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Research Report – by Zulu Planet Research Institute in conjunction with the MaKomati Foundation.

Adam's Calendar and Stone Ruins of Mpumalanga

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Compiled by Michael Tellingier

This is a full overview of all the research performed by members of the MaKomati Foundation and other experts with regard to the stone ruins of Mpumalanga, including some other ruins in the rest of South Africa. It includes some activity before the formation of the MaKomati Foundation that eventually led to its establishment in 2003, including research done up to November 2009. To this date all research has been done from personal funding by members, and out of personal commitment and passion for raising the awareness of the ancient ruins of South Africa, specifically in Mpumalanga. In our research we apply every possible scientific application without disturbing the sites.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY – ADAM'S CALENDAR

By Peter Hobson – Geology / Archaeology (WITS)

Anomalous free standing rocks appear on top of the escarpment near Kaapschehoop. **Coordinates 25°37'54,09 S 30°45'36,48 E.** These rocks are out of context with the underlying quartzites. They display characteristics that warrant further investigation.

Above the Black Reef quartzite of the escarpment stand numerous doleritic rocks.

1) These doleritic rocks exhibit:

- a) Freestanding anomaly – their shapes and mass configuration suggest that they should be horizontal but this is not the case – (Adams Calendar , Pg 63 , Pg 115)
- b) Striations or Gouging anomaly – appear on different surfaces of the same rock – these striations are not necessarily parallel or linear which one would expect if glacial erosion had occurred (A.C – Pg 39 , Pg 41, Pg 12 , Pg 103, Pg 104, Pg 105)
- c) Shape's anomaly – Shapes not consistent with natural erosion ; We see 'dumb-bell'
(A.C Pg 92)

- d) Clustering anomaly – The preponderance of free standing rocks along the escarpment ridge (A.C – Pg 102)
- 2) The doleritic rocks are not found 'in-situ' but occur as free standing monolithic rocks embedded in topsoil resting on quartzites. A doleritic sill appears down the slope about a kilometer away.
- From the observable field data we can conclude that the doleritic freestanding monolithic rocks were transported uphill from the doleritic sill. They were arranged indicate that the rocks have been worked. The striations suggest carving or gouging was undertaken on some rocks. Clustering suggests a premeditated plan was adhered to.

It is recommended that further investigation be implemented from a geological perspective to obtain

- A) A thorough "ground map" of doleritic monoliths
- B) A possible dating of the site using:
- i) Astroarchaeological techniques.
 - ii) Patina growth studies.
 - iii) Erosion studies
 - iv) Potassium –argon dating

The first studies on erosion are about to commence under the guidance of Prof. Jan Neethling at NMMU (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University). But more needs to be done.

Ruined Stone Structures – Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North-West

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.

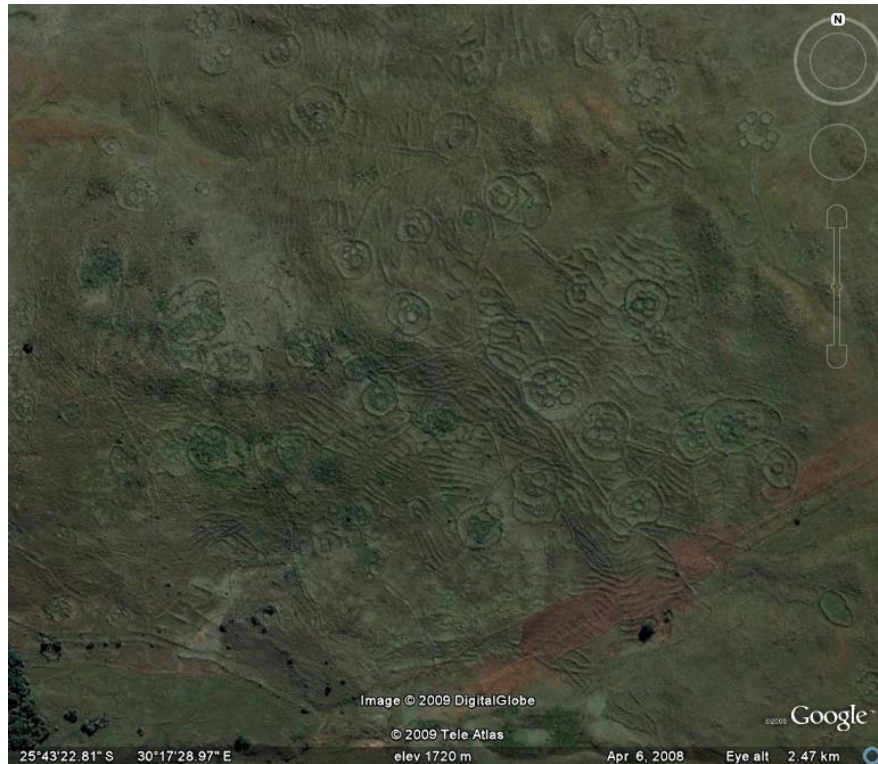
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Many of the rocks used in the construction of the stone walls show signs of being worked and shaped by unexplained means. The hornfels occurring in the walled enclosures display patina growth, in some cases up to 10 mm in thickness. A detailed study 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.

