



LOST ANCIENT
TECHNOLOGY

OF PERU & BOLIVIA

BRIEN FOERSTER

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Dedication

To those that came before us and left a legacy in stone that we are trying to comprehend. Although many archaeologists don't like people outside of their field "digging into the past" so to speak when conventional explanations don't satisfy, I feel it is essential. If the engineering feats of the Ancient Ones cannot or indeed are not answered satisfactorily, if the age of these stone works don't include consultation from geologists, and if the oral traditions of those that are supposedly descendants of the master builders are not taken into account, then the full story is not present.

One of the best examples of this regards the great Sphinx of Egypt, dated by most Egyptologists at about 4500 years. It took the insight and questioning mind of John Anthony West, veteran student of the history of that great land to invite a geologist to study the weathering patterns of the Sphinx and make an estimate of when and how such degradation took place. In stepped Dr. Robert Schoch, PhD at Boston University, who claimed, and still holds to the theory that such an effect was the result of rain, which could have only occurred prior to the time when the Pharaoh, the presumed builders, had existed.

And it has taken the keen observations of an engineer, Christopher Dunn, to look at the Great Pyramid on the Giza Plateau and develop a very potent theory that it was indeed not the tomb of an egotistical Egyptian ruler, as in Khufu, but an electrical power plant that functioned on a grand scale thousands of years before Khufu (also known as Cheops) was born.

I salute such brave people, as well as Graham Hancock, Robert Bauval, Stephen Mehler and many others who boldly use observation and logic to break through paradigms which have run their course and frankly no longer work. The only way to truly understand the brilliance of our collective ancestors is to approach what they have left behind for us in a systematic and multi-disciplinary way. A complete understanding requires a holistic approach.

In the case of Peru and Bolivia, there are neither the fire storms of disagreement nor the extensive analysis of historical artifacts as seen in Egypt. In some ways this

is both a blessing and a curse for me; I am blessed to be able to study megalithic and other works without much opposition, but in some ways cursed by having too few academics and experts to draw from. The search goes on, and this is my first treatise on trying to figure out when and how all of the amazing and puzzling stone masterworks of Peru and Bolivia were, but not my last. Thanks especially to Christopher Dunn, Dan Guthrie, Arlan Andrews and Mike Mahar for lending their engineering wisdom and knowledge in the field, and my beloved Irene for never allowing me to quit.

Foreword

by Dr. Arlan Andrews, Sr., P.E.

A wise man once said, "The best teacher is one who shows you where to look, but does not tell you what to see." Although Brien Foerster does not claim to be a "teacher," he is indeed one who can show you where to look, but will not tell you what to see. Traveling through the Sacred Valley and other places in Peru with Brien is an absolute delight; you know that you will experience quite a different journey than any ordinary tourist could, and will begin to sense the mystery and majesty of layers of ancient civilizations. And start to wonder at the obvious mysteries laid out before you.

During our ten days in Peru in April 2012, Brien took my son Sean and me not only to the usual tourist-infested public sites, but also to many off-road (and uphill!) unique huacas that international visitors seldom see. He pointed out various symbols and patterns that were suggestive of ancient meanings, but left the interpretations to us. He participated with us as we speculated on the uses and interpretations of various stone works, carvings and architectural configurations. And co-wrote an article with us, "Three Courses to Cusco", which may yet be published in ATLANTIS RISING MAGAZINE.

In the evenings, over a few brews, Brien would sometimes offer up his own inner feelings about the marvelous ruins we had crawled over and through that day, but always as his own personal insights, never demanding acceptance, only a hearing. His belief that some of the structures we had seen were well over

10,000 years old has been given credibility by reports in November 2012 that archaeologists had proven that some of the Peruvian coastal sites have been dated back to nearly 14,000 years ago. Again, it seems that every new discovery drives the antiquity of the ancients further and further back into the past. On this point, Brien and I agree that the major discoveries are yet to come, especially as we find out how the stone works were fabricated. As Brien quotes me in this book: "Explaining lost ancient technology depends in large part on finding lost ancient tools."

Although only lightly touched upon in this book, Brien's passion for the Elongated Skull Peoples of ancient Peru may yet bring new understanding to a subject that all others have either neglected or ignored. It may well be that the "Lost Ancient Technology of Peru and Bolivia" depended as much on "lost ancient peoples" as it did on "lost ancient tools." If that turns out to be the case, then Brien will deserve credit for demanding that the archaeological world -- and indeed, all humanity -- pay attention.

Another wise man once said, "Imagination is looking at what others have looked at, but seeing what others have not seen."

Thank you, Brien Foerster, for your knowledge and your imagination.

