

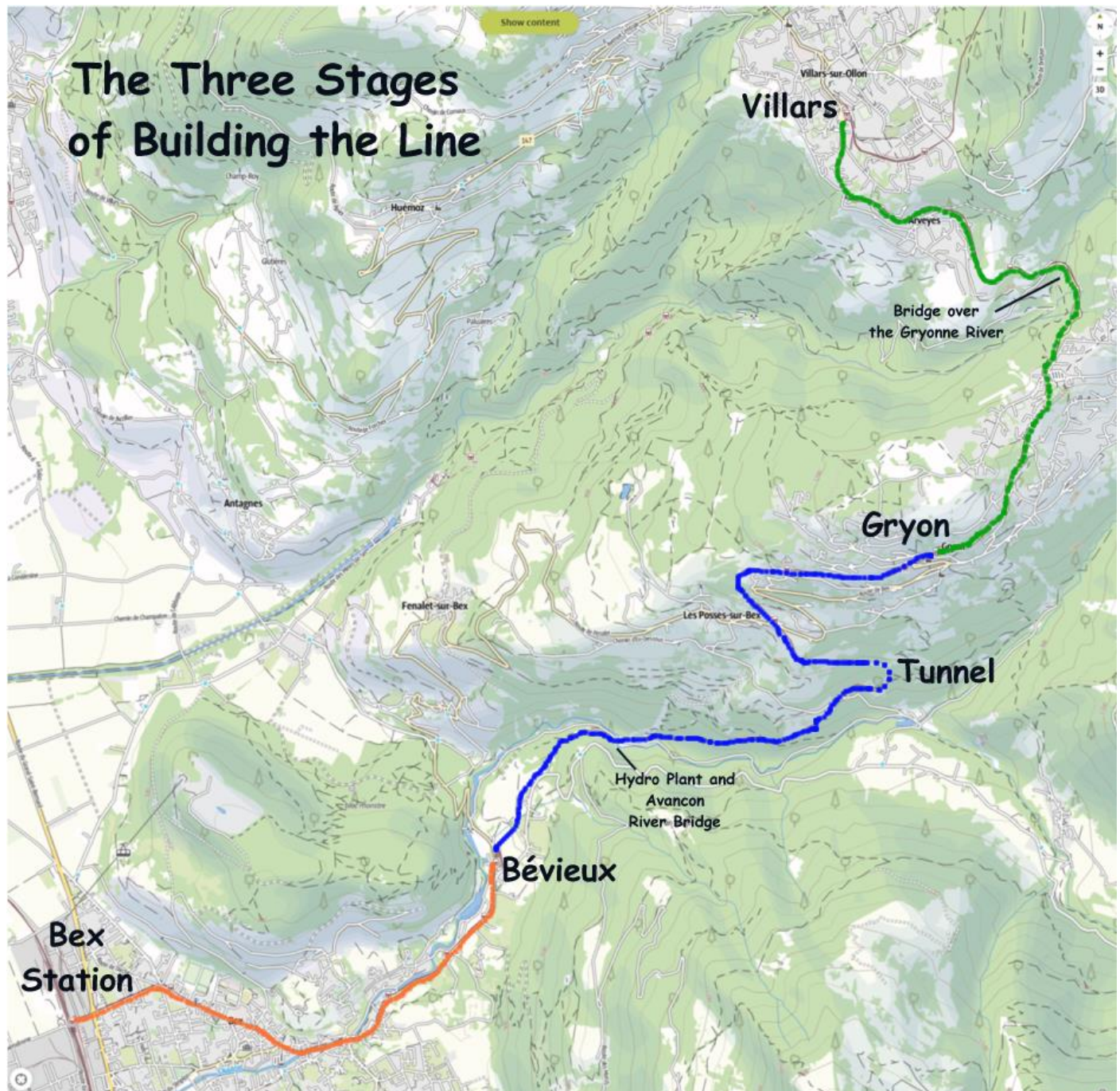
## BVB 125 Years -Celebrating the past, writing the future!

**125** BVB Bex-Villars-Bretaye  
1897 - 2022 +

Bex-Villars-Bretaye is 125 years old. A century and a quarter of technical challenges, kilometres travelled using only electricity and efforts to satisfy its passengers. This saga is that of a train line, but not only that. It is the story of an entire region, of the pioneering spirit of players in the Chablais political and entrepreneurial world who, in 1897, took on the challenge of taking a train from Bex to what would soon become one of the most prominent resorts in the Swiss Alps. 125 years later, this dynamism has not eroded. On the contrary, the BVB continues its quest for quality and modernity.