Additional Information

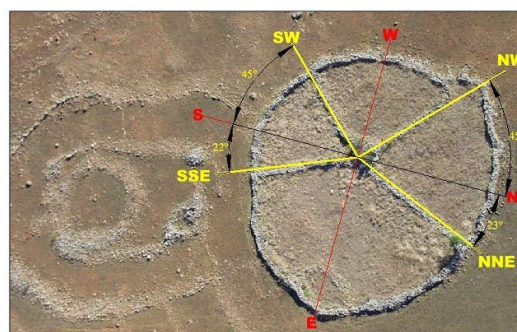
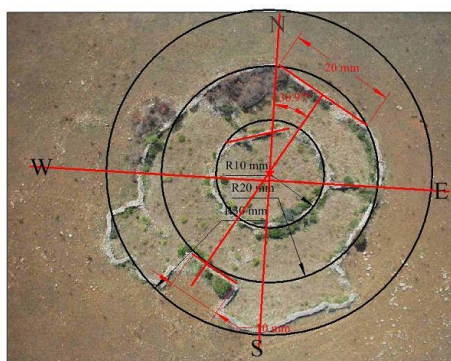
Photographic capturing

In 1988 Johan Heine began the long process of capturing over 500 high quality aerial photographs of the stone ruins. These photographs revealed some startling new information that had been overlooked to date by all previous researchers. Johan Heine identified large dense settlements that are linked by what seem to be ancient roads and continuous agricultural terraces that cover thousands of kilometres. The settlement is most dense near Waterval Boven and Machadodorp, covering an area of over 10,000 km square, making it many times larger than Johannesburg today. It proves to be the largest continuous stone settlement ever constructed on Earth by any civilisation. It covers the following areas: Barberton, Nelspruit, Lydenburg, Ohrigstad, Kaapsehoop, Waterval Boven, Machadodorp, Carolina, Badplaas. Satellite images suggest that these areas were once all connected as one continuous settlement.



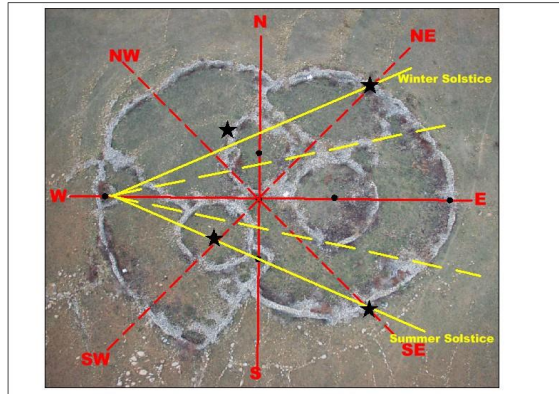
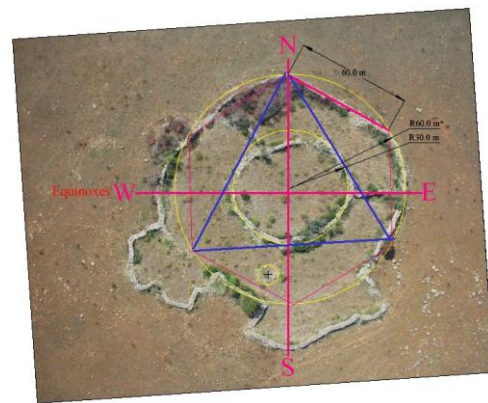
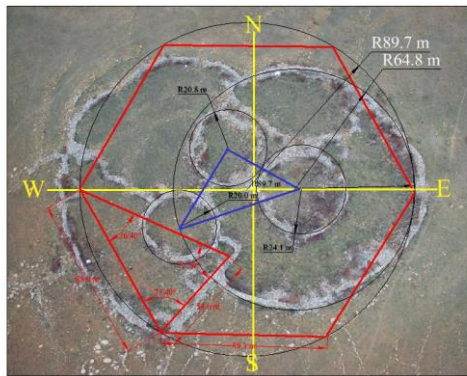
Measurement of Sites