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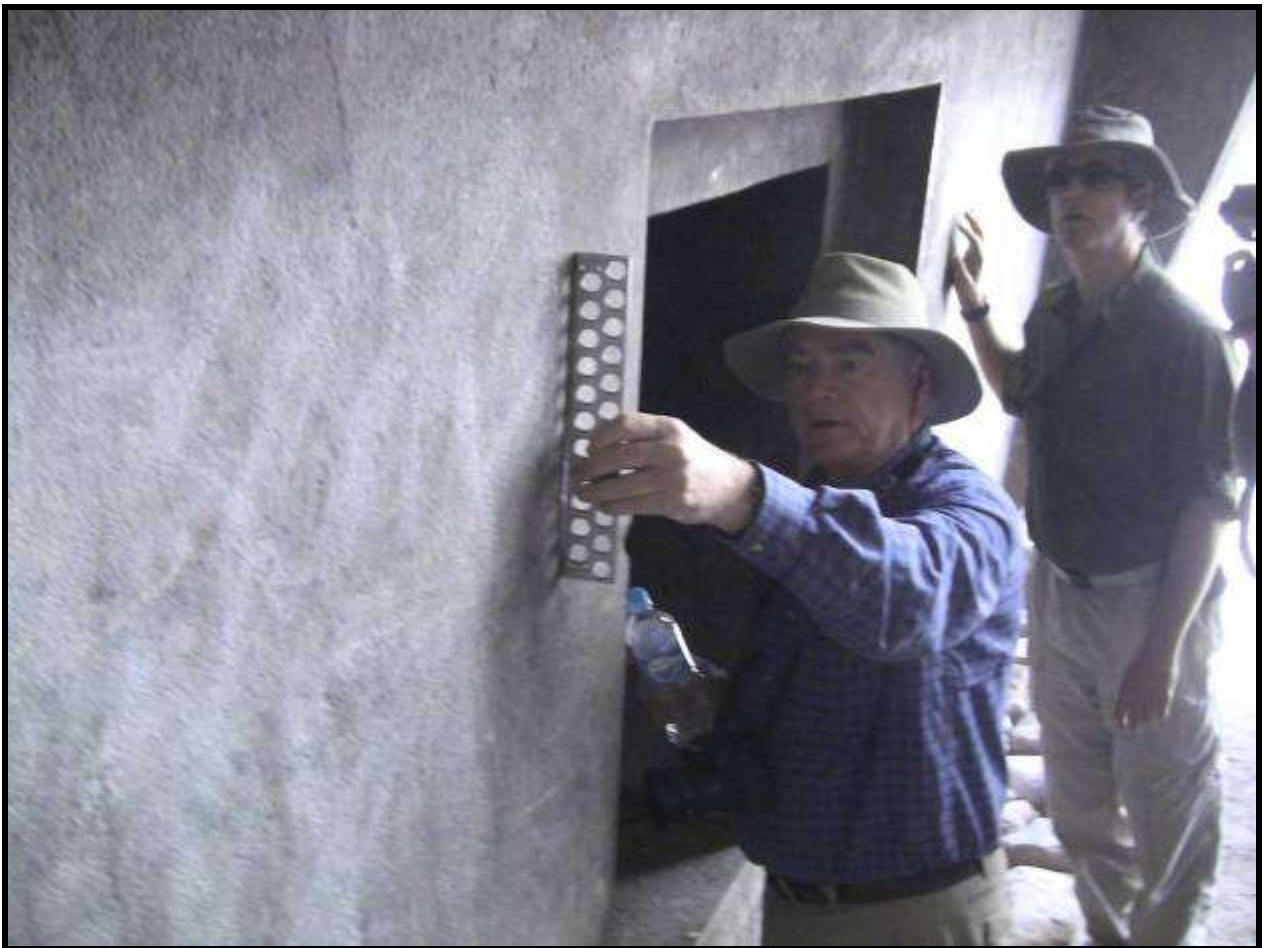
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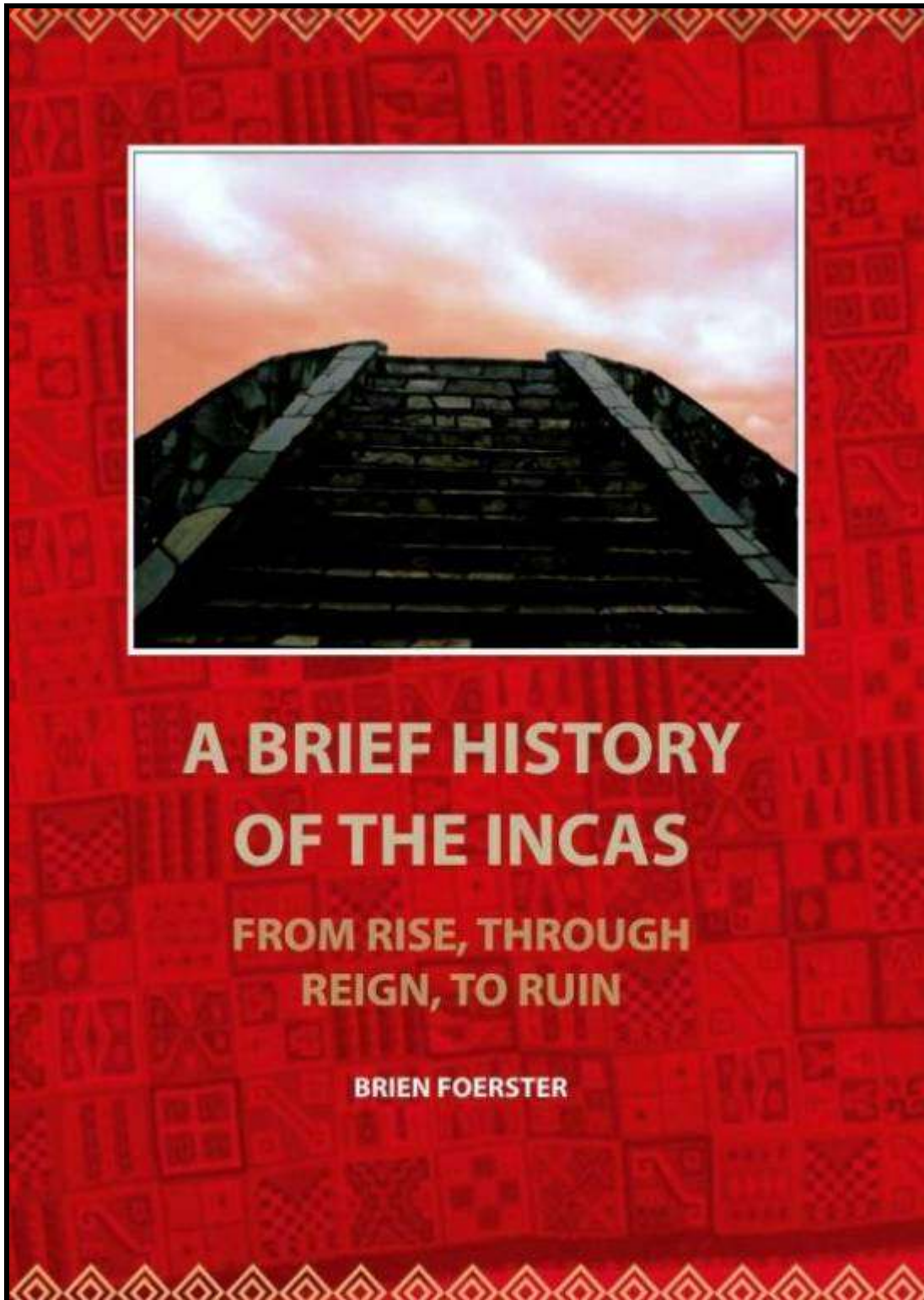
1/ Introduction



