

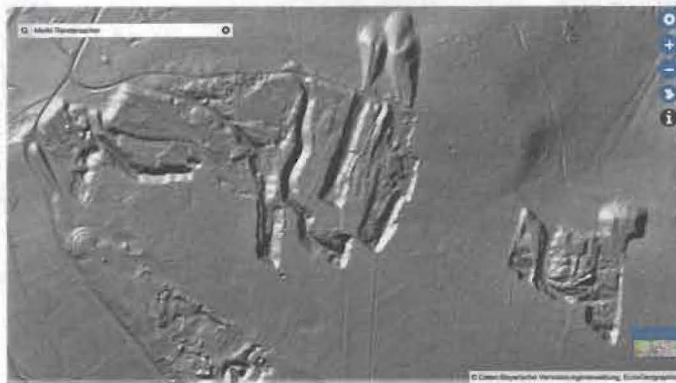
Videos of Megalithic Cairns and Necropolises Built Inside of Ancient Quarries and of Stepped Mountain-Pyramids in Germany

On this page you will get actual links to our videos of megalithic finds, made within the last years. The most of them are surrounded by smoothed quarry walls. Therefore most people consider them as ordinary rubble-heaps and exploration never happened. Cairn-Exploration started in Germany just in the year 1990. The editors of the videos are Damian Stiller (Waldgeist) and Oliver Callies (Steintempler), the main-discoverer was Bernd Krautloher. The first four videos are made by me and show my first discoveries. These pictures are of the year 2000 following. Subtitles in English language declare what not everyone can see at first sight. The music is partially dramatic. I hope you can apologize me or switch off the sound. Video No. 5 shows the big cairn of Sternenfels after the excavations. Following videos show a lot of archeological sensations, too.



The Marsberg Necropolises nearby **Würzburg-Randersacker** is as long as the Etruscan of Banditacci near Cerveteri North of Rome ~1,3 km. Its cairns are built of the biggest and hardest limestones ever found in Germany. The outer walls of the buildings are destroyed by quarry work. Representative buildings and bridges of Würzburg were built with it since the middle Ages. Three well accessible dolmens are visitable. One of the them consists of very heavy megaliths, one passage you can only enter by crawling lying on your back.

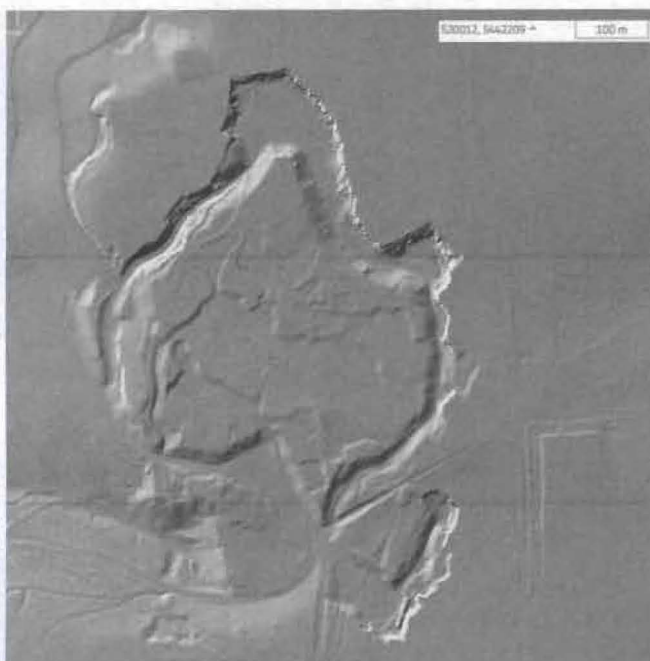
[Megalithic Monuments of Germany Part 1 - The Marsberg-Mystery](#)



The hill which follows the Marsberg is the Sonnenstuhl. Its slope contains a monument, no cairn but a gallery grave in archeological terms. There is only a long narrow surrounding passage which separates the rectangular monument from the hill. But most parts of it are walled, initially by common dry stone walls, but the Northern side consists of large megaliths which gaps are filled by smaller stones. This architecture is very similar to the

inside walls of megalithic tombs. One dolmen is filled up by clay almost to the roof like the whole passage but you can enter it by crawling.

