

Cairn-Research I

SENSATIONAL MEGALITHIC NECROPOLIS FOUND NEAR WÜRZBURG

**Report by K. Walter Haug
(Published by EFODON-SYNESIS, Number 5/2001)**

Translation by W. I. Smith, Westheim, Germany

Translator's Comment

This report, a discription of an excursion into unexamined, massive stone ruins of structures erected originally in a prehistoric era, was first published by Efodon-Synthesis (www.efodon.de), a publisher of interdisciplinary books, reports, investigations, and opinions. It is assumed that t he reader will have some fundamental knowledge of the topics and themes which appear an any of its publications. As a widely read German who helped me to understand some of the terms in the text explained: „The literate, lay person can understand this report if he reads through, puts it aside, and returns to it a few days later and reads it again, slowly and carefully.“ Along with the use of footnotes, the translator has attempted to enable the interested reader to acquire an accurate and satisfying understanding of Herr Haug's report.

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NEAR WÜRZBURG!

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A prehistoric burial form unknown to us until now has been discovered in South Germany, a form easily identifiable and consistent with massive structures of other high cultures: the Etruscan mound graves, the step pyramids of the Egyptians, Sumerians, and Mayas. This form is an example of walled, stone monuments of our prehistoric forbears; and until now apparently has not attracted anyone's attention. As a researcher, one is shaken by the persistent ignorance by which those in highest positions have regarded the absolutely immense, stupendous ruins of our long-disappeared, high civilisation.

Marsberg (Mars Mountain/Hill), near Würzburg

Inasmuch as these mounds were built upon level rock-strata, high and on the edges of domineering promontories, unsuspecting observers for untold ages have regarded this landscape as a group of quarries filled with dumpheaps, unaware that the original constructions are now gently rounded through the deposition of eroded soil and accumulated plant growth. If only these portals, passages, and chambers weren't there, for which any school-made archeologist can provide one explanation: Here we are dealing with megalithic dolmen. In France such dolmen, mounds, are considered to be some 8000 years old (1).

Up until now, one regarded the megalithic culture as one confined to the outer borders of Europe and believed that it was created by seafaring peoples. Now we are finding more and more indications that these megalithic edifices, found as well in Europe's interior, must be scattered across the entire continent: The extensive occurrences in Kraichgau and Zabergau which I describe in my book (Our Village Quarries - The Largest Megalithic Monuments in the World?) enjoyed an astonishing peak of interest through the discovery at Horn-Meinberg of the 'Bears Rock' (a part of the Externsteine group), a 250-meter long, 20-meter high colossus; in Heidelberg, opposite the castle, the 'Meadow Hump', an impressive necropolis of unnumbered, stone gravemounds overlooks the Neckar Valley; on the Heiligenberg, next to the Meadow Hump yet still a part of it, we find a Celtic outpost with an old, Romano-Gallic, Temple to Mercury; and right in the middle of the Schwarzwald, not far from the Kinzig Valley near Hasloch, friends of mine found an imposing group of structures, The Heidburg, which includes two, tall, steep cairns. Hacked out of solid rock, a wide room which includes a well shaft, forms a sanctuary which can be reached through a deep passage between the cairns (2).

In pursuing other examples of megalithic structures, I discovered - this time by accident - a still larger and even more imposing burial ground, which, with its cyclopean walls puts everything in the shade that up to now has appeared as archeologically-impressive construction.

(Here, as an aside, I want to mention that our small group made a cursory examination of historical falsifications from the Middle Ages in the Würzburg Cathedral and Heaven's Gate Monastery, such falsifications as we can also thank for the suppression of the evidence of our pre-historic civilisation (3.))

In perusing a map of Würzburg from the Middle Ages, I unexpectedly came upon the word 'Kürnach' which refers to a creek which then as now runs through the area. The term 'Kürn' is taken from the Celtic word 'Cairn' which in French and in English-speaking countries indicates a pile of stones used as a marker for trails or roads, or even as a grave mound. Therefore, there should be examples of these monuments close by. I acquired a topographical map in the scale 1/25000 and soon found meticulously surveyed 'quarries' along with their absurdly-large 'dump-heaps'. I had already assumed that not only did Baden Württemberg possess such enormous burial grounds but also Bavaria. On the 'Marsberg' and on the 'Sonnenstuhl' south of Würzburg we found ruins of what had been created by our prehistoric building masters. Here, they created for the kings of a completely forgotten age the imposing abodes for the other world; and these are but little different from those of the Etruscans.

Until today, South Germany, megalithically speaking, was a blank spot. While the Celts in Ireland and Scotland, in Brittany and Spain, or the German Celts in North Germany could name enormous stone graves as their own, could there have been, especially in the center of the Celtic domain, no such similar monuments? Impossible!