Exploring a secret cave in Peru with the brilliant Christopher Dunn

When one thinks of Peru, in a historical context, the names that immediately spring to mind are the Inca, and the Spanish Conquistadors; that is, if any knowledge of this South American nation is known at all. The Inca were the

largest civilization of the pre-Columbian Americas, and the Conquistadors were a small group of Spanish soldiers of fortune who utterly decimated these proud and advanced people beginning in 1532, under the leadership of Francisco Pizarro. The details of how the “conquest” by this group of 160 odd Europeans of the great Inca was conducted and achieved is accounted in my book **A Brief History Of The Incas: From Rise, Through Reign To Ruin**, available as a print book from www.adventuresunlimitedpress.com as well as many bookstores in Peru, including on top of Machu Picchu. It and my other titles can also be purchased as e-books from www.hiddenincatours.com and www.amazon.com, and as paperbacks from www.lulu.com



The sole purpose, if one reads all of the Spanish accounts and oral traditions of the Inca descendants of the “conquest” was to obtain by any means the vast wealth of the Inca, mainly gold but also silver which Pizarro and his motley group

of Spanish misfits had heard rumours of while they were in Panama, years before. Local Panamanian natives could not help but notice the Europeans', and especially Pizarro's obsession with the gold amulets and nuggets that adorned some of the indigenous peoples' necks, and one chief is said to have expressed that if the Spanish were so hungry for this metal, they should go to a place called Pelu, south and west of Panama. He said that gold was so plentiful that the people ate from plates of the material, and drank from golden cups.