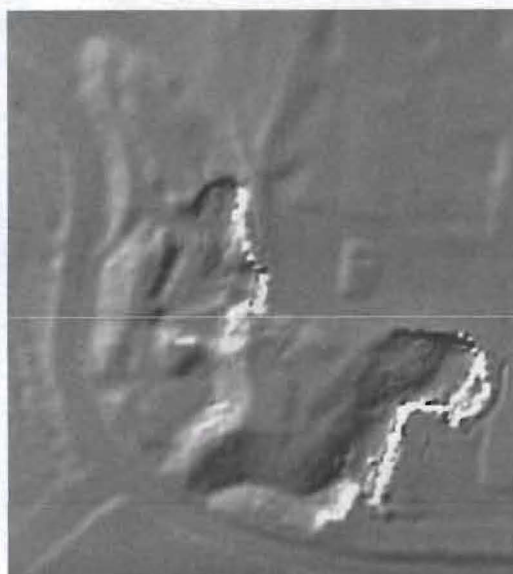
[Megalithic Monuments of Germany Part 2 - East of Marsberg - The Sonnenstuhl-Monument](#)



This monument nearby **Heilbronn** is one of the largest of the world. It has an axis length of 440 m and is surrounded by walls of rock except on the Southside. Chinese and Japanese monuments of Cesars are comparable. The monument consists of natural rock and long parts of dry stone masonry. The walls of rock in the North are very smooth and even over distances of 40 m. There is not the slightest deviation if you look from one corner to the other. But if you look closer to special parts of the rock walls you can see that they are joined up by long blocks of rock similar to the gegaliths of Baalbek. We are trembling in awe in the face of such technological masterworks. [Megalithic Mysteries of Germany Part 3 - The Paradise-Monument of Heilbronn - Who built it?](#)



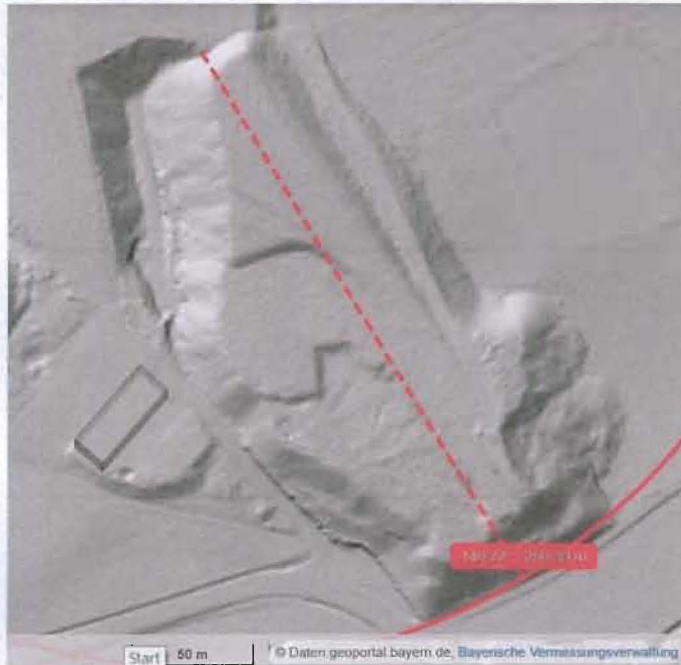
This necropolis of megalithic cairns at **Maulbronn-Schmie** is ~700 m long and gathers ~20 exemplars. Four portals are visible. The Westside to the valley of the river Schmie is very high and steep and delimited by 10 cairns, which are built together. Rampages leads up to the hilltops. On the bottom of the valley a dam almost 100 m broad is visible. It must have dammed up a former holy lake of the Celts. [Megalithic Mysteries of Germany Part 4 - The Necropole of Schmie near Maulbronn - The sarcophagus of the Druids](#)



