

Appendix 2  
Firestone of Namibia



## Firestone of Namibia

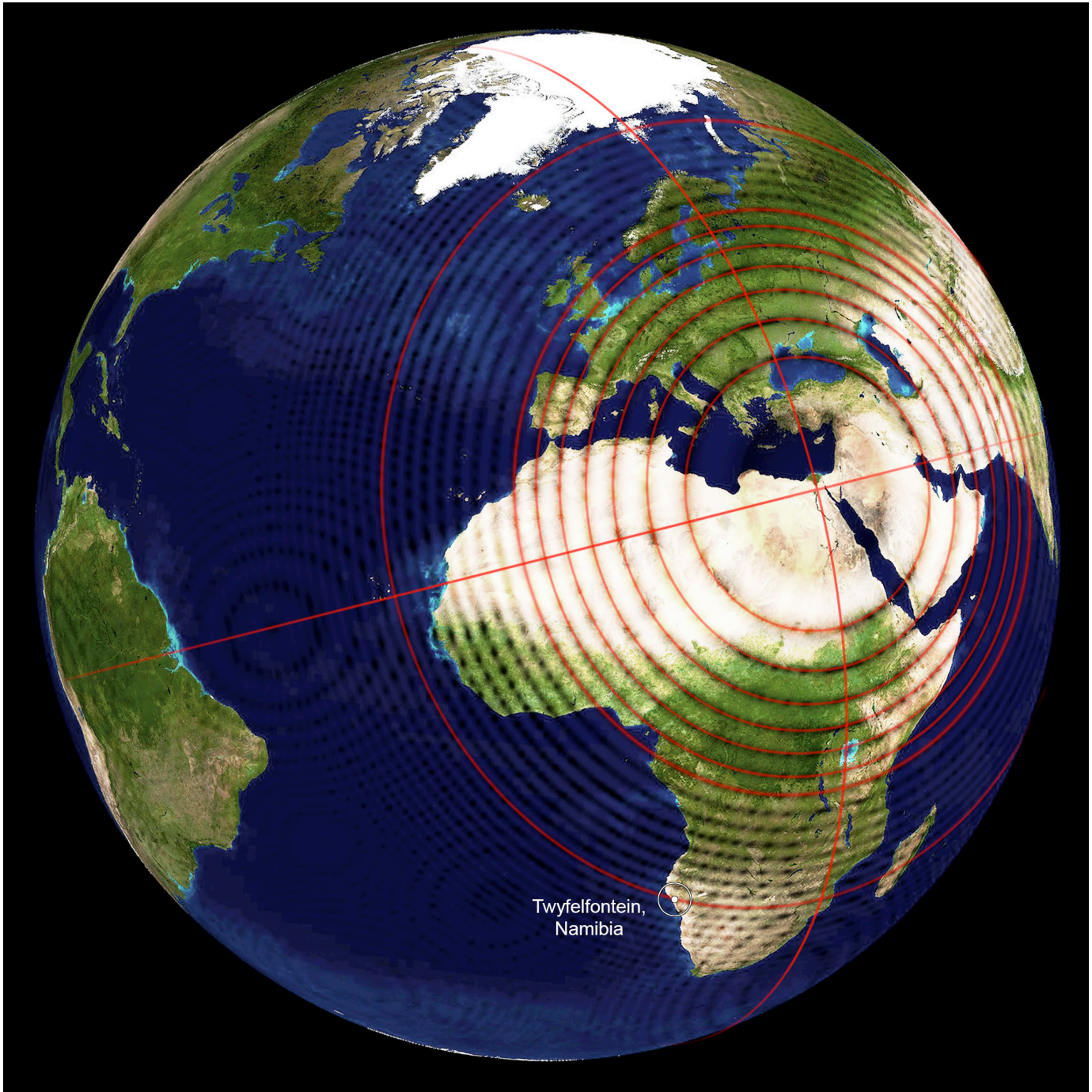
Enigmatic basalt formations in the coastal region of present-day Namibia have drawn attention from tourists because of the nearby presence of ancient rock art sites that convey votive hieroglyphic phrases of the Paleo-Sanskrit language, dating back ~50,000–13,000 years in age. Closely related magnetic basalt geopolymer stonework has been identified as river temples discovered at a pair of desert sites, at Twyfelfontein and Kuidas Camp, Namibia.

