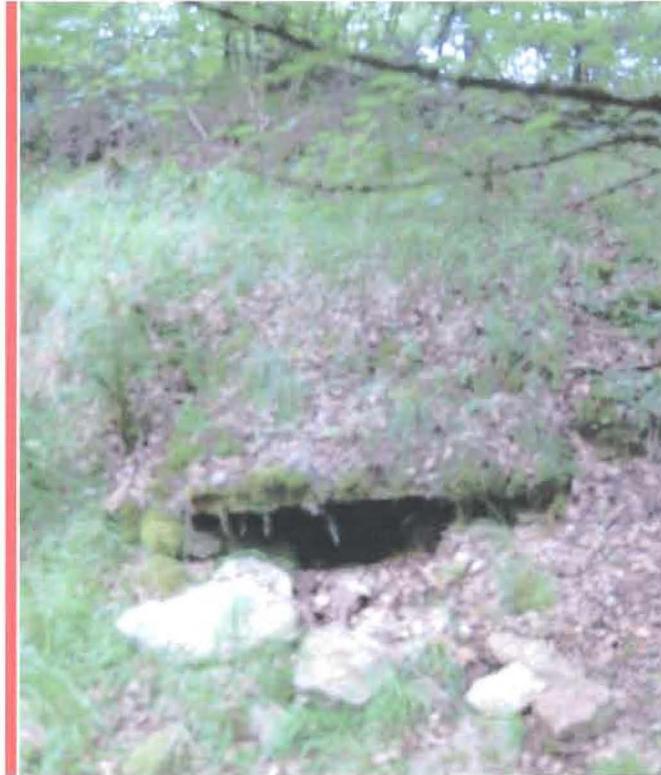


***South-Germany's Unknown Megalithic Monuments  
compared to the well known international counterparts - part 2***  
by K. Walter Haug, Walzbachtal ([www.megalith-pyramiden.de](http://www.megalith-pyramiden.de))

Buried portal on the **Sonnenstuhl** near **Würzburg-Randersacker**.



View into the interior of the passage.



On the south-side of the mountain Sonnenstuhl there is arranged a long drawn-out cairn-nekropolis, whereas the north-side is dominated by only one giant building, which seems to be the largest Allée Couverte the world has ever seen.

Allée Couvertes are a special form of cairns, which are characterized by only one central and long passage covered by huge slabs. The construction to be seen here stretches over a length of ca 150 meters from North to South, being ca 100 mtrs. wide.



Here you can observe an architecture, which is said to exist only in the North of Germany (Hünenbetten), furthermore in different parts of Europe. Their facades consists not only of clustered quarrystone work but of huge megaliths. The building is coddled by some kind of a gallery, which take course between the rectangular building (left) and the surrounding rockface (right). The rock is superimposed by the same facades of the building.



The interior of the long central passage with a ledge in the wall is considered to be the support plate of the roof slabs. The passage is ca 10 mtrs. broad nowadays. Probably the cover plates were held up by central pillars. These massiv boulders could have been the first prey of digging quarry-men since post-Celtic Romans.



Similar Allée Couvertes have been found in France, f. e. in Pointe de Bilgroix. Here the support plate is clearly visible too. Most of the roof slabs are carried away as well.



Allée Couverte with a central passage in Pech Penne.



Sonnenstuhl: The ca 100 mtrs. broad frontside of the Allée Couverte with the portal to the central passage in the middle. You can see the well preserved stonework of the original facade under the burying on the left side which could be discovered easily. In the light of the unrivaled monumentality of this building an archeological requisite!



The wings of the surrounding gallery are framed by walls built of quarrystone, here you see the western wing. The burying depth of the bottom could be more than one meter easily.



The backside of the gallery however shows huge megaliths on the whole distance of 100 mtrs. constantly.

