

The Hildesheim Heimdall Bridge!

In videos 22-25 I explained, among other things, that the Irminsul today stands back to back with the rosebush on the tomb of Arminius in/at Hildesheim Cathedral.

However, Hildesheim's history not only has striking connections to the life of Arminius, but also to Germanic mythology. The following story took place in the Bracteate period, which I covered in the 3 videos above. Fits therefore quite well in this series.

Heimdall is an Ase with extraordinary abilities in sensory perception. In Germanic mythology, he is the guardian and protector of the rainbow-colored sky bridge that connects the human world with the world of the gods. Heimdall's home is the castle in the sky. The sounding of his warning through the horn is the beginning of the end of the world, Ragnarök.

I have already pointed out several times that our ancestors seem to have recorded their mythology and history not only in songs and legends, but also in the names of places and names. Once again, we also find endless horn terms. Coincidentally, once again close to our old cult places. The town of Horn at the Externsteine is probably the best known. Hornsen in the southern district of Hildesheim with its cult of Arminius also sounds fitting. And at Hildesheim Cathedral there is the Teufelshorn. In connection with the term horn, I spontaneously think of the Battle of the Harzhorn or that the month of February was called Hornung by the Germanic tribes.

The warning from Heimdall's horn was of no use. There were too many disagreements, partly because over the course of time, they had put horns on each other. Obviously, they now had to push them off. Heimdall and Loki killed each other in battle at the end of the world. Basically, the end of the world ended just as inconclusively as the Hornberg shooting. There were no winners. Everything was destroyed after the world war. Even the brightly colored connection with the world of the gods, the rainbow bridge to Asgard, collapsed.

Like the horn, the Germanic tribes also used the rainbow symbolically. It stands for the connection between the earthly world and the world of the gods. It takes you to the heavenly realm and back. During the peasants' wars, the oppressed under Thomas Müntzer also chose the rainbow as their symbol and emblazoned it on their flags. This is the origin of today's world-famous rainbow flag, see video 9. It symbolized the farmers' desire for people to find and reconnect with God. And like a sign from God, the Rainbow Bridge appeared in the sky before the decisive battle at Frankenhausen. The farmers believed that everything would now be fine. They wanted to negotiate and with the 12 articles they built a golden bridge for the rulers to end godlessness on earth. But the rulers only entered it for show. Breaking their word, they ruthlessly and mercilessly slaughtered the peasants below the Hornungshöhe in the legendary Kyffhäuser region.

My home is Hildesheim. When I started to study sources for my 2nd book, I realized that in the Bracteate period, Hildesheim was famous for a bridge. It was a stone bridge built around 1160 together with St. John's Hospital, the Johannisbrücke. Its builder was the famous Rainald von Dassel, who had also been provost of Hildesheim Cathedral. It consisted of several arches that swung over the Innerste river. It was an outstanding building at the time and says a lot about the importance of Hildesheim for the Catholic Church as part of the Christianization of northern Germany. I therefore thought it important to mention this bridge in a chapter.

This St. John's Bridge connected Domburg and the old town with Dammstadt. Among other things, it provided access to today's Himmelsthür district on the Osterberg. If you were coming from the Domburg on your way to Himmelsthür in the sunshine, when dark clouds gathered, a colorful rainbow would have stretched across the bridge in the summer rain, the Johannisbrücke would have been not unlike Heimdall's Himmelsbrücke (Heaven's Bridge).

And St. John's Bridge also played a decisive role in the end of the world. At Christmas 1332, the citizens of the old town used it to invade the Dammstadt and razed it to the ground. The Heimdall of the dam city, who was supposed to guard his home across this bridge, had probably

been secretly asleep and sounded his horn too late. The world of the dam city had come to an end.

Over time, the citizens of Hildesheim forgot about their bridge. All that remains of the Johannisbrücke today is a wall. The name of the Johannisbrücke has been transferred to a small bridge at the nearby Johannisfriedhof cemetery. The bridge that spans the Innerste at this location today is called the Dammtor Bridge.