### 1897. The railway race.

The year it all began. A concession was granted by the Federal Chambers to build a railway line in three sections between the towns of Bex and Villars via the village of Gryon. This was encouraged by a planned hydro-electric installation by the company 'Forces Motrices de l'Avançon' (FMA) on the Avançon river above Bévieux.





It has been forgotten today, but the authorities simultaneously issued a concession to a competing project: a train line would extend between Agile, Ollon and Villars. However, the latter was delayed due to disagreements and hesitations over the route to be adopted. Meanwhile, the Bex project was moving forward quickly: the die was cast, it was this one that would see the light of day.

### 1898 Popular rejoicing

On January 20, the first spade was turned to build the section that would bring Bex into modernity. A little over seven months later, on September 9, the Vaud town was in celebration: that was the day that the train line linking Bex station to Bévieux was inaugurated. This line served several purposes. Not only did it comfortably transport the guests of the prestigious Hôtel des Salines, but it also served, in the other direction, to deliver the precious salt to the station, where it was transferred from small cars to CFF wagons. Finally, the train facilitated the delivery of mail in the city. On the day of the inauguration, flags, garlands and placards proclaimed the pride of the City of Salt. One could read unforgettable slogans, such as: <<< Oh how practical our electric tramway is! To get around without jolting, it only takes two cents from our purses! >>>

### 1900. The train reaches Gryon

Just two years after the opening of the Bex-Bévieux line, the train set off to conquer the mountain. To climb the slope to the village of Gryon (rated at 195 per thousand at the level of the Sublin factory, whose electricity also powers the line), the use of the rack railway was essential.

Period photographs show the impressive team of eight horses that was needed to transfer the very first rack locomotive to Le Bévieux for the opening of this section on June 4, 1900. From the station, the tramway first pulled the wagons to Le Bévieux, then the new locomotive took over to push them towards Gryon, at the breathtaking speed of 9 km/h!



Deux ans après l'ouverture de la ligne Bex-Bévieux, cette dernière est prolongée jusqu'à Gryon. Cet impressionnant attelage de huit chevaux hisse la toute première locomotive à crémaillère jusqu'au Bévieux.



## 1901. A spectacular bridge



The Gryon-Villars section is opened for operation. To connect the two Alpine villages, a viaduct is built over the Gryonne, between La Barboleuse and Arveyes. Built by the teams of the Ateliers Mécaniques de Vevey, the impressive stone and metal structure is 145 meters long and 48 meters high.

Considered an example of its kind, it will be replaced in 1980 by another concrete structure, located further upstream and forming a curve. When the line opens, the public is enthusiastic: "We don't know of any other tram with a steep gradient that runs as smoothly," says a journalist.



Gryon Station in 1904, after the addition of the clocktower





### 1906 Villars-Chesières, the postman's tram

Another railway bridge was built, connecting Villars to Chesières. This section, for which the concession application had been filed in 1905, was completed in record time: in two months, the train was running. It quickly became popular with the locals, and was used both by children, who happily climbed or jumped on it as they walked, and by the postman who threw his bags of mail over it. Three years later, in 1909, the company received a positive response from Bern to its request to operate the line all year round.





### 1910. The Great Flood

Sunday, July 17, 1910: after a scorching day, a cataclysmic storm hits Chablais. Coming from the Dents-du-Midi, the clouds advance on Saint-Maurice, Bex, Ollon and Aigle, pouring torrents of water on the region. <<<< Lightning and thunder making a tremendous noise broke out from minute to minute, we can read in Le Nouvelliste. A dense, heavy and rapid rain fell without interruption until midnight. And when speaking of rain, let us use again an improper, attenuated term. It was as if water was poured in by the tanks. >>> The Avançon overflows, carrying away not only several roads, but also certain sections of railway, notably at Bévieux. It will take a month of work to repair them.



**1911** The hydro-electric scheme is commissioned, ensuring a reliable source of electricity to the line.

### 1913 First step towards the summits

Inauguration on December 18, 1913 of the line between Villars and Bretaye, after barely a year of work. Although the line was directly electrified, a steam locomotive - purchased from the company operating the Aigle-Leysin - was used during the construction of the tracks. We speak of Villars-Bretaye, but it would be more accurate to speak of Villars-Les Bouquetins: this is where the train stops, while tourists, skiers and skaters must walk the path that separates them from the pass. The outbreak of the First World War put a stop to the progress of the line, and it would be necessary to wait more than 20 years for the line to reach Bretaye.





