**De Beulen Huis- het einde van verdriet**

First off let me just preface this with the fact that everything herein is fiction. I am creating a factious graveyard for use as a possible location in a Call of Cthulhu scenario. I have selected a few words and point out some Danish history but other than that it is a complete fabrication.

The De Beulen Huis has its first mention in a document found in Kronborg Castle dating 1067. It is stated that a man only referred to as “the flayer”, was sealed in a tomb at the location that is now known as the De Beulen Huis graveyard (Danish translation “The Executioners House”). The tomb in question sits on a small rise in the center of the graveyard. It is said that the tomb was the first structure in this desolate location and over the years other graves were created around it eventually becoming a legitimate graveyard that is no longer in use today. Unlike many graveyards in the region there is no church or religious structure near the cemetery. It sits in a remote location several miles outside of the nearest town. There is only one road which leads to the ancient burial ground and it stops at the gate. The location is surrounded by bog and thick forest and is extremely difficult to reach from any direction save the one road that leads to it. The legend says that “the flayer” was entombed alive and remains so, sealed by dark magic’s that corrupted the souls of the five men who sealed him there.

It is also said that the five men who originally entombed “the flayer” were buried at five strategic spots around the center tomb. The positions of the graves are remarked to be in the precise positions needed to create a five-pointed star with the tomb of “the flayer” in the center. They are said to stand eternal vigil so that “the flayer” could never again walk in the land of the living. Great magic is said to have been performed upon the burial of each man, a ritual that would allow the deceased to remain conscious in their grave waiting for any sign of “the flayers” return. These five were said to carry with them into their graves powerful artifacts needed to subdue the demon and reseal the tomb. It is impossible to determine the locations of these graves as most of the older graves in the cemetery are either unmarked or have no name or distinguishing coat of arms on the gravestones.

Due to its location far outside of the closest towns limits it was an ideal place to bury the bodies of criminals who were executed or had died in prison. Most agree that this is how the cemetery got its name “The Executioners House”. Because of the tales told about the first occupant of the graveyard and the many criminals buried around the original tomb the place gained a reputation for being not only haunted, but considered a location at which one could enter hell itself. In a circumference of around 100 yards with the center being the tomb of “the flayer” are the graves of criminals of all types; generally the most grievous and heinous of crimes were attributed to them. These graves date from the early 1100s on to the 1400s. In 1448 war between Denmark and Sweden over who should be the new king after Christoffer the Third’s death broke out lasting 7 years. The war changed much of the surrounding areas and the cemetery was forgotten for a time.

It was in this span of time, while the graveyard went unused and unnoticed, that many groups and individuals seeking dark power came to the graveyard believing it had a direct connection to the underworld. The first mention of De Beulen Huis in occult literature is an excerpt from the De Vermiis Mysteriis written in 1542 by Ludwig Prinn. The passage in question, as translated from ancient Latin, is as follows; “The Executioners House holds a key component for the suspension of a soul in eternal darkness. The dust of the flayer can be used as a catalyst along with other components to suspend an enemy’s soul for eternity in a vessel which has been anointed with a concoction created from these ingredients”. The second mention of the cemetery comes from the Cabala of Saboth written in 1686 by an unknown author. It speaks of powerful magic preformed in the “House of the Executioner” which allowed the souls of the “Five Guardians” to be held in eternal watch, holding back the evil presence of “the flayer” from ever being loosed upon the world of men. Finally the horrible Cultes des Goules by French author Francois-Honore Balfour written in 1702 speaks of catacombs beneath the graveyard by which one could directly enter the underworld. The passage translated to English is as follows; “An extensive system of burrows exists beneath the home of the flayer which, if traversed, leads to the underworld. This is one of several entrances in the waking world.” The graveyard has also been spoken of in many less potent books about the occult and magical rituals past and present.

As we go further from the center of the graveyard the graves become more mundane. The outside perimeter is comprised entirely of normal graves of which the most recent dates 1736. The site is now considered a historical landmark and is visited frequently by those who have interest in the darker past. Many ghost stories exist regarding the cemetery as well as notable folktales about some of the residents. Considered to be one of the most potent locations in regards to dark magic, it is very likely while visiting De Beulen Huis to see individuals and groups engaged in dark rites or rituals. It is well known that no one should ever visit De Beulen Huis at night. It is also said that grounds keepers and visitors to the site have found corpses of animals used in blood sacrifices frequently at the cemetery. As many as five murders have been committed as part of dark rituals performed in the graveyard in the darkest hours of the night, three of which are confirmed by police evidence collected at the scene. The other two murders alleged to have been committed in De Beulen Huis are more rumor than fact however there are those who emphatically believe them to be true, even if the bodies were never found once the authorities reached the site for investigation.

Among many tales of evil demons, witchcraft and sorcery that are prevalent in almost every location of this charnel house there are four to which special note must be made. These stories, though considered to be folklore, have the particular quality of having historical records corroborate some of the details pertaining to the persons involved and the events that ultimately lead to their final resting place in De Beulen Huis. Of course the story of “the flayer” is the most popular and oldest of these and is the story to which the graveyard takes its name. The second oldest of these tales is that of Bernt Munken a man from a village twenty miles north of De Beulen Huis who was apprehended and convicted for the deaths of over thirty children from the area. Third in line was Ellory MontePellier, a French woman who was convicted of witchcraft in the middle 12th century. It is said she was buried alive because they were unable to kill her by conventional means. Finally there is the tale of “The Lurker” which was written about in Vatican documents stating that priests were sent to the location in an attempt to cleanse the area of an evil presence. The four priests never returned to the Vatican but are credited with putting what was said to be a creature burrowing beneath the town of Hutsbael down. They tracked the creature to what was apparently its den beneath none other than De Beulen Huis cemetery. Historians from the Vatican have stated that many of the older archives are written in a more symbolic nature and it is difficult to perceive them in a literal manor. They did not however deny the claims written in these testimonies.