

TRIPOD ROCK, PYRAMID MOUNTAIN

(Morris County, New Jersey, c.1900 BC)

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Summary

The Tripod Rock site at Montville Township, New Jersey, consists of a man-made dolmen with a huge capstone, two big Marker Stones indicating Sunset at midsummer day, and a menhir (upright stone). It clearly is a site constructed by the megalith builders of Europe when America was a colony of Egypt (2500-1200 BC). The monument tells the story of the Egyptian discovery of America during the Fourth and Fifth Dynasties of the Old Kingdom. The site is dated to the Twelfth Dynasty, c.1900 BC.

Introduction

Tripod Rock is located in the Pyramid Mountain Natural Historic Area (Fig.1), near the towns of Boonton and Kinnelon, at Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey. It is situated 40 km northwest of the city center of New York, at a latitude of 41°N, but also 36 km from the Hudson River. The shortest distance to the Ocean is 44 km, but along the latitude line the distance is 55 km. It is known by the public as a multi-ton glacial erratic or “perched boulder” at Pyramid Mountain. (Refs.1-5)

Tripod Rock is located at the west side of a long ridge along Taylortown Reservoir, which was originally a long and narrow lake, having a length of c.2.5 km. The ridge is oriented NE-SW (or 45° SW), and it has two northern peaks of 800 ft and 882 ft, and three southern peaks of 865 ft, 924 ft, and 934 ft (Pyramid Mountain), respectively. The Rock itself is situated more or less in between, at an elevation of 806 ft (250 m), and at a distance of 550 ft from Bear House Brook, which runs along Bear Swamp in the west.

Description

Tripod Rock has a rectangular shape: roughly 6 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high (19x10x7.5 ft). The stone is of gneiss, and its weight has been estimated as approximately 140 tons (Fig.2). There is a peculiar triangular crest running the length of its top. The entire boulder is balanced on three much smaller stones, about 0.5 meters above the bedrock. These three stones form a kind of triangle, having sides of about 1.5 meters. Two of these stones have equal sizes, but the third one is much (c.4 times) larger. It has a deep carving on the front side (Figs.3&6). (Ref.3)

Two big Rocks of about equal size and shape are situated at a distance of 12 meters (39 ft) northwest of Tripod Rock. Each of these is roughly 4 meters long, 2 meters wide, and 2 meters high (13x6.5x6.5 ft). Both are lying parallel to each other, and each is placed on three little stones, like Tripod Rock itself. However, both have a different, triangular shape (Figs.4&5). – A menhir (monolith or standing stone) is at a distance of 14 meters (45 ft) east of Tripod Rock. It is a smaller stone, but its presence may be significant. (Refs.6,7)



Fig.1 Tripod Rock is located in the Pyramid Mountain Natural Historic Area at Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey.
(Courtesy Morris County Park System / J. Remaly, Refs.2,8)

Megalithic Culture

Rocks which are placed on top of other rocks forming orderly structures of some kind, are a typical feature of the Megalithic Culture. This Culture has its origin in Europe, in particular around the western Mediterranean Sea. From there it spreaded to Sweden in the north, Cape Verde in the south, the Black Sea in the northeast, and to India in the east. However, its center was definitely Western Europe. It lasted five millennia, from 6,000 BC to 1,000 BC (although monuments are known which date as late as 500 AD). (Refs.11-13)

Tripod Rock is a typical monument of the Megalithic Culture. It belongs to the group of megalithic sites in New England, preserved and studied by NEARA, the New England Antiquity Research Association, and studied by MES, the Midwestern Epigraphic Society in Columbus, Ohio. In Europe are thousands of megalithic monuments, and in New England are hundreds of these sites. What is the history of these enigmatic structures? (Refs.1,14)

America was discovered via the Aleutian Islands, at the south side of the Bering Sea, in the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt (c.2600 BC, Old Kingdom). After this discovery they crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and they founded a civilization in southern Mexico, which they considered as a Holy Land. In these days North and South America were colonies of Egypt, between 2500 and 1200 BC (Empire of Atlantis). A major trade developed

between both continents, especially in the metals of copper and tin to make bronze (Bronze Age). (Refs.15-25)

Ships laden with trade goods had to return from America to Europe. An important part of these ships sailed along the East Coast to New England, to prepare for the shortest crossing, with the wind and the current, from Newfoundland to the Azores. It resulted in the ancient Culture of New England. The megalithic monuments of this region are remnants of this Culture. Tripod Rock is an example of such a monument, and it will tell part of this story. This story was not told in writing, because at that time there was no writing, there was no script. It was told in a different way! (Refs.11,12,26-29)



Fig.2 Tripod Rock has a rectangular shape: roughly 6 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high (19x10x7.5 ft). The stone is of gneiss, and its weight has been estimated as approximately 140 tons (c.1900 BC).