The geopolymer stonework remains at these two ancient temple sites present quite an unusual appearance, having been cast in many layers of vertical stacks, poured from a caustic slurry of powdered clay, ash and stone. While the composition of these geopolymers closely matches artificial basalt from temples in other regions of the world, the magnetic basalt of Namibia have been cast in a unique manner not observed anywhere else in the world.



Seams between the cast planks show the extensive use of orange, kaolin-based cement that can be readily observed in many areas of the exposed stonework at Twyfelfontein and Kuidas Camp. This thin coat of cement acted as a porous, low-strength separator that prevented the binding of adjacent stones. Most areas were cast using kaolin-based cement containing high proportions of iron, resulting in reddish-brown coloration that appears somewhat more natural than the bright orange type (above). The Kuidas Camp geopolymer basalts display casting seams with a more uniform red-orange cement (pp. 304-305).

Paleo-Sanskrit votive texts were engraved in magnetic geopolymer basalt at the nearby rock art site of San Khoekhoen, Namibia. One panel with many votive glyphs reads "Vishnu, the One, the One, the One..." (p. 306), while another panel presents a glyph ligature composed of three concentric circles that reads: "The One roaring" (p. 307). These petroglyphs offer clear explanatory texts from the Atlantean builders that affirm the temple stones' resonant function as transducers of cosmic infrasound.



According to the prescient words of Edgar Cayce, Atlantean 'firestone' was especially designed, by Ajax of Ode ~30,000 years ago, as an efficient transducer of infrasound standing waves received from the Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt. Special calculations were applied by Atlantean builders for selection of temple sites for firestone constructions that conformed to a nodal pattern defined by the mandala function  $[ z_{n+1} = z_n^2 ]$  (overlaid above to create the Magnetic Resonance global map).

Twyfelfontein, Namibia (20.596°S, 14.3742°E) is 3,651 miles from the Great Pyramid, or 14.66% of Earth's mean circumference distance of 24,892 miles. Twyfelfontein is situated only 34 miles from Kuidas Camp, a closely related Paleolithic temple site also presenting magnetic basalt planks.

