

Gigantic Pyramids of Germany

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Astonishing excavations of Dr. Semir Osmanagich near Visoko in Bosnia revealed, mountains are not always what they seem to be. There is evidence of artificial structures in at least three mountains and two of them look really rather like pyramids. The „Pyramid of the Sun“ is 220 m high, the „Pyramid of the Moon“ 190 m, so they are higher than any other known monument in the world including the Pyramids of Giza.

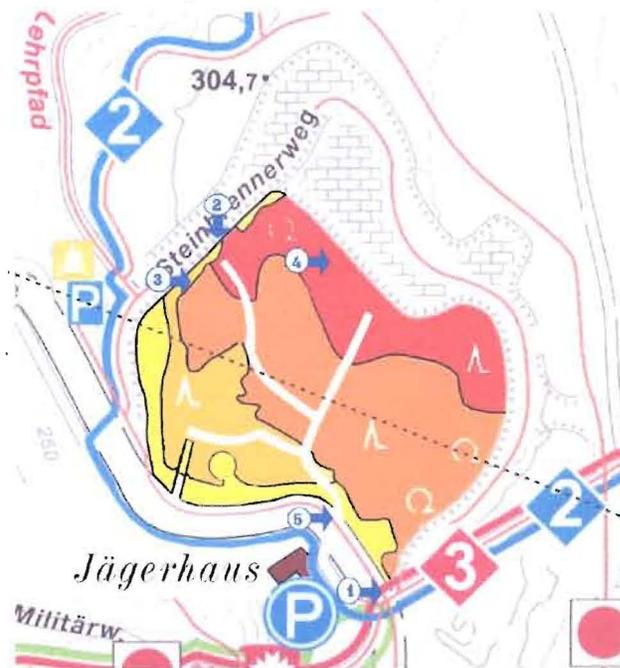
What would you say if such colossal buildings now appear in Germany?

We don't know till now who built such extraordinary mounds. But if they exist in the hills of the Balkans they are possibly everywhere in the mountainous regions of the European continent. And there are a lot of suspicious candidates – especially in Germany.

If one drives on the highways through the landscapes of our beautiful homeland he or she would encounter eye-catching mountains time and time again. There are special regions where they seem to be gathered.

Near Heilbronn I found a gigantic mound in the key-hole shape of grave-mounds, the so called Kofun, which started with the Chinese Emperors of the Ming-Dynasty but spread to Japan. This one is completely dug out of the rocky slope of a mountain. Such mounds are compositions of a circle or oval and a tetragon which symbolizes the unification of heaven and earth. The south-western corner and the southside of the square was damaged during the works on the street, which is matched to the shape of the monument at all.

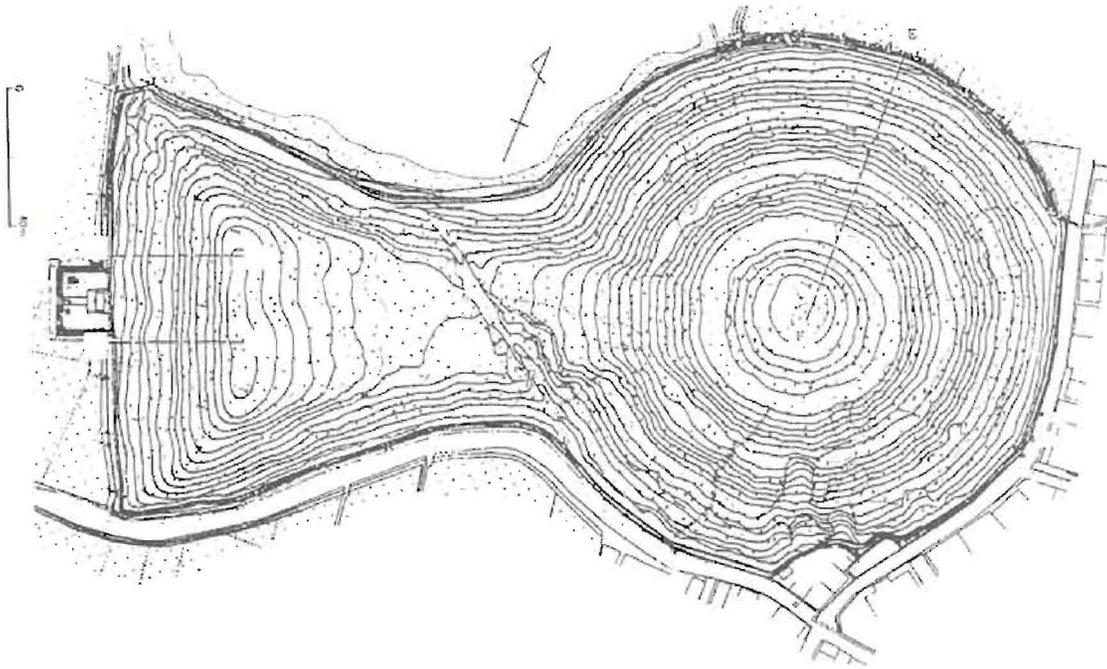
At this particular time in middle of the 19th century, the south-side walls of the building were misemployed as a quarry, what you can see on a cadastral map of this time. Beyond the street there are more artificial structures on the slope down to the valley.