Chronologically, it is interesting that in Ireland the Celtic period extended almost to the Middle Ages in contrast to the continent where the epochs are separated by more than a thousand years. Quite similarly diverging from the continental chronology is Geoffery of Monmouth's 'History of England'. Even the culture of the heathenish Vikings of Scandinavia, a culture which one can hardly differentiate from that of the Celts, is still active in the 13th Century. It becomes increasingly evident, that our world history is derived from the history written by the Catholic Church, and this exists in large part from legends and insubstantial assumptions. Criminal popes of the Middle Ages (Colonna, Borgia, among others), for reasons of prestige, invented long, family dynasties which never existed. From this, the chronology was 'enriched' by several centuries and now should be removed. As a consequence, the incomprehensible periods such as the 'Dark Ages' will simply disappear. The alleged Roman occupation force in Southwest Germany never existed. What we find through archeology is the Celtic-Roman culture, which is to say, Celtic, with evidences of its own religion.

For example, we are familiar with the Celtic grave in Ireland, a king's grave named Brugh na Boinne (in the Gaelic) and commonly called Newgrange, the enormous mound in the valley of the River Boyne. The saga tells us that the kings of Tara, legendary seat of the Irish kings, were buried here. Other sources explain that a secretive people, the Tuatha DéDanann, constructed the grave for their tribal god Dagda Mór and his three sons. Even the cave of Achach Aldae mentioned in the early annals of Ulster (North Ireland) is identified with Newgrange. Orthodox archeology, however, completely ignoring the preserved, written traditions, puts the period of construction back only

some 3250 years and rejects the megalithic culture as being Iron-Age Celtic.

The Excursion

As things worked out, we set the 25th of June (2001) as the date for our research mission: Uwe Topper, Gernot L. Geise and Liese Knorr from Efdon e.V.; Andreas Ferch and I from the Cairn Research Group. Immediately after struggling up through a steep vineyard, we did not expect to find a portal to a megalithic grave in the mass of dump heaps and grave mounds which we straightaway encountered atop the Marsberg. What first astonished us were the huge, stone blocks which often lay heaped together, and in part, still formed in shapes of walls. While we hastily - stumbling up and down the mounds - followed the footsteps of Gernot surging on ahead of us, he disappeared from view, but we suddenly heard his voice, droning as if coming from the hollow depths of a grave. But where was he? I could not discern from where, as if out of a void, his voice was coming. "Where are you?" "Here, in the mound entrance!" First then did we see the dark opening in a high, stone mound, a wonderful portal in a huge, containing wall of cyclopean blocks. Massive architraves of fossil limestone formed the stable ceiling of the unusually high and extended passageway in which we could walk erect with no problem.

Gernot had already pushed on far into the uncanny darkness, and we felt our way forward, fascinated, cautiously into the cloying dimness. Gernot's voice reported to us intermittently from the shadow area about what he encountered in his strange quest. "Carefull; here the passage makes a turn!" And, just as he said, the passage kinked off to the left. The left side, according to Celtic mythology, is associated with the realm of the dead. And such kinked passages we know from Brittany. There they are referred to as 'grave passages in the shape of an elbow.' Then - "Watch out! You're coming to a step - down!" Now there was nothing more we could see. A small candle was passed up to me. Almost blindly, I felt my way forward. The weak flame only let us know that the roof got continually lower, and from there, cold water dropped down the back of my neck. The stooped going soon had an end, since now, the height of the passage forced a creeping position. We let the shortest among us, Liese, come forward. Her lighter lit up the passage. Now we realised that we had reached the end of the passage which had lowered continually after the turn. Liese made photographs and implied that the passage would probably take another turn; but this was an eventuality we could not pursue. From other megalithic structures, we know of this narrowing-down just before the chamber. Do we have here an undisturbed, still-sealed chamber before us?

Whoever has visited the impressive monument at Newgrange knows the prodigality with which the 'megalithickers' built their monuments. Andreas, who knows this Irish kings' grave quite well, was much impressed by the passageway here, and mentioned how strongly he was reminded of Newgrange. At this point we want to convey a brief message to the reader: No one with a fear of flying need climb into an airplane in order to view one of the most impressive monuments of the past - a high culture lies right before our doorsteps!

