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# HELVECIA

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Helvetia is in its 77th year

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## Appenzell Ausserrhoden



Appenzell Ausserrhoden is located in the north east of Switzerland, bordering the cantons of St. Gallen and Appenzell Innerrhoden. Appenzell Ausserrhoden, with 242 km<sup>2</sup>, is slightly larger than Appenzell Innerrhoden, but still one of the smaller Swiss cantons. The seat of the government and parliament is Herisau, judicial authorities are in Trogen.

Settlement in Appenzell started in the 7th and the 8th century.

against the bishop. Following a series of battles known as the Appenzell Wars, Appenzell became independent of the Abbey.

In 1513 Appenzell joined the Swiss confederation as the 13th canton. In 1597 the canton Appenzell split for religious reasons into the protestant half, called Appenzell Ausserrhoden, and the Catholic Appenzell Innerrhoden being the other half.

From the 16th century onwards linen production was es-

wide level. The open assembly (Landsgemeinde) was abolished in 1997.

The population of the canton (2009) is 53,043. The population includes almost 7000 foreigners, or about 13% of the total population.

Säntis (2,502 m) is the highest point of the cantons of Appenzell Innerrhoden and Appenzell Ausserrhoden, and is also shared by the Canton of St. Gallen.

*from the internet*



Egg, Speicher Appenzell Ausserrhoden

Herisau was first mentioned in 837 as Herinisauva, and its church is mentioned in 907. In 1084 Herisau was destroyed as part of battles around the monastery in St. Gallen. In 1248 and 1249 the town was destroyed again, this time by the monastery to establish loyalty. Between 1517 and 1518 Herisau managed to buy itself free from the monastery.

Starting in 1401, the combined canton of Appenzell rebelled

established little by little, often in Heimarbeit. Larger textile businesses established themselves, later diversifying into weaving and embroidery. The textile industry collapsed between 1920 and 1939.

The construction of numerous railway lines between 1875 and 1913 helped the local industry and the population to grow.

Women's right to vote was introduced in 1972 on a local level, but only in 1989 on a canton-

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