

Ruined Stone Structures – Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North-West 2009

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The predominant rock type used in the construction of stone ruins stretching from Barberton all the way to Swartruggens is known as hornfels.

Hornfels is a fine-grained nonfoliated metamorphic rock. It is produced by contact metamorphism. Hornfels is a rock that was "baked" while near a heat source such as a magma chamber, sill or dike. The composition of the specimens used in majority of the explored ruins is very specific and constant throughout the area. It indicates a very "conscious" use of this specific rock.

Most of the rocks show extensive water exposure with rounded edges, indicating that they were first exposed to fast flowing water for very long periods (thousands to millions of years) before they were used to construct the walled enclosures. It also suggests that they were often transported over large distances of several kilometers to the construction site.

A detailed metallurgical analysis is attached , showing a unique composition of silica dioxide; iron and aluminium. The work done by Dr. Dan Burisch in the USA on such silica oxide rock, has shown strange new characteristics displayed by these stones, linked to the generation of electro-magnetic energy.

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Many of the rocks used in the construction of the stone walls show signs of being worked and shaped by unexplained means. The hornfels occurring in the walled enclosures display patina growth, in some cases up to 10 mm in thickness. A detailed study of patina growth by electron microscopy may reveal relative or even absolute dates for particular rocks within the structures depending on their occurrence below or above the ground. These features and characteristics warrant further investigation.