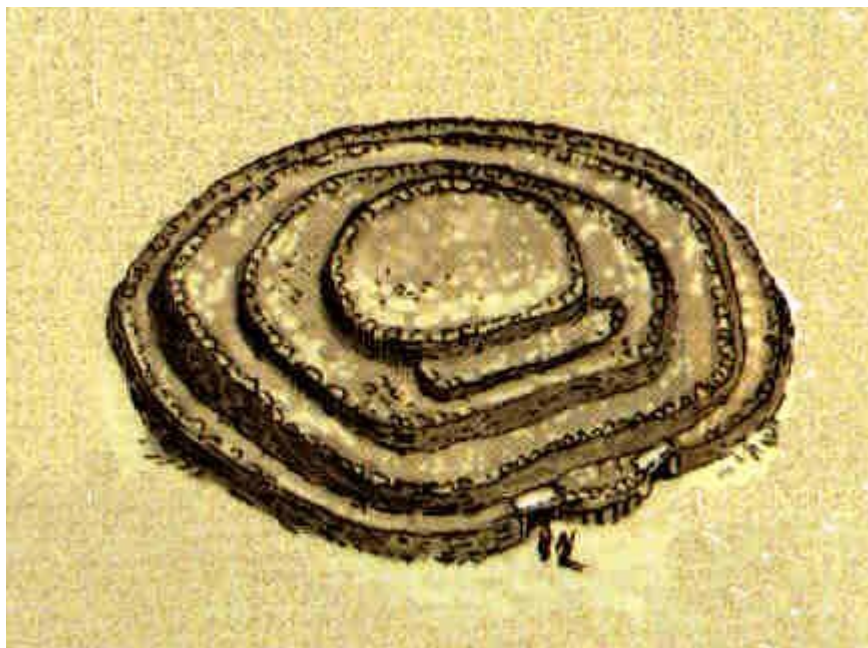


X-Ray Look on European Pyramids and their Supposed Building Technique

Fiction or Science? Are pyramids in Europe really existing? Arrogance ist the biggest asininity. What everyone can see is not denieable, but scientists on archeology in Europe do. We have to thank British, Scotish, Irish und French archeologists that cairns in Western-Europe have been explored. But this cognition on the existence of stepped monuments of stone of prehistoric times never reached Souther German archeologists. They live like in an ivory tower, totally isolated in their provincial Roman world where at the very most only Celts of the Iron Age with their mounts of earth exists. Megalithic relics are a matter of the North where „Hünenbetten“ (long barrows) evidence the skills of early civilisation when boulders of many tons were moved. But if you compare the cairn of Dissignac in the Brittany with the Hohenasperg North of Stuttgart you see stepped buildings in both cases.



The Dissignac is pentagon shaped, the Hohenasberg a trigon nearly equilateral. The Eastern side runs parallel to a longitude, the Western corner points to the realm of dead of the ancient world. One side has a length of ca 250 mtrs, much more than Dissignac. In the year 1535 a fortress was built on it.



French archeologists are proud to call their cairns stepped pyramids. So why not call the Hohenasberg too? Sure, first you have to present a burial chamber like in Egyptian pyramids, but if reasonable scientists even neglect the possibility of such monuments in Europe nothing happens. And who says that such stepped pyramids of this size do not exist in other parts of Europe? We surely can look out for much more surprises.

The Hohenasberg consists of loess, imaginable that it was compacted like Chinese Emperor pyramids which consists of this material, too. Otherwise such heavy buildings on it would never be stable.

Ridiculous the geological theory: The sand of the Sahara should have formed such a symmetric object during the iceage. In the foreground you see the Kleinaspergle, a Celtic grave-mound (440 BC). By the way cairns also were built in the Celtic Iron Age, consider the exemplars near Saint-Soline in Eastern France.



If people used the same expression „Asberg“ for both structures it is probable that the bigger one in fact is a grave-monument of the Celts. And the term As seems to mean the Aesirs (Germ. Asen), the old gods of the Northern hemisphere.

Officially the slopes of the Hohenasberg are stepped vineyards. If you imagine the amount of work to step such an enormous structure the question comes up, who had the power and workmen to do this? No sovereign, baron or count ever piqued himself on it, anyhow in times of scripts and documents. And one will find countless vineyards where the grape-vines were set on the steep slopes. This stepped hills must be much older then ever supposed. On our excursions we came across stepped slopes in certain regions where quarries with cairns in it were expected, and they were everywhere, on the fields and meadows, even in the woods, where grape-vines never grow. This terraformed landscapes seem to be the sacred realms of our ancestors. And Germany is rich of stepped slopes built of dry masonry walls.

Cultural resp. architectural contacts to China during the Zhou-Dynasty (1100-256 BC) are possible, because in the princely barrow of Hochdorf (~500 BC) Chinese silk was found. Below you see one of the pyramids of Xian in which the emperors of the Han-Dynasty (206 BC - 220 AD) are buried. It consists of loess, too. The adobe was compacted by the stomping feet of houndreds of workers. It is possible that the Hohenasberg was constructed the same way.



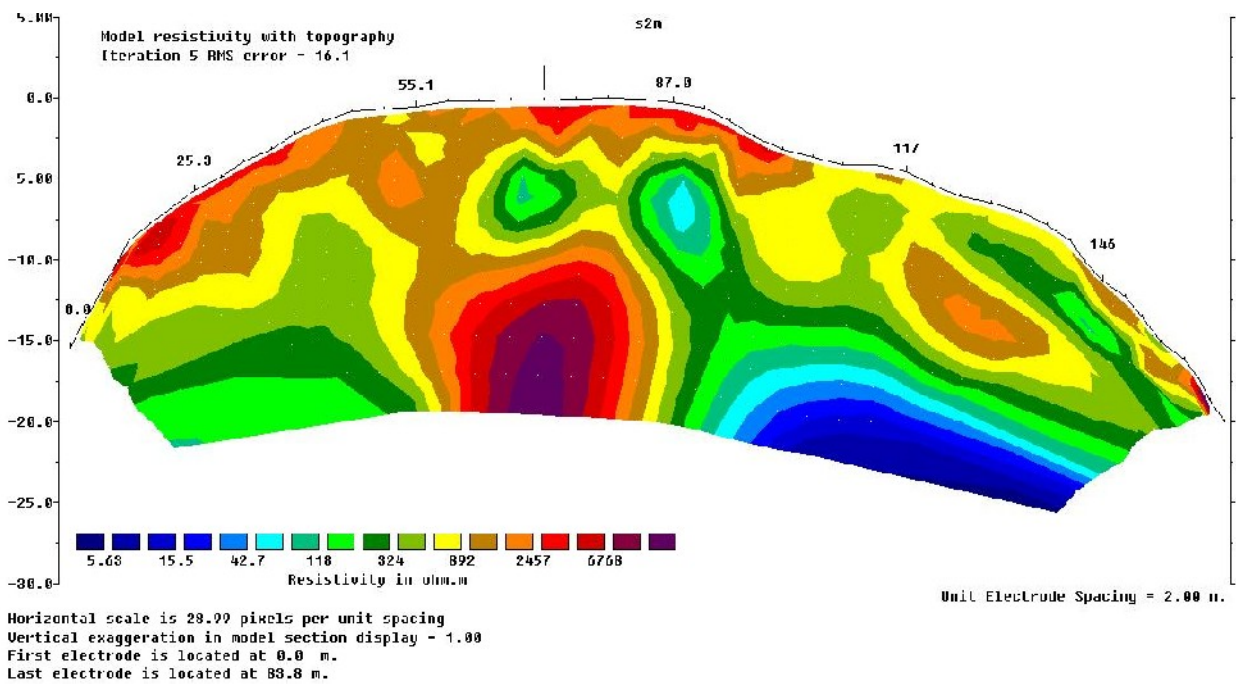
Now Dr. Osmanagich found monuments in Bosnia which are the highest in the world and they consist of sandstone plates and brickearth and of 6 m long tiles which were burned by temperatures of 500 degree Celsius.

