

ANCIENT SKIES

"Come Search With Us!"

Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society

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METAL TOOLS IN ANTIQUITY

BY GENE M. PHILLIPS* AND
DORIS L. PHILLIPS**

In an elaborate picture book about the conquest of Mexico and Peru by the Spanish Conquistadors, the novelist Hammond Innes makes this statement about the exquisite stone works of the chullpas at Sillustani in Peru: "...it was done without the aid of metal, the stone being beaten into shape by primitive hammer tools of a harder stone." (1) Obviously Mr. Innes could not have known this for a fact and he was simply perpetuating the myth which the scientific community has foisted upon the public - that aboriginal cultures could not have employed metal tools in building their amazing stoneworks.

Their argument, of course, is that no metal tools have been found at archaeological sites; therefore, there were none. When Thor Heyerdahl found stone hand tools near some of the stone statues on Easter Island, he erroneously concluded that those stone hand tools had been used to carve the enigmatic figures, notwithstanding the fact that his "experiment" failed to produce a three-dimensional statue. But, as Michael A. Cremona has pointed out, the scientific community employs a "filtration" system for evidence and those facts and pieces of evidence which do not support the official position, are suppressed. (2)

During our visit to LaPaz, Bolivia, South America in 1983, our guide told us that there were metal clamps in the National Museum in LaPaz that were from the archaeological zone of Tiahuanaco. We went to the Museum, but as luck would have it, the Museum was closed that day and no amount of cajoling or offers of bribes to the guards was sufficient to get us into the Museum. Eleven years later we were back in LaPaz with another Ancient Astronaut Society Member Expedition, determined to visit the Museum and get a look at the metal artifacts from Tiahuanaco. This time, due to advanced planning, the Museum was open, but much to our chagrin, we were informed that there were no metal artifacts from Tiahuanaco in the Museum!

Undaunted, Doris, who was born in Peru and spent the first 23 years of her life there, demanded to see the Museum Director, and after a brief wait, we were ushered into his spacious office. Doris explained our dilemma and he apologized profusely, but he confirmed that his Museum did not have any

of the metal clamps from Tiahuanaco and that they were located in the small museum at the Tiahuanaco site, whose ruins we had explored the day before! Unfortunately our guide had failed to inform us of this fact and had not taken us to visit the museum.

Sensing our disappointment, the Museum Director stated that one of his staff members, a Professor at the local University, possessed some of the metal clamps in his private collection and offered to call him to see if he could come to meet with us and bring his metal objects. We were delighted and about a half hour later, Professor Javier F. Escalante Moscoso arrived at the Museum with some of the metal clamps he had found at the Tiahuanaco ruins.

The clamps he showed us were small, perhaps six inches across and somewhat U-shaped. We noticed that they were rather heavy for their size. He explained that they were made of a copper-base alloy, with some iron. Prof. Escalante confirmed that at the museum at the village of Tiahuanaco there were many metal clamps and other objects which had been unearthed at the ruins, some as long as six feet!

Unfortunately, Prof. Escalante did not speak any English, but we had an interesting discussion with him through our interpreter, Doris. We learned that he holds degrees in both architecture (1986) and in archaeology (1991) from the University Mayor de San Andrés in LaPaz, where he is currently teaching archaeology. We were pleased to obtain a copy of his book (3) in which he details the results of archaeological excavations at the Tiahuanaco site, which also includes the Pyramid complex of Puma Punku.