1 = Zugang, 2 = Rampe, 3 = Sarkophag, 4 = Omphalos,
5 = Ausgang

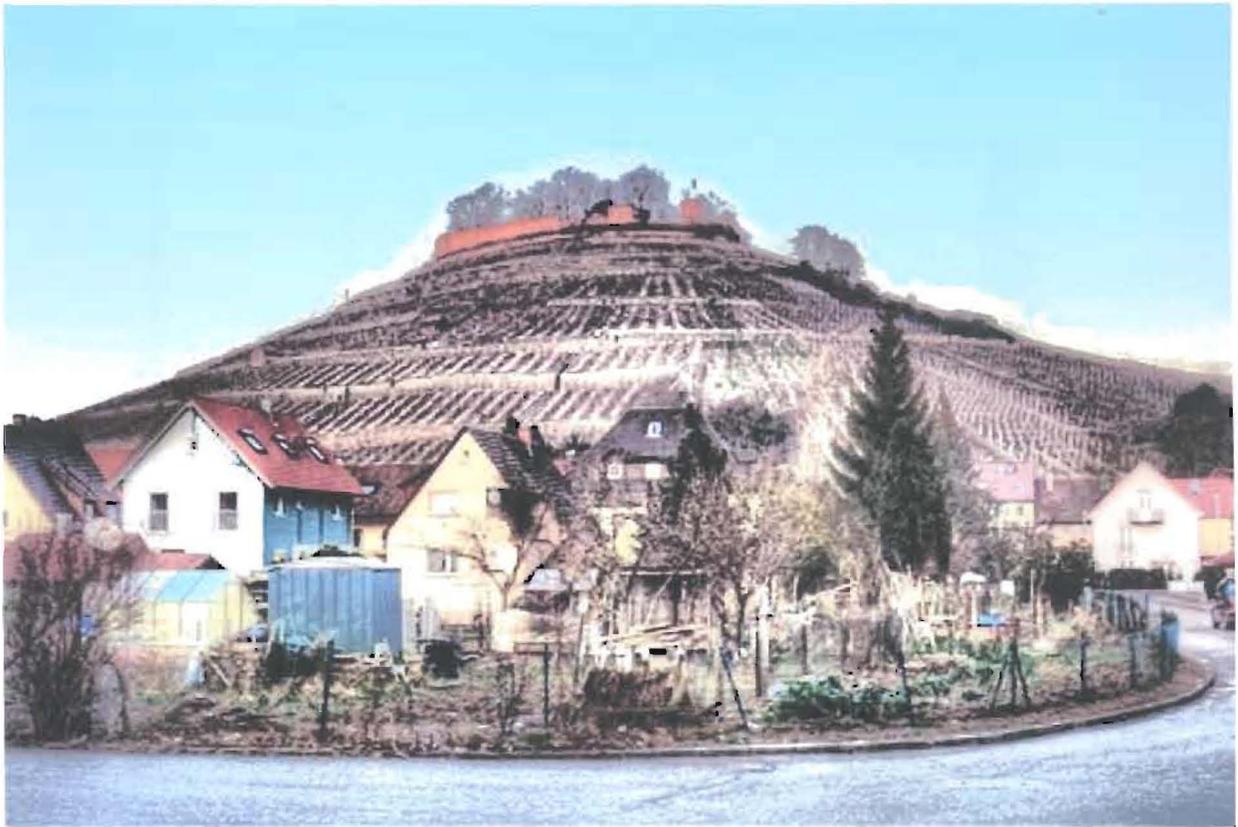
0 500 Meter

In comparison the Kofun of Hashahaki in Japan.