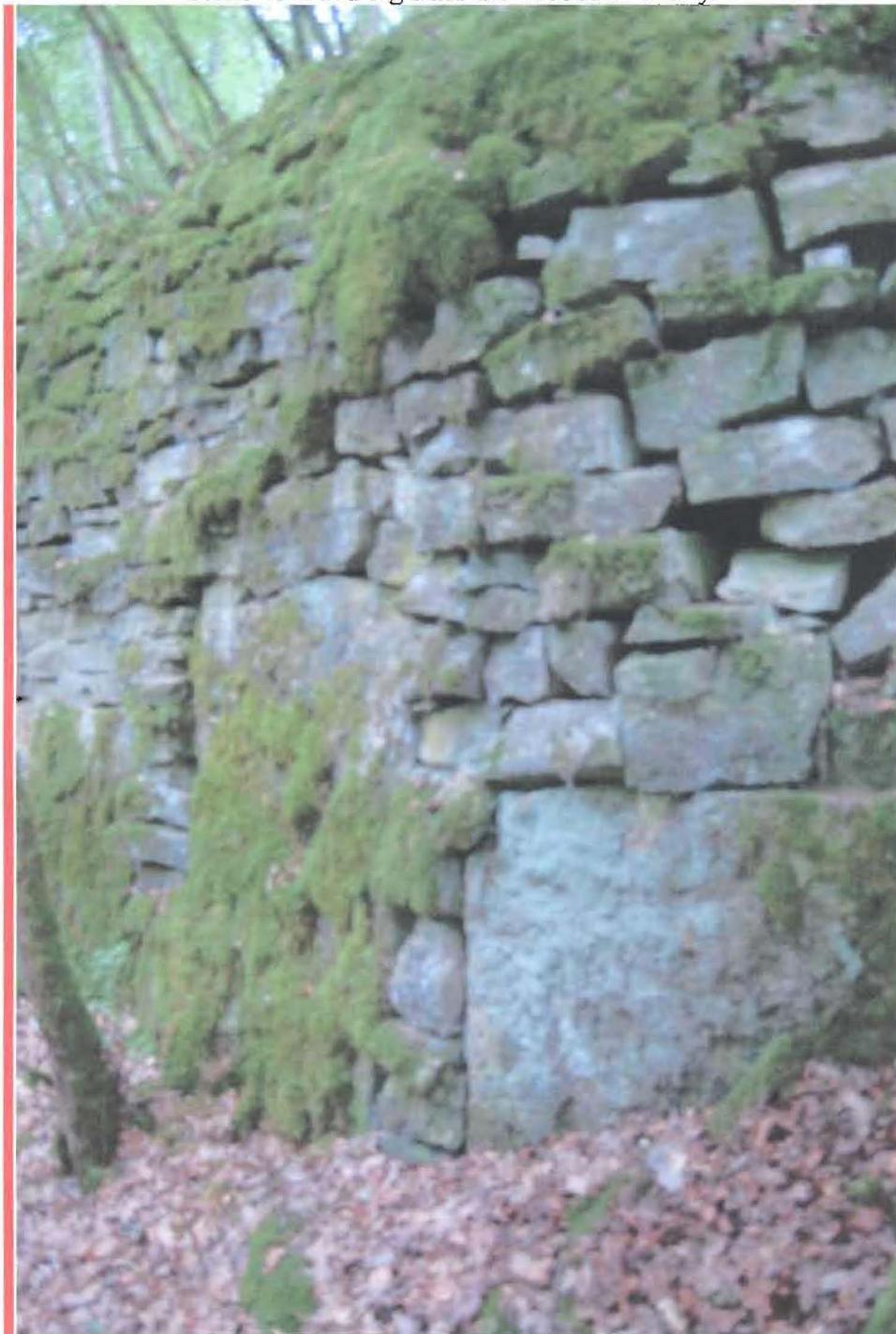


Monumental facade-design in such good condition has come to us from the megalithic period rarely. Almost bizarre appear the jutties and notches never seen before anywhere.

