

**BREAKING NEWS**

# Discovery of vast prehistoric works built by Giants?

## The Geoglyphs of Teohuanaco

Posted: February 24, 2008

1:00 am Eastern

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*The size and scope of David Flynn's Teohuanaco discovery simply surpasses comprehension. Mammoth traces of intelligence carved in stone and covering hundreds of square miles. For those who understand what they are seeing here for the first time, this could indeed be the strongest evidence ever found of prehistoric engineering by those who were known and feared throughout the ancient world as gods.*

~ Thomas Horn



This satellite image (above) is a portion of the Andean foothills surrounding Lake Titicaca in Bolivia, South America. It is a small sample of a vast network of patterns that surround the lake and extend for more than one hundred miles south into the Bolivian

desert. The patterns display geometric repetition and intelligent design. There are interlocking rectangular cells and mounds, perfectly straight lines and tree like arrays that are uncharacteristic with natural erosion. These cover every topographical feature of the high plateau surrounding the lake, over flood plains, hills, cliffs and mountains. Although these geoglyphs are remarkable in their obvious strangeness, what is more astounding is that they have remained in obscurity until now. In the same way modern archeologists recently [found the ruins of hidden Mayan temples in the Guatemalan jungle](#) by using earth orbiting satellites, we have discovered what could be one of the greatest finds of our time.

Directly South of Lake Titicaca the foothills are embossed with mound and rope arrangements of earth and rock. These form a contiguous 'geomantic' and 'circuit like' network visible only from the air.

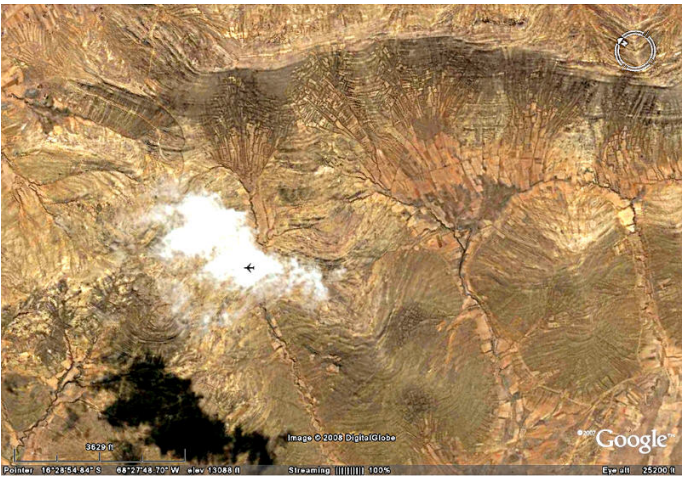


The 'dendrite' forms above seem to be the most extensive patterns on the Bolivian Altiplano (the 226 foot "747" airplane is inserted for scale). When viewed from above the terrain appears disconcertingly 'alien' and surreal.

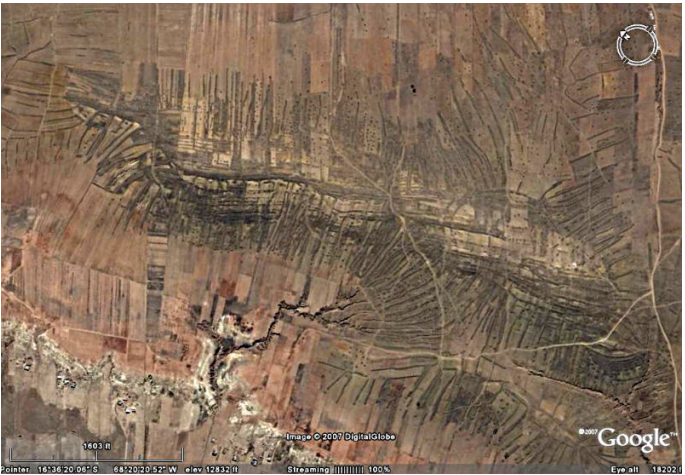


The combined mass of the walls on these mountains below easily rivals Hadrian's 73 mile long wall in England.





