

## Documentation of Concussed Megalithic Cairns - Two of the Biggest in Europe

In the cloister-town Maulbronn, city of world heritage, two of the biggest prehistoric monuments of Europa are facing destruction. If the present owners of the quarry - Lauster-Steinbruch Stuttgarter Straße - had their way the mighty buildings should be sold to the landfill operator Fischer in Weilheim and be covered by 400.000 cubic meter construction waste, whereby these specimens will be lost for scientific investigation and for all citizens who like to see these huge prehistoric monuments restored.



In the archeology of Western Europa these impressive relics of our totally undervalued prehistory are well known as megalithic cairns, and there they are investigated and restored since almost 70 years. These long stretched step pyramids, similiar to such in the Britanny, on the Canarian Islands, South America und Egypt (Mastabas of Saqqara), are recognized as earlier versions of quadratic Pharao-pyramids. In the picture below the Mastaba of Pharao Shepsekaf of the 4th dynasty.



Official and academic archeologists are informed about the existence of our megalithic cairns for a long time, but investigations remain undone. They don't like to get outperformed by citizen scientists, announcing real sensational discoveries. But the discoverer of Troy Hans Schliemann was a citizen scientist, too. In anglo-saxon countries they are considered as meritorious research associates of the public research, but in this country we are inconvenient to the state agency which protects historic monuments, because we invite them to make excavations we are forbidden by law.. By excavating the Zwerchhölde-Cairn of Sternenfels we proofed, that this supposed rubble heap does not only posses one encircling wall but systematically set stonework deep in the main body. Geology students of the University of Karlsruhe have performed geo-electrical measurements and detected a central cavity of 5 m height in the structure already at the beginning of the new millenium. If this is the sought sepulcher, it is comparable with egyptian jumbos by magnitude. Digging a tunnel needs engineering achievement und must be financed by somebody.



For the first time mapped were this altogether three cairns by the surveyor Johann Michael Spaeth from Kleinsachsenheim in the year 1761. The map is upside down, therefore the cardinal points are incorporated in the wrong way.



As you can see on the correct oriented and shaded relief map the volume of the quarry is virtually equal to the purported two rubble heaps. Economically it is far beyond of a cost-oriented calculation. They should have worked only for the setup of the piles.

In actual fact these „heaps“ are built with square hewn stones without mortar well known from the oldest architectures of the world.

You can see the exposed stonework at Cairn 2 next to the entry area at the corner of the building. This is no spoil pile, it would consist of boulders, clay, sand and other remnants of breaking stones. Here you can only find handy ashlar of sandstone, which would have been used f. e. as paving blocks. A dredger damaged the systematically placed stonework. Anyway you see the horizontal set bricks at the very

back. With permission of the owners we could restore the wall within a day. But they have completely other interests.





The original frontage of Cairn 1 is well preserved all over the whole side of the street and obviously set with dry stones. The knee-high wall in front was aprox. built in the 40ies like the walls inside the entrance, which were grouted with cement in the modern way.





Cairn 3 on the South-side of the Stuttgart Road on the builder's yard of the city.



It shows walled ashlars over the entire height in the typical way of steps due to the construction method of cairns – one of the best preserved specimen at all.





Here we know a megalithic grave transition for a long time. It is closed by a steel door. So high up we would never expect the portal to a burrow, but in the district Schmie we know ~20 cairns and some of them have ramps to destroyed grave chambers, especially in Freudenstein we have found still existing foundations of grave chambers in the second und third floor of a very high cairn. People could have used the good shaped rock plates and cut stones of the grave chambers for their own purpose and so many of the cairns were carried away down to the foundations. The sad story of the gradually destruction of our own high culture. But in Egypt it was not different. Hundreds of pyramids shared the same fate. Becaus our monuments stood in archaic quarries they did not know.



The corner of the monument. Big blocks of stone were used in building like in other monuments of the antiquity. But who believes in pyramids in this country if responsible archeologists does not do?





The former owner of the quarry Rolf Burre told us, that there are two more „tunnels“ at Cairn 1. A portal to a representative grave seems to be at cairn 2 next to the access road. There are big blocks of stone that everyone knows of Egyptian pyramids. Our burial chamber portal was cut arc-shaped from the rock. The access is still walled up and the left side is obviously destroyed. It is the only part of the outer cairn where such big blocks are visible.

