



· R O L L I B O C K ·

The Rollibock is an imposing and terrifying creature that inhabits the depths of the Aletsch Glacier in Switzerland. This creature appears as a majestic billy goat with large and twisted horns. Its eyes glow intensely, but its entire body is covered in blocks of ice that, when moved, produce a resounding sound that announces its arrival.



More than just a monster, the Rollibock is a guardian of the mountains, appearing only when someone challenges its rule or destroys the nature it protects. His wrath, which can unleash storms and avalanches, is especially directed at those who, in their greed, hunt more animals than they need or destroy the Aletsch landscape. It is said that a greedy hunter, after desecrating the glacier, faced the Rollibock and was condemned to eternal damnation in the cold waters of the Märjelensee, which borders the Aletsch Glacier. This story underlines the role of the Rollibock as protector and punisher of those who damage its territory.

In the culture of Naters and the surrounding area, the Rollibock represents the forces of nature and the respect due to them. It is not just a monster to be feared, but a reminder of the balance between man and his environment. When the glacier roars and the

ice creaks, the villagers still whisper the name of the Rollibock, a symbol of indomitable nature and boundaries that must not be crossed.



Rollibock is a **SWISS** creature

Current population: 9.000.000



The formation of the Helvetic Confederation can be traced to the resistance of local communities to attempts at external domination in a fragmented medieval Europe. National identity began to be forged with the Battle of Morgarten in 1315, when three cantons united to resist Habsburg rule. This event marked the beginning of

the formation of the Helvetic Confederation, a mutual defense pact that was joined by other cantons over time, creating a decentralized power structure.

Switzerland has always been a rural and mountainous society, characterized by the self-sufficiency and independence of the cantons. The political system of federalism has been central to the country's stability, allowing the cantons to retain considerable autonomy even when united in a federation.

In the 16th century, the Protestant Reformation had a profound impact, dividing the country into Catholic and Protestant cantons. This division still characterizes Switzerland today, with the German part predominantly Protestant and the French and Italian parts predominantly Catholic. Popular mythology also plays a role, with legends of local saints and the spirituality of the mountains shaping Swiss culture.

Today, Switzerland is a model of political and economic stability, with a high standard of living and a political system that preserves the cultural diversity of its cantons. It is a very unique case of a Western country oriented towards pacifism, which has never had colonial fears, nor a professional army, a beacon of neutrality and non-interference, respecting the different languages and religions of its territories.

