

## **Block-Heaps and Sarkophags – New Details of Central-Europe's Prehistoric Civilization**

Germany bares a vast number of monuments which official archeologists not even mind. I reported about cairns in quarries, buildings which are taller than any known of the megalithic period. We found cairns on the slope of hills, also on the brow of it. It's obvious that they are not a geological part of the hill, but their dimensions are so enormous that no archeologist ever cared about this phenomenon. Lengths of more than 100 metres. are normal. Since Dr. Osmanagich explores the pyramids in the valley of Visocko single standing mountains came in our focus, because they are really outstanding in our landscapes. Ranges of hills are the usual thing. So the „drei Kaiserberge“/three mounts of emperors near Göppingen could be the tallest monuments ever built on earth ([www.megalith-pyramiden.de](http://www.megalith-pyramiden.de)).

It's easy to find more and more monuments of our forgotten civilization if you take the critical point of view which explorers like Dr. Sam Osmanagich do. What seem to be a geological phenomenon is rather of human origin. Sam is considered by academic archeologists as a traitor and hoaxer. But let us see, what he has discovered and what geologists and archeologists say about this adverse findings in their eyes. For example the terrace beneath the Moon Pyramid: It consists of sandstone plates which are grouted very precisely.

His enemies has declared this kind of floor paving as a geologically normal stratum. But everyone can see under this plates layers of clay. Strata of sandstone plates are altering with such of clay, and this fact excludes any geological explanation, because under the conditions of enormous pressure and heat which bakes sand to sandstone the layer between would also have been transformed into stone, especially into slate-stone, clay shale or argillaceous shale. But this clay never lost its moisture. A serious geologist should know this.

But seriousness in geology and archeology is not self-evident. Most people take for granted that these are exact science, but they aren't. No one could decide if reconstructed facts of former times are really true - times in archeological or geological terms. No one can be sure that the elicited epochs and eras have ever existed. They only exist in stories which range as history. In Germany the greatest critics of archeology are Heribert Illig, Gunnar Heinsohn and Uwe Topper, of geology Hans-Joachim Zillmer and Christian Blöss/Hans Ulrich Niemitz. They champion the idea of a rigorous shortened chronology.

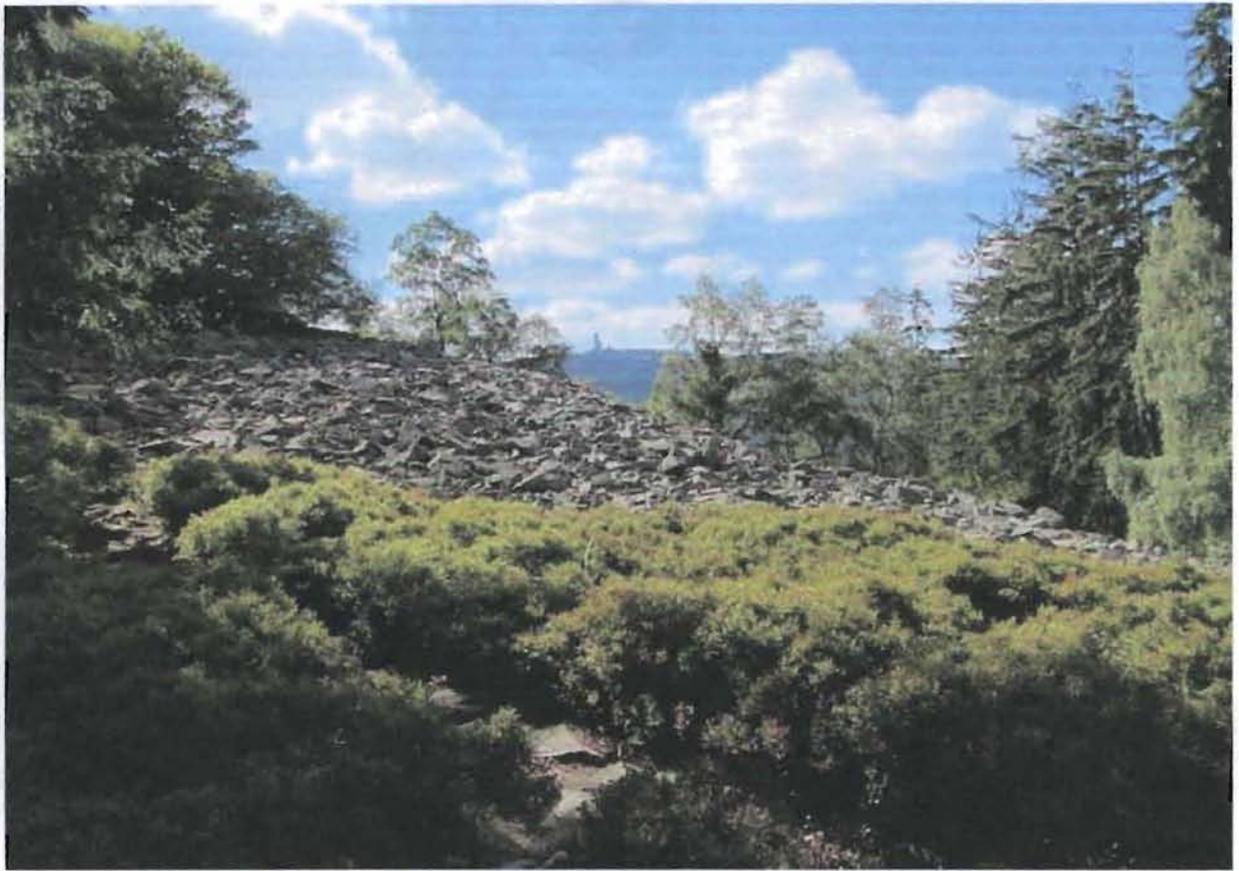
But apart of this, geologists and archeologists are often not good in considering facts and formulating theses about it. Often enough they go the path of least resistance. If they do not understand a fact good enough they search and find an explanation that sounds convincing – a thesis is born and published. And after a while the whole academic world believe in it. The thesis becomes the state of an established truth. Now it careers in teaching books as a given thing, even as an axiom - and no one cares anymore if it's wrong or if it's right, actually new aspects arise. A lazy form of conservatism is very strong in these sciences.