[Important: Click image above for larger pic showing artificial ridges]

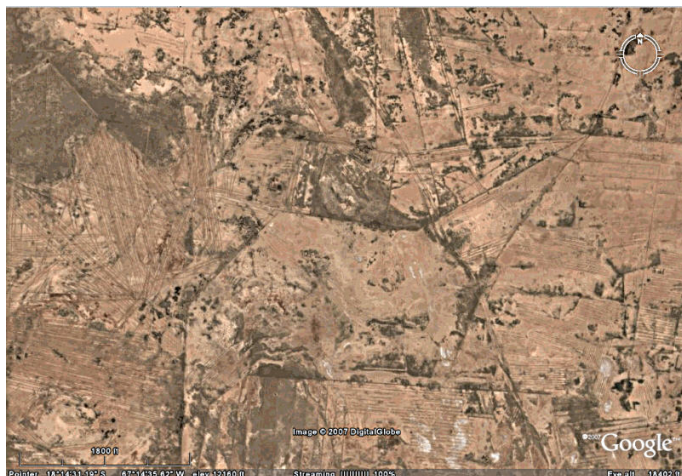


[Important: Click image above for larger pic showing straight lines, hard angel patterns, massive patchwork artificiality]

Perfectly straight lines and repeated sharp angle turns such as pictured do not occur through natural erosion. One hundred and twenty miles south of Lake Titicaca , near Chata, Bolivia, lines and geometric shapes were set in the ground by removal of earth at different depths, leaving various colors of strata underneath exposed. The effect is like a Zen garden covering the entire desert.

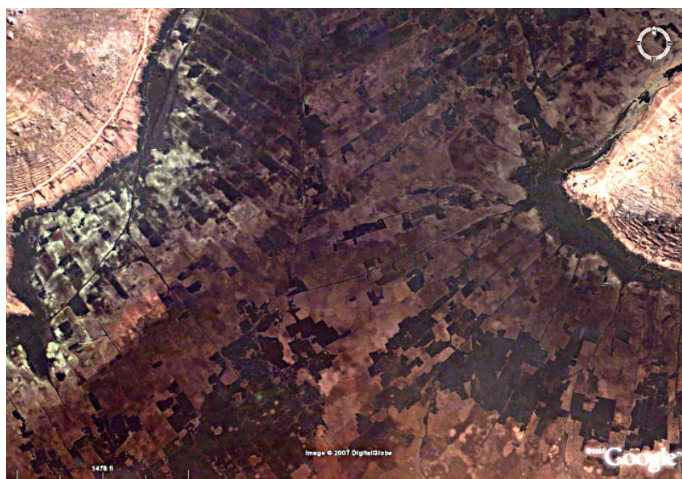


(Above) Amazing patterns on the Bolivian desert cover approximately 10 square miles.



Close up of the same area in the Bolivian desert, approximately one square mile.

Though geologists believe that Lake Titicaca has been receding for nearly 13,000 years, having been formed at the end of the last ice age, patterns of stripes are evident under the lake's shoreline for a distance of at least nearly two miles before being obscured by the waters depths. At first glance the stripes appear to be cultivation plots. However, they are extremely narrow in relation to their length... some 5 feet wide to several thousand feet long.