## 1930. The rise of tourism



In Villars, tourism developed from the beginning of the century, and experienced a meteoric rise in the 1930s. People came from all over Europe to enjoy the alpine air and practice winter sports or golf - the one in Villars opened in 1922. A direct consequence of this development, the BVB was stormed by the many tourists, for whom it was a modern and comfortable means of transport. Among them, many English, who came to spend several weeks in the resort and took large trunks. The BVB was then operated on a seasonal basis, from May 15 to September 15 and from December 15 to February 15.

### 1931. The ibex

A park intended to accommodate a dozen ibex, for the pleasure of tourists and hikers, is installed a stone's throw from the stop that will bear the same name. The initiative is to be credited to Professor Ernest Wilczek. A pharmacist and botanist, he is known for having brought back precious herbariums from his distant travels, but also from his wanderings in the Vaud Alps. Having become extremely rare throughout the Alpine Arc, the ibex is reintroduced in some regions from the populations preserved on the Italian side. It is even said that two of the ibex of Bretaye were offered with great pomp to the Canton of Vaud by the head of the Italian government, a certain Mussolini.

### 1932 The military house

At the instigation of General Henri Guisan, the first stone of the military house of Bretaye was laid. The Alpine troops were sent for training courses in this large building with a false chalet feel, whose stone facades were brightened up by red and white shutters. According to accounts, the soldiers especially perfected their skiing skills there in winter... and their fishing skills in summer, in the nearby Lac des Chavonnes.

## 1938. Capital of skiing



July 15, 1938 marked the opening of the last section of the line, leading from Bouquetins to the Col de Bretaye, which had become a mecca for winter sports: following the founding of the company << Télé-Skis Bretaye SA >>, chaired by Louis Chamorel, the first ski lift in Switzerland was inaugurated in 1936 in Chaux-Ronde, followed by a << funi-luge >>, a large sled pulled by a cable which, from 1937, took skiers to the Grand Chamossaire. The arrival of the train in Bretaye was therefore a logical next step in the development of what quickly became one of the main ski resorts in Europe. Champions from all over the world came to Villars to perfect their training. All praised the quality of the railway and sports facilities.

## 1942. A new station in Villars

The old building, which had been built in 1901, made way for a new station. Inaugurated on December 23, 1942, the building followed the architectural codes of the Alpine chalet. It consisted of an entrance hall and two apartments. One was inhabited by the station master, the other by the family of the director of the Tourist Office, Henri Jakob. On the top floor, under the roof, the latter had also built a model faithfully reproducing the Villars-Bretaye section. In the middle of the station there was a staircase that allowed customers to go directly to the Villars Palace while remaining sheltered in bad weather. The station undoubtedly became the attraction of the village. This is where tourists disembarked and where everything happened, to the great delight of the local children. Often playing near the station, they help the ladies unload their suitcases, exchanging the few cents received for their efforts for as many soft caramels from the machine that sits in the hall.

## 1943-1944. The birth of BVB

During the Second World War, there was a significant boom in rail transport in the region, a direct consequence of the petrol shortage affecting the country. It was during these years, paradoxically prosperous for this economic sector, that the merger between the Bex-Gryon-Villars-Chesières (BGVC) line and the Villars-Bretaye line took place, under the name of Bex-Villars-Bretaye (BVB). The Société des Forces Motrices de l'Avançon, already operating both lines, became the sole owner. As an anecdote, some new locomotives acquired in 1942 had been adorned a little too hastily with the acronym "BGVC", even though the merger was going to become effective a few months later. Unexpected expenses were necessary when the correct acronyms had to be reissued.





#### **1944. The first automobiles**

In a village of Villars where the only means of transport are the train and horse-drawn carriages, the arrival of the first cars is a real event. They are not numerous however: there is only one car, that of the doctor, a truck running on charcoal and a jeep. Belonging to the Villars Palace, the latter is intended almost exclusively for transporting the luggage of guests from the station to the hotel. As for fuel, it is provided by a single petrol pump, located just in front of the Tourist Office. Suffice to say that the train is still the only real means of reaching the plain.

#### **1945. The American Dream**

Children of the time have vivid memories of it: at the end of the Second World War, the Allied troops stayed in Europe for a few months before returning to their countries of origin. More than 300,000 American GIs crisscrossed the Alps on a triumphant tourist journey, stopping off at the most remarkable sites. Villars was one of them and, several times, the BVB wagons poured groups of soldiers in full uniform into the resort. They were assailed by the kids who watched them from afar and to whom they happily handed out pins, ribbons and chewing gum.

