

PYRAMIDS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA

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Bosnian pyramids seem to have counterparts in Germany. Since the end of the 19th century there are known some structures: mountains in the shape of step-pyramids. Guido von List wrote in his book „*Deutsch-Mythologische Landschaftsbilder*“ (1891, 2. Aufl. 1913, republished by Adolph Schleipfer) about such mountains in Germany which look like the ziggurats in Mesopotamia in some way, but are often covered by woods nowadays (pictures 1 + 2). „Its [English translation](#) is *German Mythological Landscape Scenes*“ (wikipedia.org).



Abb. 37. Altgermanische heilige Stätte Hausberg vom Obergänzendorf in Österreich. Dreiterrassiger Stufenberg.

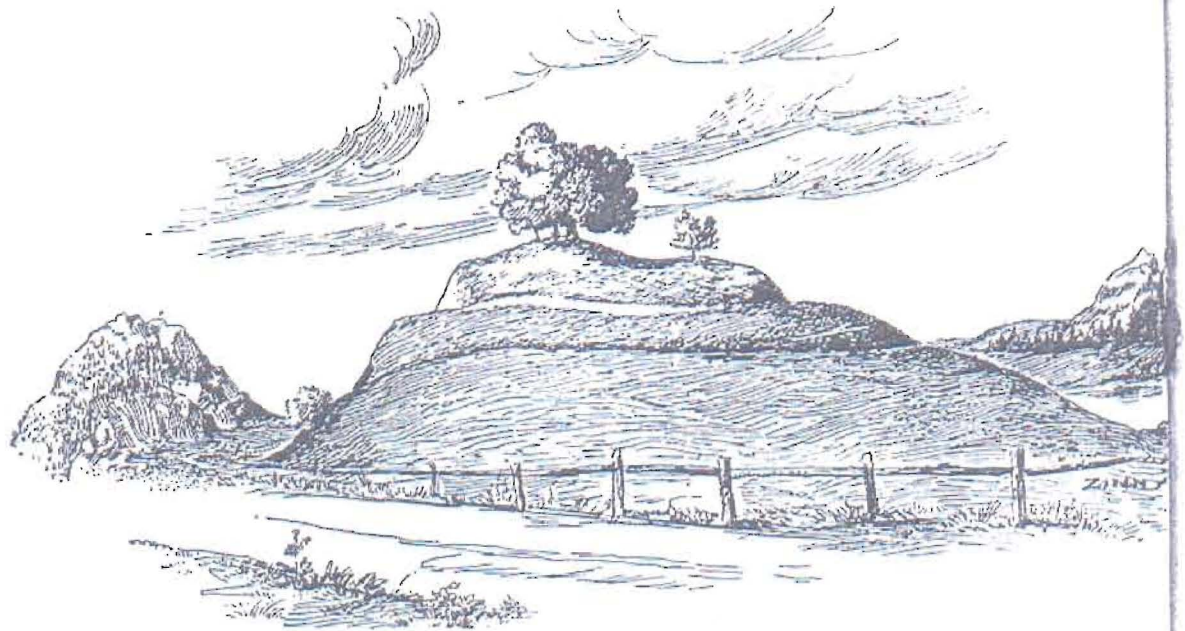


Abb. 38 Das Rätzel vom Tegernsee. Heiliger Berg aus ariisch-atlantischer Zeit.

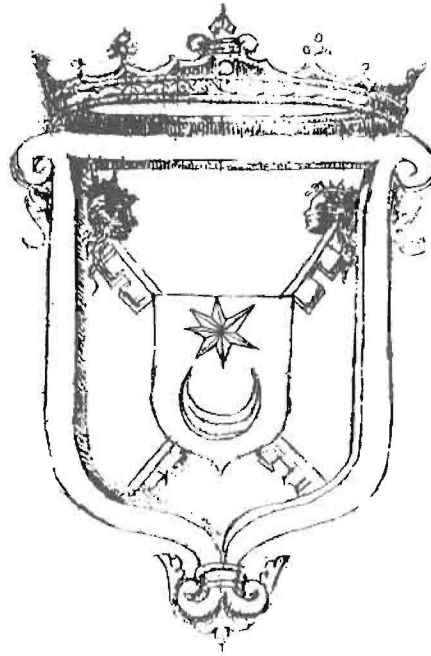
In long forgotten times there must have been a civilization in Europe which was able to transform whole mountains into monuments of passed by kings and emperors. No one knows the hidden burial-chambers deep in the ground, only the long tunnels under the Bosnian pyramid shows us how extraordinary this tombs are constructed.