We live in revolutionary times when the greatest discoveries in archeology are not made by scholastic scientists but private researchers. In the USA and the UK Citizen Scientists http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citizen_science get more respect from graduates then in the rest of Europe esp. Germany. Scholarly persons are often overrated. The media and normal citizens believe everything they say even if it is complete nonsense. Esp. the archeologists are mostly unreceptive for innovations. So the archeology of the future has almost no chance nowadays. It will require tenacity and good hope to convince the world from the hidden monuments of prehistoric times everywhere in Europe.

In Germany we have the „drei Kaiserberge“ (three mounts of Emperors) which are easily to compare with the monuments in the Valley of the Pyramids in Bosnia (look at my former articles). But our main concern was with the „Zwerchhalde“ of Sternenfels, a monument surrounded by walls of an ancient quarry on three sides, which we excavated from 2011 til 2013 in search for an access to a detected burial chamber 20 mtrs. deep inmidst the building, but without any success.

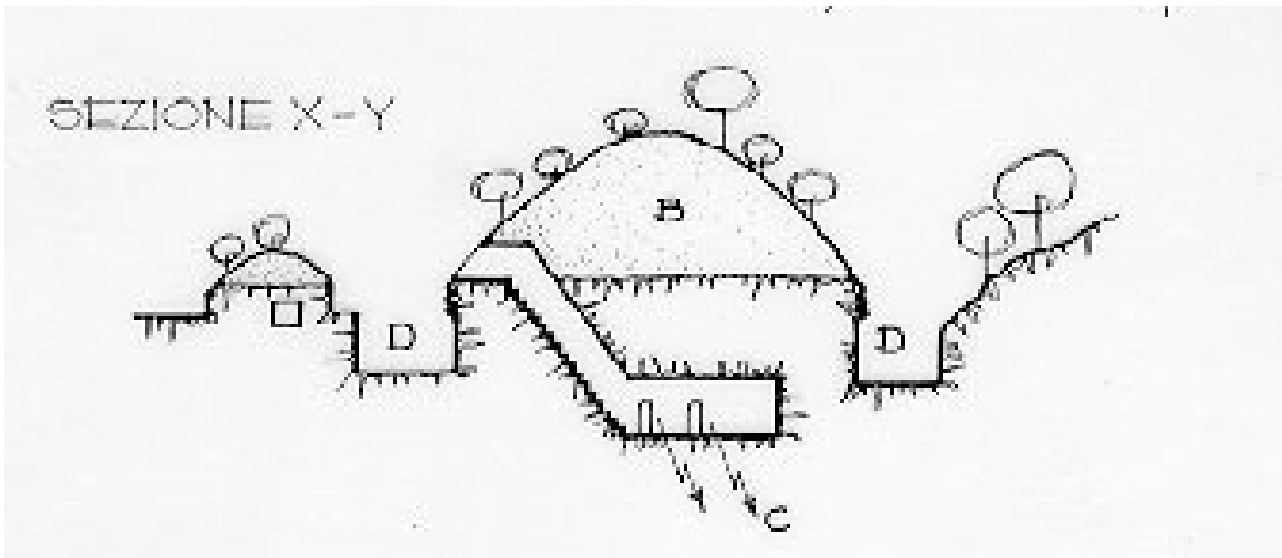


Yet 2004 til 2006 we had geological surveys and geophysical investigations on it supported by the University of Karlsruhe and managed by Philipp Heidinger who made his internship on it. The geoelectric method was successful. It produced graphics of the interior structure of the mound and showed us a central hollow which seems to be the burial chamber, almost 5 mtrs. high.



The mappig is not correct because of the computer program which was not optimized to 3D-structures at this time. We see some contortions. But it looks like a hard core of rock in which the hollow is embedded. Sandstone plates were only arranged in a huge pile on it. Egyptologists speculate on the same idea concerning the Pyramids of Gizeh.

The most of the Etruscan tombs of the Banditacci-necropolis of Cerveteri have a hard core of rock in which the burial chamber is cut in. They are surrounded by ditches to collect the rainwater.