Prof. Escalante makes it clear that the ancient Tiahuanacans did have metal tools and were adept at metallurgy. Although he attempts to date the Tiahuanaco culture within the time-span of accepted archaeology, beginning at about 1500 BC, it should be noted that some have estimated the culture to be at least 30,000 years old (4). In his book, Prof. Escalante states:

"The culture of Tiahuanaco is undoubtedly one of the most important ones in the Andean region, and its influence is evident in other cultural later groups. It is estimated that its development spans approximately 2500 years - from 1500 BC to 1200 AD. Architecture, artistic production in ceramics, sculpture and precious metals, flourished. Among these accomplishments the science of metallurgy deserves special mention because of the high degree of perfection it reached in the forging and alloying of metals. Copper was the main native metal commonly used; but, being a soft metal its use was limited at first to the manufacture of personal or domestic objects. Later, tin was introduced to obtain bronze ... this complicated procedure shows the high degree of metallurgy attained by the Tiahuanaco culture." (p.122).

*Mr. Phillips is the Founder of the Ancient Astronaut Society and Editor of Ancient Skies.

**Mrs. Phillips is the Secretary of the Society. She translated from the Spanish the portions of Prof. Escalante's book quoted in this article. Their address is 1921 St. Johns Avenue, Highland Park, IL 60035 USA.

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The ruins at Puma Punku are situated about one-half mile southwest of the principal ruins of Tiahuanaco. Prof. Escalante writes, at pages 196 and 220 of his book:

"The name Puma Punku, or "Gate of the Lion", dates from colonial times when a stone sculpture of a lion was found there. At the present time, the pyramid of Puma Punku appears as a small flat-top hill and consists of three superposed platforms whose bases are made of square hewn blocks of red sandstone. At the very top of the pyramid, a quadrangular depression clearly suggests the possible site of a small building - perhaps a temple. On the eastern side of the summit there was once a great edifice of colossal dimensions, undoubtedly one of the best and major exponents of the Tiahuanaco architecture. A careful study of Puma Punku shows it to be an excellent example of complex and masterful planning and architectural know-how. The temple consists of four immense platforms made of massive slabs of sandstone held together with a special mortar and metal clamps. (See Figure 1) Some of the slabs reach a weight of 130 tons. Drainage channels can also be seen, showing the use of copper clamps as reinforcements where the building blocks come together. We have determined that these clamps were made by pouring molten metal into grooves carved for this purpose into the adjoining stone blocks."

Prof. Escalante writes at page 412 of his book: "From early times, the pre-Hispanic cultures knew how to melt copper and later learned to alloy it with other metals. This technological development made possible the invention of metal tools such as chisels, punches, saws, axes, etc., allowing them to work on stones and other materials to an amazing degree of sophistication and perfection. Archaeological digs have brought to light vestiges of tools made of various types of metals used to work the hardest stones and woods. Also found were very thin and sharp, needle-like implements capable of piercing hard materials when more delicate and refined work was called for. Other tools made of metal or alloys were copper saws, which were used in conjunction with various abrasive substances to work stone and other hard materials." (See Ancient Skies 22:1, which shows photos of a stone at Ollantaytambo in Peru which has been "sawed", obviously using the types of tools described by Prof. Escalante.)

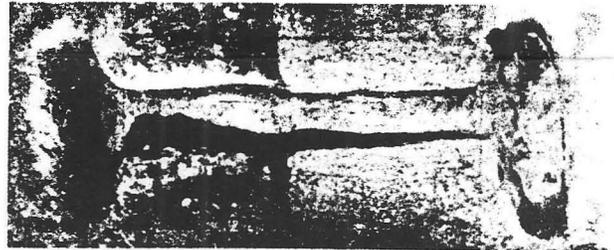
There is a tendency in the English-speaking scientific community to ignore all evidence produced by non-English-speaking scientists, probably because most of them cannot read the Spanish language. They simply treat the research of Spanish-speaking scholars as non-existent. Also, emerging authors in the English-speaking community when writing about sites in Peru and Bolivia still cite the works of earlier English-speaking authors and do not bother to determine whether researchers in those countries have produced new evidence.