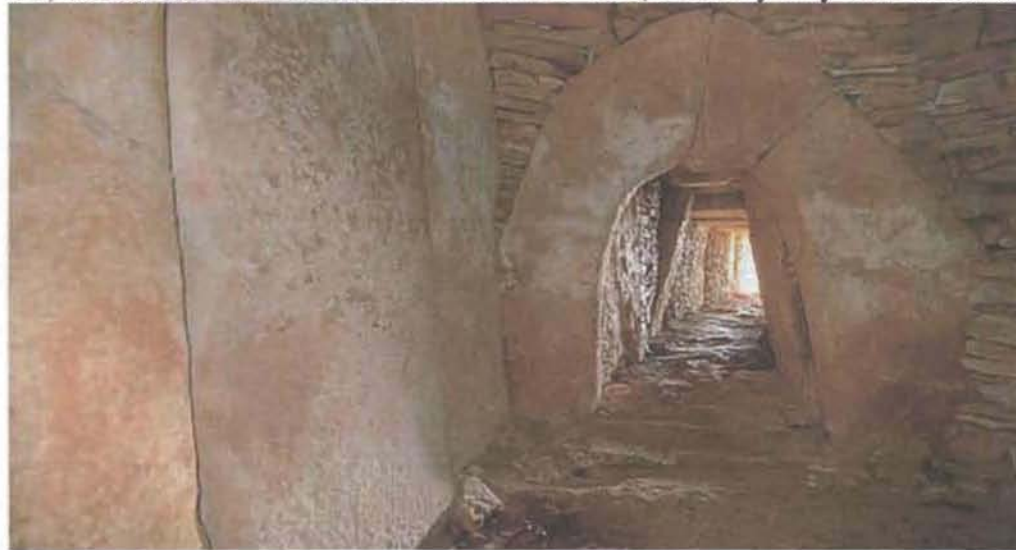




As an art teacher who studied comparative art history I always compare such findings with well-known monuments of prehistory f. e. to the so called kennel-hole portals of Tobernaveen and Corracloona in Irland, which are cut out from stone, too...

