



## Individual Visit

Welcome to Parc La Mutta Falera. You are now in one of Switzerland's largest, most important megalithic sites; the megaliths here date back to the Bronze Age and the park is under archaeological protection. The site combines aspects of astronomy, mathematics and Bronze Age ritual worship. Please regard the specified stones carefully and read the following explanations. In this way, you should be able to make out the old engravings on the stones; some of the engravings are up to 3,500 years old.

The paths around Mutta have deliberately not been paved. Please wear good shoes! We will not assume liability for any accidents.

You can find out more about megaliths, menhirs and bowl stones on our guided tours, which take place regularly in German.

Enjoy your journey into the past and discover the 3,500 year-old history of Falera.



**Moon Arrow Stone.** The engraving of an arrow with a drawn bow and a moon-shaped bowl on the tip of the arrow lies on an azimuth of 157° and tilt angle of 16°; the arrow locates the part of the sky over the Piz Fess Mountain, where a 96% solar eclipse took place at 10:17 am on December 25th in 1,089 BC.



**Square Stone** at the cemetery entrance with an engraved cross. The bars of the cross are aligned east-west (sunrise on equinoxes) and north-south with small bowls at the end of the bars. The small groove in southwesterly direction locates the point on the horizon (near the Piz Mundaun Mountain) where the moon sets in the southern extreme (every 18 2/3 years).



**Sun Stone** with a circle-shaped chink: diameter of 120 centimeters. The location and workmanship of this stone establish it as a Calendar Stone. Around November 11th (St. Martin) and February 2nd (Candlemas) the sun shines vertically at noon local time on the stone slab (farmers' winter). Additionally, the dates of the summer and winter solstice can be determined using simple means.



**Rock Head in the southeastern part of the Mutta.** A groove leads from a large round bowl to a crescent-shaped bowl and continues on to a small half-moon shaped bowl. The tangent of the circle bowl straight through the other two bowls pinpoints the location of the moonset in the southern extreme (every 18 2/3 years). From here, at an azimuth of 62°/63° (same azimuth as the main stone formation on Planezzas), the Bronze Age burial grounds on the street from Laax to Salums can be located.



**Stone Row** (3 menhirs and 4 lying stones). This line indicates sunrise at the time of both equinoxes. A ridge of a rock with several bowls can be found a bit to the north from the foremost stone.



**Menhir Group** can be interpreted in different ways. For instance, used for locating the near-horizon on the Mutta for sunrise around November 11th and February 2nd (farmers' winter). A ridge of a rock with bowls is situated northwest from here.



**Main Alignment, at an azimuth of 62°/63°.** From the fourth stone in the row there is a view to the west aligned with the church of Ladir. The alignment indicates sunrise on the Taminser-Calanda Mountain 30 days before and 30 days after the summer solstice (around May 21st and July 21st). Additionally, the alignment also indicates sunset around November 11th and February 2nd (farmers' winter). To the right of the main alignment there are also three stones which form a perfect Pythagorean triangle ( $a^2+b^2=c^2$ ). The stone row across from the main alignment (azimuth 31°/32°) represents the beginning of the Cassiopeia constellation (star Caph) during the Bronze Age.



**Main Alignment.** View from menhir 1 to the east with the Taminser-Calanda Mountain on the horizon.



**The Laughing Megalith.** On the western ridge of the Mutta (approximately 150 meters east of the Remigius church). A laughing almost human-like countenance with a bright nimbus is engraved on the boulder; this is possibly a representation of an important person. Several boulders are aligned north-south and there is a stone with a basin to the north of the Laughing Megalith.



**Menhir Row** on the path from the parking area to the St. Remigius church. The row was facing the sunrise around the time of summer solstice, however, over the centuries, the row has gradually lost its original position due to the weight and pressure of the slope.

**Bronze Age settlement on the Mutta.** Excavations in the 1940s revealed a heavily fortified Bronze Age settlement with five culture levels.

**St. Remigius Church.** A description of the church can be found in the entrance hall of the church. The description is available in English, French, German and Italian.

**Definitions**

Alignment	Straight stone row (megaliths, menhirs, rock humps)
Bronze Age	1,800 to 800 BC (western and middle Europe)
Megalith	Large stone (Greek: mega = large, lithos = stone)
Menhir	A single standing stone (Celtic/Breton = long stone)
Bowl Stone	Stone or rock surface with a man-made bowl-like recess
Azimuth	A certain angular distance (exactly northward = azimuth 0°)
Tangent	A line that touches a curve at one point

Please leave this informational flyer at the entrance.