A case in point is Machu Picchu in Peru. New authors writing about that amazing site still refer to the report of Hiram Bingham, the American who "discovered" Machu Picchu in 1911, after having been led there by the local natives. Many of Bingham's statements have been proved wrong. A Chilean historian, Dr. Victor Angeles Vargas spent several months at the archaeological zone with a team of students and they meticulously measured and mapped every aspect of all the sites located there. The zone consists not only of the principal tourist attraction called Machu Picchu, but also of a total of thirteen ruins sites, all of which are interrelated. Dr. Angeles' report on his expedition, complete with color photos, maps and sketches is contained in his book called Machupijchu, written of course in Spanish. (5)

Researchers and authors have a duty to the public to painstakingly search for all sources relevant to

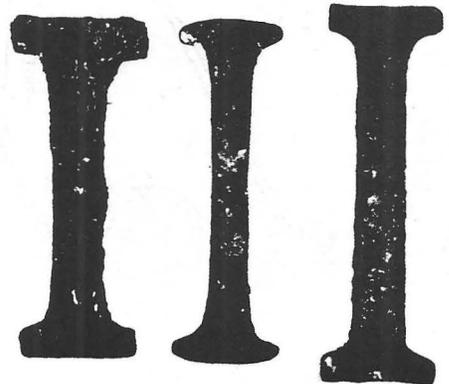
their subject matter, particularly those in the language of the country where the site is located. References:

- (1) The Conquistadors, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1969, p. 248. Also see Ancient Skies 19:6.
- (2) Forbidden Archeology, Govardhan Hill, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1993; distributed by Bhaktivedanta Institute, San Diego. Also see the sequel, Forbidden Archeology's Impact, by Michael A. Cremona, published by Bhaktivedanta Book Publishing, Inc., Los Angeles, 1998. Both books are available from Torchlight Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 52, Badger, CA USA www.torchlight.com or email: torchlight@compuserve.com or tel: 1-888-867-2458.
- (3) Arquitectura Prehispanica en los Andes bolivianos, Second Edition, Producciones "CIMA", La Paz, Bolivia, 1994. (Spanish)
- (4) Tiahuanacu, The Cradle of American Man, by Arthur Posnansky, Tr. by James F. Shearer, J.J. Augustin, Inc., New York, 1945.
- (5) Published by INDUSTRIALgrafica S.A., Lima, Peru, in 1986. (Spanish). The work was edited in Cuzco.

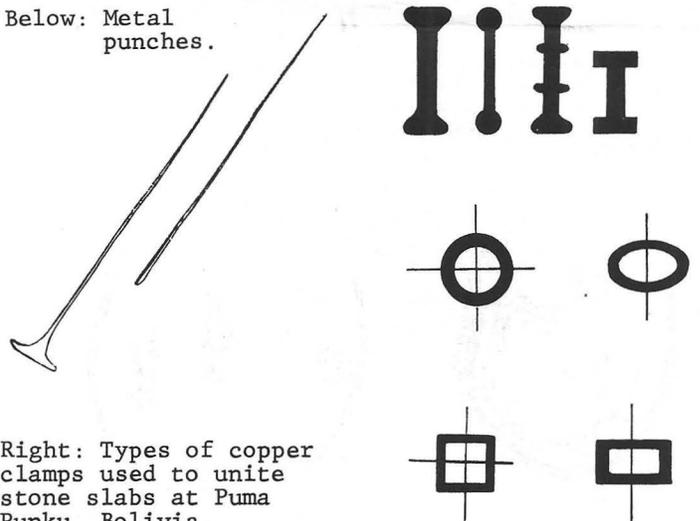


Above: Copper clamp in situ in channel carved in two adjoining blocks of stone at Puma Punku.

Right: Copper clamps which have been removed from the stones.



Below: Metal punches.



Right: Types of copper clamps used to unite stone slabs at Puma Punku, Bolivia.

Note: All the above illustrations are from Prof. Javier F. Escalante's book.

