail coach, it was still arduous.

The first Gotthard railway line was opened 52 years later, in 1882. The Gotthard Railway, which boasted automatic brakes, four-axle carriages, and salon coaches, was the pre-eminent, most modern and most technically advanced private railway at the time. The Gotthard Railway grew from strength to strength and would eventually transport hundreds of thousands of passengers a year.

A hundred and thirty-four years later, in 2016, Switzerland has inaugerating the longest rail tunnel in the world. The epic tale of the construction of this transport axis, which took on Mythic proportions over the centuries, will thus culminate in a marvel of technology.

#### A journey back in time and a leap into the future

There is no better way to see how far we have come than to retrace our ancestor's steps and make the journey from the north to the south of the Alps on foot. The hike takes twenty hours and provides ample opportunity to appreciate the magnitude of the construction project, admire sun-bathed



summits and learn about local legends and lore. This slow pace affords the traveler plenty of time to take in this fascinating landscape, which witnessed the dawn of time, in all its majesty. www.houseofswitzerland.org/swissstories

The recently opened Gotthard Tunnel is also featured on our "Swiss Records " page. -Editor