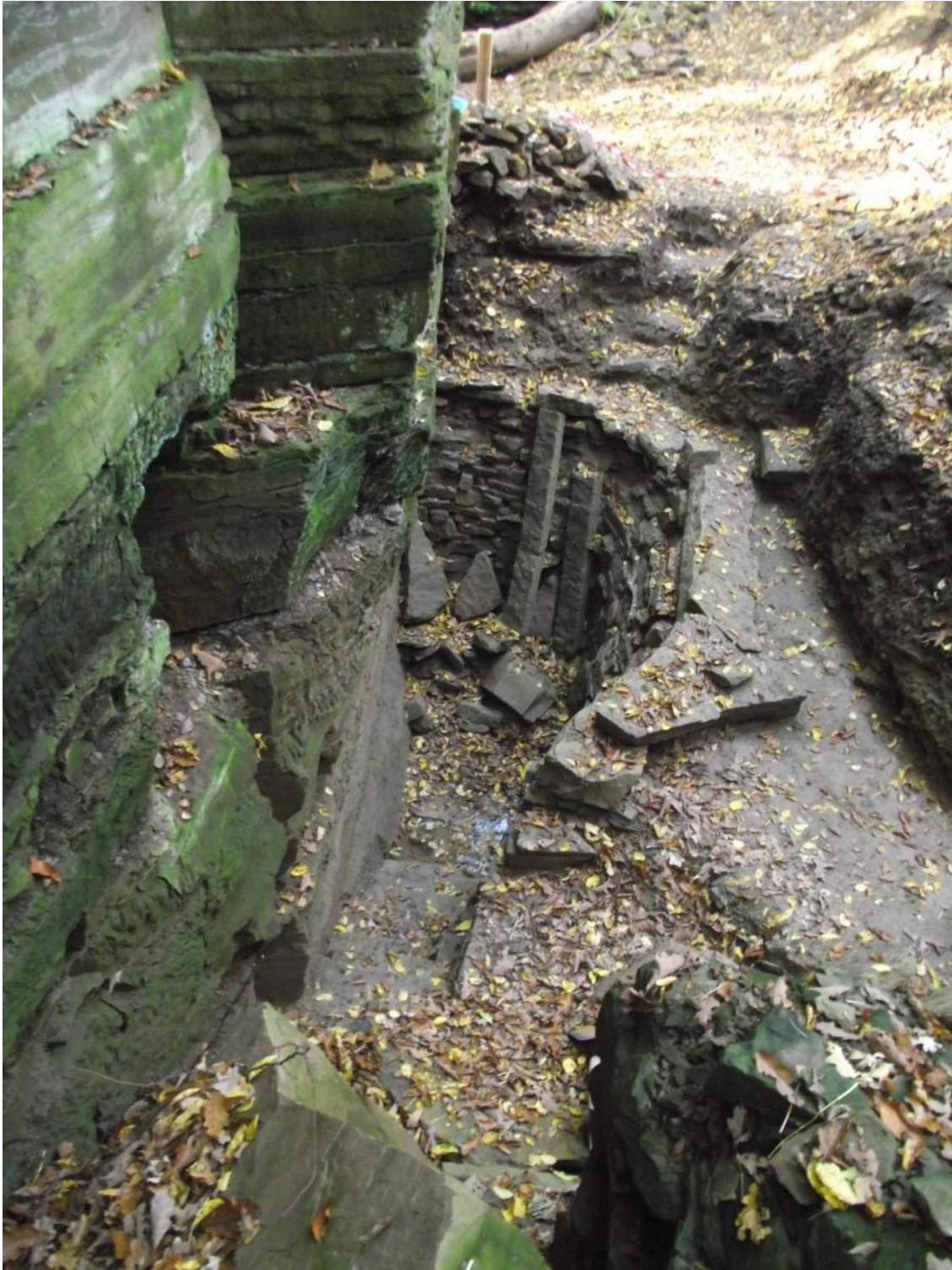


This hypothesis for pyramids in common could be wrong, but during our surveys with the dredger we came across staying water ca. 2 mtrs. under the level. We cannot believe that the constructors of the monument weren't able to prevent the most important part of it, the burial chamber, from moisture and steeping liquid. Already the Etruscians had a method to keep their tumuli dry. In the Banditacci-necropolis near Cerveteri, which is also a vast quarry with a big number of tumuli in it, archeologists found drainages in such tumuli.



In front of a smaller building, presumably a temple in a corner of our ancient quarry, we discovered a well pit accessible by a dry bricked stairway. At the front end we excavated some stelae which are known from the megalithic cultures in Europe. Not to say that the official archeologists don't care. The twin stelae remember at the Alcis Brothers of the Northern mythology which seem to have been symbols of the equinoxes. The trigon stelae are icons of the Goddess of Earth or Magna Mater which transformed in Christian times to the statues of the Virgin Mary which you can encounter nowadays still in catholic fountain sanctuaries mainly in France. Very exciting the female figure between the long stelae which stuck „in situ“ like the tumb between forefinger and middle finger (looks like the twin towers reborn exactly 12 years later).





This well seems to be part of the drainage. You can see that the rockface on the left side of the well continues from above. The end in the deep is not visible. We dig two holes with the dredger on other places and didn't reach the bottom of rock. We penetrated only a layer of loess maybe 50 cm thick under the fundament and then a compact layer of scree. Water came up immediately. The shovel reached only 2,5 mtrs. deep and ca. 1,5 mtrs. into the water. Imagine the inside of the quarry as a huge pool of rock, amidst the monument surrounded by a ditch cut into the rock which is filled by the scree and loess min. 2 mtrs. high. And this is only the substratum of the outer parts of the monument which consists of dry walls and stone packings 20 mtrs. high, 60 mtrs. broad and 80 mtrs. long. What a huge mass of material had to be moved to fill up the surrounding ditch of the rock core to the former level at the edge of the well.

You see the well in front of the chiseled rockwall (comparable to ancient quarries of Egypt), in the background the monument



The Ipf

This assumed hard core of rock in the center of hill monuments could be the first step in building a step-pyramid. Near Bopfingen in the county Baden-Württemberg there is the mysterious Ipf, a single mountain which geologists call generally „Zeugenberg“ (mountain of witness) if they are not connected to ridges. There are many in Germany and all could be artificial, even if they are said to be volcanos (see also my articles „Gigantic pyramids of Germany“, „Pyramids in Germany, Austria and Bosnia“ and „Latest news and videos from German Pyramids resp Cairns“). I show you some examples.