But not far away an obtrusive castle hill rises – the castle Weibertreu. And everyone who looks at this mysterious hill feels this could not be a natural structure. From a satellite position you see that the floor plan of it is a very equable egg oriented to the cardinal points.





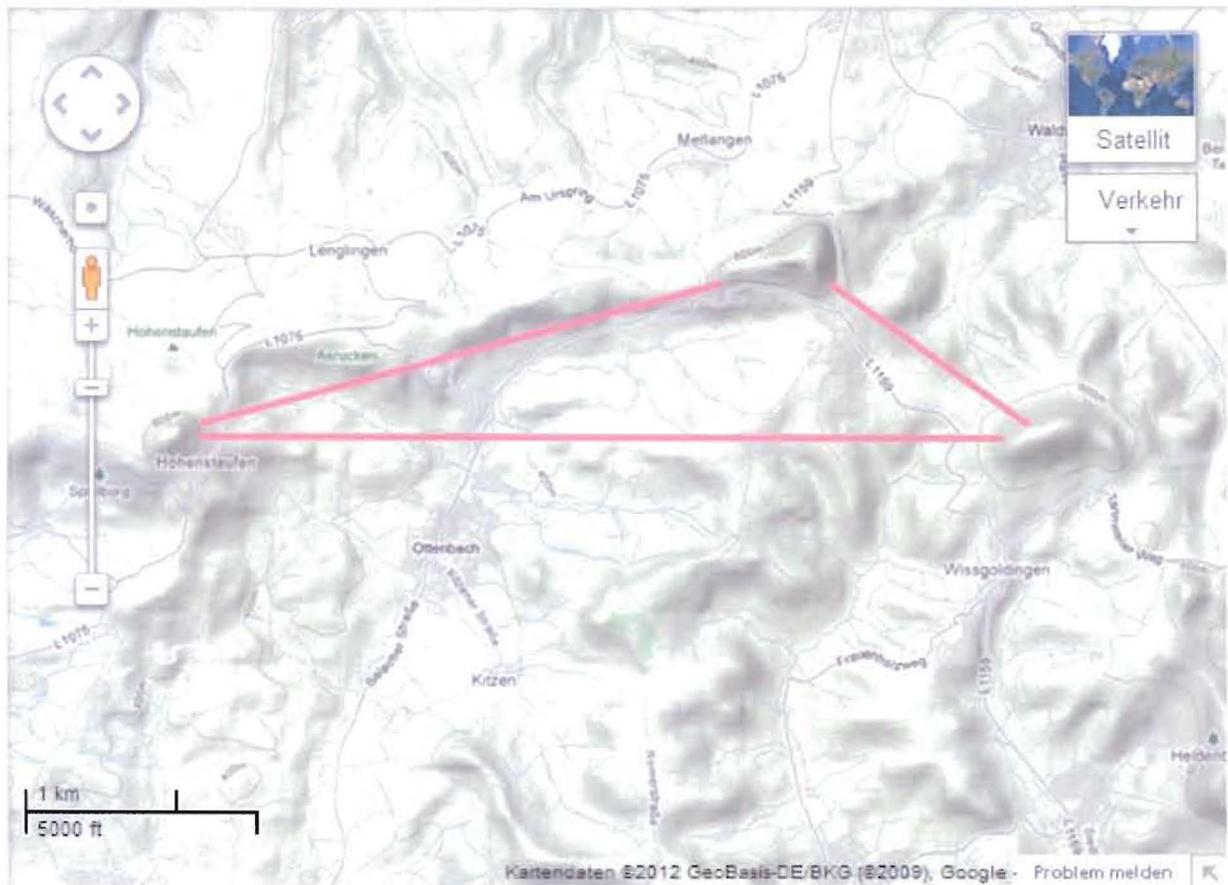
Not far away from this only across the highway there are at least two more stepped hills in sighting distance.

As we approached to Schwäbisch Gmünd, a little town in the country of Württemberg, we were suddenly confronted with mysterious single hills in a very plane landscape. At first sight it was clear this hills are mounds of a forgotten culture. And as we found out the names of these we became affirmation. They are called the Three Emperors Mountains (Drei Kaiserberge), from left to right you see on the horizon line the „Hohenstaufen“, the „Rechberg“ and the „Stuifen“. The hill on the foreground could be artificial, too.



The Three Emperors Mountains are extraordinary not only by sight but in their cryptic dimensioning.

