

Celtic Landsurveying in the Noerdlinger Ries

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SUMMARY

- The Noerdlinger Ries
- The Celts in this region
- Ancient Landsurveying (with the Pentagon-Dodecahedrons in the Noerdlinger Ries)
- A Geometrical Grid resulting from Ancient Landsurveying
- Churches, situated nowadays on these Straight Alignments, were key to the Reconstruction of this forgotten Celtic System of Landsurveying in the Ries Crater..

The Noerdlinger Ries is situated in Germany, north of the river Danube, north of Augsburg.

About 15 million years ago this hilly countryside on the transition of the Swabian into the Frankonian Mountains was hit by a meteorite some 1000m in diameter, ploughing with ultra-high-temperature shockwaves through earth's atmosphere and hitting surface with a velocity of approx. 70.000 km/h. At the moment of impact a huge firestorm scratched the upper stratum for miles around carrying away the rubble, at the same time extinguishing all animal life and plant. The meteorite's momentum was so tremendous, that it did not only knock through the 600m thick upper layer but also dug into another 1000 meters of basic crystalline earth formations.

The energy released in these seconds must have been around 180.000 megaton TNT with a temperature of 20.000 degree C. and a pressure of 5 mio kg/cm². In these totally destroyed crystalline layers not only the meteorite itself vaporised completely but also some 2,5 km³ of the

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surrounding earth's crust. A spherical shock wave was building up at this very moment with exploding velocity, expanding in all directions in these crushed basic crystalline layers. This shockwave threw up a crystalline inner wall of about 12 km and an outer wall of 25 km in diameter. At the moment of impact the layers at the surface evaporated immediately to a depth of about 1300m and were liquified to about 1500m below the former surface. Within minutes, exploding mountainous material with a total volume of about 130 km³ is flying through the air and another 1000 km³ is flowing and sliding here into and there just away from the crater. Torrential rain was released, creating at the rim of the crater huge avalanches of mud and sludge, flowing back in an awful hole of rubble and rocks, filling it partly and forming a craterlake of 400 km² and about 500 m deep.

During 15 millions of years till today we see a very slow process of silting up to the rim of the crater. Thus this structure long ago has been flattened out and is nearly level since man arrived

and is in our days an ideal environment for human settling and intensive agriculture.

The Celts and the Noerdlinger Ries.

In the 6th century B.C. it is Hekataios of Milet, who mentioned the Celts as living in a region north of Marseilles. A century later Herodotus states them more precisely as living near the sources of the river Danube in the vicinity of the village of Pyrene. In accordance with the latest result of many excavations in this region, it can strongly be recommended, that the Celtic village city of Heuneburg is meant, situated east of Sigmaringen, some 50 kms SW of the city of Ulm. The Noerdlinger Ries is situated another 50 kms NE of Ulm and 50 kms W of Manching. This nearly flat area of about 1000 kms² in the vicinity of the fertile soils of the Danube-valley was already very early incorporated for agricultural purposes. Extensive findings of the pull-out of tree-stumps by draught animals verify a systematic action in order to clear the forest and to reclaim this fertile area for agriculture as early as the Hallstatt-Period. This landscape was then systematically opened more and more, changing its long-lasting appearance.

More information about the Celtic population can be found in Caesar's « De Bello Gallico ».

Caesar writes about the Celtic Priests (Druids), that their education/formation lasted up to 20 years. They studied many years in Greece, learnt the language, which they wrote and spoke for life between each other, so they could only be understood by the initiated.

In Greece, they studied also philosophy, mathematics and astronomy. « Daily, there were long discussions about the stars, planets and their movements » (Caesar). It is also said, that they understood the movements of the stars and the planets (Pompeius Mela in "De Chorographia")

Timagenes (in Ammianus Marcellinus XV, 9) refers to their study of the free sciences and the secrets of nature and how they acknowledged Pythagoras as an Expert and Authority.

Hippolytus in Philosophumena I, XXV mentioned, how the Celtic Druids studied enthusiastic Pythagoras' Philosophy. This opinion is also found in Clemens of Alexandria: Stromata I, XV, 71 when he writes, that he "studied the Symbolic of Pythagoras from the Galatians".

So, it can be said, that the Druids were the direct intellectual and spiritual heirs of Pythagoras.

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Caesar (De Bello Gallico VI, 13) also mentioned: "The Druids were so highly esteemed and honored by the Celts, that these priests in nearly all cultural, social and private disputes and conflicts had the last say in solving the differences and problems, emerging from various interpretations in cases of inheritance and/or boundary disputes. They also could set the sentences and fines".
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So it is clear, that these Celtic Priests undoubtedly must have known an old, forgotten and now "secret" system of landsurveying, the fixation of borderpoints and how to split and divide the arable lands. This

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-The Noerdlinger Ries

-The Celts in this region

-Ancient Landsurveying (with Pentagon-Dodecahedrons in the Noerdlinger Ries)

-A geometrical grid resulting from this Ancient Landsurveying

-Churches, situated nowadays on the straight alignements were key to Reconstruction of the system.

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About 15 million years ago this hilly countryside on the transition of the Swabian into the Frankonian Mountains was hit by a meteorite some 1000m in diameter, ploughing with ultra-high-temperature shockwaves through earth's atmosphere and hitting surface with a velocity of approx. 70.000 km/h. At the moment of impact a huge firestorm scratched the upper stratum for miles around carrying away the rubble, at the same time extinguishing all animal life and plants. The meteorite's momentum was so tremendous, that it did not only knock through the 600m thick upper layer but also dug into another 1000 meters of basic crystalline earth formations.

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The final rain was released, creating at the rim of the crater huge avalanches of mud and sludge, flowing back in an awful hole of rubble and rocks, filling it partly and forming a craterlake of 400 km² and about 500 m deep.

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