**[Important: Click image above for larger pic showing straight lines, hard angel patterns, massive patchwork artificiality]**

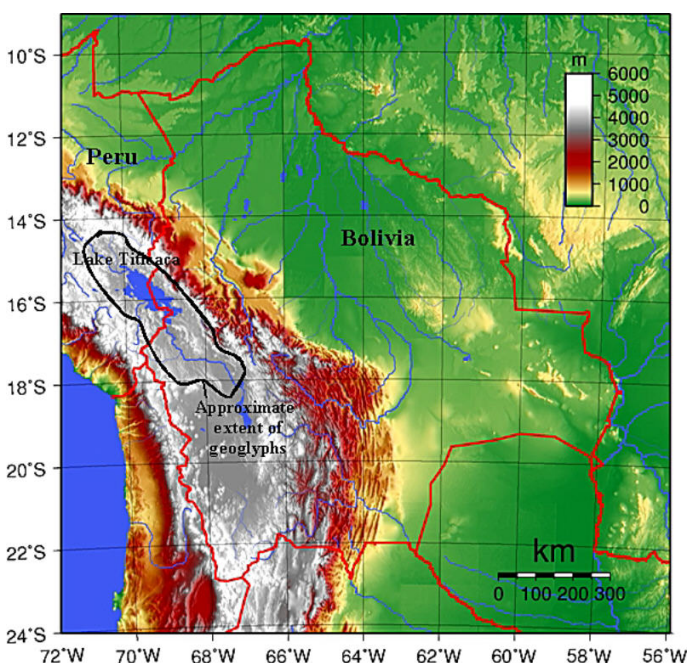


Linear features of the South shore of Lake Titicaca from the altitude of 10 miles.





Above is a ground view of the linear features as they extend from the shore of the Lake. They appear to have been scored into the ground. No explanation of their purpose is recorded by the local Indians, only that they are remnants of the civilization of Vircocha, the Inca god of creation.



Twelve miles south of Lake Titicaca, located within the center of the array of geoglyphs, lies the megalithic ruins of Tiahuanaco. Known as the "American Stonehenge" or the "Baalbek of the New World", its architecture exhibits technological skill that exceeds modern feats of building. At Tiahuanaco, immense stone works were joined with modular fittings and complex breach-locking levels that have never been seen in any other ancient culture. Many of the blocks were joined together with 't' shaped metal clamps that were poured into place by a portable forge. According to engineers, one of the largest single stones ever to be moved and put into building anywhere on earth (about 400 tons) was transported to Tiahuanaco from a quarry over two hundred miles away. This feat is more incredible when one realizes the route of transport was through a mountain range up to 15,000 feet.

Conventional historians assign the age of buildings of Tiahuanaco at around 600 B.C., believing that a pre-Inca civilization, without benefit of the wheel, modern tools or even a written language constructed these architectural marvels.



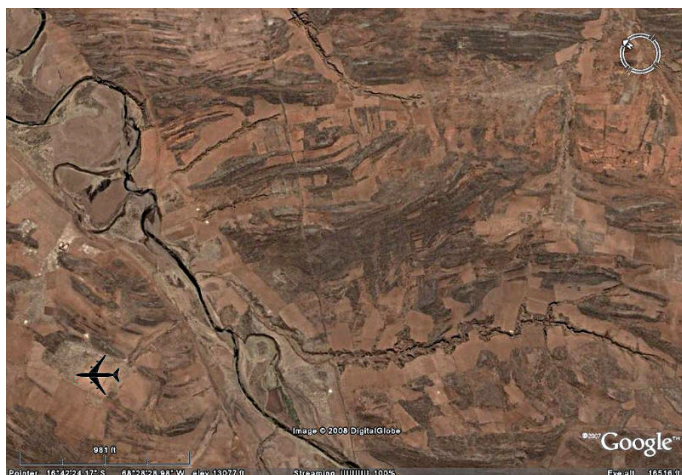
**Tiahuanco Bolivia: Image from Hermanos French- American expedition in 1903.**

The historian Arthur Posnansky studied the area for over 50 years and observed that sediment had been deposited over the site to the depth of six feet. Within this overburden, produced by a massive flood of water sometime around the Pleistocene age (13,000 years ago) fossilized human skulls were unearthed together with sea shells and remnants of tropical plants. 1. The skulls have nearly **three times the cranial capacity of modern man** and are displayed in the La Paz museum in Bolivia. 2