Two of them, the „Hohenstaufen“ and the „Stuifen“ are positioned on a parallel to a latitude – exactly 48° 44' 35" Northern Hemisphere.



The distance between them is the **5400th** part of the circumference of the earth, the range from the „Hohenstaufen“ to the „Rechberg“ is the **7200th** part.

You can decode the old prehistoric measures especially the megalithic yard and the celtic league. 2000 megalithic yards of 83,33 cmtrs. are equal to 1 megalithic mile. If you imply that the equatorial length of an arc minute reduces to 2/3 on the height of the 49th latitude where the „Drei Kaiserberge“ are positioned it's easy to understand why the computation has to multiply with 3,333. Therefore the decryption brought to light:

$$5400 \times 3,33\bar{3} = 18.000 \text{ celtic leagues}$$

$$7200 \times 3,33\bar{3} = 24.000 \text{ megalithic miles}$$

The circumference of the earth is fix. You can divide it in 40.000 kmtrs or in 18.000 celtic leagues or in 24.000 megalithic miles.

Why did our ancestors have such a knowledge? They had obviously a better astronomy and geodesy than the people of the 18th century when the International Prototype Metre was created in Paris as the 40.000.000th part of the circumference.

The „Hohenstaufen“ is exactly 60 mtrs tall. It has a length of 460 mtrs and a breadth of 340 mtrs. Its centerline of symmetry is tilt a little more than 23 degrees which means that the knowledge of the precession is encoded. Its groundplan has the form of an egg, too. On my homepage www.megalith-pyramiden.de you can see comparable groundplans of earthworks and towns from the Neolithic Age to the early Medieval.



The geological stratum of the Hohenstaufen is looking like masonry. The chalk and limestone of the surrounding hills of the „Alb“ is mostly compact.



The „Rechberg“ is 118 mtrs high, 1.090 mtrs long and 720 mtrs broad. Its shape is triangular, long-stretched. Its sides are concave which remembers of the gigantic tombs of Sardinia or similiar mounds in Sweden. The derivation of the term „Rech“ could be Gothic. „Rikan“ means „to rake“, „to pile sth.up“.



At the Rechberg it's possible to watch the masonry-like structure of the lime-stone: in the moat of the castle, also in a quarry at the slope of the hill and in the cellar of the castle. Similar to the Bosnian Pyramids the structure here seems to be geological on first sight, but you can differ slabs and blocks attached to each other, also vertical und horizontal groove welds.



Under the fundament you see such blocks und slabs..



The gaps seem to be filled by lime scale. It could be some kind of mortar, too.



The stratum is inclined 28 degrees. At the geological formation of the „Alb“ nearby this declination variates only 2 – 4 degrees.

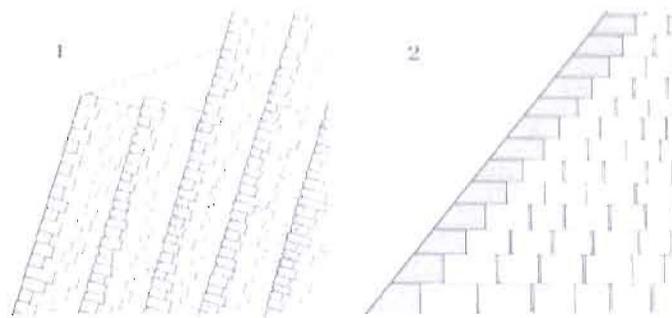
The direction of the stratum declination of the Rechberg leads to North-East, in case of the Alb South-East. This declination of the Alb stratum is caused by the clash of continental plates. The alps are suppressing the plate on which the Alb is lying.



But this extreme declination appears only in the quarry and only within a certain range at the rim. Suddenly the normal horizontal stratum starts again



It is beyond comprehension why the declination of one part of the Rechberg is so much higher than the Alb. But Egyptian pyramids of the 3rd dynasty had this declination of the masonry, too. The result was a strengthened stability of the monuments.



The „Stuifen“ is approx. 140 mtrs high. The Pyramid of Chufu in comparison crests up to 139 mtrs and ranges over 225 x 225 mtrs. The „Stuifen“ length is 1.156 mtrs and its breadth 680 mtrs. It has the form of a rooftop. Its ridge is rather like a gable so exactly straight and sharp is it. Such a form of sepulcher is known from megalithic tombs in the Brittany (Pierre Virant) or in Germany (Leubingen).