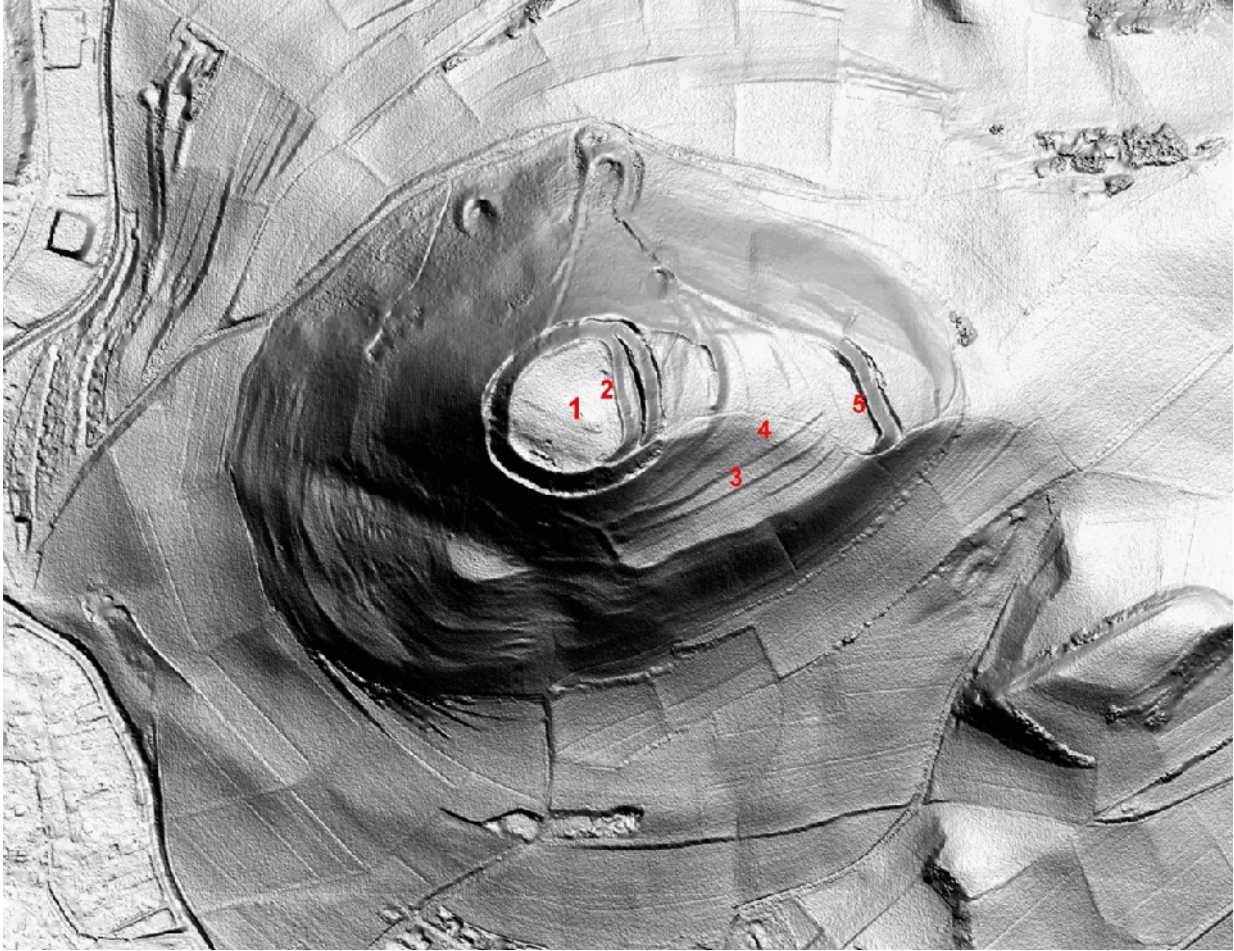


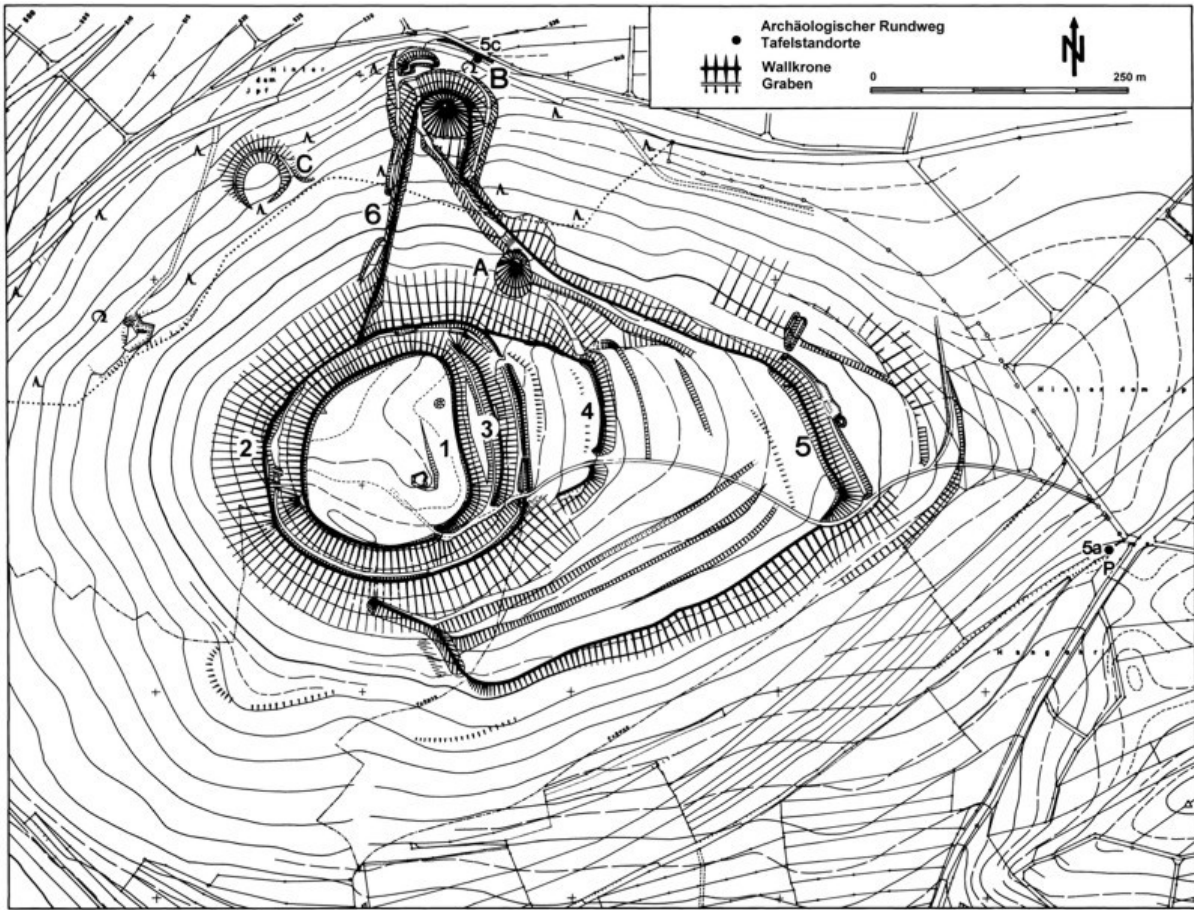
„Während der Urnenfelderzeit entstanden wahrscheinlich die ersten Befestigungsanlagen auf dem Ipf. Die heute noch so eindrucksvoll erhaltenen Wallanlagen entstanden jedoch wohl meist erst während der späten Hallstattzeit. Möglicherweise diente der Berg damals als keltischer Fürstensitz oder überregionales Zentrum. Etwa 1,5 km nordwestlich liegt beim Hof *Meisterstall* ein Grabhügelfeld dieser Zeitstellung, das wohl als Begräbnisplatz der sozial höhergestellten Ipfbewohner angesehen werden kann... In der späten La-Tène-Zeit wurden die Wallanlagen nochmals ausgebaut. Entgegen früheren Vermutungen schützten sie kein Oppidum“ (Wikipedia).