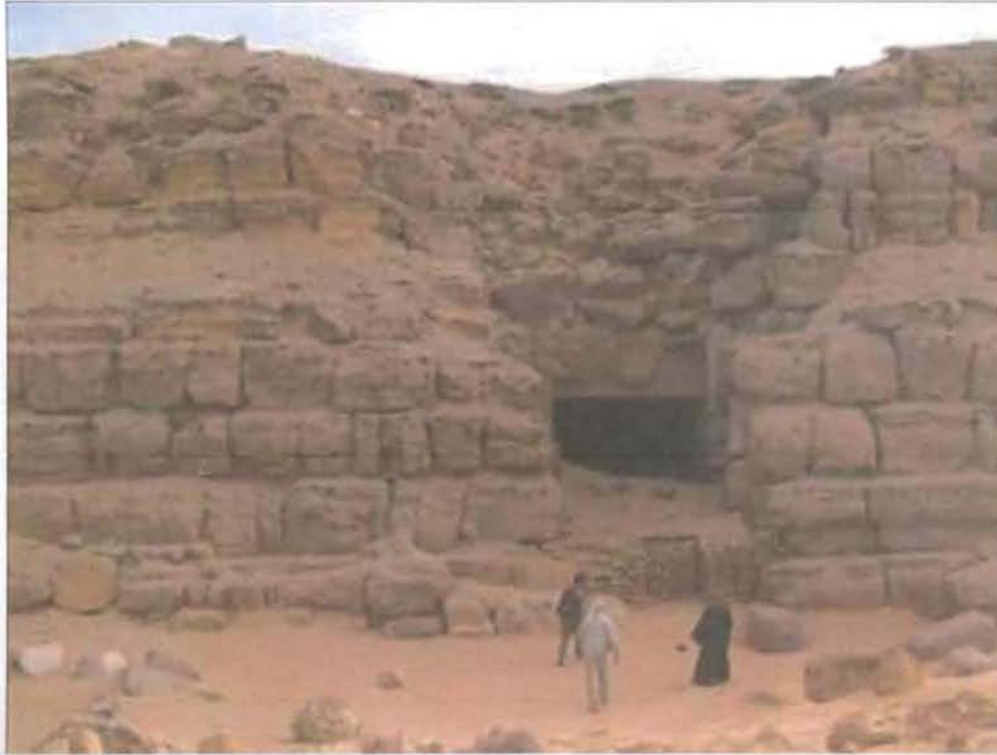


...and with the burial chamber portal in the cairn of Montieux nearby Saint Soline in Eastern France. This Celtic period mastaba is dated by some archeologists about 1800 BC, another time about 500 BC, because it is obvious that iron tools were used, officially only from about 800 BC.



You can compare typical Celtic portals with the burial chamber portal of the mastaba of Pharaoh Shepsekaf of the 4th dynasty (2510 - 2500 BC), which was originally walled up, too. Such global comparisons are quite legitimate because pyramids are everywhere in the world and they are similar in architectonics in a characteristic way.

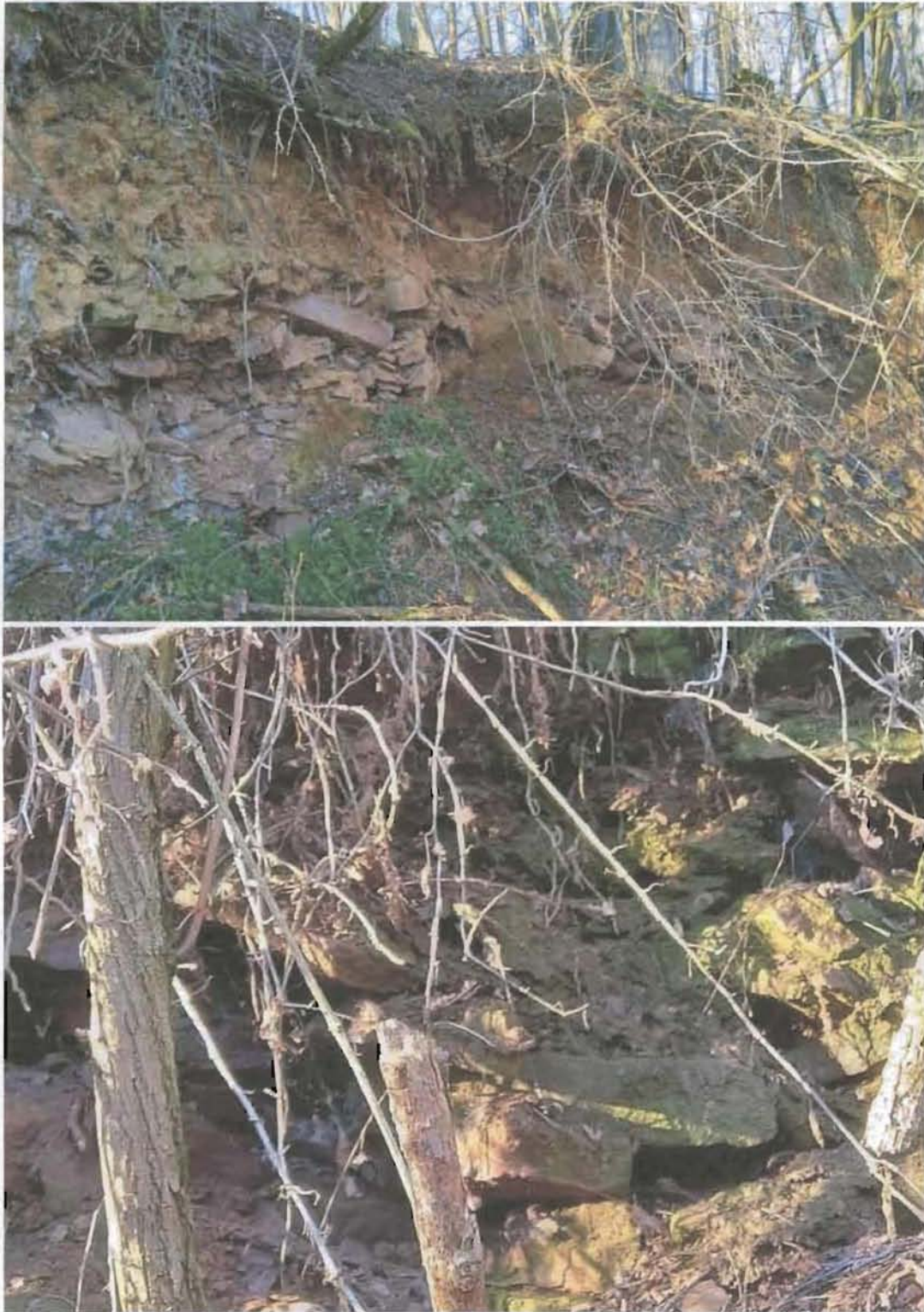
The Egyptian monument measures 99,6 m in length, 74,4 m in width and 18 m in height. In comparison: Cairn 2 in Maulbronn measures 166 m in length, 82 m in width and 20 m in height over the actual level of the road. As well the Egyptian as the German mastaba consist of red sandstone.