You can visit the first discovered megalithic cairn of Germany in **Sternenfels**. Since 1990 I am working on this subject. In 5 archeological campaigns dry stone walls were excavated, the foundation of a dolmen passage in L-shape like dolmens in the Morbihan/Brittany, the basis of a Skaen gateway which entrance the people did slalom. In the year 2011 our exploration society started vast excavations supported by a digger. Huge parts of dry stone masonry came to light, a winding staircase, a broad staircase which is blocked by massiv settings of walls, a staircase down to a wellshaft in which steles were found: two long piles of rectangular cross section and triangular sculptures. In the backmost room beside the cairn of 111 x 99 m we found a menhir leaned against the fassade also of rectangular cross section. Following the winding staircase upward we excavated a fassade with a sitting bank. It ended at a corner where the entrance to the burial

chamber could begin. We have geo-electric measurements of the building which show a central hollow space of 5 m height. But the excavation were stopped by the Burgomaster and the official of the State Monument Office Dr. Wieland.

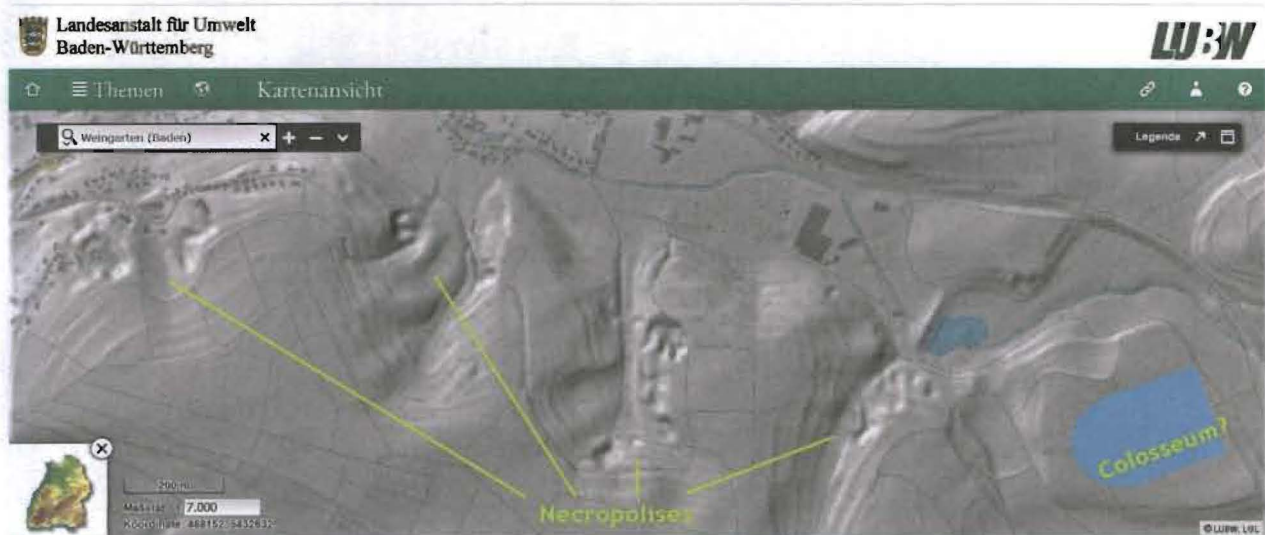
Pyramide Sternenfels



At **Gaubüttelbronn** near Würzburg/Bavaria Andreas Müller (Feldfrosch) found one of the longest cairns and a sensational long underground passage. The cairn has a length of 250 m and it possesses two portals. One opens to a 35 m long passage which leads several meters deep downwards to a small chamber. This is the best preserved grave passage in dolmen architecture ever known in Europe. Like other German cairns it stands in front of a wall of rock which is walled up completely by masonry of dry stone blocks. An old staircase is installed within. The lowest step-wall of this monument is in surprisingly good condition. You can compare this almost rectangular building with Egyptian mastabas, but they are not longer than 100

m. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ukDBWoCKnIM>

Weingarten in Baden could be one of the capitals of the Celtic tribe Roman authors called Vindelici. It had beside a huge Oppidum on the Katzenberg five necropolises and what it seem to be the largest amphitheatre of the world with an extension of ~200/280 x 200 m.