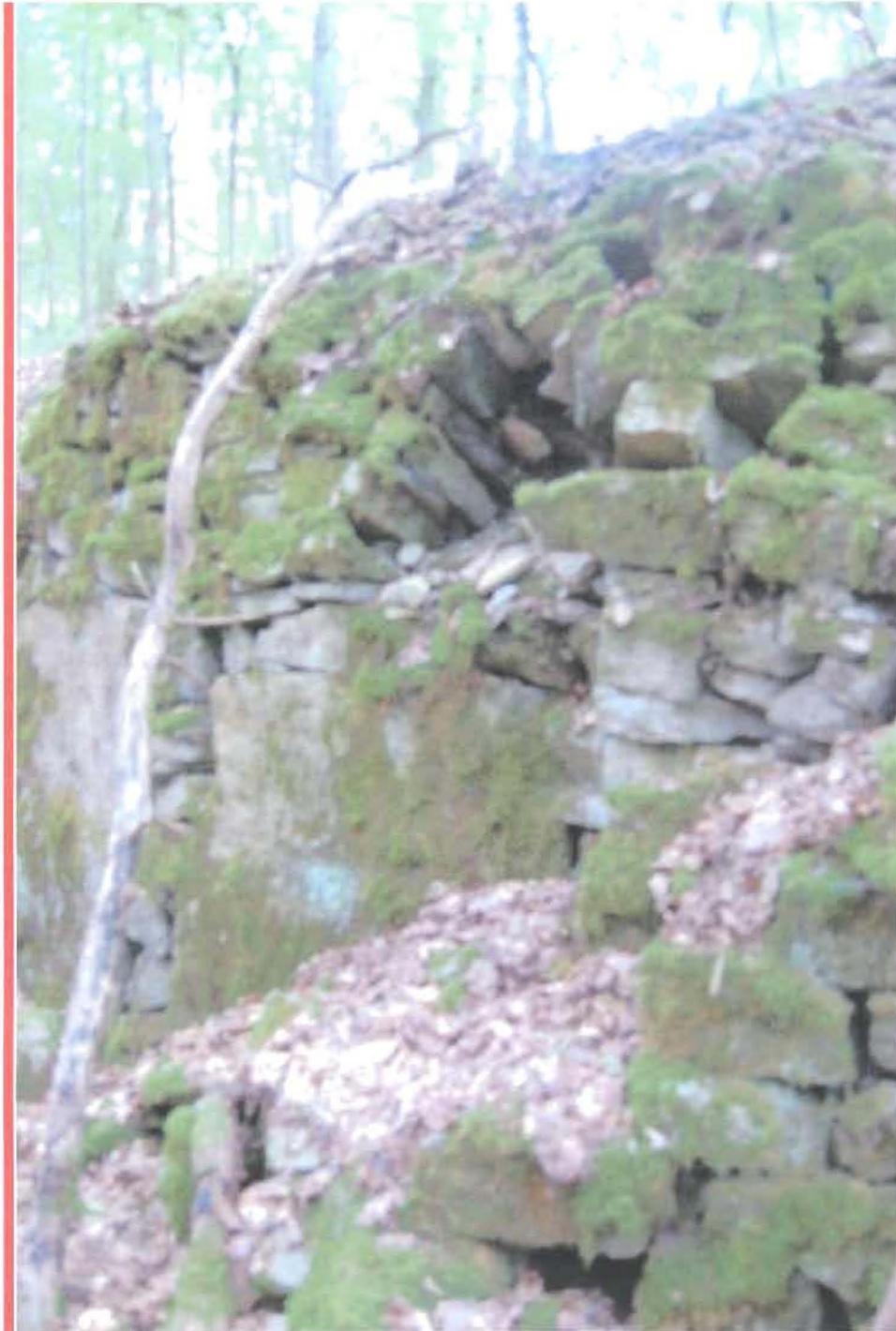




Stonework and big slabs are hobbled skillfully.



Behind the facade cavities seem to be collapsed.



The archeologists of the Federal Land Baden-Württemberg query always that the cairns of South Germany posses no megaliths like the Hünenbetten of the North and therefore they could hardly be considered as megalithic monuments. Here the opposite is true.