In Germany this old knowledge is well-known. Even the most popular emperor of the Holy Roman Empire the crusader Frederik II called King Barbarossa is said to be buried under a mountain. In the caves of the „Kyffhäuser“ he is waiting for the moment to uprise again, so the saga tells, which appears liberally gentile for an emperor of the Christian Occident (picture 3).



Special, not to say mysterious relations seem to have existed between Bosnia and Germany in such old times. The emblem of the earliest nobility in Bosnia shows the same sevenstar as we have in Sternfels, a small village in the county Baden, at the portal of the local church (picture 4 + 5). The nobility of Sternfels belonged to the Deutsch-Orden, crusaders, who had a residence in Jerusalem.

ARMA DEL REGNO DI BOSNA.



This sevenstar is contorted in the same way in both cases to underline the vertical. This is so unique that there must be an identic origin. It seems to emblematize an old meridian in the centre of Europe. It is to be said that sevenstars are extremely seldom in the heraldry of medieval Europe. We only know this two and the emblem of pope Alexandre V, which symbolizes the sun. If you analyze the Bosnian emblem, you raise the question, also like Nikolic, if the crescent of the Muslims had its origin in fact in Muslim Bosnia.

Here in Sternenfels a similar three-stepped mountain exists, the „Burghalde“. The saga says that an emperor is buried under it, too (picture 6, on the right side).



The old history is obviously forged in total. Guido von List was one of the first critics who charched the Catholic Church for this obscuration of real historic events.

Nowadays scientists like Anatolij Fomenko of the Lomonossow university in Moscow are able to reconstruct the real eras of Europe's early history which is far too long in whole by thousands of years.

But what Fomenko misconstrues is the importance of „barbarian“ migrations. Several of it happened throughout European prehistory. The first happened already at the end of the bronze age and early iron age, the so called migration of the Sea People or diffusion of urnfields. „The **Sea Peoples** were a confederacy of seafaring raiders of the second millennium BC who sailed into the eastern [Mediterranean](#), caused political unrest, and attempted to enter or control [Egyptian](#) territory during the late [19th dynasty](#) and especially during Year 8 of [Ramesses III](#) of the [20th Dynasty](#). [1] The Egyptian Pharaoh [Merneptah](#) explicitly refers to them by the term "the foreign-countries (or 'peoples'[2]) of the sea" ([Egyptian](#) *n3 ḥ3s.wt n<.t> p3 ym*[3][4]) in his [Great Karnak Inscription](#). [5] Although some scholars believe that they invaded [Cyprus](#), [Hatti](#) and the [Levant](#), this hypothesis is disputed. [6]" (wikipedia.org).

Then there were important movements of the Celts from Central Europe to Italy as well as to the Balkans and Asia Minor, in the years of 387 and 279 BC, even to Ugarit in the Levant. But the Celtic findings on the acropolis of Ugarit are dated into the end of the bronze age. Therefore this times must be identic.

A medieval emblem like the sevenstar could have been transported to the Balkans not before the times of the crusaders. So even this movements belong to only one time. The arrival of the Sea People in Egypt is in reality the invasion of the chevaliers of the 5th crusade. You see history is totally deformed – only for the purposes of religious ideology to confirm the historical credibility of the Holy Bible which is at least a chronological base of prehistory. But present historians do not

know the religious fundament of their science, which was developped not before the christian medieval.

Therefore the sevenstar is the obvious proof of an Empire which expanded over whole Europe and up to Asia Minor and the Levant, even to Mesopotomia and India. Milenko Nikolic wrote some very illuminative books about the Serbs of the prehistory and there conquest of Asia (nikolic.m-geschichte@t-online.de, www.nikolic-istoria.com) It is identic to the Empire of Alexander the Great.

The story of the Celts, told by Livius, Polybios, Strabo and Pompeius Trogus, explain us in detail how the conquest happened. Bolgios, presumable the brother of Brennus, settled down his tribe the Scordiscs in the region of Belgrad. It is evident that the town was called after him. The Scordiscs are identical to the Serbs, like Strabo told us. And Bosnia must have been the private property of the most mightful nobility of the Celts, a family with the name Balsa (descendants of Bolcios), called themselves Cotromans, which means they were Goths and Romans at the same time (Mauro Orbini, „Il Regno degli Slavi“, 1601).

It is puzzling that no one knows the language of the central European Celts. Under this new perspective we must presume that they talked Slavonian. - here in the South of Germany. And there are a mass of hints that it was so. A big number of toponymies in South Germany are not understandable, only if you take a Slovenian or Czech dictionary you are able to translate. In the authors environment there are villages like Berghausen and Grötzingen side by side. „Berg“ and „Grötz“ slov. gric means nothing but hill or mountain. Similar to Birkenfeld and Brötzingen. „Birke“ and „Brötz“, slov. breza are birches, the holy trees of the Celts. It is hard to believe but there are much more proofs for a coexistence of German and Slavonian settlers in prehistoric Central Europe. But Austria, the Habsburg monarchy, is the well-known exemplar of it. In Carinthia (Austria) you find this coexistence of foreign villages even nowadays.