So let us take a look at the „Weiße Mauer“/White Wall on the mount „Altkönig“/Old King near Königstein/King's Stone in Hess. The geologists say: „Die Weiße Mauer ist ein in der Eiszeit entstandenes Quarzit-Feld, das durch Frostsprengung entstanden ist... Die Schutt- bzw. Blockhalde entstand im Unterdevon vor rund 400 Mill. Jahren und ist damit aus ähnlichem Material wie die Ringwälle auf dem [Altkönig \(798 m\)](#).“

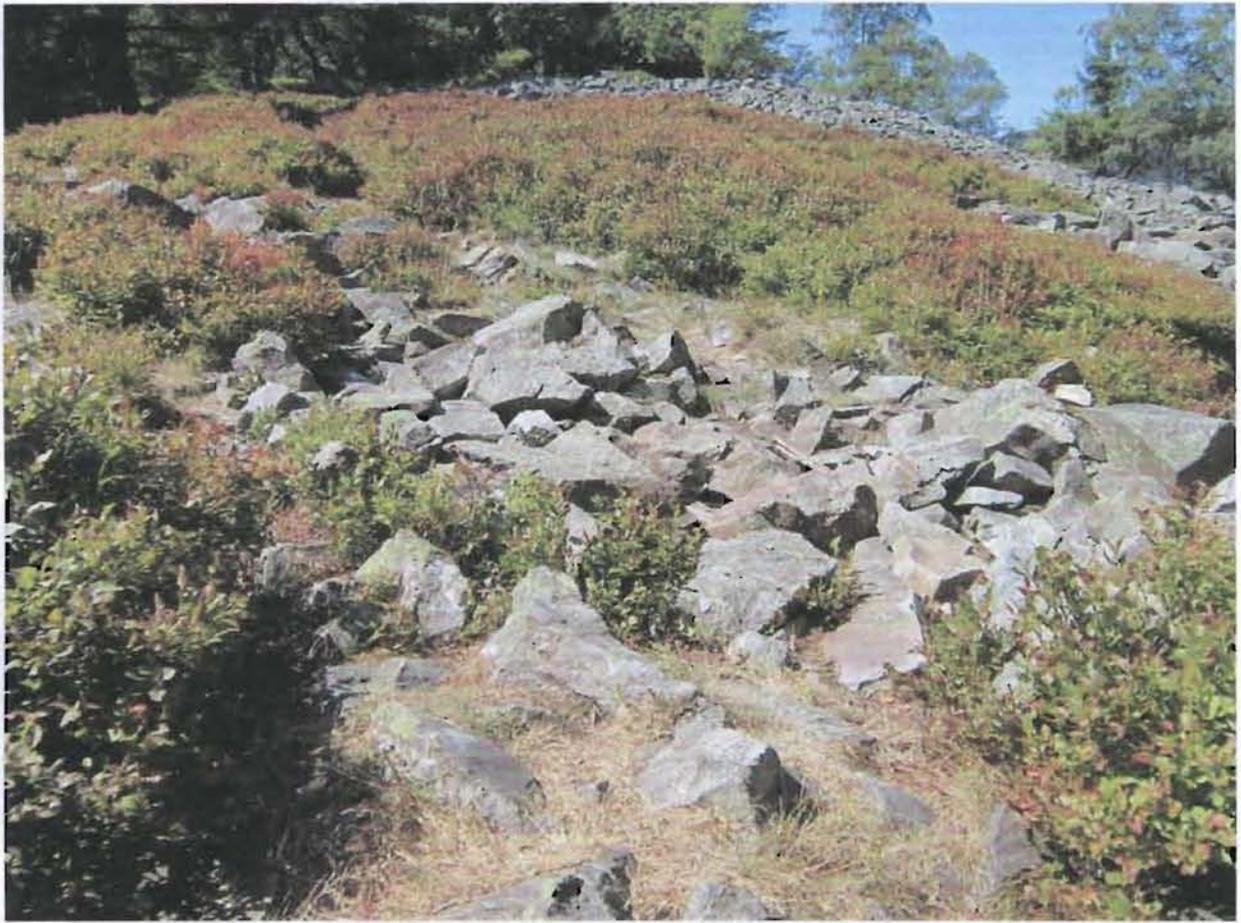
The Weiße Mauer is a field of quartzite, emerged in the ice-age and shattered by congelifraction. The rubble- resp. block-heap was formed in the Devonian 400 million years ago and consists of a similar material as the ring-walls on the mount Altkönig.“

Here we are facing the same geological (un-)logic like in the example before. If you consider the pictures of the monument and of the ring-wall you see no difference in the material that was used to construct.

Here we see aspects of the monument which is many hundred meters long and more than 20 metres high, on the north-side nearly 30 metres. And there are huge steps down the slope much more than 50 metres down. Sad to say that I haven't found any aerial photograph to show.







And now compare what you have seen with the ring-wall not far away on the same mount. It seems to be a product of the Celts or any neolithic tribe. So the monument Weiße Mauer can not be much older.