An ancient shoreline was etched into the hills surrounding Tiahuanaco that had been lifted out of the horizontal plane. Additionally there were lime deposits on the surface of the exposed megaliths, indicating that they had been submerged in water. Posnansky wrote:

The climate is dry, the foliage is scanty, the weather is cold, the neighboring people wretchedly poor and few in number. The top soil of the plateau is a two-foot dry deposit, now soft stone. Below it stands the lignite of charred tropical plants. Next come a layer of ash deposited amidst rainfall, and then appears an alluvial deposit. In such a place, one would normally expect merely a scanty soil, windswept, on rocky ground. 3

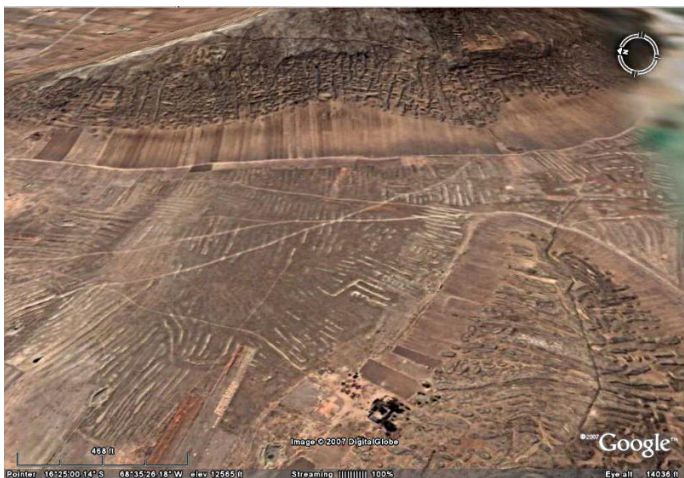
The geoglyphs in this area are found extant in all three layers of stratum, described by Posnansky, some of the most complex and ancient were carved into bedrock. In places the rock was hewn into intricate mazes, rectilinear cells, mounds and other geometry. These can be seen protruding from the valley floor of ice age sediment.



At the outskirts of the Bolivian village of Viacha, entire hills were carved in this manner. Other examples can be seen near the



excised in this manner. Other examples can be seen near the village of Batallas and Ancocahua, and on the foothills around Pucarani and Machacamarcá. The geologically younger stratum around these patterns is easy to discern in satellite images.



Though remnants of ancient farming, known as *suka kollus* in the local Aymara language (artificially raised fields) can be seen among these geoglyphic features, these are found in the valleys and are easily distinguishable from the majority of glyph patterns around Lake Titicaca.



The raised farming fields (viewed above) are distinctly labyrinth in design and though extensive, constitute a small portion of the patterns that appear more ‘ritualistic’ in design. However, because these features are so ancient and no longer used for farming due to the poor climate, they are termed “fossilized *suka kollus*” by archaeologists.

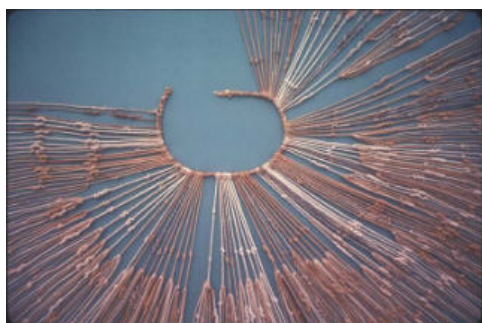
The horizontal terracing seen on many hills around the lake seem to have been designed to collect and hold rain water to create additional farming land. However, the vertical features that are far more extensive on the Altiplano are composed of rock piles and in some places they are hewn into the bed rock

itself. Vertical walls of earth and rock cannot have been built to hold water. Some areas exhibit rectangular cells, others, perfect circles.