Because our portal is walled up to the arch apex it could be a wonderfully simple starting point for the search for the burial chamber. Some meters thick should be the retaining wall if you compare with the Egyptian. Without stringers the prehistoric tomb is not uncoverable.

Resp. Dr. Wielands (LAD BW) theory the dry masonry walls as an „encircling wall of a rubble heap“ should only appear at the base. But we do find mural steps and horizontal set stonework even on the crest of cairn I, where it makes little sense in terms of safety. Up to 4 m high reached the clay and the scree excavators found on the pyramids of Teotihuacan. In Gizeh meteoric clay transformed into Sahara sand.





There are breaches on the summit, which point to broken in burial chambers.



At the street side of cairn 1 you can see the rest of a bricked step, whose stonework could be uncovered down and to the side easily by removing the erosional rubble.





At the steep Western slope of cairn 2 horizontal set dry stone masonry is visible uniformly. The cairn has a length of ~166 m.



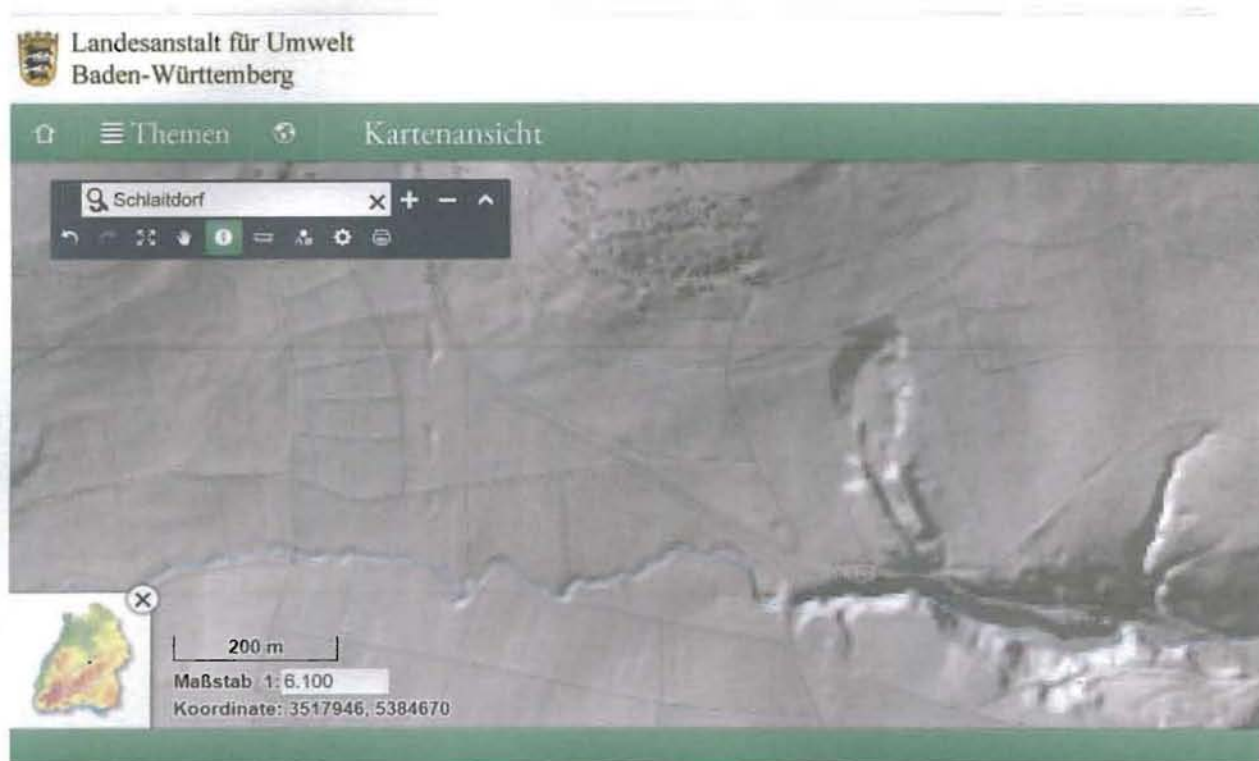
In comparison cairn F of Bougon with a length of ~72 m.