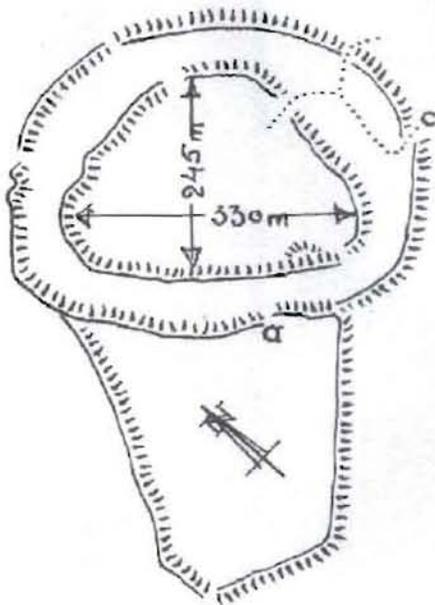
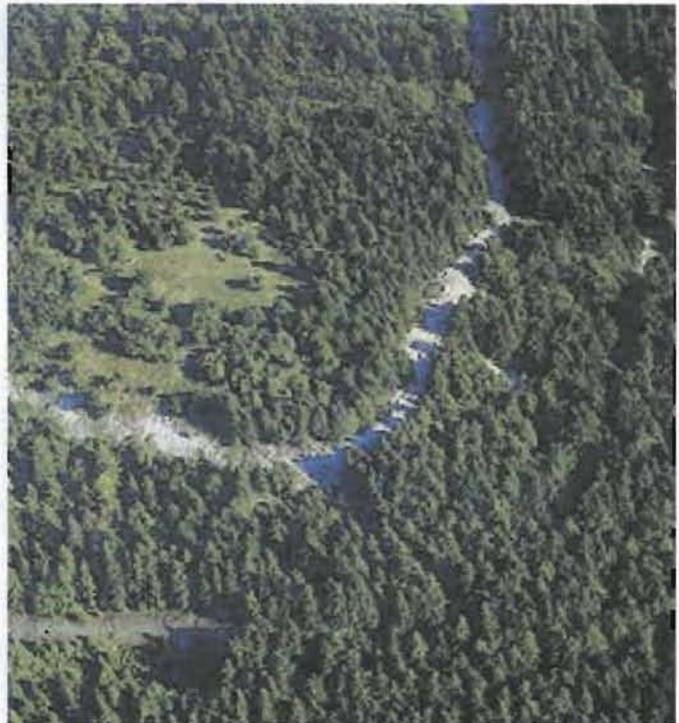


Fig. 38 Ringwall auf dem Altkönig





It's obvious that the archeologists were faced to the question if the Weiße Mauer is of human origin. But to affirm this they had to realize that our central-european ancestors had built monuments much higher und huger than imaginable for lowly thinking experts. The North of Europe was not settled by barbarians but by civilized people history tells us nothing about. And they had regents so mighty that they built such gigantic monuments for them. So they preferred the geological thesis which one can believe or not. But science should be above such matters of belief. Only proofs are convincing.

Be aware that there is another ring wall of the Celts, the Hunnenring of Otzenhausen. Here you see the same superficies.



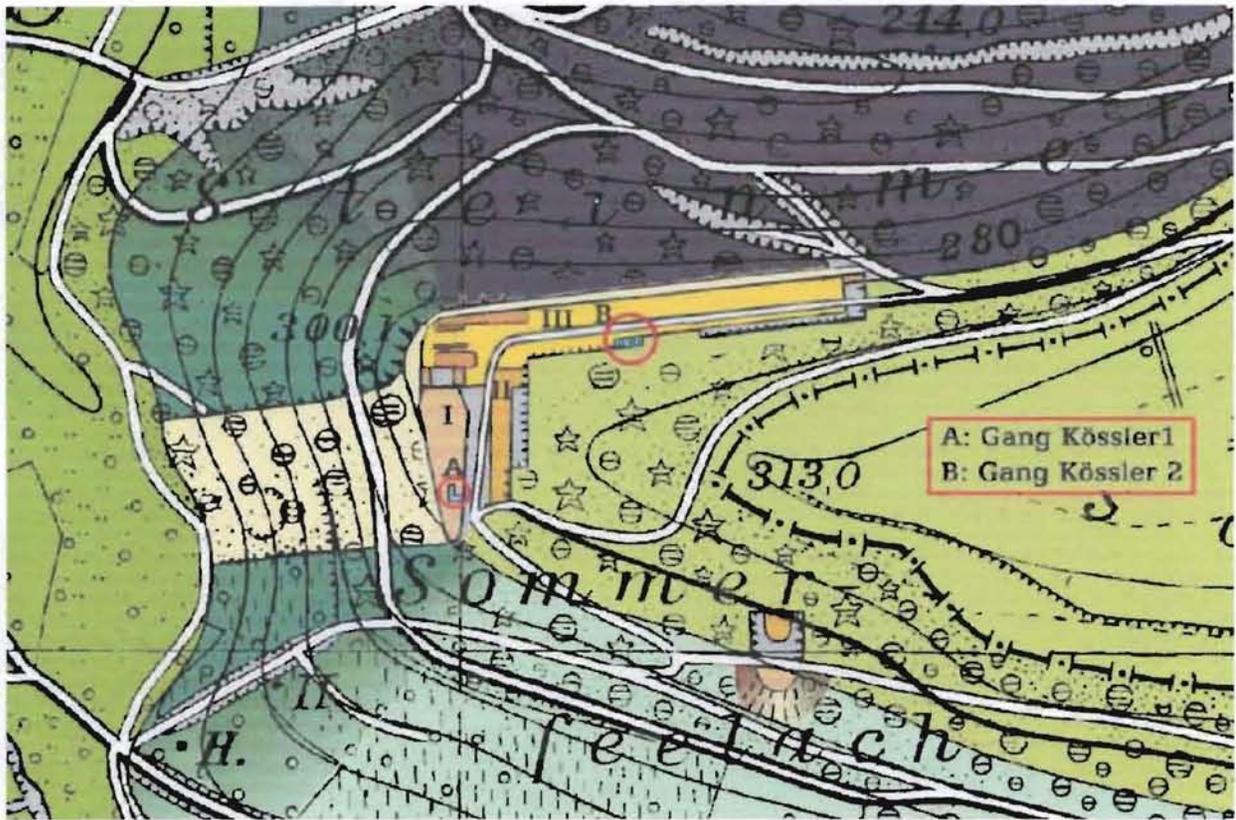
The archeologists had no problem to consider it as the product of men's hard work, in marked contrast to the Weiße Mauer.