#### **1961. The car strikes back**

After 55 years of existence, the Villars-Chesières section was abandoned. The reasons? There were several: timetable problems, difficulty in keeping the track passable in winter and often empty carriages. Above all, the era was one of the reign of the automobile, which was favoured by political circles, and the various proposals aimed at keeping the line were swept aside. Of this tram, replaced by a bus service, Federal Councillor Jean-Pascal Delamuraz would say, melancholy: <<[Its] uninterrupted bleating, its peremptory bell rings, the cry of its wheels on curves belong to the music of history. >> The track would be finally removed in 1963.

#### **1968. A modern station**

Between 1942 and 1968, rail traffic tripled. This explains the need to build a new station to replace the one that had been built at the time. The building, which cost 1.5 million francs, included an additional platform and a second waiting room. At the inauguration on 18 July, the public rushed to visit the brand new station, which now also housed the post office and several apartments. An "artistic fountain", donated by the PTT, was added.



## 1972. Conquering the snow

On the Villars-Bretaye line, snow clearance during the winter is a major challenge. Further down, above Arveyes, a railcar derailed in 1951, without causing any damage, following the formation of a layer of ice on the rails. Many methods were tested over the years to resolve the problem. Finally, in 1972, a state-of-the-art snowplough was purchased for 400,000 francs. The machine, whose diesel engine develops some 300 horsepower, clears 3,200 tonnes of snow per hour and can climb to the heights at speeds of up to 15 kilometres per hour.



## 1980. Entry into modernity

Between La Barboleuse and Villars, a new concrete viaduct, which forms a wide curve, replaces the metal structure of 1901. This ambitious construction, wide enough to accommodate trains and cars, is part of a major campaign of works intended to modernize the line: over a period of around ten years, kilometers of track were changed, investment was made in new points at Bex, in a new independent platform for the train between Gryon and La Barboleuse, in a modern overhead line between Le Bévieux and Gryon and in a high-power railcar.

## 1999. The birth of TPC

They had already come together within the Chablais Public Transport Operating Community in 1975, but this time it was a merger: four local railway lines joined together to create the Chablais Public Transport Company (TPC). There was the BVB, of course, but also the Aigle-Leysin (AL), the Aigle-Sépey-Diablerets (ASD) and the Aigle-Ollon-Monthey-Champéry (AOMC). The merger aimed to rationalise the operation of the lines, limit administrative costs, improve comfort and appeal for travellers as well as safety. In addition, the TPC offer also includes several regional bus lines.



## 2001. A new train in service

With more than 1,100,000 passengers per year, the BVB is the busiest company within the TPC. A consecration, but also a great responsibility, which led to the decision to invest in three new trains. The inauguration of these railcars, named << Bretaye >>, << Barboleuse >> and << Tuttlingen >> and adorned with a beautiful orange and red livery, in December 2001, aroused the enthusiasm of the public.



## 2022. The fable of the fox and the snow

Wednesday, February 2, 2022: It is 3 p.m. when an avalanche starts downstream from Bouquetins. The avalanche hits a train going downhill towards Villars. One of the trains comes off the tracks while the other lies down in the snow. Luckily, the train is empty, and the driver is not injured. Rescuers, avalanche dogs, police, firefighters, helicopters, ski instructors and TPC staff intervene immediately and secure the area. It will take a week, forestry tractors and two crane trucks to hoist the railcar onto the track. A few days later, the experts' report comes in: the avalanche was caused by... a fox. The slope, the fresh snow and a bit of chance will do the rest, fortunately without casualties.





## 2026. A new bridge at Barboleuse

The work has started and should be completed in 2026: the concrete bridge that crosses the Gryonne between La Barboleuse and Arveyes will be replaced by a 140-metre-long metal structure. It will allow the train to cross the valley while avoiding several bends, but also to completely separate road and rail traffic. While the old section will be returned to nature, the new bridge will leave a lasting mark on the landscape with its slender silhouette and its ochre colour, resulting from a natural chemical reaction: the oxidation of a thin layer of metal will protect it and give it its orange-red hue, all without requiring painting and therefore without the slightest environmental impact.



## FUTURE: More safety and comfort

To constantly offer the best service to their passengers, TPC never stops improving their offers and their lines. Thus, many projects are planned for the coming years, starting with the securing of the section between Arveyes and Villars, where trains, cars and cyclists currently share the same space. A tunnel will solve the problem in the long term. Villars station will be modernized and moved, the Fontannaz-Seulaz tunnel will be brought into compliance with the new standards while the Bex station square will also be the subject of a major renovation campaign. Finally, new rolling stock will be ordered soon, allowing the company and the BVB to remain at the forefront.

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