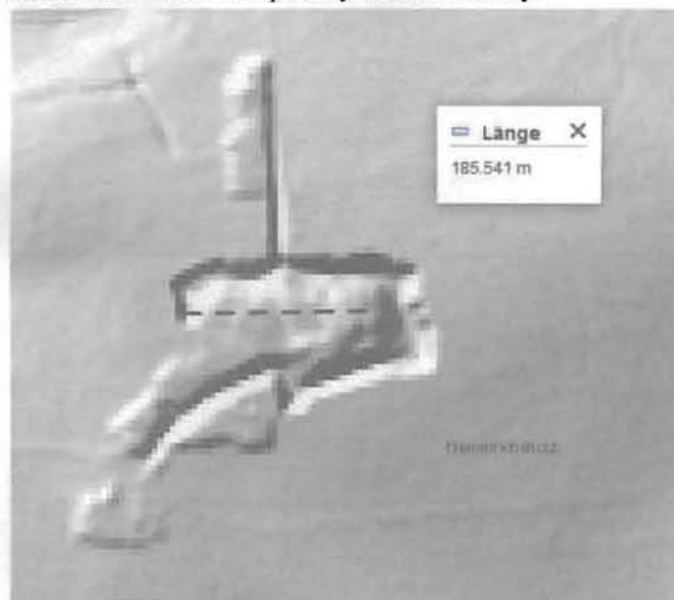
If steppyrramids were built all around the world even by the farm Cultures of Northern America, why shouldn't there be any just in the productiv center of the prehistoric European continent? The preconditions were optimal however. In the Celtic ironage they had enough rawmaterial for producing tool steel thanks to its enormous ironstone occur on the Swabian Albtrauf. Hill sides offered the building blocks and after their breaking the stabile subgrade to erect the monuments, which are missinterpreted today even by serious (?) archeologists as ordinary rubble heaps.



We do not know if both cairns on the North side of the Stuttgart Road has had the same length originally. There are indicators. Nearby Schlaitdorf there are twin-cairns in front of a quarry, too. They have not the same length, too. Maybe King and Queen were buried together, side by side.



Nearby Roigheim there is a similiar constellation at the long access path to the room made of rock. But here only one cairn was built along the way. Maybe the queen died and the king was lost on the battle field of the clan wars of this time. The rectangular quarry is filled by another cairn completely, one specimen which is not completely looted luckily.





Another pair of cairns is standing at the top end of the cloister lake. It looks like the wings of a bird. The soul bird was a popular motif of ancient cultures and can be found at several rockfaces of our rock necropolises.



Landesanstalt für Umwelt  
Baden-Württemberg



The Northern cairn.



Such well preserved ancient stonework you can see at the back side of the Southern cairn. Imagine, that should be an walled in rubble heap. Never seen such a phenomenon before.





It is not nearly the first time that considerable monuments of our prehistory were buried under rubbish. Near the city of Karlsruhe at Grötzingen there is a former quarry called Kaisergrub (Emperor's pit resp. Emperors grave), a hint that once an Emperor, presumably a Gallic Cesar, was buried in this rock grave. After World War II they made a landfill of this supposedly meaningless stone pit whose garbage mountain overtops the forest by far today.