If you compare the measures of the Stufen with the Pyramid of Chufu in Kairo you realize how much bigger European pyramids can be.



No document of the Roman history tells us anything about it. But if you are au fait with the history of the Celts in Central-Europe you know that Celtic Emperors reigned the Roman Empire for a certain period. No one knows where they are buried. As it looks like the Swabians delivered this unto our time only by word of mouth. And if they were not Emperors of the Roman Era they could have been such of the mysterious Empire „Celtica“ which is not investigated satisfactorily but reaches far back in time. With the Scythians as adjustors the Celts had cultural contacts to China. Greek historical sources say, that the Scythians settled right side of the River Rhine in the time of 300 BC which is Celtic time in common. For that reason Chinese silk was found in a princely burial of the Celts near Hochdorf in Swabia not far away from the „Hohenasperg“ which seem to be another step-pyramid.

The „Hohenasperg“ is associated to the Celtic mound „Kleinaspergle“ to see on the foreground. In Giza there are also lesser Pyramids of Queens. The term Asperg (Asenberg = mountain or mound of the Aesir – Asians?) seems to indicate mounds of any size.



Just another monument in triangular form like the Rechberg.



Michael Sax informed us, that at the rim of the Alb, which are the foothills of the Alps, there are at least three more mountains which seem to be monuments, the „drei Hausberge“ (Three House-mountains) of Reutlingen, the „Georgenberg“, the „Achalm“ and the „Urselberg“ (on the pic the Urselberg is not visible).



Just their delivered name reveal that they might be buldings. One of them, the Georgenberg, is a so-called volcano. But the geologists say that no eruption has ever happened, not even millions of years before. There is no volcanic crater. Obviously they didn't find a volcanic chimney. But there are places of Basalt-Tuff, which belong to the Suebian volcano, a shield volcano, not far away which could have been the quarry in ancient times. The shapes of this "mountains" are so equable and symmetric, the Georgenberg is a perfect cone. Natural volcanos in contrast are rugged and deformed by several craters in many ways.

Another „volcano“ called the „Teck“ posses an unmasking saga. It is said that the Lady of the Teck had an subterranean castle inside the hill. From China you know that the emperors digged tunnels and palace-like chambers into mountains where they buried the nobility.



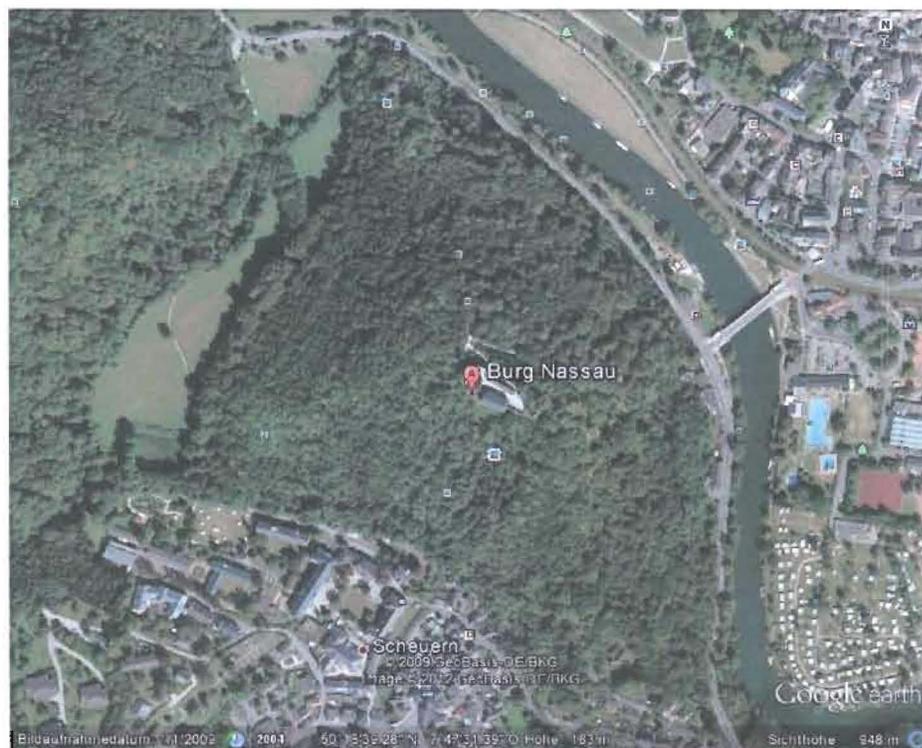
On the left side of the hill you see a smaller one just with the same pyramid-shape. This remebers of the moon pyramid in Bosnia which is also connected to such a satellite mound.