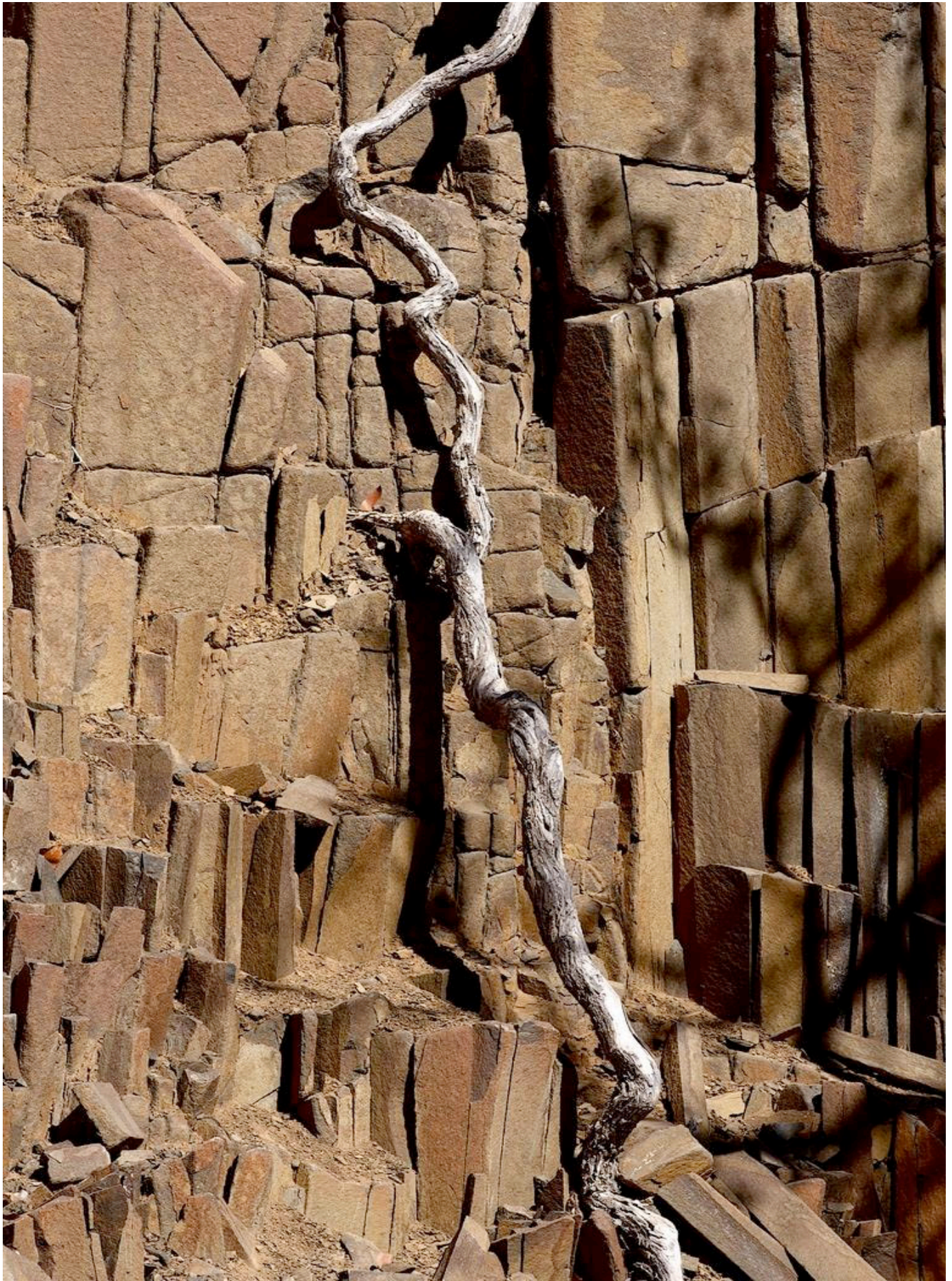
Kuidas Camp, Namibia (20.6272°S, 13.8449°E) is 3,664 miles from Giza, or 14.72% of Earth's mean circumference. These distances correspond to twice the resonant distance defined by Fibonacci #135 x  $10^{-27}$  (7.30) and F#357 x  $10^{-71}$  (1,815), reflecting the Fibonacci structure of nonlinear standing waves.