In Weilimdorf near Korntal stands the Grüne Heiner, an imposing construction of prehistory. A triangular monument protrudes of a quadrangular socket. Not only US military is said to have unloads rubbish at this place.

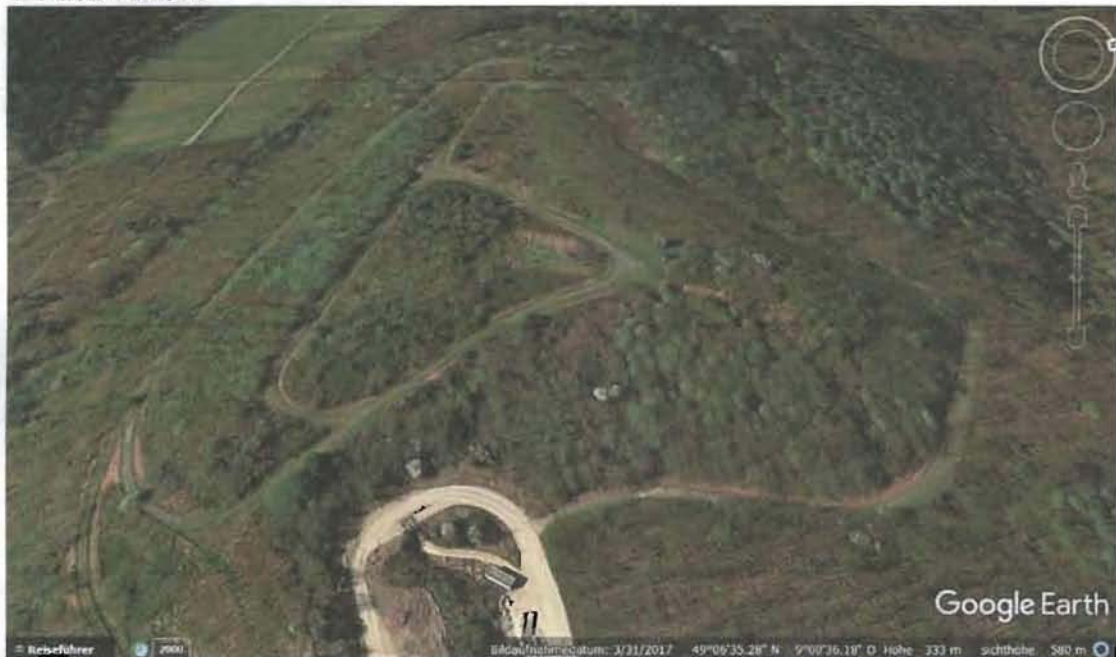


So the today wooded lower step should have arisen. And so it could look like soon in Maulbronn. No chance to find the entrance to the burial chamber.





The area of the Fuchsberg near Haberschlacht, which served for a nuclear missile site after World War II for some decades, was misused as a dump by the US army, too. But there the triangular layout of the large monument is preserved very well. There seems to be a portal to an underground vault there, but concret slabs block it. They could have used it as a storage for unknown pollutants. We don't know.