The Colosseum of Rome has a length of only 180 m. The Bitberg-Colosseum is only visible by the discoloration of the vegetation which you can recognize by archeological flight silhouettes. One of the Google pictures of this area showed the horseshoe very well. How to see on the LIDAR-map the whole area is stepped. An 80 m broad, ~300 m long and 4 m deep ditch was dug to separate the colosseum from the hill in the West.



The horseshoe-silhouette of the amphitheatre is plain to see as different shades of green. The necropolises on the North-side of the Kirchberg have various numbers of cairns. The dry stone walls of the first step which are often visible at other cairns are not identifiable because the big flood of the river Rhine not far away covered it with clay and rubble.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qJGO17bo8bA>

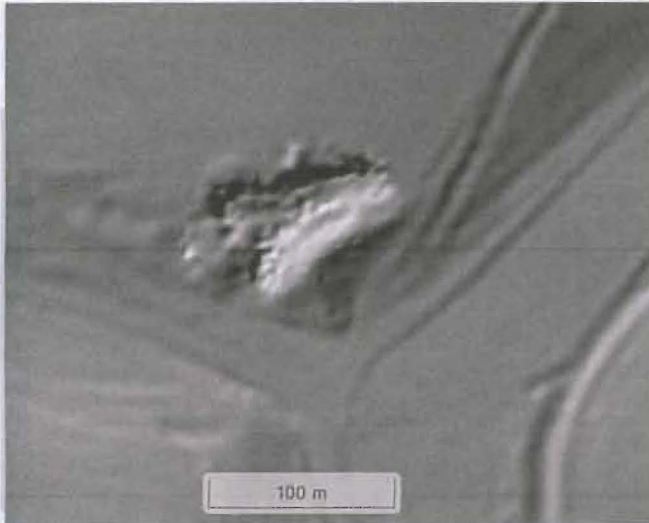
„Quarries“ at **Obernzenn** near Ansbach in Bavaria and the mysterious „Fingal-Hole“



They show perfect smoothed walls of rock and chissel-carvings of large extent - archeologists presume Roman origins of this phenomenon f.e. the „Roman“ quarry Kriemhildenstuhl near Bad Dürkheim. But Roman occupants were never seen beyond the Limes, the outer frontier of the Roman Empire. One of the quarries contains a rectangular tomb built of stoneblocks and ashlar. Several high cairns are distributed in the woods. [Die Felsheiligtümer in Obernzenn/Franken - In Zen-Manier maschinell bearbeitete Felswände?](#)

Another quarry nearby posses niches within a wall of rock. Now and than we have found them in other „quarries“ too.

Die Felsheiligtümer in Oberzenn/Franken - Welchen Zweck hatten die quadratischen Felsnischen?



The Schönbühl-Qarry at **Weil der Stadt-Merklingen** shows high walls of very large stoneblocks and ashlars, many tons heavy. The place is to small to move them by a goliath crane. No historical recordings of this quarry are available. No one knows anything of it. In the following parts of the video they travelled to locations around Bad Teinach (Blackwood Forrest) where you can see the largest standing megalith, an ashlar in the shape of the nordic rune „U“

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ur_\(rune\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ur_(rune))), which is mythologically associated with Mother Earth. At Zavelstein they visite an ancient megalithic tomb filled with water and

not far away from a source which could have been a holy medicine spring. At the end they entered a mysterious tunnel which is quarried in the shape of a dolmen. Other tunnels are of oval shape because it guarentees more stability.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oojeIu9vslc>



This video shows a perfect stepped pyramid near **Walheim** at the river Neckar on the West-side of the areal. Drone flight recordings show the whole area of different monuments which are gathered on a hill slope. The architecture of the main monument is typical cairnlike. It consists of buttress walls. That means one wall was built behind the other similar to onion skins. In fact one wall forms one step, so in the centre of a cairn you have the highest wall which is a tower too. You can see it in the first minute of the video where the three steps of the upper pyramid are shown and at min 24:30 following. As every one of the megalithic cairns in Germany these monuments are standing in front of a wall of

rock which stretches form West to East and follows the path of the sun. That is why we call it the sun pyramid. There is no historical document that proofs that the place was a quarry ever. In the year 1845 the monuments were used as a stone supply to built the railway line of the region. Therefore the Southern parts of the main pramid are eroded. Some part of the wall of rock have gaps which are filled with drystones. F.e. at Machu Picchu beneath the temple of the sun there is a smiliar part to see.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOUH6XLolzs>