„During the Urnfield period (1200 - 800 BC) probably the first fortifications on the Ipf were erected... the most of it during the later Hallstatt period (800 - 400 BC). Maybe it was used as a residence of a celtic prince... Ca. 1,5 km away in the North-West lies a grave-mound yard of this time, which can be considered as the burial place of the privileged inhabitants of the Ipf... In the late La Tene period (400 -50 BC) the ramparts were strengthened. In spite of former assumptions they didn't protect an oppidum.“ So far the official conclusions of the archeologists. It's a question if the hill is really natural. It could be a stepped monument, too.

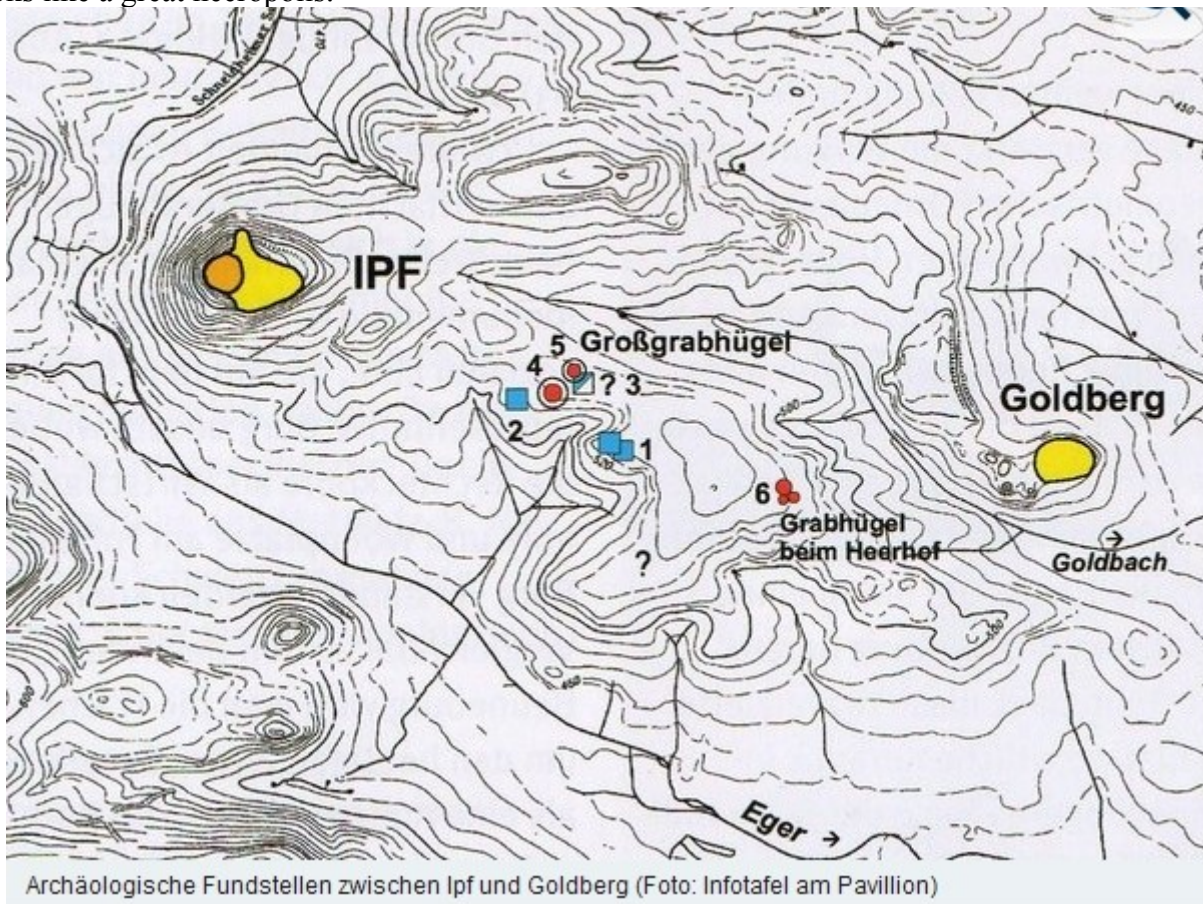


If you consider the 3D-map you see a structure on the right side below which rather looks like the Cairn of Barnenez. Only by accident? Mind-blowing!





Between the Ipf and the Goldberg 5 km afar there are ensembles of celtic grave-mounds. All in all it looks like a great necropolis.

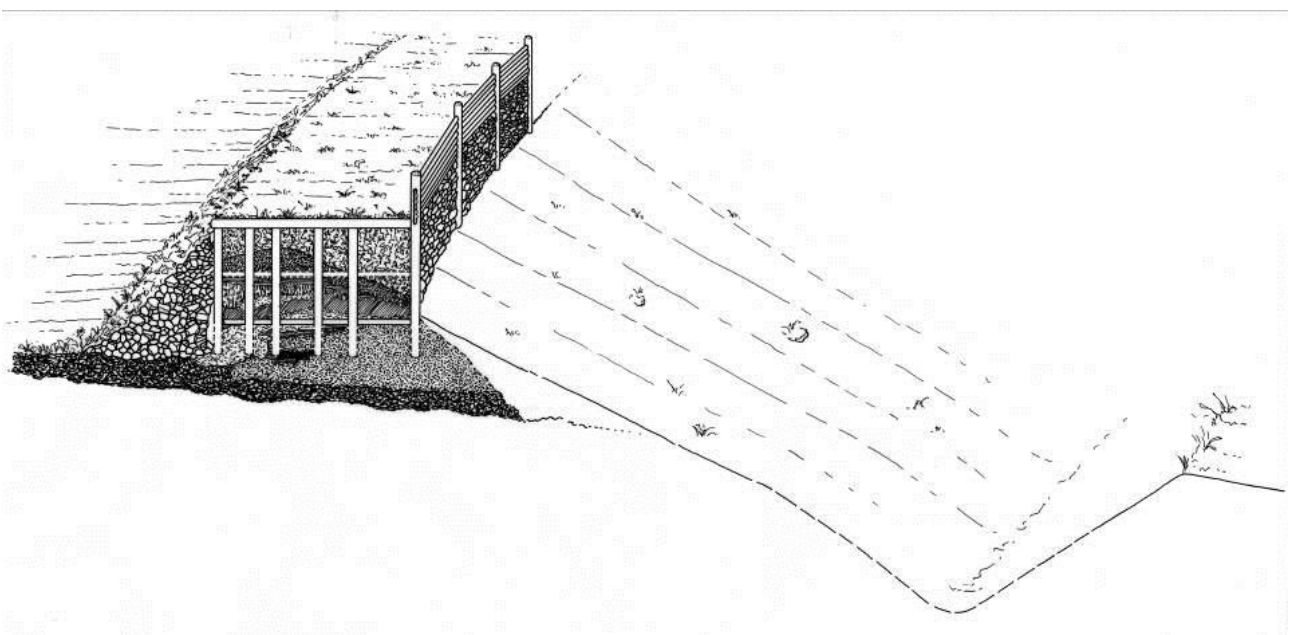


Archäologische Fundstellen zwischen Ipf und Goldberg (Foto: Infotafel am Pavillion)

Potentially the Muri gallici on the Ipf were part of the monument. In a later period the monument could have been used as a refuge fort and the moats were ditched.