Johan Heine surveyed and measured several major sites with the assistance of Anthony Stevens, a seasoned qualified surveyor located in Nelspruit. He discovered that the ruins in question were designed and constructed with the exact knowledge of movement of the sun and the position of north, south east and west. They show clear alignment to the rise of the sun and clearly indicate the winter solstice, summer solstice and the spring/autumn equinox. This advanced structural phenomenon has been identified in numerous stone ruins.



Advanced Geometry

Some ruins show distinct knowledge of advanced geometry and what the ancients called Sacred Geometry which includes the understanding of the flow of Energy in nature known today as the Fibonacci Spiral. The Phi factor of 1.618 is visible in many ruins which indicates advanced structural knowledge of the pentagonal shape. The Hexagon shape is also evident inside concentric circles. This indicates knowledge of the Star Tetrahedron – which is regarded as the fundamental particle of matter by leading physicists today. The hexagon is a well-recognised shape in religious scriptures like the Bible, where it is called the star of David. It has many deeper meanings and can be traced back to much earlier civilisations all over the world. The oldest being the applications in southern Africa.



Four Distinct Civilisations

We have reached the conclusion that we are dealing with FOUR major distinct civilisations or groups of inhabitants of the stone ruins, over an extended period lasting more than 200,000 years. This conclusion was reached from studying artefacts, erosion, patina and historic accounts. It is also clearly visible in the different styles of construction of the ruined stone circles. The lower parts of the walls are always constructed from the same kind of specific stone, rich in Silica Dioxide, while the later layers that are added on top, consist of random and more accessible stone type, without the original purpose of the original stone.

1. Present time up to 500 years ago – the more recently recognised Bantu tribes and European explorers which include the Portuguese and Dutch settlers as recently as the Great Trek and the ruins of the South African War of 1900 AD.

2. 500 AD to 2000 BC – Proto-Bantu tribes; indigenous people of southern Africa; Dravidian gold merchants and miners; Chinese, Roman, Phoenician, Babylonian, Arabic and other civilisations – mostly involved in gold mining and trading.
3. 2000 BC to 11,000 BC – Post-flood civilisation that re-emerged after the great flood of about 13,000 years ago and reconstructed only a small percentage of the original stone settlements. This was the Biblical flood which is well accepted geological and historic event. Many sea shells and fish fossils found on the mountain tops throughout the area seems to corroborate that a large amount of sea water covered this whole area a long time ago. This is also in keeping with the same account described in the Sumerian tablets.
4. Pre-flood period that stretches from 11,000 BC all the way to around 300,000 years ago and the emergence of Homo sapiens on Earth. This extended period is where we see the majority of the ancient city covered below the soil and deposits from the Great Flood.

Circular Structure

The circular structure of all the ruins is in keeping with many ancient circular stone sites around the world, including Stonehenge. Studies in the 80s by British researchers have concluded that Stonehenge and other such sites may have been used as sound harmonic frequency generating structures, because of their circular shape, and the very strange harmonic effects of sound that were measured inside these structures.



Ringling Stones

When we realised that the stones in the walls of the older-type ruins ring like bells, we took over 100 audio recordings of different frequencies and concluded that the frequency difference ranges from around 200 hz to 16,000 hz. This is almost exactly in line with the frequency spectrum of audible sound by humans. More refined research is needed.

Geological Composition

Very specific kind of stones were used in the construction of ruins from the Nelspruit area, all the way through Rustenburg to Botswana. The ringing stones make up the original layers in most of the ancient ruins. Reconstruction by a different kind of stone material can be clearly seen in many ruins, by more recent arrivals of civilisation, and

the different layers can be clearly seen in the walls of the ruins. The original stones are all composed of the same minerals. Around 50% Silica Dioxide, Iron and Aluminium, make up the rest of the stone. It is clear that these stones were specifically chosen by the original builders across a very wide area, and they must have had very specific reason for choosing this particular stone. We believe that the highly homogenous silica content in the stones was the main determining factor. Silica is the main composition of quartz crystals which has been associated with energy throughout the years.