496136, 5402433

100 m

The Längenbühl-Necropolis nearby **Renningen** is not the largest in Europa discovered by Bernd Krautloher. This is the Marsberg-Necropolis at Würzburg-Randersacker with a length of 1,3 km. The Längenbühl is only 500 - 600 m long. But there are a lot of different cairns, ~15 - 20, partially very high and large, stepped, with well preserved parts of dry stonewalls and collapsed portals. Very special is the Northern wall of rock, almost 200 m long and most of the distance smooth and even. It follows exactly the direction West-East. A natural theatre was built on the Northern cairn. At the Southside there is a hole in the rock wall which possesses an aperture to the sunrise at Midsummer. The entrance was

filled up. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HKcQTB--9mY>



496163, 5373633

100 m

Near Rottenburg-**Wendelsheim** the slope of a hill is stepped by dry stone walls in a perfect manner. You can find similar formations underneath the fortress of Machu Picchu. We presume that this kind of nationwide architecture of unknown origin comes from prehistoric times. At the top of the hill in the North the longest cairn ever recognized with a length of ~470 m lies inside close standing walls of rock on both sides which are hatched with chisel carvings over and over. Breaches on the top of the „hill“ marks collapsed dolmens. The „Märchensee“ (Lake of Fairytales) at the South is only a narrow body of water between the walls of rock and the cairn. The saga says that it was caused only by one big torrential rain in one day. We presume that this was the deluge, synonym to the sinking of Atlantis.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mHHzEdKq7s>



At **Mundelsheim** close to the river Neckar there is a unique form of rock sanctuary which consists of 5 single „quarries“. Every quarry has two cairns flanking the entrance. In totality we have 10 cairns. This fact reminds us of Plato's Atlantis and its 10 kings, resp. 5 twins. Could it be possible, that the old myth, which is literally constructed like a historical report, has a true core and that the sinking of Atlantis meant the European continent? It is said that Basilea the main island of this continent lay behind 5 circular canals. The river Neckar flows in several loops which are almost complete circles. It is not sure if Plato meant Basilea was an island. The word he used „nesos“ is translated today as island but in former times it meant „land at the water“ and especially this tombs were erected only a few meters from the water of the Neckar. The wall of rock of the first „quarry“ opens to a hole which you can crawl in. At one of the chambers you can stand up and see a round ceiling which is formed by chisel work and looks like a corbelled dome. The five rock-sanctuaries were digged into a slope which ends in the North in a peak which marks the 49th degree of latitude exactly.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c11ZrlfuNuA>



At **Renfrizhausen/Sulz am Neckar** there is a large necropolis of uncounted cairns in the woods. The walls of rock show inexplicable drillholes and structures like stacked blocks. The cairns are often destroyed so you can see the inner construction of joined together stones. Two portals are visible. one is partially accessible and leads downward. The ceilings are typical dolmen architecture. This area belongs to the most East parts of the Blackwood forest.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X0XRNFyhotM>

More pictures of **Renfrizhausen** and the two portals.