Wallgraben Nr. 4



Since 2004 til 2008 excavations happened on the Ipf which are documented on <http://www.fuerstensitze.de/>:

„Die Kenntnisse zur Geschichte des Ipf sind ungleich schlechter, denn Informationen zur Archäologie des Berges beruhen lediglich auf Lesefunden und auf kleinen Sondagen, die Friedrich Hertlein vor fast 100 Jahren 1907/08 auf dem Gipfelplateau und in Wällen der Befestigungen durchführte (Hertlein 1911). Dabei konnte er in der Randbefestigung des Gipfelplateaus eine etwa 5

m breite Holzkastenmauer feststellen, dahinter bis zu 1,5 m mächtige „Kulturschichten“. Unterhalb des Gipfelplateaus befindet sich im Osten ein gestaffeltes System von Mauern und Gräben, das sich im Norden weit an den Fuß des Berges hinab erstreckt und zwei Wasserstellen einschließt.

Im äußeren Wall (Nr. 5), der eine Fläche von 11,5 ha umschließt, konnte Hertlein eine Pfostenschlitzmauer feststellen, die auf den Resten einer älteren Befestigung gründet mit wenigen Funden, wie einer kammstrichverzierten Scherbe und einem Radamulett aus Bronze. Dies führte zu der Vermutung, dass hier ein Ausbau der Mauern in der jüngeren Latènezeit zu einer befestigten Großsiedlung vorliegt. Unbekannt ist, ob die Hinweise auf eine ältere Befestigung in die Hallstattzeit oder frühe Latènezeit datieren und in Zusammenhang mit einem möglichen Fürstensitz zu bringen sind.

Schon beim derzeitigen Bearbeitungsstand zeichnet sich ein differenziertes Bild der vorgeschichtlichen Nutzung des Ipf ab. Vergleicht man die Verteilung der Keramik der Urnenfelderkultur (späte Bronzezeit) zwischen der Ober- und der Unterburg, fällt auf, dass diese auf der Oberburg in Form von Lesefunden wie auch in der mächtigen Kulturschicht in Schnitt 2 einen großen Anteil einnimmt, dagegen sind Scherben der Urnenfelderkultur in den Grabungsschnitten auf der Unterburg (Schnitte 3-5) kaum mehr auszumachen. Wir gehen daher davon aus, dass der Ausbau und die erhebliche Vergrößerung der Burg durch die Einbeziehung der Unterburg mit der Errichtung der äußeren Befestigung erst in der älteren Eisenzeit erfolgte. Dieser Vorgang wird mit einer Siedlungsverdichtung und einem Zentralisierungsprozess in Folge einer guten wirtschaftlichen Basis und der damit einhergehenden Herausbildung einer Führungsschicht gebracht. Äußere Zeichen sind die zahlreichen mediterranen Importfunde sowie die zunehmende Differenzierung und Hierarchisierung der Siedlungen - siehe die Rechteckhöfe bei Osterholz.

Auf dem Gipfelplateau des Ipf wurden kleine Sondagen durchgeführt, die zu Fragen der Besiedlungsstruktur und der Stratigraphie der Kulturschichten Aufschlüsse geben sollten. Die linearen Strukturen des Magnetogramms sind aus dem Fels ausgehauene Gräben, die Fundamentierungen von Baustrukturen der ehemals hölzernen Bebauung darstellen. Funde der späten Hallstattzeit von der Basis der Verfüllungen legen es nahe, die Baustrukturen in die späte Hallstattzeit zu datieren. Insgesamt liegt aus beiden Sondagen jetzt schon ein nahezu vollständiges Spektrum späthallstattzeitlicher Fibeln vor, die sich sehr gut mit dem Fibelspektrum der Rechteckhöfe am Fuße des Berges synchronisieren lassen.“

Beside the description of the walls and ditches and a 1,5 mtrs. deep occupation layer you hear about speculations on a large settlement of the later La Tene period. In summary it is said that on the top houses are only verifiable by ditches which are supposed to bare the post holes. They have no idea how these houses looked like. In spite they stretch that the Ipf must have been the residence of a prince.

Why not think about a temple on the step-pyramid which are known from Etruscan tumuli and South-American pyramids?

The archeologists made sondages in which the inner structure of the hill appeared.

You see rectangular blocks and plates of limestone grouted to a massive wall-structure.

The ditch seems to be of a later depth, so the temple was later build in the Urnfield period/late Bronze Age.

The monument itself seems to be older than 3200 years. This assists Dr. Osmanagich in his very old datings of the Bosnian pyramids to a certain extent.

Here you see the inner structure of the Ipf very similar to excavations which Dr. Osmanagich made at the Bosnian Pyramids.



The Goldberg near the Ipf

Pyramids often appear in groups of min. three f. e. in Gizeh or the „drei Kaiserberge“. Therefore the Ipf could have been planned together with others. A good hint how this monuments were built gives us the Golberg not far away from the Ipf which you see in the background. It looks like an unfinished pyramid reduced to the core.



„Umfangreiche archäologische Grabungen, die Gerhard Bersu zwischen 1911 und 1929 durchführte, ergaben, dass der Goldberg zwischen etwa 4000 und 250 v. Chr. insgesamt fünfmal Siedlungen beherbergte (Goldberg I bis Goldberg V). Goldberg III, die letzte jungsteinzeitliche Besiedlung des Goldbergs im dritten vorchristlichen Jahrtausend, bestand vermutlich aus mehr als 50 Häusern. Die Siedlung Goldberg III gab der Goldberg III-Gruppe den Namen. Auch im 4. und 7. Jahrhundert trug das Plateau des Goldbergs wahrscheinlich eine Höhensiedlung“ (Wikipedia). Extensive archeological excavations... offered that the Goldberg sheltered five settlements between 4000 and 250 BC... Goldberg III was the last neolithic settlement in the 3rd millenium BC und gathered more than 50 houses...