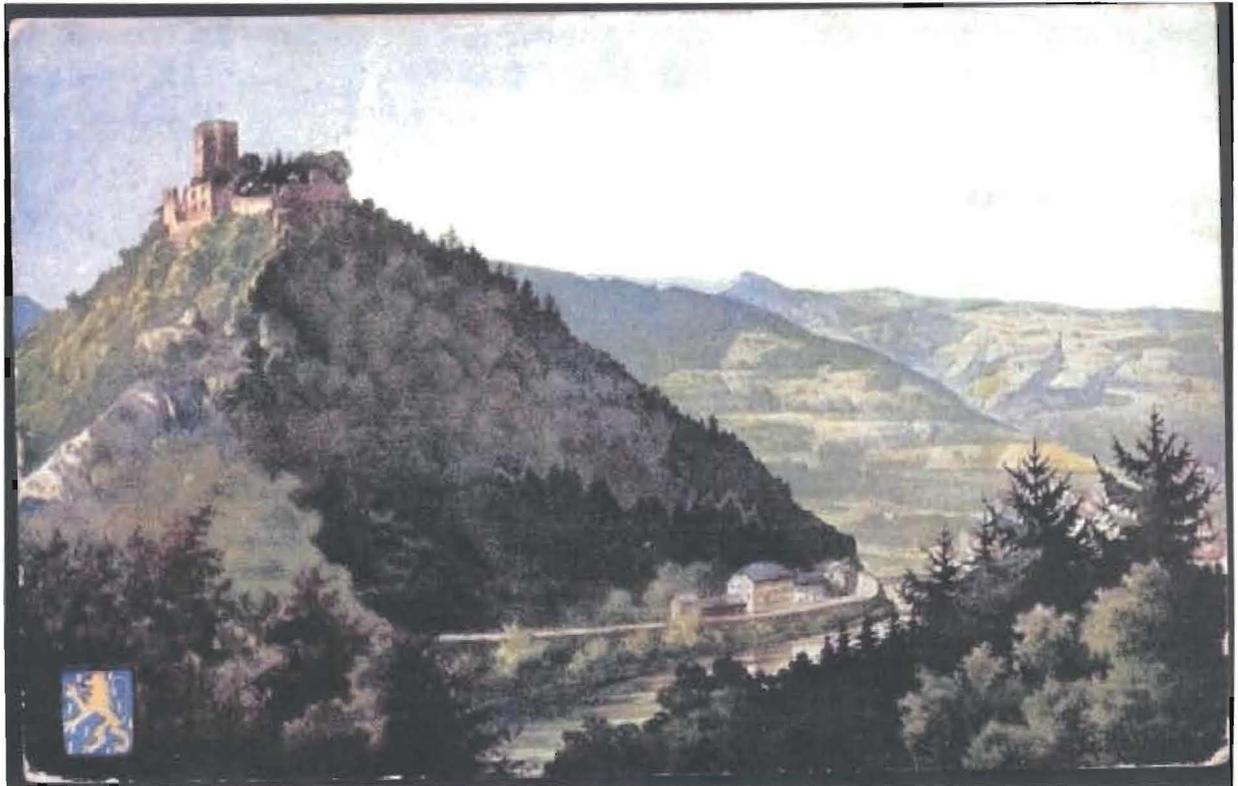


The Bosnia moon-pyramid in comparison.



One can argue these are no pyramids, because they have no 4 edges like in Egypt. But we have such a type. The castle hill of Nassau in Hess looks rather like this vintage form and is well comparable to the „pyramid of the sun“ in Bosnia. Vikki Knels from Rüsselsheim gave us this tip. This obvious pyramid stands riparian to a broad creek called Lahn and is nearly 120 mtrs. high. Its base is almost a square and each side ca 300 mtrs. long.