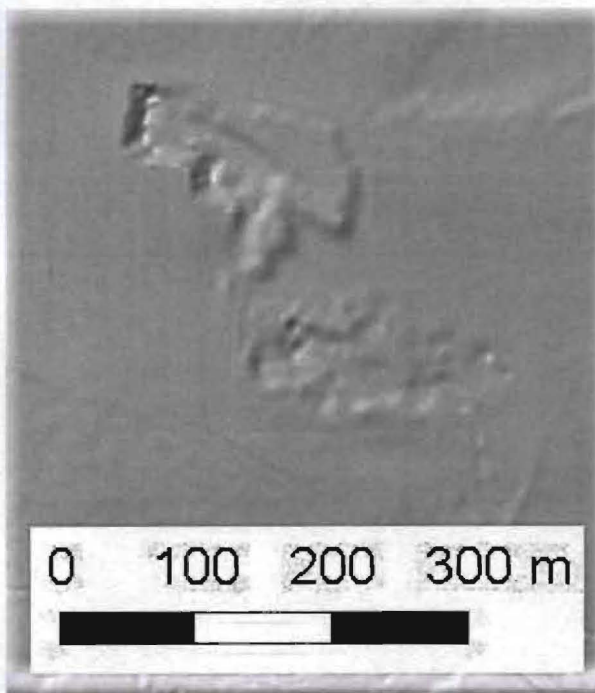
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kBQ7seMKKg8>



At **Trichtingen** we are confronted with the most mysterious phenomena in so called quarries, triangular drillholes and boreholes in which the drill press worked from bottom to top or from the front, because there was no place for a drill machine above and below. A long time we had no explanation. The discoverer Oliver Callies deems the whole mountain in shape of a pyramid as artificial and the „quarries“ as rock temples with rock altars. Large parts of the walls of rock seem to be slot together by different sizes of stone blocks and ashlar. Some of them are very smooth and even. Whole dry stone walls were integrated. The chisel work, which always appear at our rock walls, is nonsense because the stonemason can not foresee in which form the raw boulder

results after the bursting. Overhanging smooth walls of rock, which you can see at the last minutes, cannot develop from normal quarry work.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMp6AdDdOT0>