This seems to be the village of the quarrymen and pyramid builders because the flat hill is surrounded by quarries on three sides which produced the nearly rectangular form of the rock core (see page 17). This action happened obviously to bear the inner core of rock of a masoned monument which was planned in company with the Ipf.



The 4th side of the hill is still in natural form. This means that the hill originally was a flat height in the plain.



That this quarry could not have been a regular one you can see in such details like the gate of the Goldberg. Such a hole would never result from normal quarry work. Look! Very good to see is the structure of the rock which is totally different because it's coherent and not divided in different blocks and plates like the Ipf-rock only 5 km away. This is why we are convinced of the idea of Prehistoric Pyramids in Europe because the architectural facts in comparison to the Ipf (page 14) and what Osmanagich showed us at first are obvious. But the official archeologists of the Ipf didn't realize. When at all? They believe in geological theories, but geologists cannot explain why tectonical forces should break massive rock into homogeneous structures of geometric form divided into small sections. They only can say, it is so.

One could ask how people of the so called Stone Age could be able to run quarries of this extent. No one would ask this question in concern to the Egyptian pyramids of the Neolithikum. But we suppose that iron was already in use. If you don't find any rest of it it's because all of it has corroded. In burials of the neolithic Linear Pottery culture red haematite was found which is nothing but rust. Archeologists interpret it as „Roetel“ as a kind of cultic powder to dust the bodies in the grave. In reality this could be the rusted rests of iron weapons and tools used as burial objects.



And here you can see the allotted burial chamber in the hard core of rock which was the real purpose of the action. If you imagine that after the burial the chamber was closed by several drywalls the access was cut off forever. From this point of view we are disaffected to find our burial chamber of the Zwerchhalde of Sternenfels without digging a tunnel. An alternative could be the drilling of a sondage hole. Sponsors are needed badly.

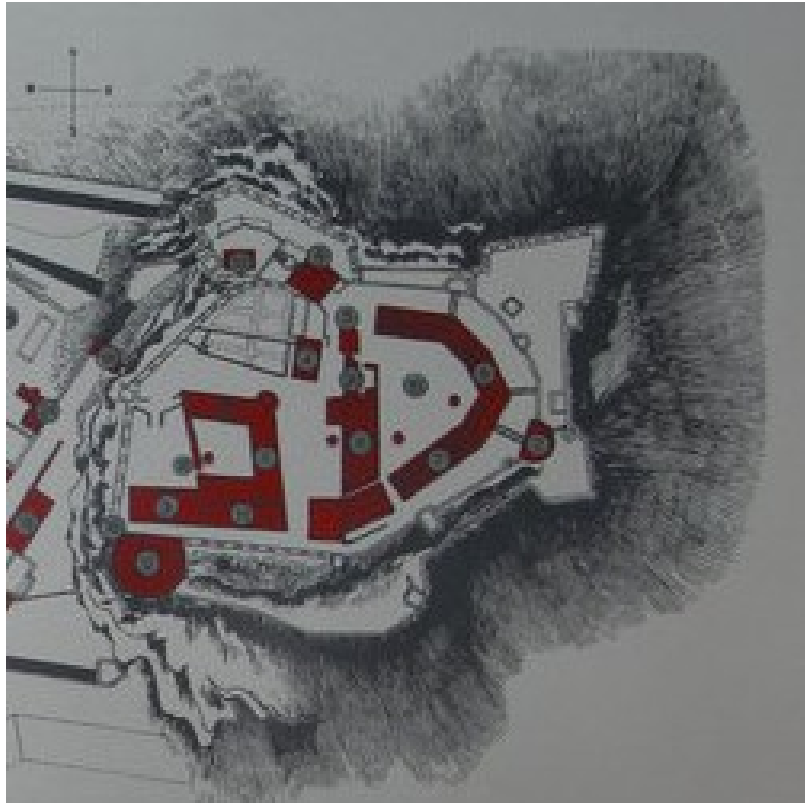




At a certain moment of time the building of the monument was stopped, not unusual in prehistoric times. Documented by the Bible is the interrupted building of the Tower of Babel. Other examples are the Unfinished Pyramid of Abusir or the Raneferef-Pyramid also in Abusir, both of the 5th Dynasty.

The Hohentwiel

But there is another supposed monument core to support this hypothesis of building prehistoric step pyramids, the Hohentwiel in the Switzerland near the High-Rhine at the city of Singen.



Comparable to the Ipf you have a completed monument in the background, the Stoffel which derives from Germ. „Staffel“, the steps (of a pyramid). A medieval fortress was built on the rock of the Hohentwiel.



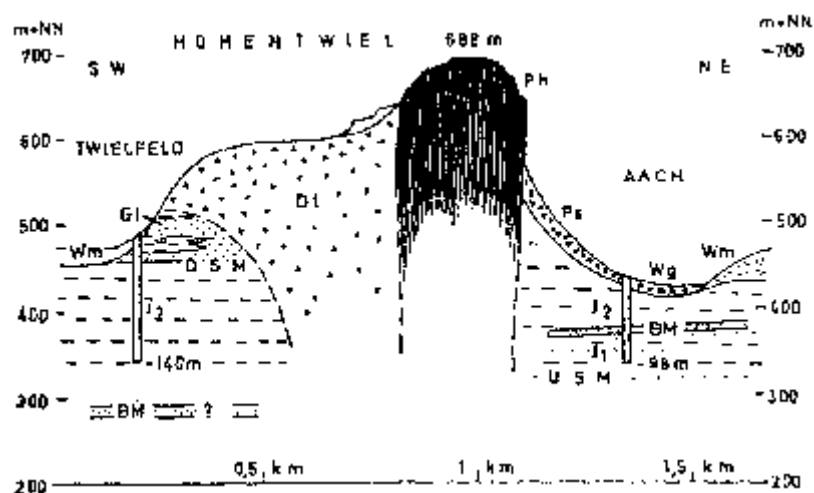
„Am Hohentwiel sind für die Zeit um 7500 v. Chr. erstmals menschliche Siedlungsspuren nachgewiesen. Beim Bau des Hohentwiel-Tunnels wurden jungsteinzeitliche Siedlungen gefunden. Östlich des Hohentwiel (*Offwiese*) fanden sich Spuren der Rössener Kultur (4500 v. Chr.). Bei der Erweiterung des Hegau-Bodensee-Klinikums (*Torkelweg*) in Singen 1998 wurden Gegenstände der La-Hoguette-Gruppe (6. Jahrtausend v. Chr.) entdeckt. An der gleichen Stelle befand sich in der Bronzezeit eine Keltensiedlung“ [*Neue Hohentwiel Chronik*. (S. C16)].