AMERICAN INDIAN ASTRONOMICAL KNOWLEDGE

BY JIM KINDLE*

For many years I have tramped around the deserts of southwestern United States, treasure hunting, finding old Indian camps and just walking many of the still-existing Indian trails that today are relatively easy to find. One of the sites I explored was the Black Point Ceremonial Pathway on the lower Colorado River in Arizona, which is believed to be around 10,000 years old. Figure 1 is the actual layout of the Pathway, which bears a striking resemblance to the layout of the Great Zimbabwe ruins in southern Africa in the country of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia), and also to the drawing of the Sirius star system as drawn by the Dogon people of Mali in western Africa. (See Figure 2) The Black Point site is still in good condition, even though a bulldozer road has gone through it.

I want to draw your attention to items G and B of Figure 1. Circle G is defined as "a pit or depression in the center of the solar system pathway which represents (1) our Earth and (2) the place from which the First People emerged as they arrived on Earth." Circle B is defined as a "circular pathway and pit representing the emergence place where we left our first home on Pleiades." Just how did those people of 10,000 years ago know there was a place in the heavens called Pleiades?

About 10 years ago I was exploring some caves far back in a canyon about 90 miles north of Yuma, Arizona when I ran across a huge boulder which had broken away from the mountain high above it hundreds of years ago. It wasn't until last winter that I found the rock again and was able to photograph its unusual markings. (See Map & Photos) The main drawing depicts a large center circle with lines connecting 9 smaller circles and a tenth small circle outside the cluster of other circles. I feel quite certain that the center circle represents our Sun, and perhaps the nine connected smaller circles depict the planets of our solar system. Could the tenth small circle represent a planet known to the ancient people, but not as yet discovered by our astronomers? How does this tie in with extraterrestrials? I do not know, but I am certain that the ancient people had some knowledge about star systems long before our modern-day scientists knew anything about them.

*Mr. Kindle, a long time member of the Ancient Astronaut Society and a treasure hunter, has lived in Colorado and Arizona. His current address is 4407 W. Lincolnway, Sterling, IL 61081 USA.