Discovery of America

When looking from Tripod Rock to the other two Rocks, one will notice a V-shape between these Marker Stones, lining up with a V-shape between two hills three-quarters of a mile away. At midsummer day the Sun sets in northwestern direction, exactly at the bottom of this V-shape. At this day, the Sun is at right angles above the holy Tropic of Cancer, at 23°N. (Latitudes were already used at 4700 BC.) The slow northerly movement of the Sun turns into a southerly movement. So, people believe in the Egyptian SunGod Ra. Far in the east the Tropic of Cancer crosses the River Nile at this latitude. It is the center of the Southern Egyptian Empire, but also the center of the Sun religion. (Refs.11-13,30)

Tripod Rock is a man-made dolmen, constructed by the Megalith Builders at a latitude of exactly 41°N . Its capstone is a huge boulder, referring to the latitude line 1° below it, at $41-1=40^{\circ}\text{N}$. It encodes the discovery of America in the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt (Old Kingdom). Tripod Rock consists of one capstone and three ground stones, together forming four units, confirming it. The huge capstone has a rectangular shape, with surface areas resembling rectangles and squares, confirming it. Including the menhir in the east (which lines up with the peak of a hill one-half mile in the distance), the site contains $1+2+1=4$ major stones, confirming it, again.

These encodings also show, America was discovered via the southern Aleutian islands, at the south side of the Bering Sea, at the complementary latitude of $90-40=50^{\circ}\text{N}$. In antiquity the use of complementary latitudes was very common. The deep carving on the front side of the large ground stone resembles the shape of the Bering Sea (Fig.6). The monument is situated above the 40th latitude line. It means the discovery was made by the 5th king Menkaure (Mycerinos) (c.2580-2562 BC) of this Dynasty.

The holy Arctic Circle is located at $90-23=67^{\circ}\text{N}$. It is the northernmost line where the Sun still shines at midwinter day. This imaginary line was important in the Sun religion. The huge capstone of Tripod Rock refers to the Bering Strait, 1° below it, at $67-1=66^{\circ}\text{N}$. It shows, that he returned via this particular crossing, $66-50=16^{\circ}$ above the southern Aleutian islands. (Refs.15-22)



Fig.3 The entire boulder is balanced on three much smaller stones, about 0.5 meters above the bedrock. Two of these stones have equal sizes, but the third one is much larger. (c.1900 BC) (Courtesy NEARA, Ref.1)

Southern Crossing of the Ocean

The 50th latitude line, just mentioned, refers to the Fifth Dynasty, when all the crossings of the North Atlantic Ocean were discovered. The Cape Verde Islands are located offshore West Africa, at 16°N . The Nile Delta in Egypt is located at 30°N . It encodes the sailing direction of the Southern Crossing of the Ocean from these islands, with the wind and the current, 30°SSW . The sailing distance is 2 Egyptian Moiras, or 20° . It shows this long crossing was discovered by the 2nd king Sahure (c.2510-2498 BC) of this Dynasty. The 50th latitude line also encodes the point of arrival, Cape São Rock (the Holy Rock), Brazil, at 5°S .

The 2nd king Sahure had to return to the Old World. The latitude of $41+2=43^{\circ}\text{N}$, 2° above Tripod Rock, encodes the point of departure, Cape Race, Newfoundland, at $90-43=47^{\circ}\text{N}$. The initial sailing direction (ISD) is 20°ESE . The long sailing distance is 2 Moiras, or 20° , again. With the wind and the current, he sailed to the two islands of the West Azores, 2° below Tripod Rock, at $41-2=39^{\circ}\text{N}$. It confirms this 2nd king also discovered this important Return Route.

He sailed to the five islands of the Central Azores, which confirms he is a king of the Fifth Dynasty. He sailed to the two islands of the East Azores, 2° below the West Azores, at $39-2=37^{\circ}\text{N}$, and from there he sailed to the two islands of Madeira. It confirms, again, the 2nd king Sahure discovered the Return Route from Newfoundland to the Old World. The two huge Marker Stones confirm that he discovered the two southern crossings of the Ocean. The two small ground stones of Tripod Rock confirm it, too. (Refs.15-22)