So the migration of the Serbs to the Balkans had its origin in Germany. The Serbs seem to be identic to the Swabians, an German tribe which talks an incomprehensible idiom that Germans of the North hardly understand. But the Swabians were not some kind of tribe or folk but an union for cultic purposes, the historians found out. Caesar told us about the Swabians only to give us a lot of informations about the Druids, the priests of the Celts. Cesar said that the Swabian Druids travelled to Great Britain every year to visit a sun-temple, presumable Stonehenge. They knew more about the planets and there movements like any other folk on earth, so Caesar in his „De Bello gallico“. Therefore the idea Serb seem to mean more than a tribe or folk. It must have been the elite of the Celts. The sevenstar is said to be the star of the druids. No one knows the true meaning of it, but it is a hardly deniable fact that the shape of the pyramid of Cheops was constructed by it. It occurs betwixt the two lower jags of the star. The measured angles of slope are the same.



The idea of pyramids dont belong to Egypt alone. Hundreds of them are standing in European landscapes, covered by woods or misunderstood as vineyards on stepped hills. The Association of Cairn-Research in Germany knows that the megalithic culture spreads not only in the North but also in the South of Germany. All found monuments are standing in quarries, the biggest of them are more than 400 mtrs. long and over 30 mtrs. high. They posses passage graves in the form of dolmens. If you like to know more about it visit our homepage www.megalith-pyramiden.de. Self-

evidently the Celts have built all of them. If you read the „Vers Dindshenchas“ of the Irish-Celtic mythology you find written unapologetic that both earth mounds and monuments with portals, which can only be megalithic tombs, existed at the same time and place when Celts celebrated god Lug and the king at Lughnasad at the 1st August in the year.

The less informed layman and even the expert may be surprised by this fact, but there are good reasons to believe in German megalithic pyramids. The archeological outcome offers only one conclusion.

They are the biggest monuments of the Megalith-culture on the continent – except pyramids like the Bosnian. Their size even exceeds on all the stony step-pyramids of Brittany. There they are called "cairns" - prehistoric grave-houses and step-pyramids built in stone without mortar including one or several burial-chambers like dolmens or vaults of corbel-stone. The most famous example is the "Cairn of Barnenez" (picture 7).



Picture 7: Barnenez. The Cairn of Barnenez during its reconstruction at the beginning of the 60ies. The steps are planar. Before the disclosure of the burial-chambers, the monument looked like a scree or rubble heap, covered by rubble and debris.

Cairns in Europe:

Cairns even are common in Great Britain with the same designation. Generally the spreading of this megalithic tombs (mega = big, lith = stone) reaches from Northern Africa, the Balear-Islands, over Spain, France, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Northern Germany and the Northern Switzerland to Poland. Only here in South Germany there is a blank in the map of dissemination.

It is said that in Carnac the biggest megalith-monument of Europe exists, conventionally dated in the time about 4000 B. C.: The cairn Mont St. Michel. Now you can find place-names in Southern Germany which give a hint or indication of cairns, f. e. Kirnach in the blackwood forrest nearby Villingen-Schwenningen with one of the biggest mounds of the Celts in Germany (diameter 100 m, height 6 m). It is build of earth and has a stony core with a central burial chamber of oaktree-baulks.

The spreading of the German cairns:

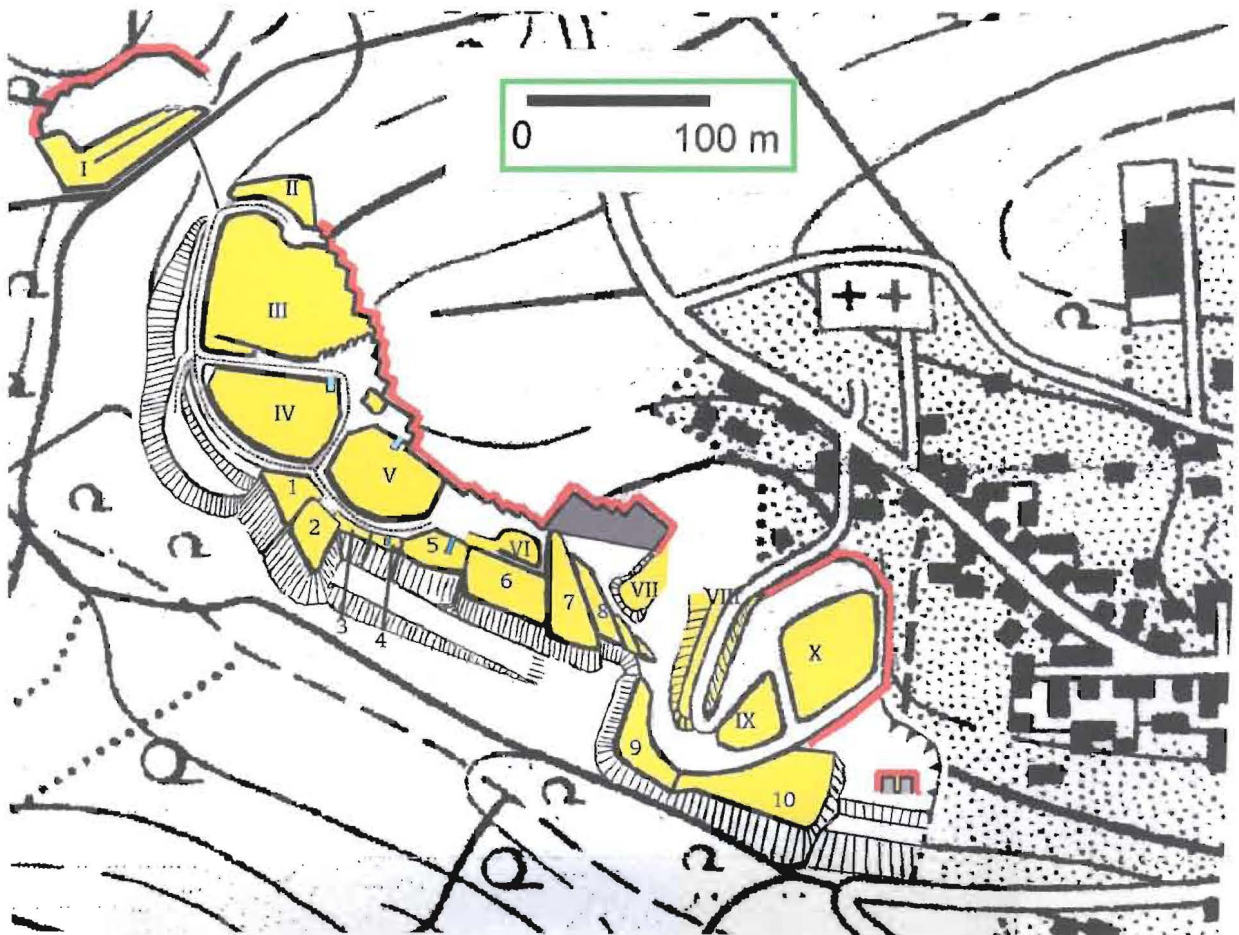
But here in southern Germany also is standing the highest stone-steppypyramid of the continent, one of several others which have been discovered since 1990. They are wide-spread in the South of a village named Kürnbach, in the transition area of a region called Kraichgau and the mountain Stromberg, half the way between Karlsruhe at the river Rhine and Bietigheim-Bissingen at the river Neckar, in the surroundings of a small town named Bretten. And they are very similiar to the

Brittanic and British cairns. They are grouped to complete nekropolises, f. e. the stone-mounds of Schmie nearby the famous and best-preserved monastery North of the Alps: Maulbronn (pictures 8-10, map 11).





Pictures 8-10: Schmie. Examples of 20 mounds of stone or cairns. The basic wall of accurately square-cutted sandstone-ashlars (which you can see on the foreground) is bursted partially. The steps, visible in traces, are still buried.



Picture 11: Schmie, Sommerhölde/Steingrube, 2 km South of Maulbronn with the colossal 700 mtrs. long nekropolis, which is protected by a bulwark in the same length and in the height of over 20 mtrs. to the valley-side.

Comparison to Etruscan graveyards:

The "Hälden" of Schmie are comparable to similar burial-places of the Etruscs, f. e. the tomba-
nekropolis of Cerveteri North of Rome with a length of 1,2 km. The phenomena of this newly
discovered German tumuli of stone is the odd fact, that they are erected without exception in to
some extent very large und deep rock break-opens, but Cerveteri, too, is broken out of the tuff-rock
on a very huge expanse (pictures 12 + 13).





The biggest megalith-necropolises of South Germany are obviously remaining near Würzburg-Randersacker on the mountains of Marsberg and Sonnenstuhl. The cairns with accessible passage-graves are very huge and the walls are really megalithic, no doubt (pictures 14+15). Now we know about 20 megalithic passages, chambers, dolmens, cists and sarcophags.



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