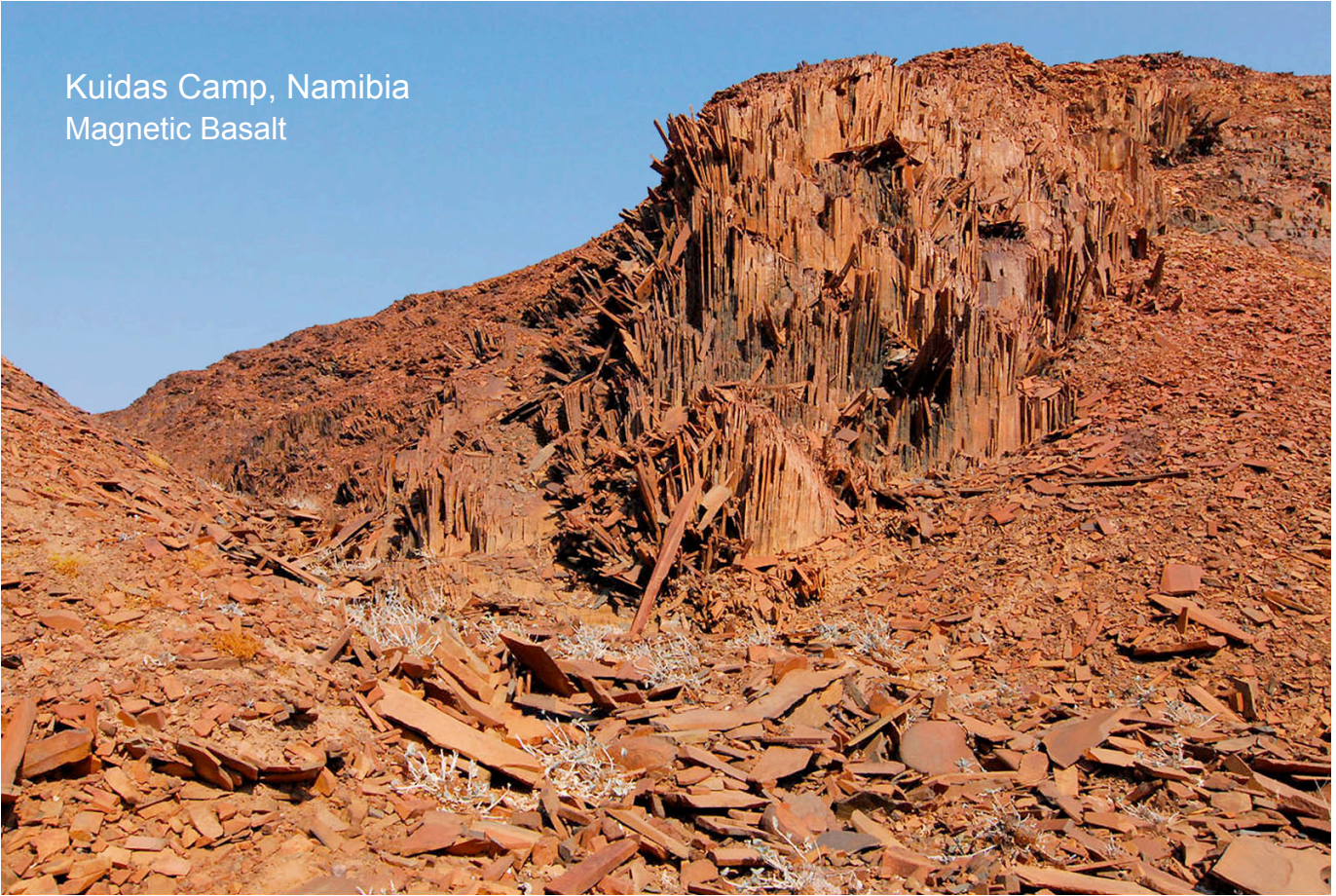






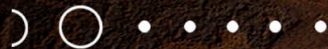


Kuidas Camp, Namibia  
Magnetic Basalt





















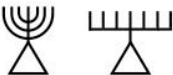








San Khoekhoen, Namibia  
Paleo-Sanskrit Texts  
Magnetic Basalt



**Vis - nu** . . . . .

Vishnu, the One, the One, the One...

<b>Svar</b>		<b>cakra</b>	
<b>Indra</b>		<b>catúr</b>	
		<b>jivhā</b>	
<b>Viṣ - ṇu</b>		<b>jani</b>	
<b>Indu</b>		<b>hasta</b>	
<b>Budha</b>		<b>pājā</b>	
<b>Kavi</b>		<b>plava</b>	
<b>Śani</b>		<b>punar</b>	
<b>Yonī</b>		<b>rāuā</b>	
<b>Indra upama</b>		<b>tasya</b>	
<b>śa<sup>m</sup> - nau upama</b>		<b>teṣam</b>	
<b>aśu - aśu</b>		<b>tridaśa</b>	
		<b>upama</b>	