The Hunnenring is closed to a circle. So it's evident that it had the function of a fortress.



The Weiße Mauer is also long but has a beginning and an end like other monuments too, for example Hünenbetten in North Germany or long barrows in England, cairns in the Brittany etc. And it has many steps down the slope. One of my first discoveries were the slope-pyramid of Kümbach which consists of nine steps. The highest bares a dolmen. This monument is over 80 metres high and 60 metres long. The picture below is a reconstruction. In reality the steps in the centre show a big hole because a horizontal tunnel, maybe a former burrow, was used to win gypsum extensively and collapsed. Only the sides are intact and the steps above and below.





This kind of monument is very new for Europe, but in other parts of world well-known f.e. a temple in Tonina/Mexico. As the whole city was erected on 7 steps of a slope one of the temples was carved out of the hill, too. Only the big staircase is obviously built on.



On Java the archaic pyramid of Gunung Padang shows a big central staircase, too. It's obvious that this kind of staircase pyramids is the prototype of later perfect monuments like at Gizeh.



**Noch eine archäologische Sensation von titanischen Ausmaßen: der Pyramidenberg Gunung Padang auf Java mit seiner breiten Steintreppe und seinen terrassierten Ebenen.**

German monuments of big blocks resp. block-heaps like the Weiße Mauer must have been constructed in the way of muri Gallici, Celtic walls, because the ring-walls consist of the same material and have the same measurements. That means that tree boles were layed cross-wise and kept the blocks in their position. After such a long time the stems are fouled and the walls had crashed.