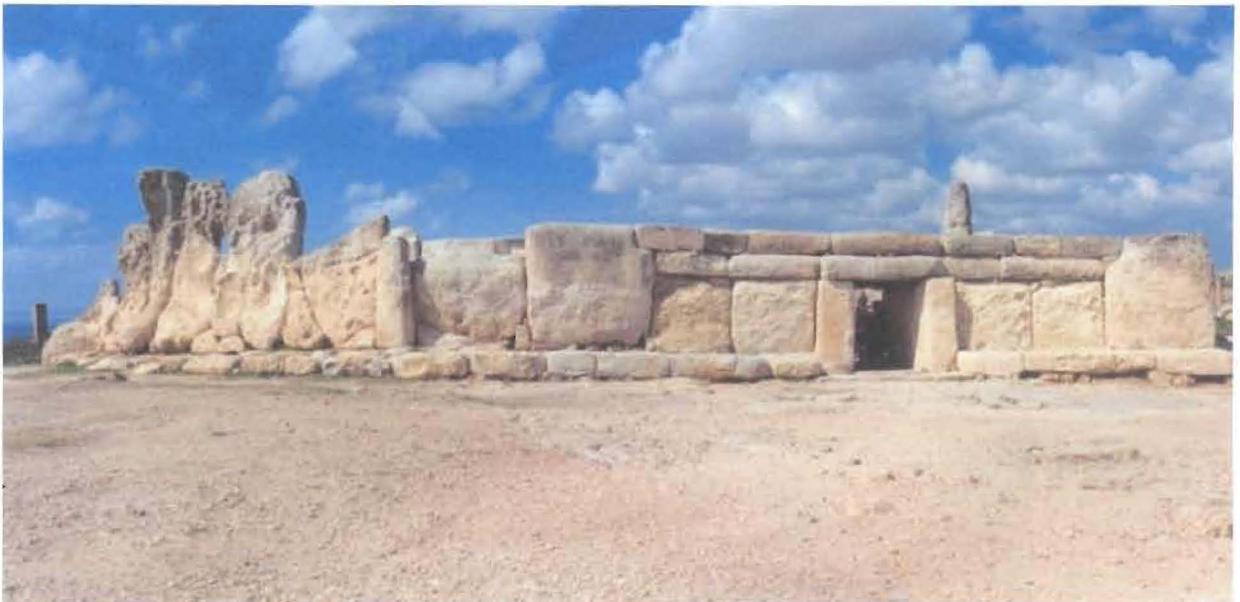
The facades of the North-German Hünenbetten are restored correctly, what you can see compared to the astonishing well-preserved facades of South Germany. Below the megalithic tomb of Kleinkneten, South of Bremen. Pay attention to the change of huge slabs and clustered dry-wall masonry which is now present in the megalithic architecture of South Germany too.



The marvellous megalithic architecture of Würzburg-Randersacker appears in view of other archeological evidence in extremely good condition and very representative.



You feel reminded of the megalithic temples of Malta in a stunning way. Obviously Germany possesses its own monumental prehistoric civilization which has been overlooked for so many years, but shows interlinkage to far distant regions never considered to be possible.