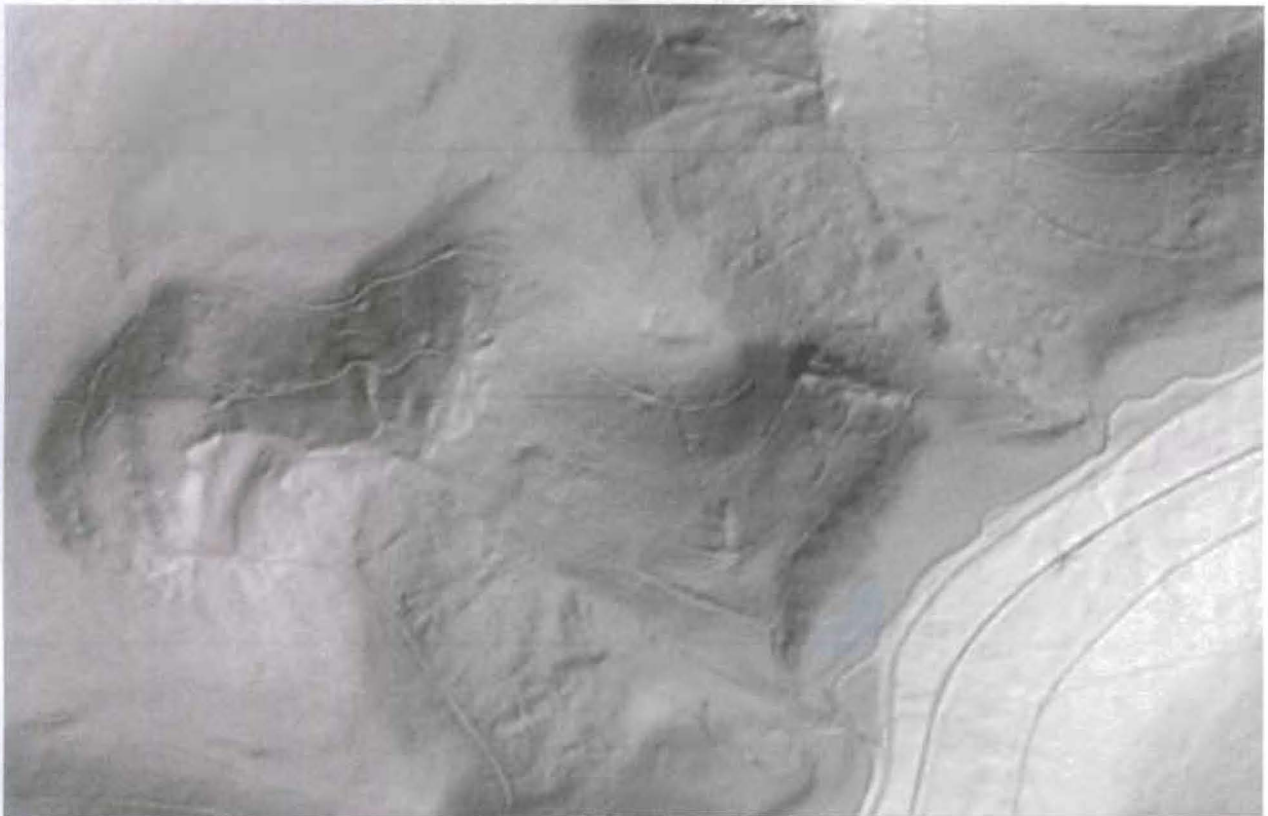


At **Dunningen** Oliver found a megalithic wall, which most people consider as a natural wall of rock. But if you take a closer look you see that the wall consists of original rock and parts in form of big blocks and ashlar. You see it especially by the drill holes at the corner of the blocks which ends abruptly above and below. These parts arose from another context and were transported to this place and put together with the parts above and below. A lot of such cyclopean walls were built within so called quarries and their original purpose is not recognizable today. In Dunningen there was a real big temple, rock-cut and built of components. But these architects are no wonder, because such stone buildings are explored by the archeologists and assigned to the Celts, but are less known or wrong dated. Celtic temples were even defended by stonewalls with integrated towers. Exemplars are known from France, Spain and Germany. Look on

www.megalith-pyramiden.de under „Artikel“ „Die Tempel der Kelten im Fels“. At the backside of the rectangular room you see a long ashlar standing out of the wall which looks like a kind of weapon f.e. a dagger. Maybe it is a symbol of a flash attributed by northern mythology to the gods of weather and war. The flat pedestal in the left corner seems to have been a kind of rostrum. We often found altars or platforms in such position. Mostly they are oversized. Right beside this platform there is a long narrow block with lined up drill holes at the top. They look like to have contained some kind of fluid. Big cairns are flanking the driveway to the temple.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-toaRe7H0M>

Between **Alpirsbach** and **Loßburg** there is a hill named Altenburg covered all over with big blocks and ashlar. On a huge pentagonal basis the conical hill is rising.



It looks like big structures (walled steps) collapsed. Less blocks seem to be of concrete which was used by the Romans. It is possible that the hill was terraformed like the Bosnian pyramid of the sun which got an icing of concrete. Nowadays we have many hills in Europe which are stepped by dry stone walls. Predominantly they are considered as vineyards because people of later times used the existing steps for planting vines. But the origin of it is mysterious. If they were built in the middle Ages there must be documents of the nobility who ordered such people-intensive work. But the population of this era was too small for such big and superfluous projects. Vines are often set on steep slopes without steps. The most extraordinary find at this hill is a hollow way which begins at the base and leads up to the top of the pyramid in a straight line (min. 35:00). The upper part of the hollow is walled inside with big blocks on both sides. We often found hollow ways leading to cairns in „quarries“, often in bundles, so that there are only narrow walls between the hollows. This find let us suppose that such holy ways of procession were all walled in by megaliths originally.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0wkZOMHrAhY>

In the region of **Calw** and **Bad Teinach** in the Blackwood Forest there are a lot of things to discover: A big necropolis of cairns with good preserved dry wall masonry and walls of rock which look like stacked big blocks. The biggest standing megalith of Europe and an ensemble of stoneblocks and a menhir finish the movie. Most of the locations are not pinpointed yet and are not visible on LIDAR maps.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zpCE8LqF5-M>

Videos of Waldemar Zimmermann about the excavations in Sternenfels 2011-2013

[2011 Archäologische Grabungen Zwerchhölde, Sternenfels](#)

[2012 Zwerchhölde Sternenfels – Zwischenbericht](#)

[2012 Sternenfels - Grabungen in der "Zwerchhölde"](#)

[2013 Weitere Grabungen in Sternenfels](#)