Words are inadequate to describe the enormous impression made on us by the tons-heavy blocks, stacked as if by giants and often lying together, collapsed into a confused heap. We can still see how these block-and-stone settings form the containing walls and façades of the imposingly high, steep walls of the grave mounds. We encountered these with every step along the rock-wall peripheries and on the tops

of the mounds, and were reminded of the ruins landscapes in the South, i.e., in Etruscan Italy. Nowhere did we recognise a bare, quarry wall; everywhere, for millenia, presumably, erosion has brought down debris right up to the quarry face. (4). Therefore, there was no visible stone removal from what earlier were walls. In recent times workers have laid a heavy hand on the structures/mounds, causing many to collapse, and have carried off quantities of the building elements, i.e., stone blocks, slabs, as witnessed by rails for carts, steel cables, and hooks set into blocks in the sometimes unsuccessful attempts at removal. A massive and still fairly high cyclopean wall lies inwardly collapsed before a rock wall. What unknown mode of construction is concealed in these ruins? How many portals lie still concealed under the massive remnants? It is astonishing as to how consistently all the blocks are formed into right-angle shapes. We see wonderful, exactly-worked examples lying about, meters long or wide and more than one meter thick. What kind of quarry manager would have made the effort to produce these in such precision and profusion and then simply leave them lying? A question presents itself? How would archeologists go about working here when each block can be moved only with cranes or special equipment? What devices were used to move these blocks originally - one thinks of the massive, Carthaginian walls - and layer them into place?

Würzburg lies far outside Limes (5). The Romans never came here. This architecture is strongly suggestive of that of the Etruscans, that is, of the necropolis Crocifisco del Tufo at Oviato, whose stone mausoleums were likewise formed from blocks into right-angle shapes, although somewhat smaller. There also, a high, quarry wall surrounds the entire, extensive layout.

One thing is very clear: With this discovery by our small group and with all the other previously reported finds, assumptions regarding prehistory must be re-written! And very well because of this, no school-made scientist wants to involve himself with this cultural hot potato. Is this to be accepted? Does one, can one suppress this archeological find forever? There must be open-minded, academically-trained archeologists who will take up the matter, and completely, objectively evaluate their findings and compare them with known megalithic examples, much as I do as a trained art historian with a particular focus on the megalithic findings here in Germany. A conscientiously pursued excavation in one of the numerous passages and chambers must reveal artefacts and wall drawings which would correspond to known and identified material from other areas; and with this, our prehistoric, high culture would at last find its due recognition.

Footnotes, Notes

(1) Cairn, dolmen, pyramid. These terms are not always differentiated by archeologists. Cairn usually refers to piled-up rocks as a road or path marker, simple grave, or as a large grave not always taking a particular form. Dolmen suggests a grave formed by a stone wall, usually round, with a passage to the burial chamber, the passage and chamber being covered with architraves (slabs, plates). The entire structure, except for the outer wall is covered with earth, giving it a somewhat domed appearance. Newgrange is a good example of a dolmen. Pyramid is a very general description of megalithic structures in Central Europe during the last two decades. A rounded, oblong base with tapering higher levels is the usual example/reference.

(2) Kraichgau and Zabergau. Area locations for massive, megalithic dolmen and pyramids some 30 miles NW from Stuttgart.

Horn-Meinberg. Located about 45 miles SW from Hannover and within minutes of the Externsteine.

Externsteine. A massive rock formation regarded for centuries as a pagan cult center. Recent examination and research has revealed the Externsteine as a link in a communications system using an intense fire in a chamber in the rock for signaling. Special balls were used in an opening in the rock to intensify the light from the fire for beaming it to a distant signal tower. Many of these balls have survived down to the present. Attempts to reproduce such balls have not been successful.

Bears' Rock. A recently discovered megalithic formation, and is adjacent to the Externsteine.

The Heidburg. In the area of the Black Forest (Schwarzwald), about 60 miles NE from Basel, Switzerland.

(3) Herr Haug refers here to a ticking, cultural bomb. There is ample evidence to show that our Western Culture moved from the area, Scandanavia-North Germany into the Mediterranean and Near-Eastern areas. Bear it in mind, that until the comet Phaeton struck the earth just south of Helgoland in about 1220 B.C. and precipitated a cataclysmic, climatic change, wine grapes were grown north of Stockholm. Book references are: 'Die Atlanter', 'Die Philister', and 'Die Rückkehr der Herakliden', by Jürgen Spannuth; and, 'Ex nocte lux' by H. K. Horken. Spannuth's 'Die Atlanter' has been translated and is available in English under the title 'Atlantis of the North'.

(4) Imagine several quarries lying near each other, but curiously showing 'dumps', often smoothly rounded by deposition of eroded soil and plant growth inside the quarry walls.

(5) Limes. A raised road, and quasi boundary between Rome and Germany. It was used both for purposes of trade and carrying out military campaigns.