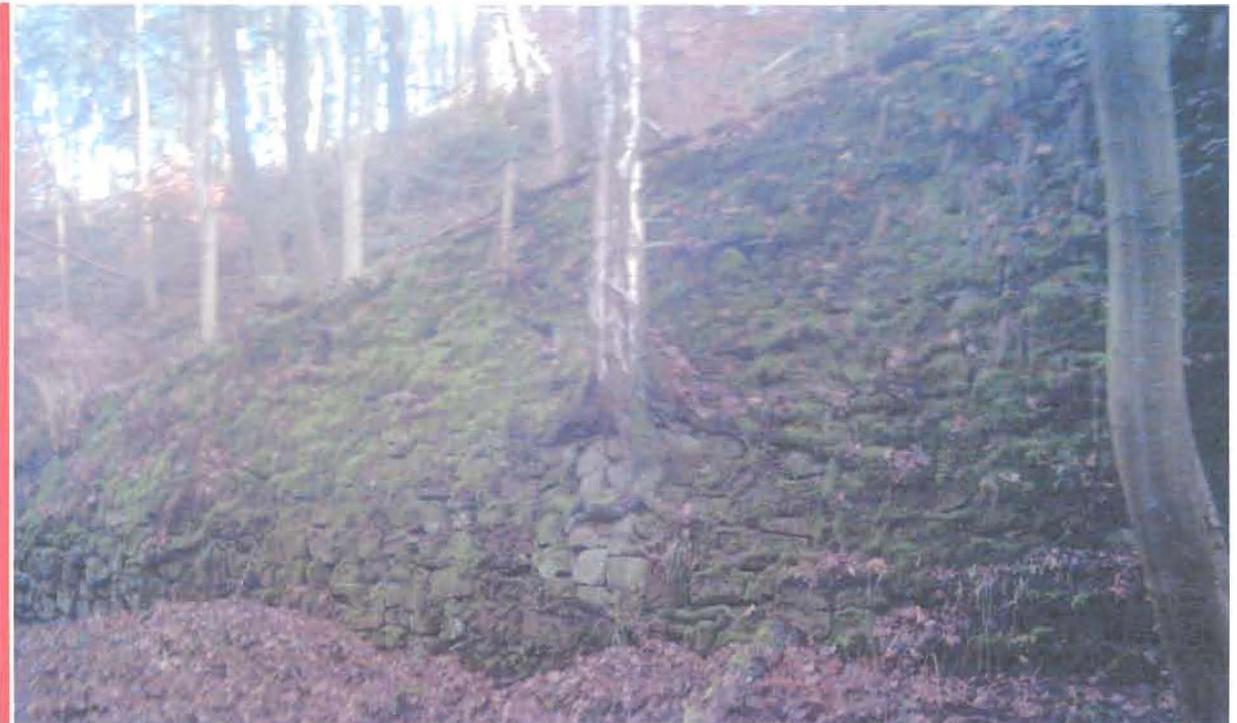


In the **Paradies at Heilbronn** resides the obviously biggest monument of ancient Europe. The lowest step which you can see here is only one of four.

The breadth along the road adds up to ca. 400 mtrs!



A giant rampage of dry masonry leads to the dome of the monument, here to see the rampage in full height.



The beginning of the rampage with it's curious kink. Conventionally thinking persons try to explain such structural conditions as a product of quarry-work, but who would have constructed such a stable building in such archaic manner when mortar was brought in for such a long time and who would cover a profane rampage with such a disfunctional and unnecessary facade?



On the long rampage of this giant cairn Mrs. Lukacs found this sarkophagus.



The basis of the impressive steep and great building, in opposite the smooth und high rockface.



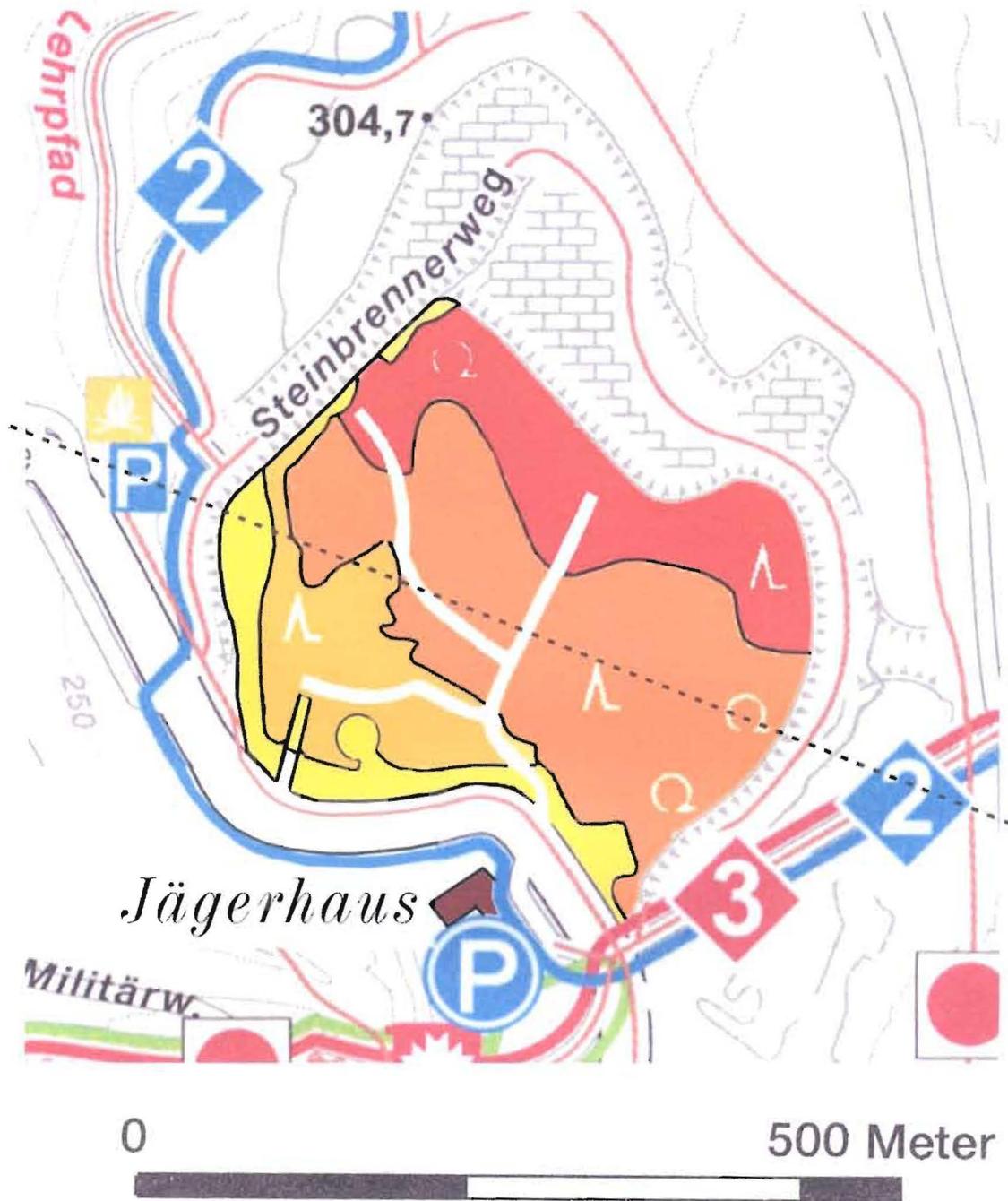
Attached to the rampage was this tower-like and inoperable oriel.