Adams Calendar (Coordinates 25°37'54,09 S 30°45'36,48 E)

Adams Calendar was discovered by Johan Heine in 2003. Situated at the edge of the cliff at Kaapschehoop, known as the Transvaal Escarpment. The rock composition is called Black Reef Quartzite. The site was measured and surveyed by Anthony Stevens – surveyor from Nelspruit. It is a stone calendar built from large dolerite monoliths, some weighing over 10 tons. The calendar measures the year accurately, day by day, from the shadow which is cast by the larger of the two central stones, onto the surface of the second stone. It is aligned with the solstices and equinoxes. The site is part of a long extended ritual path that seems to link several sites of ancient activity together. The sight is well known to Sangomas and Shamans and is regarded as the most sacred site on Earth by Sanusi Credo Mutwa and others of his stature. As far as we can establish, it seems to be the only existing ancient stone calendar on Earth, that is still functional today. We called it Adam's Calendar as a play on words – since in our evaluation it is the oldest man-made structure on Earth.

Desecration of Site

Komati Land Forestry is responsible for the most serious damage done to this ancient sacred site. In 1992, for no apparent reason, they removed the stone-man monolith from the great circle of Adam's Calendar. This monolith was part of the Spring Equinox alignment which includes the two main calendar stones at the centre, and the Horus stone on the eastern edge of the circle. The hole where the stone man was removed from is still evident. The stone man was used as a base for the plaque which commemorates the establishment of the Blue Swallow Reserve in 1994. One of our major objectives as the MaKomati Foundation is to return the stone man to his original place and use this event as a major international media event to attract attention to the ancient heritage of Mpumalanga and South Africa.



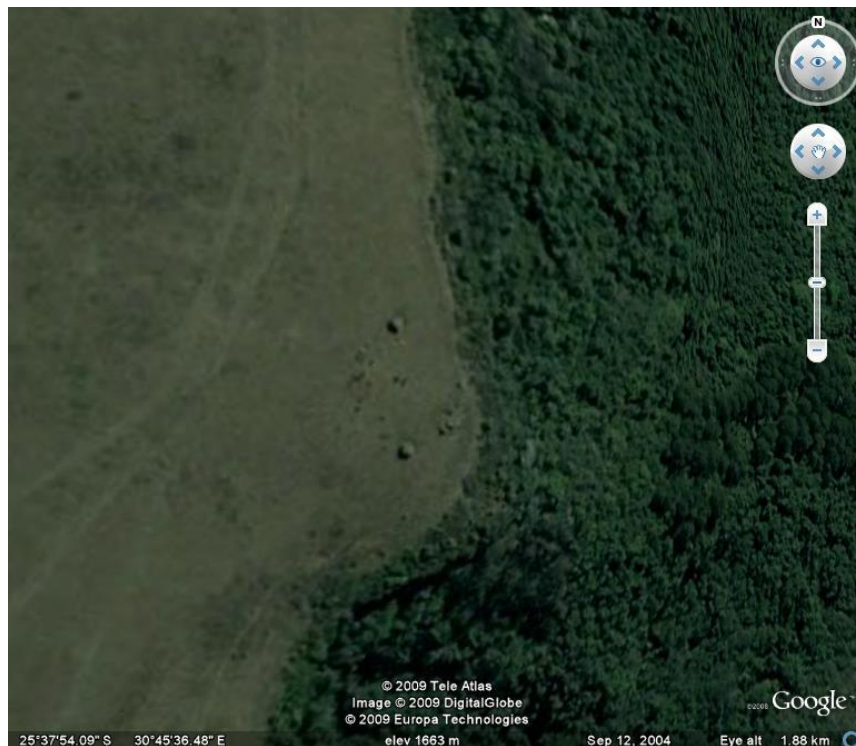
3D reconstruction of Adam's Calendar – showing the stone man where it originally stood. Now at the entrance of the Blue Swallow Reserve.

Cardinal Alignment of Adam's Calendar

We established that the calendar was originally a circular structure with north, south, east and west, clearly marked by large stone monoliths.

Circular Structure

It is clearly seen from the satellite images that Adam's Calendar was originally a circular structure. This is not evident from the ground and has been mistaken by all as a random collection of strange rocks. Johan Heine was the first to measure the site and recognise its importance and alignments.