What few readers will know is that the first two of three attempts by Pizarro to find this mysterious, and what would turn out to be elusive (as written about in my aforementioned book) "Pelu" were not government sanctioned voyages, they were in fact the acts of very desperate men. Pizarro was born illegitimate, and was raised as a swine herd in a rural area of Castile, Spain. His aspirations were to leave his native land as soon as possible and thus set out, as many did, for the so called "New World" where gold and other riches were said to be plentiful and easy to obtain.

The problem that he and others faced was how to pay for passage? As many if not most of the emigrants to the "New World" were at the bottom rung of the social classes, they had to barter their way across the Atlantic. Often they wrote, or at least signed (commonly with an X, being illiterate) a promissory note which clearly stated that they would repay a loan once they struck it rich in this mysterious and far off land of plenty. The problem was, to a great extent they were duped, because Panama had little to offer, aside from disease, heat, humidity and a desperate population of Native people who were waning due to previous European encounters.

Thus, the plight of Pizarro and many others was; return to Spain and debtor's prison, or do whatever it took to acquire wealth, and that meant literally anything. In general, it was not hard for Pizarro to rally a crew from amongst Panama's expatriate population. With promises of unbelievable wealth they set off, and on the third attempt landed on the shores of what is now called Peru, and the rest, as they say is history.

More pertinent to the topic of this book is what the Spanish (I will no longer use the term conquistador in this book, as it is fiction that there was any nobility, honour or ethics in any of their pursuits) encountered once they arrived in Cuzco, the Inca capital, having ravaged the local populations and their wealth all along the way from their first footsteps on the shore.

The chronicles written by the Spanish show that these Europeans were in awe and bewildered by some of the stone structures presumably built by the Inca and/or their ancestors. Massive constructions, such as the megalithic Sachsayhuaman above Cusco seemed inconceivable; how could these Natives have shaped and manipulated multi-ton blocks of hard stone, at least one of which weighed 125 tons? And perhaps even more impressive, no mortar or cement of any kind was evident, the stones appearing to, in some cases fit so well that a piece of paper could not fit between them?

In some of the “first contact” and colonial period writings, mainly penned by the Spanish, Inca descendants are said to have stated that some works, such as the great zigzag wall of Sachsayhuaman, which we shall discuss first, were made by ancient people, in fact giants. Whether “giants” referred to beings of great stature or immense intellect is uncertain. Also, one must take into account that the Spanish, from their first encounters with the Inca and other Native people in generally treated the Indigenous people of these lands with contempt, and the Europeans felt a sense of superiority.

This was shown by the banishment and wanton burning of the Inca Khipu system of knotted cords, which clearly was not only a form of accounting, but indeed some surmise could have also been a form of recorded language. As well, temples, starting with the Inca “holiest of holies” the Coricancha in Cusco were torn down to their foundations soon after the Spanish entered this Inca capital city, to be replaced by Catholic churches and other colonial buildings.

To systematically remove a peoples’ belief system means to control not only their spirituality, but also their sense of self and identity, thus, one must consider that some of most of what the Inca descendants “taught” the Spanish invaders was

not the reality of their history. Why would you tell an oppressor your most sacred information.

Though the Inca are now gone as a civilization and a people, and much of their history literally burnt in front of their eyes (as in the Khipu) magnificent stone structures, built by them and those that preceded them remain, in abundance.

Much of the Inca city of Cusco was taken apart by the Spanish colonials in order to build their own structures. Many Inca period buildings were made up of andesite and basalt stone blocks approximately one cubic foot in size. Therefore, it was not only easy for the Europeans to take these walls apart in order to construct their own, but it saved them the time and effort of establishing and working their own quarries.

The megalithic walls were, I am sure left as a last resort for building materials. The sheer size, hardness, and location of many of the stones and structures meant that they would require incredible effort to break up, transport and shape. Luckily they still exist, somewhat bruised but not broken for us to examine and enjoy today. And kudos to the Peruvian Government for assisting in their preservation.

The wonton destruction of Inca and older buildings not only deprives us of a thorough inventory of the historical construction record of the past. Because of the brutal nature of the conquistadors, the imported diseases that wiped out at least half of the Native population, and the fear as well as chaos that ensued, much more was lost...knowledge.

Anyone with any kind of astute sense of vision can see, while walking through the streets of Cusco for example, that many different styles of pre-Colombian construction exist, from adobe walls to tight fitting and mortar free works in stone which stupefy modern engineers and masons.

This book is an attempt to explore the idea that civilizations existed long before the Inca and were capable of manipulating stone in ways that we can scarcely imagine, using technologies which we presently don't seem to have.

2/ Sachsayhuaman