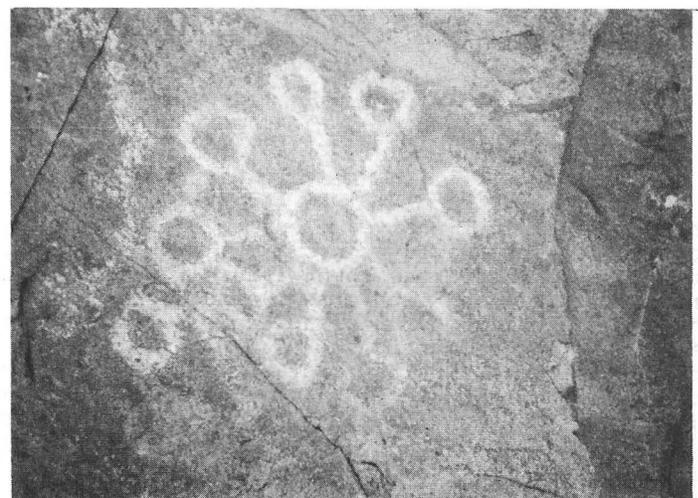
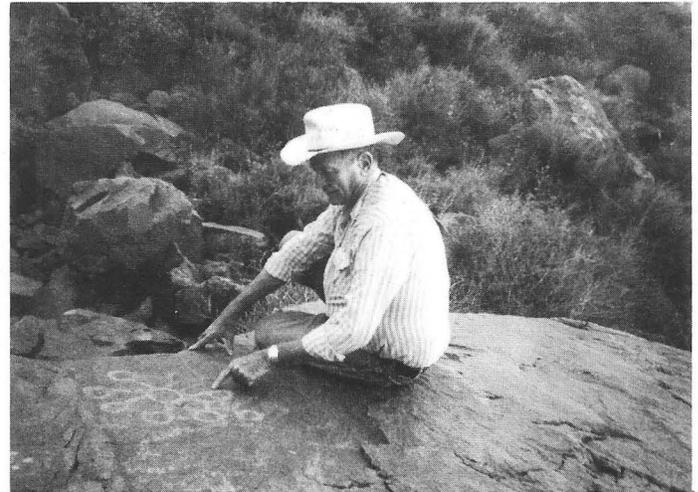
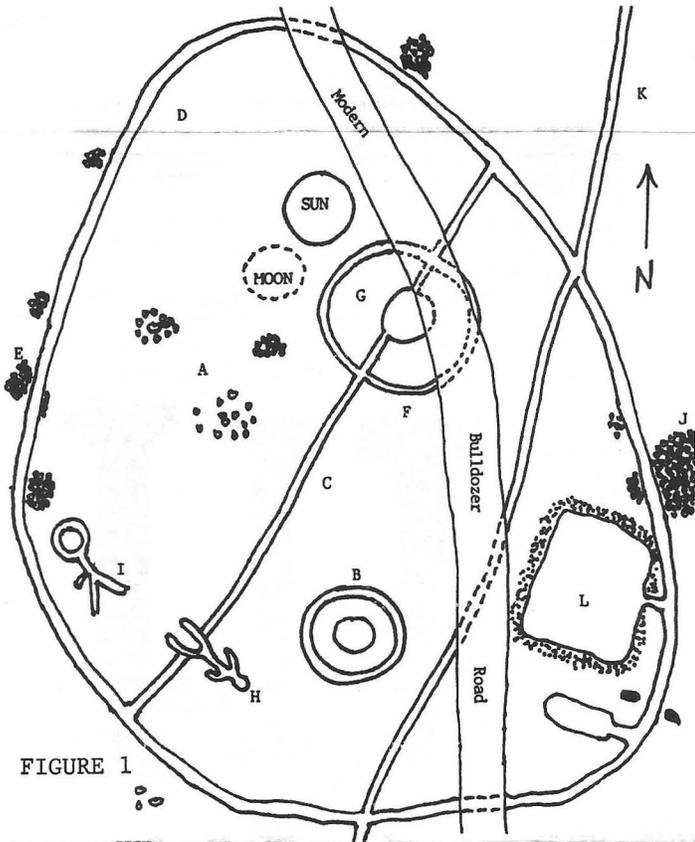
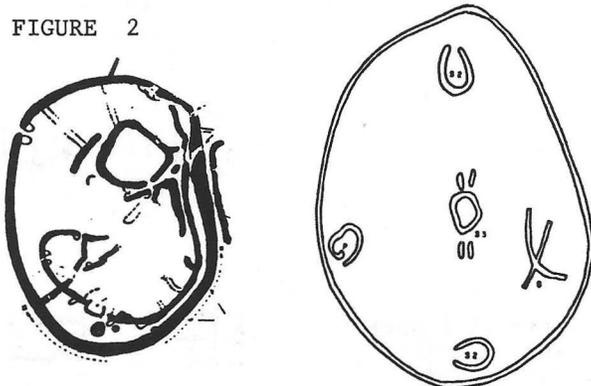


FIGURE 1

SIZE:
60 Meters North-South
by 50 Meters East-West

Black Point Ceremonial
Pathway, Lower
Colorado River, AZ

FIGURE 2



Left: Plan of Zimbabwe Ruins
Right: Dogon drawing of Sirius system

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CRYSTALS AND OTHER THOUGHTS

BY JAMES A. MILLER*

There is an area of science and subsequent pending research that has been virtually ignored, even though it has been cognizant for millen I refer to CRYSTALS - all kinds of crystals. From ancient texts it has been recounted that crystals were used in detail in the Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt, which was probably, and could still be again, a very powerful energy generator and broadcaster. (Nikola Tesla's magnifying transmitter?)

I also refer to the extensive use of granite throughout the world which contains QUARTZ CRYSTALS, and to the ancient Omphalos, which were stones set up by the Anunnaki as simple communication devices, carried down in myths as "talking stones", also made of granite.