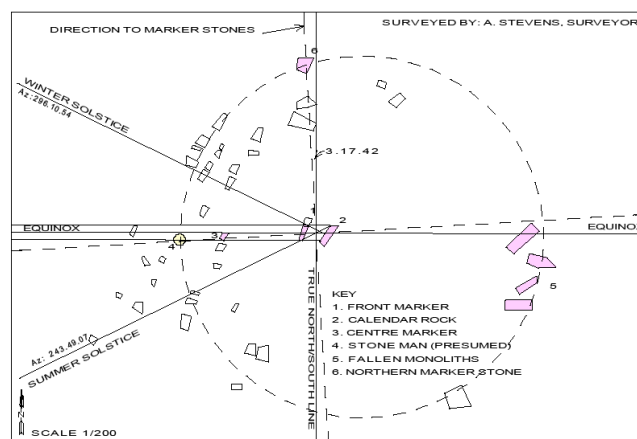
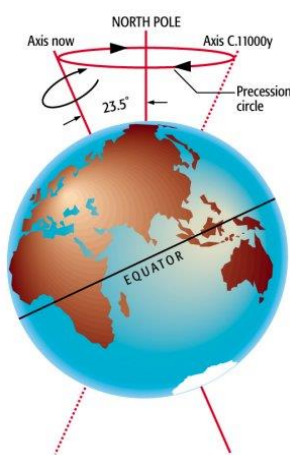


Note that the north-south alignment is not placed at 12 o'clock, but is aligned to the left of centre by 3deg 17min 43sec.

North-South Deviation of Alignment

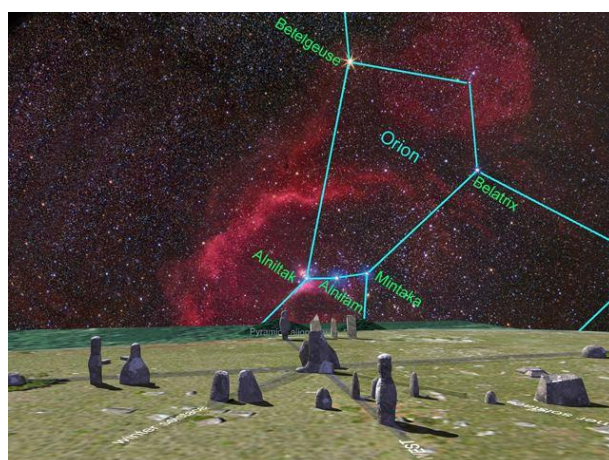
It is also important to note that the NORTH-SOUTH axis does not align with the north-south axis today. The deviation was measured to be 3deg 17min 43sec in an

anti-clockwise rotation. This is a clear indication that this site was built at a very distant time in human history and presents us with a solid scientific aspect/tool to determine its period of construction. To establish the date of construction is however not easy and relies on various calculations, using astro-physics and the angle of the Earth on its axis. This angle of the Earth is at present inclined at 23.45deg. According current scientific research presented, this angle changes every 41,000 years between 22 degrees and 24.5 degrees – a variation of about 2.5 degrees. Our discovery shows that this calculation is incorrect and that the angle of the Earth has been at least 3deg 17min 43sec. The time of construction of Adam's Calendar is therefore linked to the 41,000-year cycle of this variable angle of the Earth's axis. We therefore know that we are dealing with something very ancient and crucial evidence of geophysical movement, something that will require a great deal of study and investigation. The calendar is one of the most important sites on Earth, also because of these alignments which are unique, and will eventually allow us to calculate its estimated period of construction with more accuracy.



Alignment to Major Star Systems

The calendar is not only accurately aligned to the movements of the sun, but also to the rise of the three main stars of Orion's Belt. This is a clear link to the Egyptian civilisation in the north.



Horus Stone

The stone that marks the sunrise on the Spring Equinox, is a perfectly carved bird statue resembling an early version of the Horus birds from Egypt. The erosion and patina on the carved monolith suggests that it is well over 100,000 years old, and probably much older.



Adam's Calendar Geology

Several geological evaluations have been made by Dr. Dion Brandt, Prof. Guy Charlesworth (WITS) and Peter Hobson (WITS), and most recently Dr. Gideon Groenewald, who clearly states that the calendar is extremely old, dating back thousands of years and pre-dating any other structure known in Southern Africa. The calendar is built on the edge of the Transvaal escarpment known as black reef quartzite, which is a sandstone. All the monoliths used in the construction of Adam's Calendar are dolerite.

The initial report by Dion Brandt was that the dolerite stones show signs of chipping and shaping. This was confirmed in the strongest terms by Peter Hobson. Prof Charlesworth (WITS) indicated that the dolerite comes from an igneous intrusive vein that runs some distance away from the quartzite edge, along the escarpment. This suggests that the dolerite monoliths were most likely brought to the site of construction from some distance away.