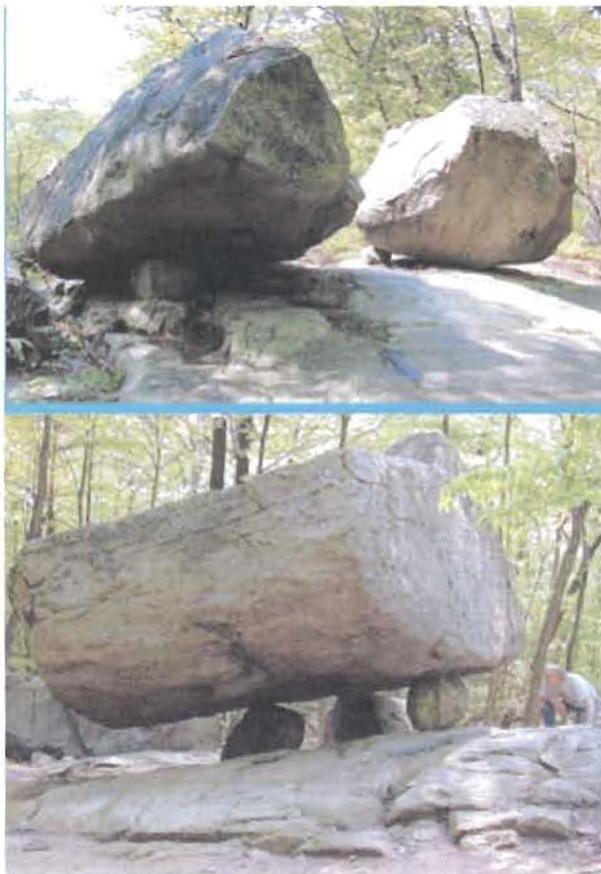


Fig.4 The two Marker Stones (top) of about equal size and shape are situated at a distance of 12 meters (39 ft) northwest of Tripod Rock. Each of these is roughly 4 meters long, 2 meters wide, and 2 meters high (13x6.5x6.5 ft).
(c.1900 BC) (Courtesy: M. Jasch, Ref.6)

Northern Crossing

The Nile Delta, at 30°N, encodes the Northern Crossing of the Ocean, from the Shetland Islands, via the south cape of Greenland, to Cape Chidley, Canada, at 90-30= 60°N. It shows this crossing was discovered by the 3rd king Nererirkare (c.2498-2478 BC) of this Dynasty. The 1+2= 3 major Rocks of the site at Pyramid Mountain strongly confirm it. Tripod Rock itself may be considered as the third Rock, confirming the third crossing. This huge capstone is supported by three ground stones, also confirming it. The third, large ground stone confirms it, again. It has a deep carving, resembling South Greenland (upside down). Each of the other Rocks are supported by three stones, confirming it, too.

Abaco Island, Northern Bahama's, is located 3° below the Nile Delta, at 30-3= 27°N. It is encoded by the three major Rocks of the site. These also refer to the three island groups of the Azores in the middle of the Ocean, 3° below Tripod Rock, at 41-3= 38°N. These consist of nine islands. They refer to the island of Bermuda, 9° above the holy Tropic of Cancer, at 23+9= 32°N. So, the 9th and last king Unas (c.2403-2370 BC) discovered the sailing route from Abaco Island, via Bermuda, to the nine islands of the Azores.

The 3 major Rocks encode the long sailing distance from Bermuda to the Azores, with the wind and the current, 3 Moiras, or 30°. The 3x3= 9 ground stones of the Tripod Rock site confirm the 9th king. Tripod Rock is located 9° above Bermuda, at 32+9= 41°N, confirming it. Tripod Rock is located 9° below the 50th latitude line, at 50-9= 41°N, which confirms it was the 9th king Unas of the Fifth Dynasty! (Refs.11-22)



Fig.5 Both Marker Stones are lying parallel to each other, and each of these is placed on three little stones (Fig.4, top), like Tripod Rock itself. However, both have a different, triangular shape. (c.1900 BC) (Courtesy W. Maloney, Ref.9)

Other Evidence

Is there other evidence that this story is correct? The answer is: Sure, there are many sites around the World which tell the story of the Egyptian discovery of America. However, there is also additional evidence from this site. – The shortest distance from Tripod Rock to the Ocean is 44 km, or $44/111 = 0.4$ moiras, or 0.4° . It shows the discovery of America in the Fourth Dynasty. The distance from Tripod Rock to the Ocean along its latitude line equals 55 km, or $55/111 = 0.5$ moiras, or 0.5° . It shows the discovery happened via the southern Aleutian islands, at 50°N , by the 5th king Menkaure.

It also shows all crossings of the Atlantic occurred in the Fifth Dynasty. The five peaks of the ridge along Taylortown Reservoir, close to the site, confirm it. This ridge as well as Taylortown Reservoir itself, point $40+5 = 45^\circ$ SW, confirming the 5th king Menkaure of the Fourth Dynasty, who discovered America. Both landscape elements (the ridge and the lake), show the 2nd king Sahure discovered the two southern crossings of the Ocean. The length of Taylortown Reservoir is c.2.5 km, or 0.02 moiras, or 0.02° , confirming it. The two northern peaks of the ridge confirm it, too. The three southern peaks illustrate the 3rd king Neferirkare, who discovered the third, northern crossing, at $90-30 = 60^\circ\text{N}$. These three peaks, including Pyramid Mountain, correspond to the Nile Delta, at 30°N , confirming the Egyptian origin of all these kings.