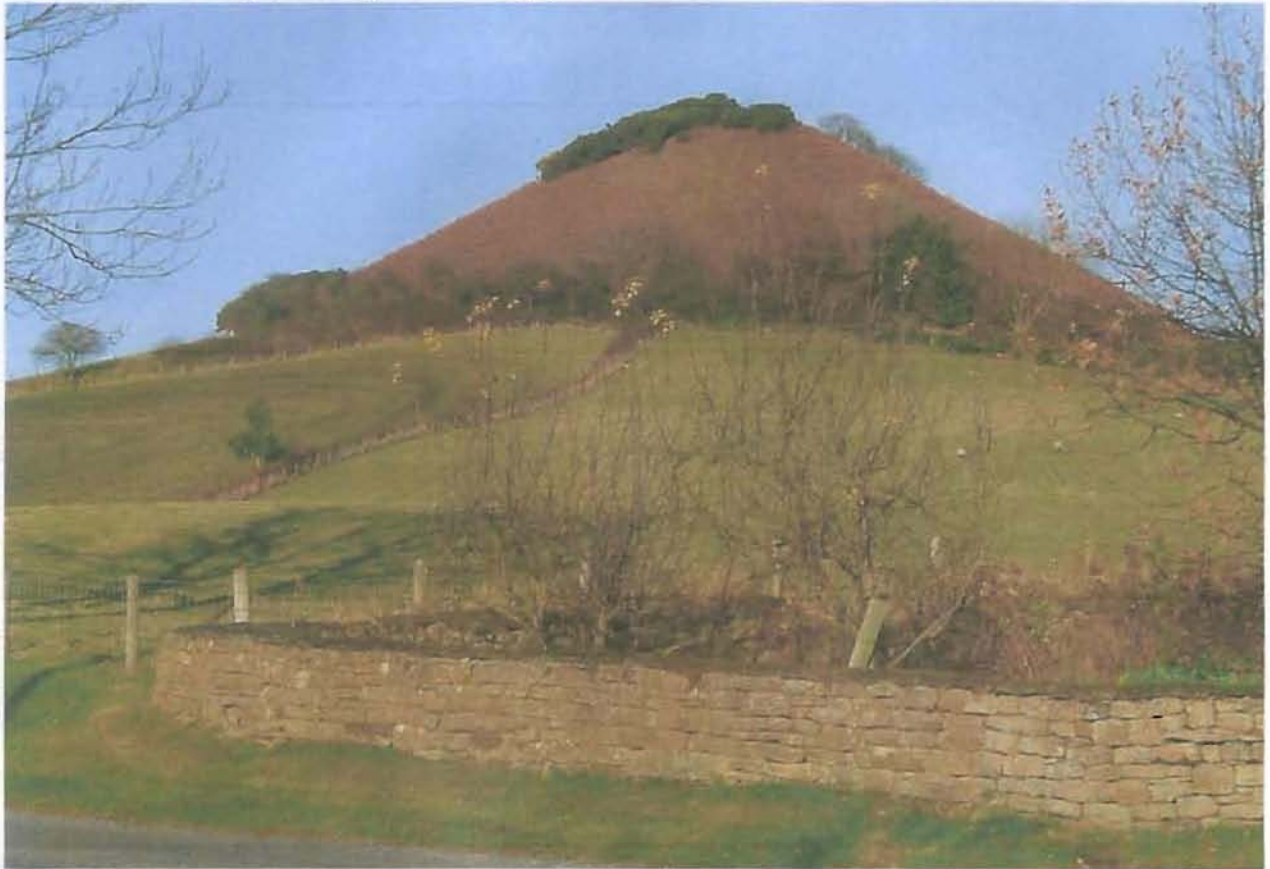


The supposed portal is identical to the left eye of the stylized bull head. Left side the real dump.





It is incomprehensible that there is no awareness for these big prehistoric monuments with us though you can encounter them everywhere in the country and they are never registered as such by archeologists quite the opposite to Great Britain where people are proud of every single one f. e. the tumulus of Langdale End, Scarborough, North Yorkshire..



No one would dare to transform such a magnificent building into a dump. But with us only utilitarian thinking counts, our brilliant high culture seems to have no chance against it. Another signally example one finds in Franconia near Nenzenheim. Still you can see the long alley to the main doorway of this Celtic mastaba (L 395 m x W 230 m x H 27 m).