On my homepage [www.megalith-pyramiden.de](http://www.megalith-pyramiden.de) I suggested that this structured facade could show a false entrance. Obviously anyone took this for granted and presumed a really access to the interior of the monument, because shortly after the disclosure we found the tower destroyed.



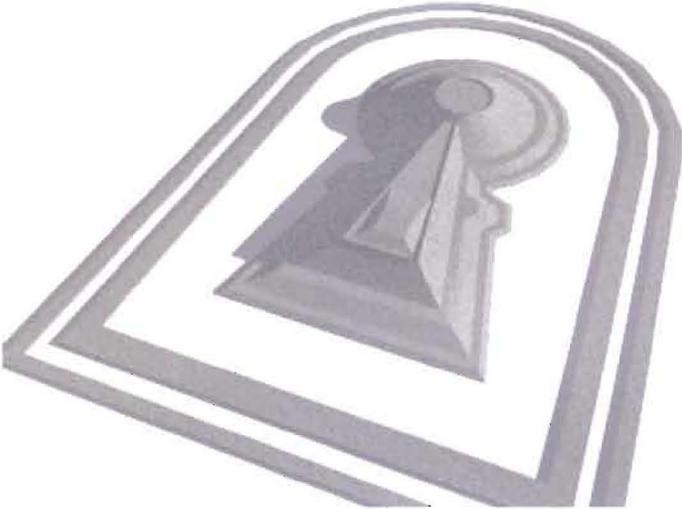
The Paradise-Pyramid is an exquisitely and complex formation in the shape of a key-hole, like Chinese and Japanese tombs of emperors. F. E. it posses a portal that is cut into the structure like other cairns too. But here the insection stretches over the distance of 160 mtrs. (see below on the left side)! Right beside there is a circular integration within the second step which could have been used to watch the sunshadow wandering around the inner wallside. On the sylvan dome there are arranged broad and long banks, staircases and stone-walled sunken roads, which are leading into the depth and ending at the foundations of grave-chambers. The monument has an axial length of ca 434 mtrs. Research work for generations.



The Wanli-Tomb, the monument of an emperor of the Ming-Dynasty (1368-1644) in the valley of the 13 tombs, North-West of Beijing.



The Daisen Kofun, biggest tumulus of the world in Sakai-City near Osaka, Japan.



Aerial view of the Daisen Kofun, tomb of the Emperor Nintoku-Ryo, with a length of 486 mtrs. and a height of 35 mtrs. It was built in the Kofun-period between 250 und 538 AD and appears forested like the giant tumulus of Heilbronn.



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