

## History of the Landhaus Bocken

- 1250 First documentary reference to Bocken as '**Buccunbach**' belonging to the monastery at Kappel. Buccunbach means "the winding/bending stream" and refers to the creek that passes the Seminar Building at the north front.
- 1670 **Andreas Meyer**, silk manufacturer acquires farmsteads on Bocken, and builds 1675 a summer residence, landscaped with fountains and ponds. Especially for this time period, Zurich's strict and sober morality did not approve the richly decorated facades within the city walls. He later became mayor of Zurich.
- 1769 **Johannes Stocker**, a surgeon from Hirzel buys the estate. He set up the spa resort "Kur- und Badehaus Bocken" based on whey treatments and promoted the healing effects of the spring for joint complaints of all kinds.
- 1775 The spa of Bocken flourished until, at the end of the 19th century, an investigation established that the "miracle-working water" was just ordinary spring water.
- 1804 **Bocken War**: A political conflict between city and country people led to an armed revolt, which takes place on the ground of Bocken. The rebel leader (shoemaker Jakob Willi from Thalwil) was hang later on and it was the last time, when war ships drove on the lake of Zurich.
- 1805 Licence for opening and running the hotel „**Zum Bären**“ (the original sign still may be seen in the wine cellar).
- from 1860 After Bocken lost its health centre reputation, the new owners continued to run it as **hotel** for another 50 years.
- 1897 - 1904 After several changes of ownership, the "**Evangelical School for Girls** at Bocken on Lake Zurich" was founded. After just six years the school moved to a different location. The reasons were, firstly, that concerned citizens regarded the neighbouring tavern as a "source of danger" for their daughters. The school also needed more room.
- 1911 Silk merchant **Alfred Schwarzenbach-Wille** buys the house and surrounding farms. The appearance of the building is still largely the result of the major changes that he made. In the ownership of the Schwarzenbach-Wille family, Bocken not only became a model farm but also a meeting place for European culture: Richard Strauss, Gerhard Hauptmann, Wilhelm Backhaus: many well-known names from the worlds of music, literature and art appear in the Schwarzenbachs' Guest Book.
- 1977 Bocken is sold to the **Canton of Zurich**
- 1984 The Canton offers the estate up for use. Credit Suisse proposes setting up an educational centre.
- 1986 Credit Suisse submits private design plan
- 1992 - 1994 Construction/renovation work carried out by Credit Suisse
12. 1993 "**Credit Suisse Communication Centre**" opens officially
- 04.2019 25 year celebration