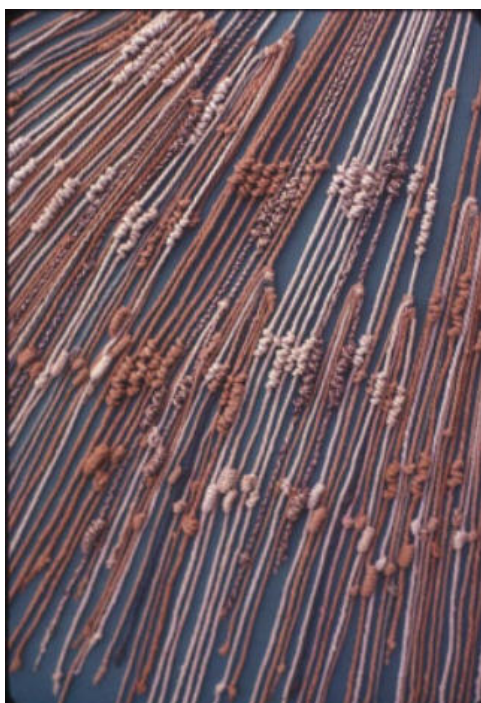


The geoglyphic pattern above is found 12 miles to the north east of Lake Titicaca and is 13,500 feet above sea level. Its function is not consistent with any Inca farming technique.

The Inca civilization was relatively short lived, lasting only 100 years. Their culture inherited most its technology and legend from civilization stretching far into antiquity. It is known that the Inca and their predecessors possessed no written language. Instead they used an arrangement of knotted ropes that communicated extremely complex information. This system, called 'quipus' was only understood by the highly trained Inca elite. The Spanish explorers recorded that the quipus was capable of recording not only census and crop records but lineage of kings and narratives of history. Examples of quipus from the pre-Inca cultures have recently been discovered in excavations in Peru dating to c. 3000 B.C. 4 More significantly, the knotted and colored patterns of ropes that formed the quipus seems to be represented in stone among some of the more ancient geoglyphs on the Alti Plano.







Examples of Quipus knot writing of the Inca.



The similarities of the quipus type rock glyphs and examples of Inca quipus rope are compellingly similar. The monumental work required to carve these geoglyphs suggest the importance of the message they conveyed. It is also remarkable that the knotted configurations of quipus seem to have been carved into the bedrock of hills rising above sediment that was deposited over the bedrock itself. This suggests that the age of these features is in excess of many thousands of years.

As in the case of the Nazca lines of Peru, the Tiahuanaco geoglyphs represent hundreds of years in construction and communal effort of thousands. However, unlike Nazca that was constructed in low altitude, the more extensive Tiahuanaco geoglyphs lie in a region that cannot support a population capable of producing such vast works, existing on a plain 12,500 feet above sea level and higher. Never the less, they saturate the country side for hundreds of square miles, a fact that presents enormous architectural difficulties. Modern day visitors to the region are advised to limit activity due to the danger of altitude sickness. In fact, hotels in La Paz actually provide supplementary oxygen for their guests.

When the first Spanish chroniclers arrived with the conquistador Pizaro, the Inca explained that Tiahuanaco had been constructed by a race of giants, called "Huaris", before Chamak-pacha, the "period of darkness", and was already in ruins before their civilization began. The giants had been created by Viracocha, the god who came from the heavens.

He (Viracocha) created animals and a race of giants. These beings enraged the Lord, and he turned them

into stone. Then he flooded the earth till all was under water, and all life extinguished. This flood was called uñu pachacuti, by the Inca which means "water that overturns the land." They say that it rained 60 days and nights, that it drowned all created things, and that there alone remained some vestiges of those who were turned into stones. Viracocha rose from the bosom of Lake Titicaca, and presided over the erection of those wondrous cities whose ruins still dot its islands and western shores, and whose history is totally lost in the night of time. 5



In this image, from the Sintich Hermanos French- American expedition in 1903, shows a megalith detached from the major complex of Tiahuanaco. Its surface is etched by a massive flow of water that also deposited the sediment around it. The geology of this area is characteristic of the glacial flooding associated with the end of the Pleistocene era, 13,000 years ago.