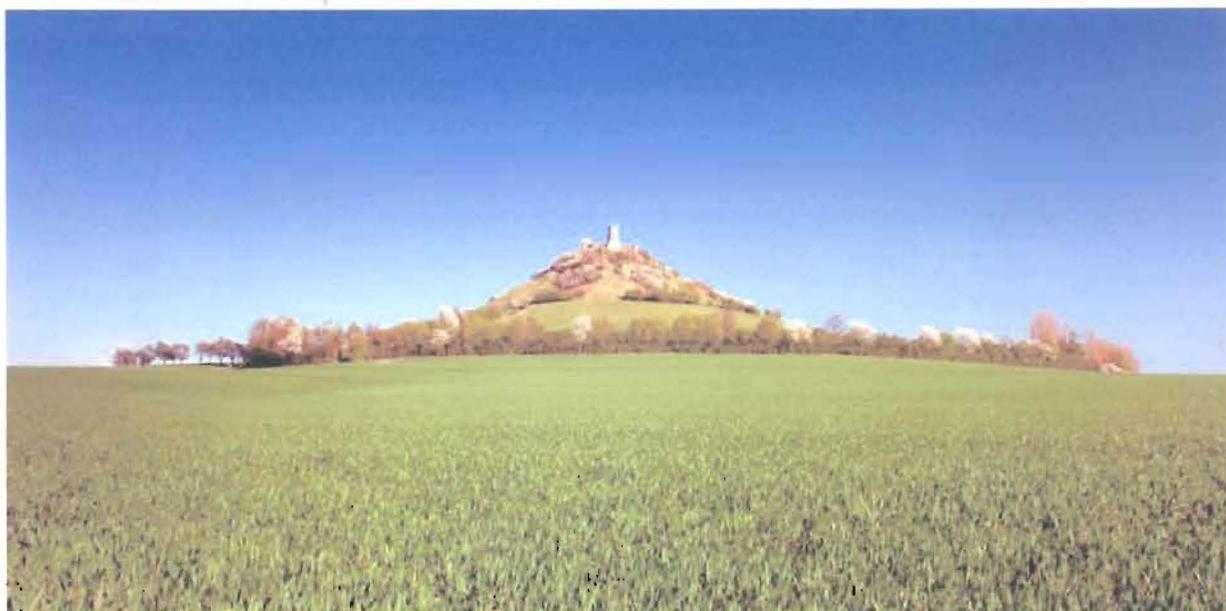




And there are much more of such „volcanos“ in Hess. The countryside of the „Rhön“ possesses a number of this conic mountains which are supposed to be big mounds of a totally forgotten and very myterious civilization.



The Desenberg near Warburg is obviously one of such „volcanos“ which are too symmetric to be true. Therefor the scientists call them „Kegelberge“ (cone mountains).



You see, on many of the suspicious mountains (mounds) there are medieval castles like on the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. Maybe they had forerunners which were temples like on South-American pyramids or Etruscan tumuli?

Sam Osmanagich is overwhelmed by the size of his pyramids and the fact that pyramids are widespread all over the globe. Therefore he suggests that extraterrestrial interventions happened. But i search for human reasons. What if our Celtic prehistory is misunderstood to a large extent? Celts habe been excellent sailors and nautics. They could have effused this knowledge of architecture all over the planet. The US-historian Paul Tudor Angel describes in his article „Who built New Englands megalithics?“ (<http://planetvermont.com/pvq/v9n2/megaliths.html>) a phenomenal version of prehistory.

It's very hard to explore such monuments in Germany. Our excavations at a much smaller step-cairn in Sternenfels is only possible as a geological survey. Additionally you have a very ideological problem. If you try to classify this assumed monuments historical, the due technological advanced period of German's prehistory is the time of the Celts. They had an Empire, called Celtica or Celtae. But when I used the German term „Reich“ for it a reporter of my slide presentation defamed me as a Nazi. No one can deny if the monuments are Celtic they have to be explored like any other empire pyramids, the Empire of the Mayan, Incas or Aztecs. Of course in Germany you can tell the Mayan Empire „Reich der Maya“ a. s. o. But don't dare to use this term in connection to German history or prehistory. Isn't it sick?

You see there is hyper-sensibility in Germany in such cases of using terms which used the Nazis too. And there are explorers, especially on the „Externsteine“, a rock-formation near Bielefeld, which looks really artificial, who had worked on it in Nazi-time. Nowadays you can get under suspicion if you quote them. No one would care if you do this with scientists like Wernher von Braun or Kurt H. Debus, who had even been members of the SA and SS. Without their scientific work we would have no cosmonautics today.

But we think such roorbacks are only stage-managed to distract the audience from the scandal of the official archeology which is informed about cairns in South-Germany since 1990 and have never done anything to explore it.

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