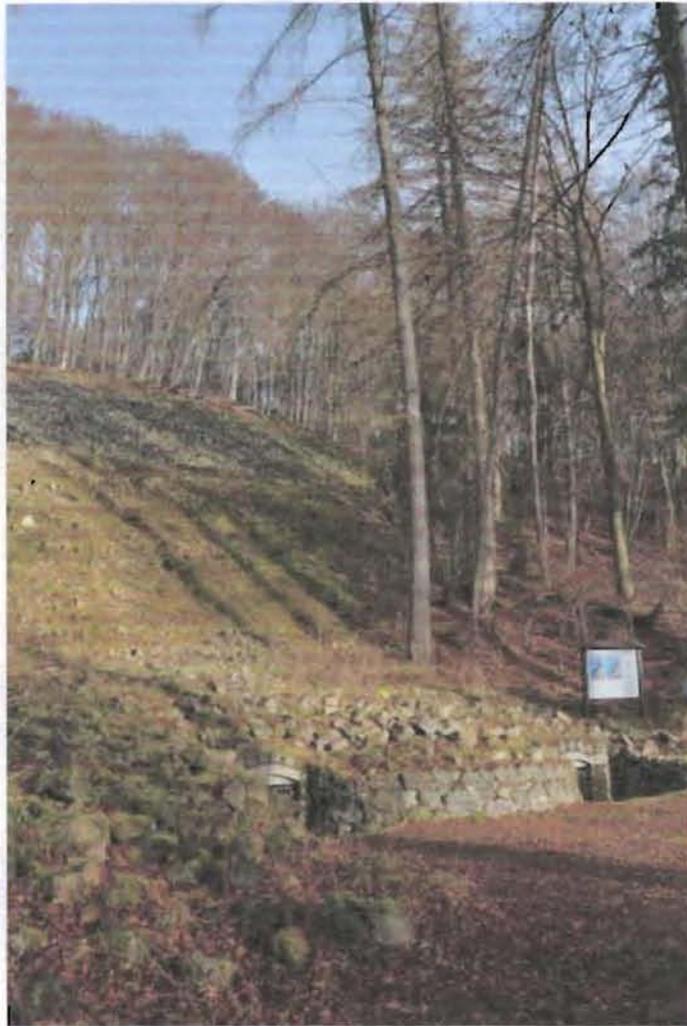




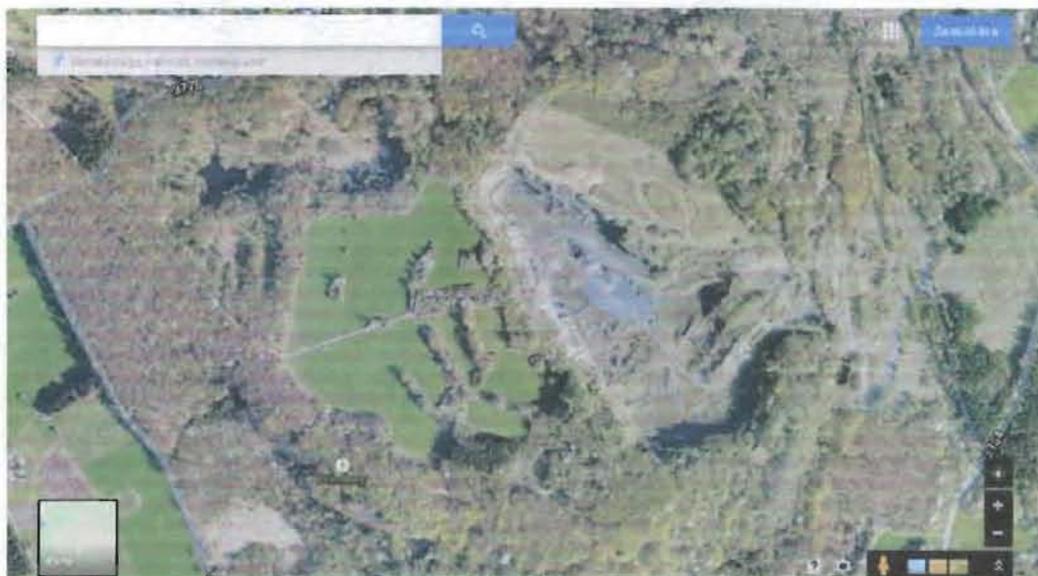
But if you take away the fallen blocks the original facade must appear, and the portals of the burial chambers, too.

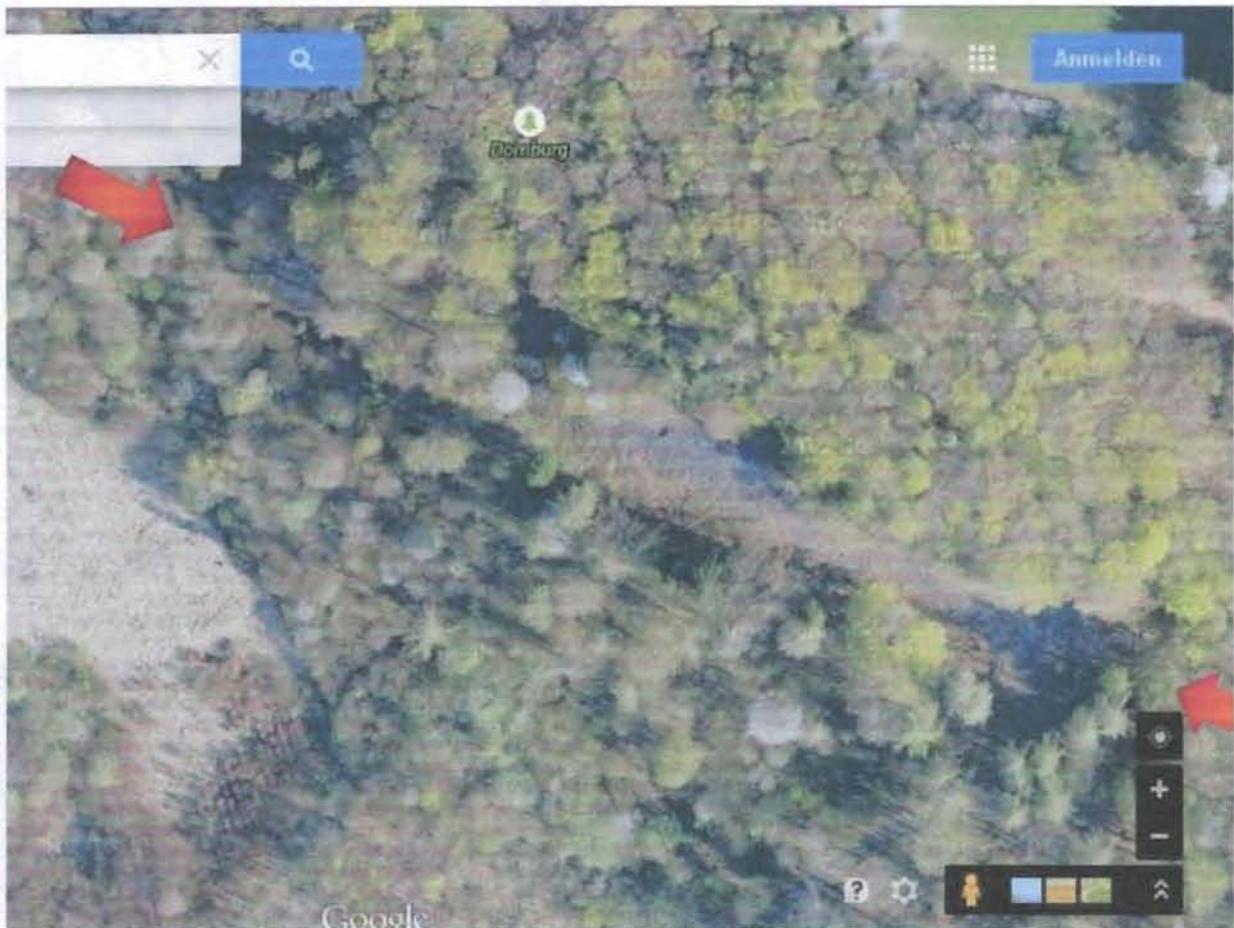
That these chambers exist shows us another gigantic block-heap the „Ewige Eis“/eternal ice, near Dornburg in Hess. The two chambers were used as cooling houses, because a natural (?) effect preserves cold temperatures even in the hot summer-time. This effect is very rare on earth.