Less than a mile from Tiahuanaco, at a place named Puma Punko, immense stone ashlar, some in the 200 ton range were scattered and tossed like a child's building blocks in an episode of unparalleled seismic violence. Posnansky believed that it was more ancient than Tiahuanaco and modern researchers have suggested that both sites may have been built over previous cultures with antiquity stretching back tens of thousands of years.



A recent excavation of the ruins near Tiahuanaco. Note the six foot layer of water borne sediment at the altitude, 12,500 feet.

Posnansky also suggested that the Kalasasaya temple of Tiahuanaco had been aligned with the angle that the sun and planets passed overhead. This "obliqueness of the ecliptic" at Kalasasaya indicated that nearly 17,000 years had passed since the Tiahuanaco had been constructed. 6





**The broken hundred ton megaliths of Puma Punku**

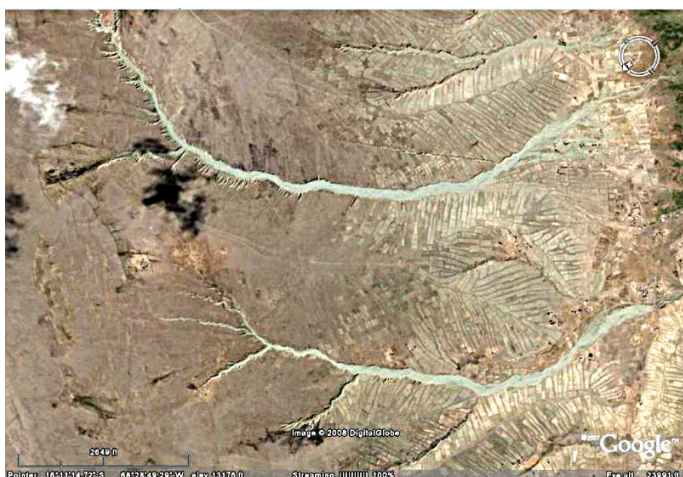
Modern claims of destroyed lost civilizations of earth, underground cities, giants and alien beings from the heavens are fertile subjects for ridicule. However, all these topics are found concentrated in the founding myths of the Inca and their predecessors.

The Peruvian historian Montesinos, in *Memories Antiguas, Histories, Politicas del Peru* wrote:

Cusco and the city of ruins, Tiwanaku are connected by a gigantic subterranean road. The Incas do not know who built it. They know nothing about the inhabitants of Tiwanaku. In their opinion it was built by a very ancient people who later on retreated into the jungle of the Amazon.

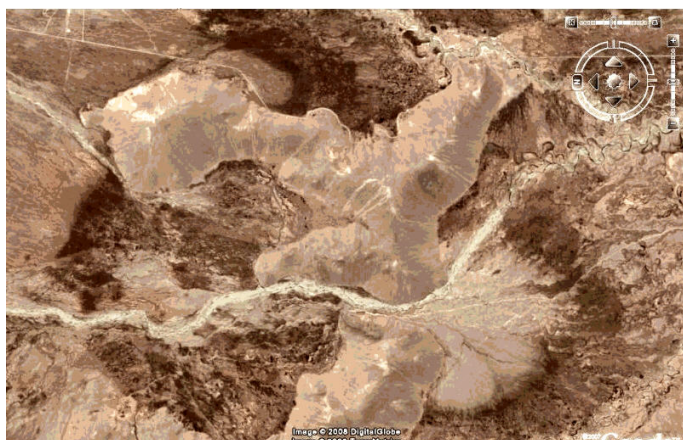
The Tiahuanaco researcher H.S. Bellamy believed that the Tiahuanacan civilization had been destroyed by a small moon that decayed in its orbit and crashed into the earth. His findings were based on the hieroglyphs of the gate way of the sun in the main temple of Tiahuanaco. Additionally, Bellamy wrote that the cataclysm was only one of a series produced by several captured moons. Tiahuanaco and Puma Punko were the last remaining edifices to cultures that existed in extreme antiquity... up to hundreds of thousands of years old. 7

