

**Zeitschrift:** Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand  
**Herausgeber:** Swiss Society of New Zealand  
**Band:** 81 (2015)  
**Heft:** [1]  
  
**Artikel:** Chalandamarz - a tradition to chase winter away  
**Autor:** Latham-Zurbruegg, Tanja  
**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-943517>

### **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:** 20.08.2025

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



## Chalandamarz – a tradition to chase winter away



*Chalandamarz is an ancient tradition and festival that is celebrated by the Romansh speaking part of the Swiss Canton Graubünden.*

Every year it is celebrated on the 1st of March (Chalanda means "first day" in old Romansh). Chalandamarz dates back to the time when southeast Switzerland, or Retia, was part of the Roman Empire. This was in a time before Christianity and some historical records state that this ancient festival may be even older than the Roman Empire itself. Today Chalandamarz is still celebrated in the Engadin valley, the Val Müstair, Oberhalbstein valley and Albula valley.

Chalandamarz is a pagan festival that marks the beginning of a new year of life and is celebrated at the beginning of spring. The purpose of Chalandamarz is to scare away the evil spirits of winter and wake up the good spirits of spring. The evil spirits are chased away through noise, coming from large cowbells, singing and the cracking of whips. On the 1st of March boys from each village form a procession, ringing bells and singing. Traditionally girls do not participate, but in some villages they carry baskets gathering money while simultaneously also carrying bells. Often the boys march around village fountains and go into old houses (with presumably great acoustics) and sing. As if all that noise is not enough, it is often followed by the cracking of whips. In the evening on the first of March, there is usually a party with dancing. There is a procession

of boys at Chalandamarz which is led by the oldest boys – those who are due to leave school the following year. These are known as Patrums (meaning "masters" in Romansh).

Bells and whips are commonly used at Chalandamarz. There are many different types, and they are organized into the following families:

**Talacs:** are small bells and the only ones which are still worn by cows in the Engadin (most of the others are too heavy).

**Plumpas:** are some of the largest bells, often made of bronze or brass to provide good sound.

**Maruns:** are round bells made of a thick layer of steel. They are often black in colour. These are the largest bells in Chalandamarz, measuring up to half a metre in diameter

**Brunzinas:** have a more widely recognized shape. They are often brass and make a unique sound. These are the most common bells worn by girls who participate in Chalandamarz.

**Zampuogns:** are not as eccentric as bronzinas but nonetheless they are uniquely different from other bells. From the outside they are very smooth, made

of bronze and brass and can easily crack. Their ringer is very thick and it often produces a low but clear sound. They are heavier than regular plumpas.

**Rolls:** are large belts with rows of small bells attached to them. They are often worn by the oldest boys, the oldest Patrums. Rolls are also worn by horses. Some villages still retain the tradition of using horses to pull the boys to smaller villages on the outskirts of the main town.

**Whips:** are another noise making device with a sound quite unlike bells. They produce deafening cracks to scare the spirits of winter away. Some people think that the sound is caused by the whip striking the ground, but it is actually caused by air rushing around a small piece of string at the end of the whip. Whips are often carried by Patrums during the Chalandamarz procession and many of the boys use these whips to pretend to hit the younger boys – joking of course.

By Tanja Latham-Zurbruegg