It's quite logic to recognize megalithic burial chambers in it, but extended in different ways. On aerial photos you see this huge monument nearby a Celtic oppidum (the green area). The biggest part of the oppidum is destroyed by a modern quarry east of it. The monument is South-West of it (the long line beneath „Dornburg“).



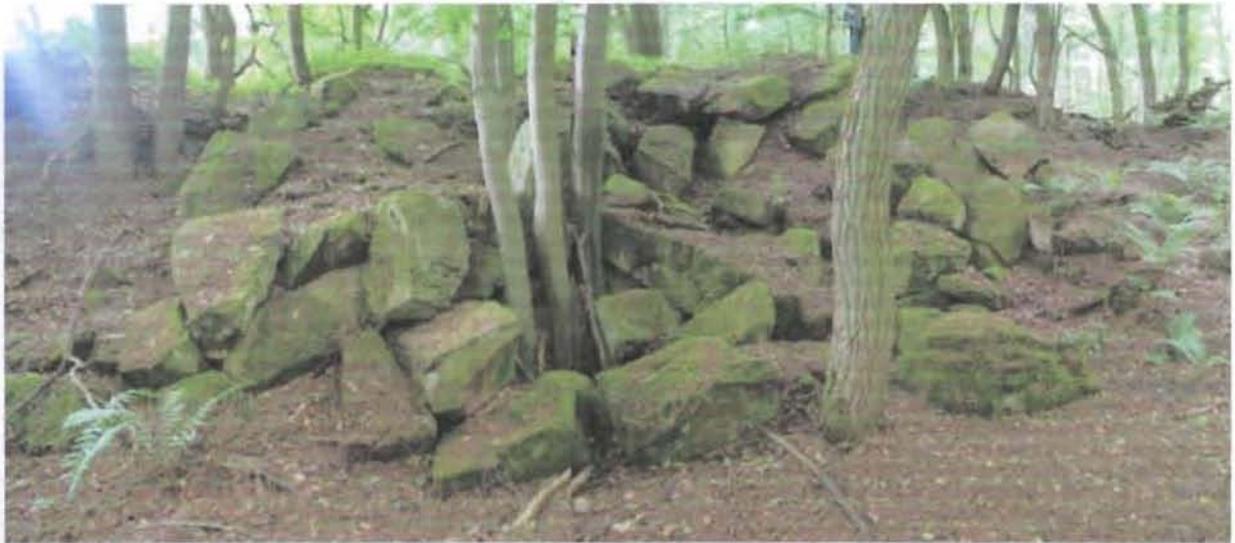


Another block-heap of really heavy ashlar on the Marsberg near Würzburg.



One block can be 2 x 2 x 2 mtrs. tall and 22 tons heavy. You see that the rockwall behind is hidden behind a high pile of debris, result of a long period of erosion. And you see that the rock of the wall (limestone) is of beige colour, but the cuboids are grey (also limestone). They must have been taken from another quarry. It makes no sense to produce such ashlar (what means a lot of work) and put them on heap without use. It looks like an earth-quake had crashed any kind of wall or construction.

In Lohr at the river Main on the area of the monastery Mariabuchen behind a quarry a lot of cairns spread throughout the woods. Most consist of small stone-plates. But one looks as here to see.



To think about it I show some of the other outstanding cairns comparing.







It's obvious that in Central-Europe the Celts, or Proto-Celts like some like to say, built not only earth-mounts but real cairns of stone. In one of the demolished cairns you can see the rectangular outline of a former burial chamber. That's not the only one. Such remnants you see at the great cairn-necropolis of Kleingartach quite often.



Lohr and Kleingartach are big necropolises which don't appear on any topographic map. A land surveying had never happened. Does the church gave no permission to enter the area? If there ever had exist commercial quarries ground plans would exist too. This quarries must be very old.

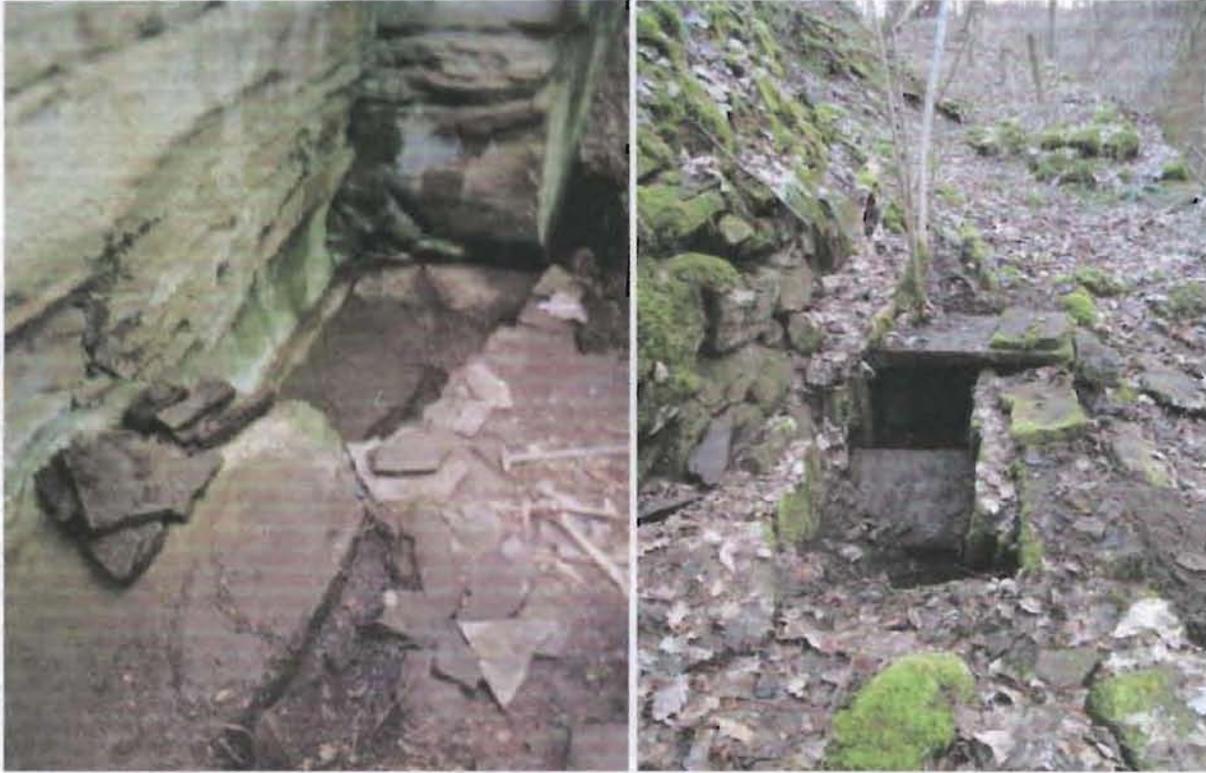
And moreover in Lohr dry-wall constructions deep in the underground seem to be the ruins of much bigger chambers. There is so much to discover but if no one of the officials cares no efforts will be made.