The early radio receivers used quartz crystals, hence the term "crystal set". Today in a very simple construction crystal sets are still sold in kit form and they work very well indeed.

Were granite stones used for terrestrial and interstellar communication, with systems such as at Carnac in Brittany?

Why are the large granite stones in the top of the Great Pyramid above the King's Chamber referred to as "resonate stones"?

Why are many crystals, both natural and man made, used today in all our computers and electronic equipment and satellites?

The ideas of Nikola Tesla in conjunction with the study of crystals will open up a whole new area of research and technology.

Today, most researchers into the antiquities do not correlate their work with what others before them have found and written about and there is no cooperation whatsoever among the living authors. This error must be corrected if we are to solve the two most vital areas of research: Earth's Physical History and Earth's Human History.

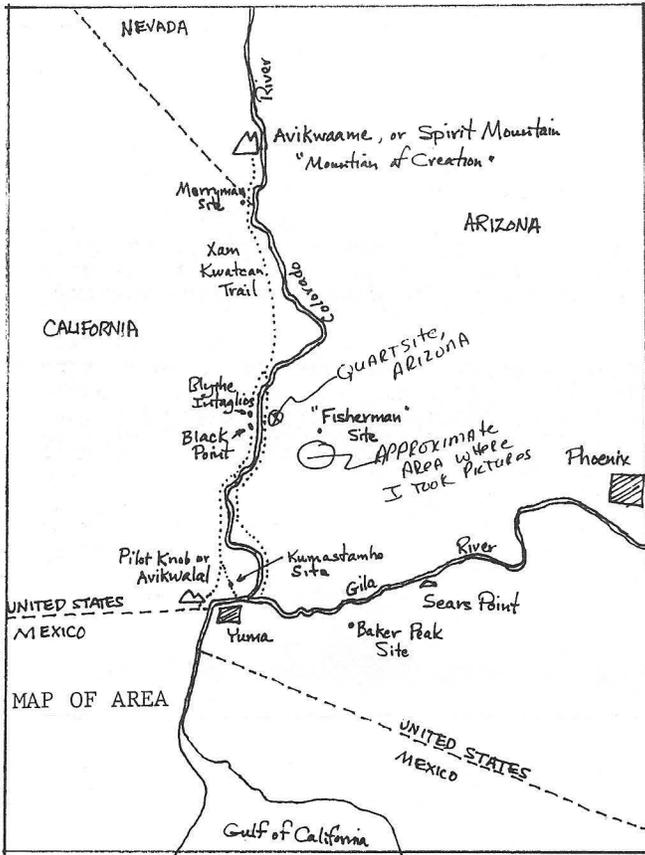
Geology is basically wrong in its dating of the physical Earth. Fossils are dated according to the rocks they are found in and the rocks are dated according to the fossils found in them. Talk about circular reasoning! So much of geology is pure imagination, repeated by academics as fact and taught in our schools as The Truth - for example, that the Earth has a molten core; the supposed vast Geological ages; sedimentary rocks as being formed only under water; and that the outer planets, including Jupiter, were all gaseous planets, until the Voyager probes proved this to be wrong.

The beginning of human life on Earth is not what the academics say it is and yet they teach our children that the theory of evolution as applied to humans is a fact.

The search for TRUTH must go on.
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ERICH VON DANIKEN's latest book in English is now available in hardcover in the United States. The book, entitled Arrival of the Gods, is published by Element Books, Inc., 160 N. Washington St., Boston, MA 02114 USA.

SOCIETY CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY! September 14, 1998 marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Ancient Astronaut Society by Chicago attorney, Gene M. Phillips. The Society's objectives are to search for evidence to determine whether Earth was visited in the remote past by intelligent beings from outer space and to determine whether highly-developed, technological civilizations existed on Earth prior to our recorded history.



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