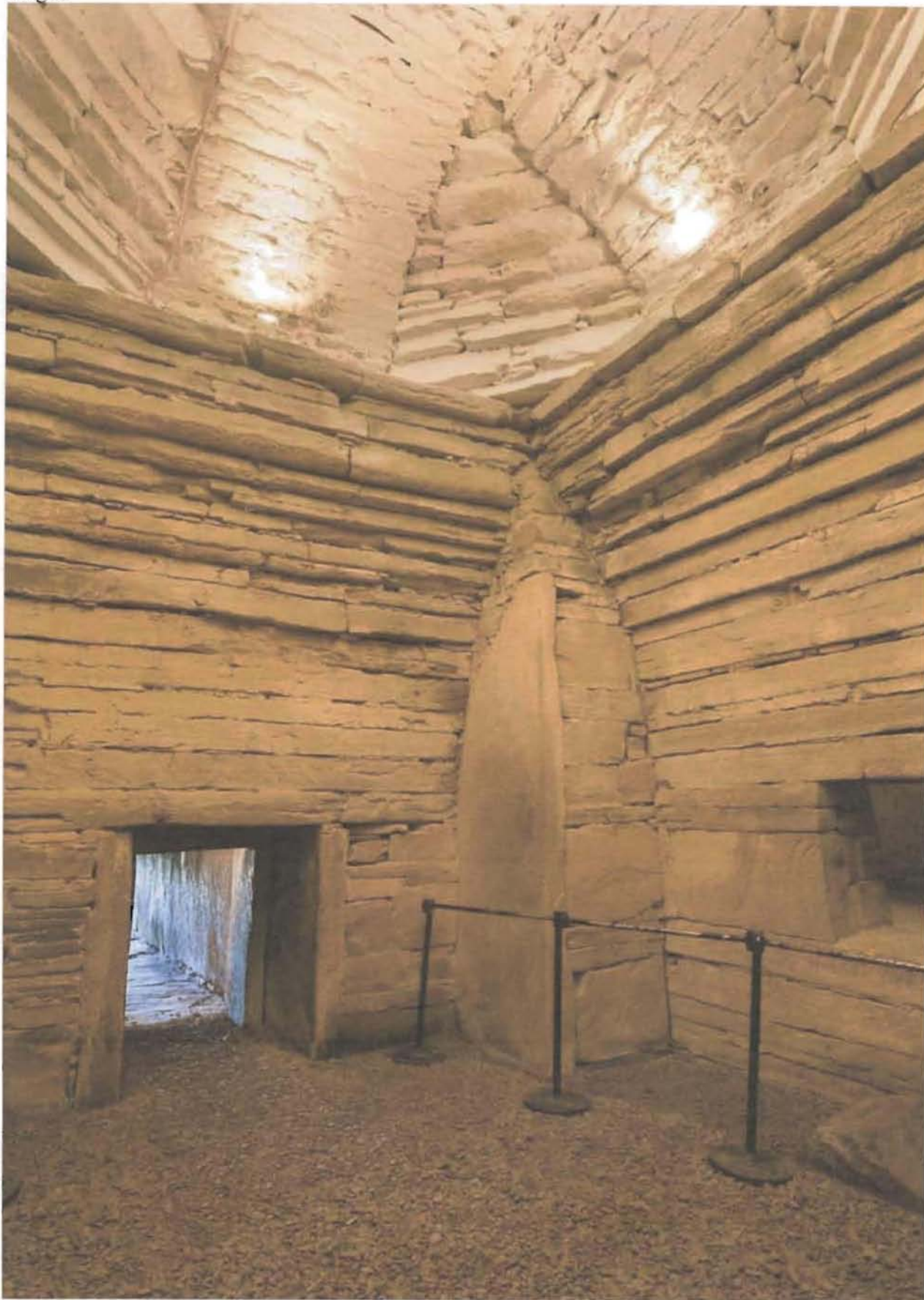
Every attempt to represent this building as a shut down dump must fail because such an incisive incision would never occur but would have been filled in right from the beginning. During the tipping no one would try so hard to avoid a deep ditch like this. An entrance to the building interior should have remained open. You can suppose a subterranean disposal site, too. How much rubbish was tipped on the original building you can only speculate. Seepage pits only extend to the insulating layer under the humus of the renaturation.

If you compare the famous megalithic monument Maes Howe on the Orkney Islands (~3000 BC) you see its long deep incision likewise. The mound is 7 m high and its diameter 35 m wide. The alleyway has a length of nearly 12 m, in Nenzenheim ~60 m.





The passage of Maes Howe expands to an amazing great chamber of 4,7 x 4,7 m width and 3,8 m height.



How vast are the hidden chambers of Nenzenheim?



The officials of the federal state Baden-Württemberg are called upon to take responsibility on this colossal monuments of our prehistory and start the exploration of the burial chambers we are forbidden.

At taxpayers' expense comparable unnecessary rescue digs are carried out just to explore the last cesspool of the Middle Ages instead of to secure the real important monuments of our authentic world heritage and to restore them for the people of our country and for all mankind.

More informations about the current status of our researches you can read on our homepage [www.megalith-pyramiden.de](http://www.megalith-pyramiden.de)

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