Here are examples of intact passage tombs. The „Geise-Gang“ on the Marsberg of Würzburg-Randersacker was originally closed by two big slabs which fitted perfect into the portal. Now another passage grave of a 100 mtrs. long cairn was recognized at the „Kukesburg“ near Altenhagen, Springe am Deister in Lower Saxony in the year 2015 (Photo by Oktavian Bartoszewski). The fortress close by is dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. The burial chamber at the end of the passage was destroyed by quarry-workers.



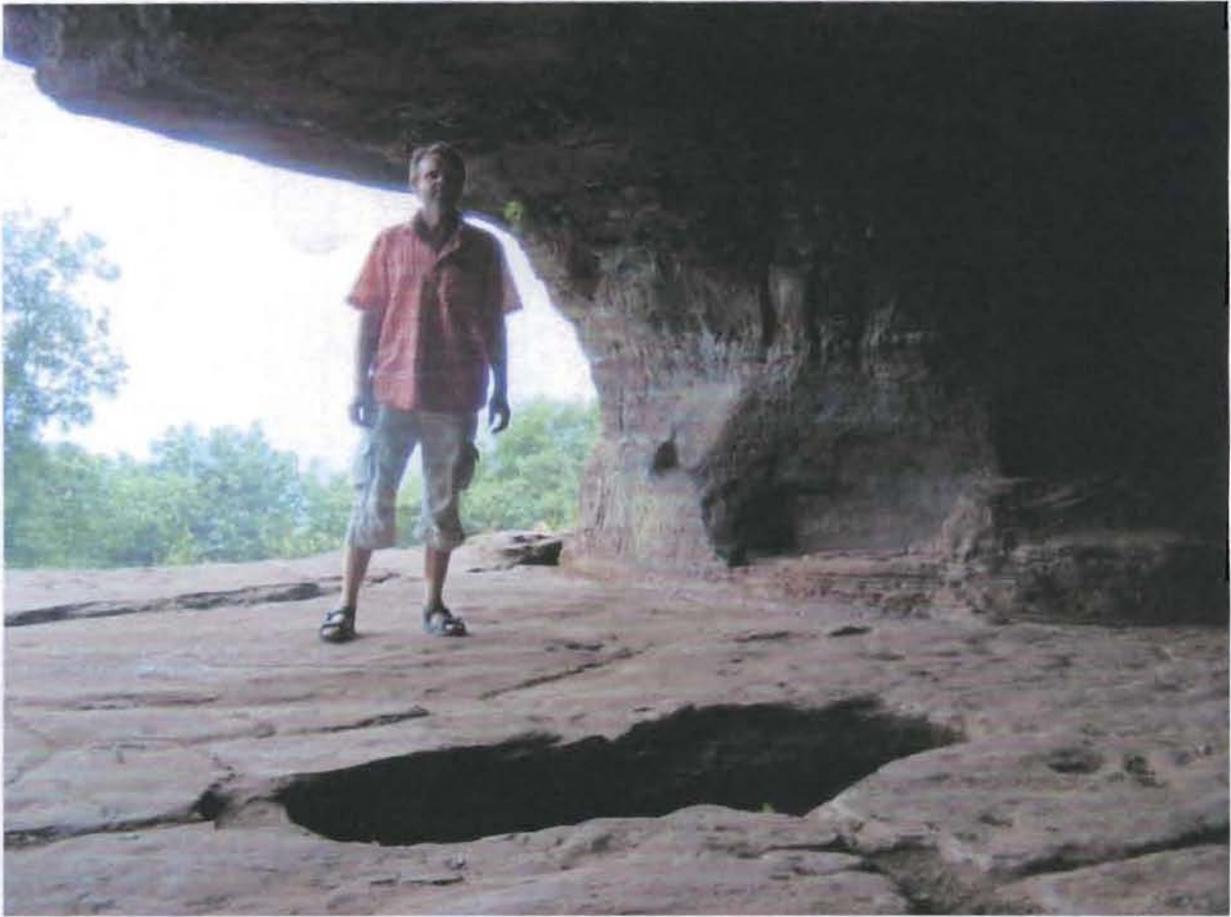
As the church seems to have occupied old places of the pre-Christian civilization like the necropolis of Lohr so it did to sarkophags which in some cases have a very old-world outfit. We found two sarkophags in quarries, and quarries are not supposed to have a religious meaning in history ever. On the left you see the sarkophagus of Schmie, Steingrube which possesses a horn cut out of the rock at the head of the bed (here not to see). On the right the sarkophagus of Heilbronn, Paradies-Monument with partially covering plates. Both are oriented North-South. The head end is on the South-side which offers the look to the North where according to the Apocalypse of the Bible and obviously much older beliefs the throne of God is seated.



