

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 76 (2010)
Heft: [2]

Artikel: Talerschwingen
Autor: [s.n.]
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-944126>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. 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. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

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. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

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. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 26.12.2025

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

Talerschwingen

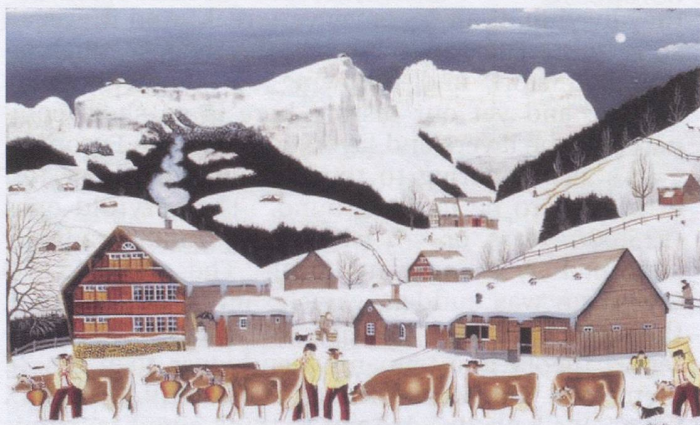
Talerschwingen became popular in Appenzell and Toggenburg about 100 years ago. Thereby a five-franc piece is rolled around the inside of an earthenware bowl, which is held on the palm of one hand and slowly rotated. Three bowls of different diameter, used simultaneously, produce a sound reminiscent of distant cowbells, which harmonises well with yodeling.



Talerschwingen is a serious affair

Albert Manser, the most prominent of the Appenzell naïve painters

Albert Manser, born in 1937, grew up on a farm in Appenzell. He loved drawing from an early age. After school he did an apprenticeship as a confectioner and soon his cake decorations were works of



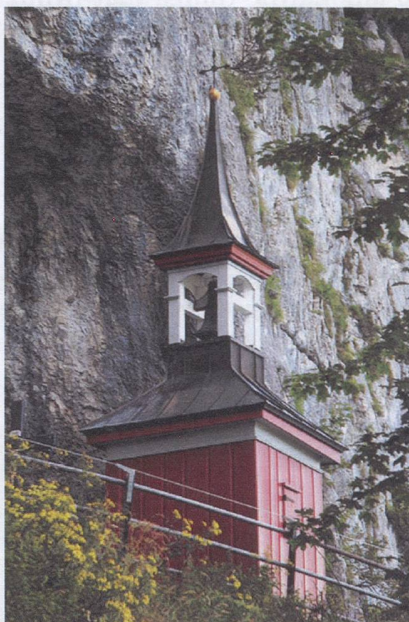
Appenzeller Bauern mit ihrem Vieh vor Bauernhöfen im Winter

art. In his spare time he painted scenes from the rural life he knew from his childhood. In 1967, encouraged by Ida Niggli, he gave up his day job and became a full-time painter. He had many exhibitions all over the world. He is regarded as one of the most important naïve painters of today.

Wildkirchli's long history

Wildkirchli is the name of a system of three caves in the Alpstein massif of Appenzell Innerrhoden. They are notable for the traces of paleolithic habitation, dating to ca. 50,000 to 30,000 BC. Even earlier are remnants of cave bears found in the caves, dating to ca. 90,000 BC.

The **Cave Bear** (*Ursus spelaeus*) was a species of bear which lived in Europe during the Pleistocene and became extinct at the beginning of the Last Glacial Maximum about 27,500 years ago. Both the name *Cave Bear* and the scientific name *spelaeus* derive from the fact that fossils of this species were mostly found in caves, indicating that this species spent more time in caves than the Brown Bear, which only uses caves for hibernation. Consequently, in the course of time,



Wildkirchli chapel

whole layers of bones, almost entirely those of cave bears, were found in many caves.

Death during hibernation was a common end for cave bears, mainly befalling specimens that failed ecologically during the summer season through inexperience, sickness or old age. Some cave bear bones show signs of numerous different ailments, including fusion of the spine, bone tumours, cavities, tooth resorption, osteomyelitis, rickets and kidney stones. Paleontologists doubt adult cave bears had any natural predators, save for pack hunting wolves and cave hyenas which would probably have attacked sick or infirm specimens.



Berggasthaus Aescher - Wildkirchli

Today, the caves are a tourist site. They can be easily accessed on foot via a short trail down from the cable car station at Ebenalp *from the internet*