Shortly before Christmas 2022, I was driving through Hildesheim and was upset that the Dammtor Bridge had been closed for months and nothing seemed to be happening there. On Christmas Day, I recounted the story and was astonished to learn from my parents-in-law that in May of last year, during sewer work under Dammstrasse, they had discovered a cavity that turned out to be part of a bridge arch. Investigations revealed an archaeological sensation. A centuries-old stone bridge with eight arches was found. It was to be around 7.50m wide and 40m long and lies 2.5m below the current carriageway of Dammstrasse in the area of the junction with Johannisstrasse. It is one of the oldest stone bridges in Germany. 20,000 cars drove over it every day and the arches are still intact. In short: "my bridge from my book" had been rediscovered. 850 years after Hildesheim stonemasons and bricklayers built this architectural masterpiece.

Both the patron saint of stonemasons and Freemasons was/is St. John. We find the three degrees of apprentice, journeyman and master both in the craft and in St. John's Lodge. And the hand-crafted measuring instruments compass, ruler and square are symbols of the Freemasons. Freemasonry has taken much from the traditions of medieval stonemasons and their building lodges. The Freemasons still celebrate St. John's Day on the day of the summer solstice as their covenant festival. It is characterized by roses and rose symbolism. Hildesheim is famous for its 1000-year-old rosebush. You know, the one under which Armin lies.

These thoughts gave me the idea of whether the Johannisbrücke might have a connection with the Hildesheim Masonic Lodge in Kesslerstraße. And it does exist. On the one hand, today's lodge stands on the site of the old cathedral provostry in the City of Roses. Von Dassel, the builder of St. John's Bridge, was, as already mentioned, the provost of the cathedral. But that is not all.

On the Hildesheim town hall there is an inscription on a unit of measurement "Dut is de garen mathe" The unit of measurement is gone, but the brackets still look out of the masonry. Here you can see it. The measurement between the brackets is 1.065m.

If you now draw a straight line from the beginning of the Dammtor Bridge, under which the rediscovered Johannis Bridge lies, to the center of the Masonic Lodge, the old cathedral provostry, in Kesslerstraße, the distance is 1065 m. In other words, exactly 1000 times the scale at the Hildesheim town hall.

With the numbers from the scale 1,6,5, it is easy to construct a high degree of initiation of Freemasonry, the 33. We have the one and the 11 as the sum of the 65. We therefore have the 3 in the form of the three ones and the 11, $3 \times 11 = 33$.

Adding up the letters of the sentence "Dut is de garen mathe" gives 17. And St. John's Day 1717 is considered the founding date of Freemasonry. And if you walk along the Rose Route from the town hall, across the cathedral courtyard to the Dammtor Bridge, you will find the 17th bronze plaque on the Rose Route just behind the Paulustor gate. And on this bronze plate there is again the numerical reference to the measurement of the town hall 1,6,5. 9 plus 7 equals 16, 3 plus 2 equals 5.

If this number game is no coincidence, then it means that Rainald von Dassel and his master builders must have already planned the site of the cathedral provostry in connection with St. John's Bridge around 1160. Furthermore, the measure at the town hall was not just a yarn measure, but also served to measure and plan the town. The knowledge of this measure must have still existed in the building huts 175 years later, as the town hall was only built at this time.

Klaus Humpert has shown in his book "Entdeckung der mittelalterlichen Stadtplanung" that our cities did not grow haphazardly in the Bracteate period.

Also noteworthy in this context is the Langelinienwall, which was built centuries later after the town hall. Our terms line or ruler are derived from the term line. Line, cord or stretch are old craft measuring terms. We still say today „schnurstracks gerade aus“ (cord-stretch straight ahead), if we want to determine/describe a route. The Langelinienwall runs conspicuously straight in its extension and exactly towards the area of the Johannisbrücke bridge.

Perhaps my speculations will inspire some bridge builders to take a closer look at Hildesheim's buildings and streets. Perhaps we can then not only build a bridge from Hildesheim to Heimdall, but even a new rainbow bridge that reconnects us with the heavenly world. And just imagine if it no longer even had to be guarded. What a beautiful bridge that would be! I would call it Hildesheimdall.