The sarkophagus of Heilbronn is part of a gigantic rampage which leads to the top of a cairn ca 440 mtrs. long (positioned where the group of people stands).



In Saverne, Alsace, France not far away from the German boarder a sarkophagus cut out of the rock lies in a hole (photo by Mike Amesbury, Mannheim). A chappel nearby makes this archaic relict to a Christian burial, although no historical person can be refered to. One is astonished about the fact that this sarkophag is located outside the house of God and not in as usual. And in every case a rock wall or a build wall edges one of the longs sides.



In Rosenthal, Palatia this sarkophag is part of a monastery exterior wall (Photo by Elisabeth Victor). It's possible that this monastery was founded on the ruins of an older Gallo-roman temple.



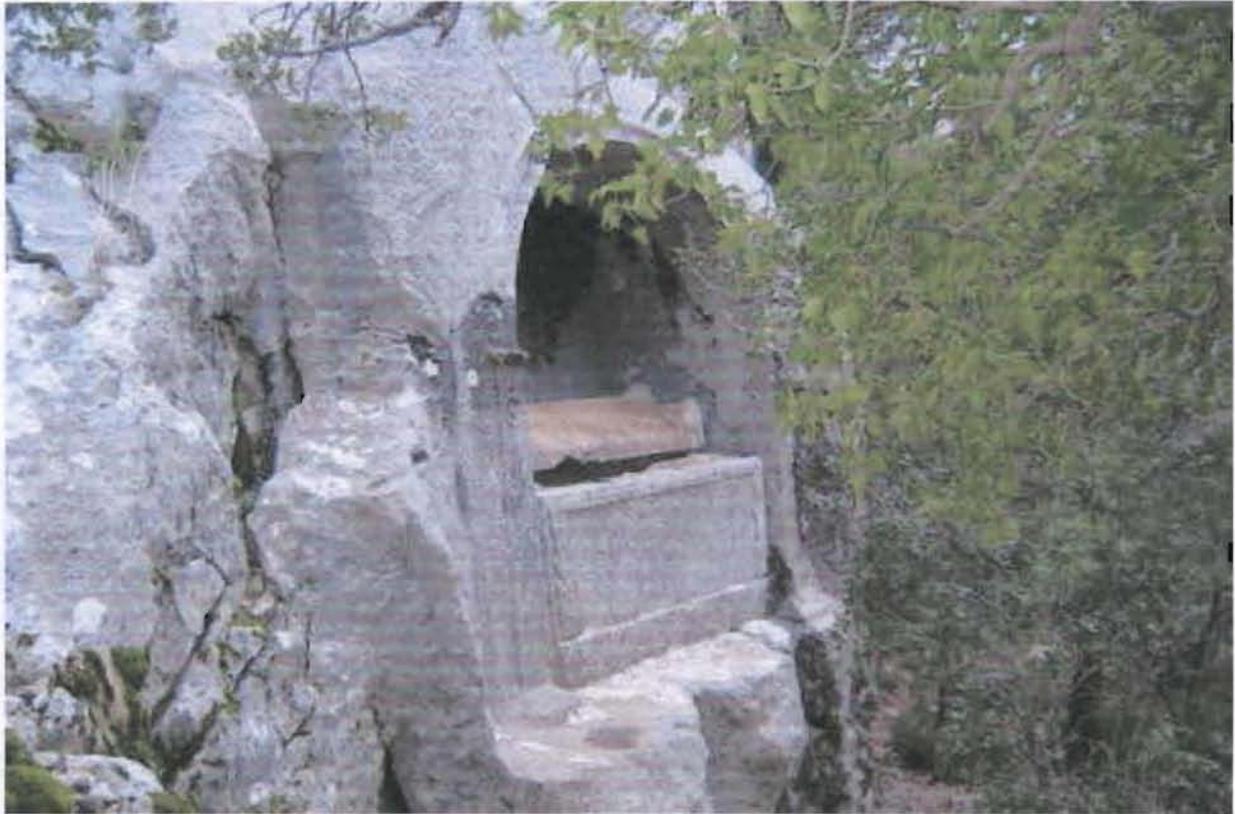
For a long time in German history research the „Sargstein“ of the „Externsteine“ near Horn-Bad Meinberg in West-Falia seemed to be unique. The Catholic Church claims it as a remnant of the medieval and as a copy of the Holy Sepulcher of Jerusalem, till now.



But the discovery of the so-called Tomb of Orpheus in Tatul, Bulgaria shows the same architecture. This finding was C14-dated to the year 1000 BC. Wikipedia erased our actual comparison and possible new-dating from the Externstein-lemma. We don't know why they are censoring



Similar sarkophags were found on Malta and assigned to the Phoenicians. In Asia Minor an the South-coast the Lycians built comparable sarcophags at Ermessos, dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.



Pre-history in Central-Europe becomes more and more exciting. But we cannot believe that this is limited to. Therefore we plea to everybody in Europe, look at your quarries. Dry-walls and passages in so-called rubble-heaps are really unusual.

And if the officials don't care there is always an alternative: Do-it-yourself!



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