First human settlements at the Hohentwiel are verified for the time of 7500 BC... East of the Hohentwiel (Offwiese) they found relics of the Rössen culture (4500 BC). ...Near the Torkelweg in Singen artifacts of the La Hogue group (6th millenium BC) were discovered. At the same place a settlement of the Celts of the Bronze Age was located.

These settlements could have housed the builders of the planned monument, too.



The steep rock is supposed to be eroded. But if you consider the geology which is a volcanic vent you see that a good part of it vanished only on one side. By God's hand or the hands of men?





The basement vaults of the fortress are large. This seem to result from the geology of the place.



„Im unteren Bereich des Berges findet sich ein mit vielen Hohlräumen durchsetztes Gestein. Es sind Tuffgesteine, d.h. der verfestigte Auswurf vulkanischen Materials.“

In the lower parts of the hill you find native rock which is interspersed with vugs. It is tufa, that means consolidated flow of volcanic material.

Such natural hollows were predestined to dig a burial chamber or a whole system of chambers like the Chinese Emperor did.

The Schellenberg

Thanks to the Internet the informations about possible pyramids in Central Europe are spreading quickly. So Rico Uhlig informed us about the Schellenberg and pictures arrived us from Hagen von Deylen, which focus on this extraordinary „quarry“ near Kinding in the Altmühltal in Bavaria:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/d9p23kg9nv9sksy/AACbSB6t_NGcJSzxnErsivQ5a

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/16t8k2h1y00ip8w/AACspsoXIzjnl6i_rkOf3uEna

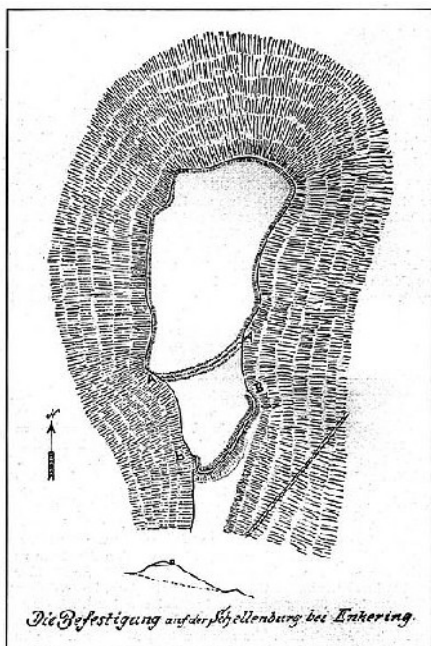
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V5swzi6eV24>

Scientists from The University of Würzburg believe it could not be older than the time of the construction of the nearby „Reichsautobahn“ resp. the 30ies of the 20th century.
But if you see how even and geometric the walls of rock are you cant believe.



„Hier wurden Siedlungsspuren unterschiedlicher Dichte von der beginnenden [Jungsteinzeit](#) (5000 v. Chr.) bis hin zur späten [Urnenfelderzeit](#) um 800 v. Chr. gefunden; danach brach die Siedlungskontinuität ab. Gegen Süden war das zuletzt wohl von einer Dorfgemeinschaft im 9. Jahrhundert genutzte Siedlungsgebiet durch zwei etwa 150 m lange und 4 m hohe Mauern abgesichert worden; sie fielen einem Brand zum Opfer, sind aber heute noch gut als Schuttwälle erkennbar. Diesen Mauern war jeweils ein breiter, flacher Graben vorgelagert. Beide Mauern wurden am Westende durch einen rechten Winkel zur Innenfläche hin geführt und ließen dadurch einen schmalen, gut beherrschbaren Zugang zwischen Mauer und Steilhang frei, der am Ende eine hölzerne Toranlage aufwies. Am Rand des Plateaus existierte eine niedrigere Ringmauer, die von weitem einen burgähnlichen Charakter signalisierte“ (Wikipedia).

Short said, relics of prehistoric settlements are found there beginning with the 5th millenium BC til 800 BC. A ring wall at the edge of the knoll and the ruins of two 4 mtrs. high walls are the visible rest of it..



What do you think if you see such a measured formation in a rock wall?



Everyone is remembered of a pyramid, because it's so symmetric. But it's only the left flank of what seem to be a covered portal to a larger cave like at the Goldberg. The other flank in the opposite right side shows also a pyramid-shape.



Both flanks possess a smooth face on the front side. Every clear thinking person can see that a lot of stone dressers were tasked with this voluminous work. Normal quarrymen would have not attached importance to smooth rockfaces especially not of this geometric form. It's unbelievable that no scientist give thought to it. Brain washes working on and on.

If you know that the knoll of the hill is covered by prehistoric relics it's logic that this geometric „quarry“ is involved to it.

We don't know if there is a hidden cave or chamber but if, it must be such extraordinary as the prestigious portal. If the ancient owners ever considered to superstruct it with a pyramid it would have been one great like the Bosnian Sun Pyramid. Phantastic messages from a complete forgotten time. Look at the following pics.

The left flank surface:



The right flank surface:



A closer look to the right side surface:



The supposed Portal:



The buckle over the Portal. The burying in front of it is roughly 4 mtrs. high.



There are many more extraordinary „quarries“ in Germany with comparable workmanship – surely not exclusively. We would be pleased to hear from other discoveries in whole Europe. Rico compares his recovering with the quarry not far from the Hermannsdenkmal near Detmold. This rock formation stands at the dead end of a long deep and straight valley which seem to be artificial in the whole. We call it Walpurgistal, because it is oriented to the sunset at the 1st of May when the Walpurgis Night begins. Three cairns were erected in this valley, one with the enormous height of ~30 mtrs. The famous Externsteine are not far away.

Gates of rock

At the same village Kinding, district Unteremmendorf, you find a gate of rock, too, also a cave – almost the same situation as at the Goldberg.



Two fortified hill tops are on the knoll, the Burgstall Saufelsen and the Burgstall Hubertusfelsen. But the most you can see is worked rock.

Near Egesheim, Tuttlingen, Baden-Württemberg you can visit the „Heidentor“, pagan gate. A Celtic place of worship was found in the 90ies of the 20th century nearby. The cult began in the 6th century BC.



The „Hohe Stein“ near Möckenlohe, Baden-Württemberg. A Celtic square ditched enclosure is not far away. The rock gate is supposed to be a sun observatory.



The „Langenstein“ and its rock gate near Bärweiler in the Rhineland-Palatinate.



A rock gate near Solothurn, Switzerland.



Another rock gate near Wernsbach in Bavaria.



Literature: K. Walter Haug, „Das wahre Alter der Externsteine“, Cairn-Forschungsgesellschaft, 2012, walha1a@aol.de