Erosion

The top of the wide calendar stone broke off at some stage in the past, and was found by Johan Heine lying at the base of the parent stone. The erosion on the broken edge has been measured to be at least 1cm. In geological terms this suggests that this break occurred well over 50,000 years ago. This is a clear indication of how long these calendar stones have been in place. We are about to embark on a simulated erosion experiment with the NMMU in PE to establish a realistic scientific age of the break.



The broken piece of the main calendar stone can be seen to the left of it – yellowish colour

Sphinx Stone

A few hundred metres from the calendar we discovered a dolerite monolith carved into a Sphinx shape. The statue shows extensive signs of peeling in layers of up to 3cm. It suggests that the statue would have had facial features at the time of constructing.



Carvings in Monoliths

Strange carvings in various dolerite stones remain anomalies. There is no real geological explanation for these features. Much more investigation needs to be done.



Stone Altar – Grave of an Ancient King

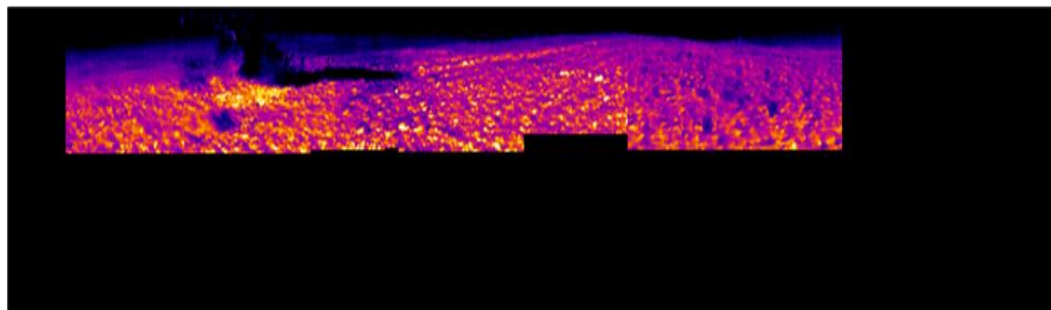
Approximately 700 metres north of Adam's Calendar is a stone structure made up of smaller stones. It is exactly north of the calendar. We established that this structure is linked to the calendar in its greater layout. It seems to be a grave. Credo Mutwa

suggests that this is a grave of a powerful ancient king. This is confirmed from references in Sumerian tablets. It is our belief that this may be the grave of Dumuzi, a well recognised king in ancient Sumerian times. Ancient tablets describe that Dumuzi was buried in the “deep Abzu” which means southern Africa. Based on the translations of the tablets, this grave may be around 10,000 years old since the burial took place shortly after the great flood of around 13,000 years ago.



Infra-red Photography

We photographed the entire Adam's Calendar site with IR camera. Indications are that there is something buried below the stone altar, suggesting that it could be a grave. The anomaly was examined by IR photographic expert Reynhard Heymans who concluded that there is something unusual below the surface at the stone altar. See image below.



Patina Growth

A monolith in a stone wall near Waterval Boven shows spectacular patina evidence which indicates its age. Current scientific research indicates that this type of patina grows at a rate of about 5,000 years per microscopic layer. The patina on this monolith is between 1-2mm thick, indicating many thousands of years of growth. Our estimate is that this growth is an accumulation of more than 100,000 years. More research is necessary – we have commenced testing at the NMMU laboratory.



Petroglyphs

We have photographed over 100 engravings of circular structures in Mpumalanga. They seem to represent a diagram of the circular ruins/structures. Cracks that emerged through some of the carvings show extensive erosion that indicate many thousands of years. This is a good indicator of the great age of these carvings and cannot be ascribed to “doodles of herd boys” as some scholars have suggested. Our estimate is that these carvings are at least 50,000 years old, based on the erosion and the re-growth of patina on the carvings.



Magnetic Anomalies

Magnetic properties in rock are determined when the rock is formed, and dictated by the magnetic fields and poles of planet Earth. These magnetic fields in stones are normally aligned to the magnetic poles and are homogenous throughout the rock. The stones of Adam’s Calendar display a variety of strange magnetic fields within the rocks. We have measured four (4) different magnetic alignments in one rock; three in another and so on. This is highly unusual and needs much more research and evaluation as to why a single large monolith should display such erratic magnetic properties.

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