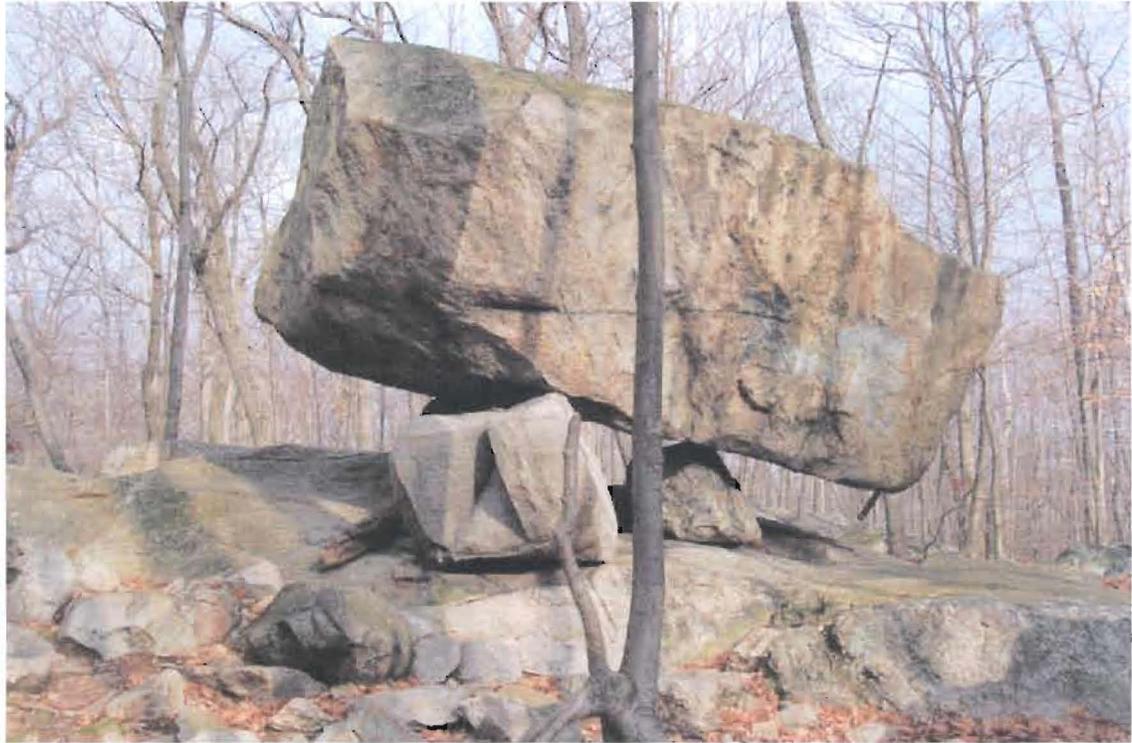


Fig.6 Two of these ground stones have equal sizes (Fig.4, bottom), but the third one is much larger. It has a deep carving on the front side. (1900 BC) (Ref.10)

Date

The site of Tripod Rock consists of a man-made dolmen with a huge capstone, two big Marker Stones indicating Sunset at midsummer day, and a menhir (upright stone). The question arises when this site was constructed? - Well, it is for sure the site dates from after c.2500 BC, when America was reached via the Atlantic for the first time. It also dates after the discovery of Bermuda (c.2387 BC), of course. However, it is also highly probable that the site dates from before c.1200 BC, when the metal trade finished, and the contacts between America and Europe almost ceased to exist. (Refs.12,25)

In general, late megalithic sites were dated by the megalith builders using an encoding of the Egyptian Dynasty involved. Tripod Rock consists mainly of an enormous boulder, and two big Marker Stones. So, my first guess is a construction date during the $10+2=$ 12th Dynasty (c.2007-1794 BC, Middle Kingdom). It was a strong Dynasty, the trade with America had a big volume, and the kings during this time period were very active in raising monuments referring to the Old Kingdom. However, this approximate date has to be confirmed.

Tripod Rock at Pyramid Mountain is located $41-29= 12^\circ$ above the capital in the Fayum, Egypt, at 29°N , which was the seat of the kings of the Twelfth Dynasty. The site is also 12° above the mouth of the Mississippi River at this latitude, 12 Moiras, or 120° , west of the Nile Delta. Abaco Island, well indicated by the monument, is located 12 moiras, or 12° , east of the mouth of the Mississippi.

The north coast of South America, at the meridian or North-South line of Tripod Rock, at 11°N , is located $23-11= 12^\circ$ below the holy Tropic of Cancer. Finally, Cape Bluff, close to the East Cape of mainland North America, is located 12° above Tripod Rock,

at $41+12=53^{\circ}\text{N}$. All these important encodings together strongly confirm the suggested construction date of Tripod Rock during the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt (c.1900 BC).

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