This assertion seems to be verified in the extreme erosion of the geoglyphs in a margin around Lake Titicaca above 14,000 feet. At this altitude the surface features show the effects of prolonged rain and wind. Below 14,000 feet the geoglyphs remain much more intact due to being submerged in the post glacial extent of lake Titicaca... at its largest volume c. 13,000 years ago.

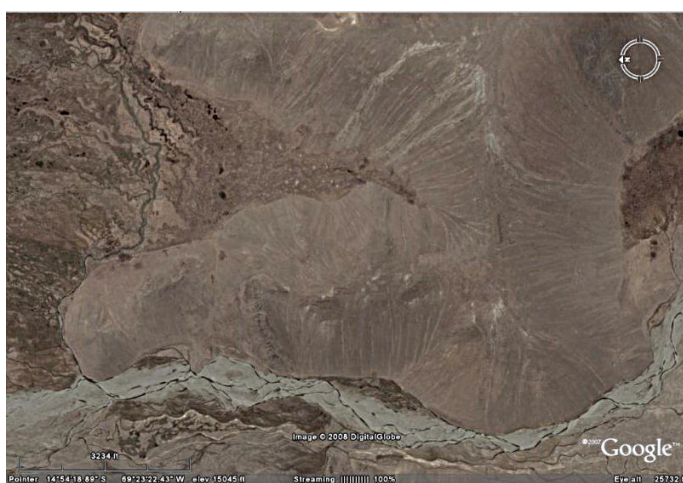


The margin of erosion can be seen above. The rectangular features on the right are intact below 14,000 feet at the ancient shore line of Titicaca. This indicates that the majority of the Tiahuanaco geoglyphs were constructed before Lake Titicaca grew to its post glacial depth.

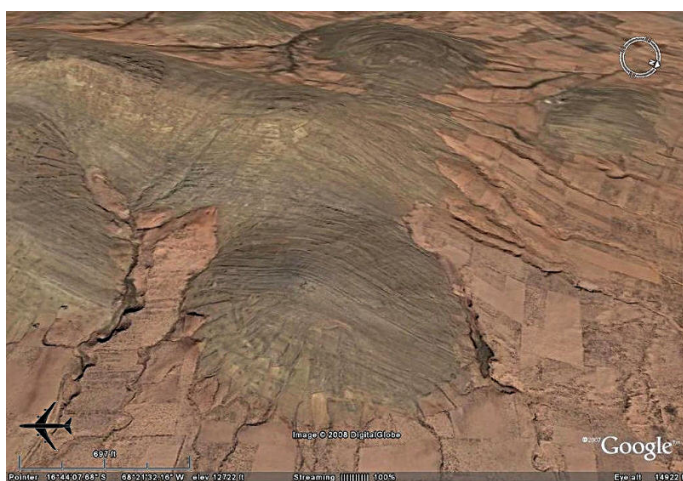
A further example of the Pleistocene age of the geoglyphs is seen below on a hill to the north of Lake Titicaca at 14,000 foot margin. Near the center of the image is an alluvial fan, created by sediment bearing runoff meeting standing water.



A close-up of the hill reveals the highly eroded shadows of the same geoglyphic features seen throughout the area.



The patterns carved in the bedrock seen in the image below were covered with ice age sediment. Over time wind and rain has removed the glacial deposits to reveal the geoglyphs underneath.



**[Important: Click image above for larger pic showing straight lines, hard angel patterns, massive patchwork artificiality]**

Inca civilization founding myths of giants and world deluge agree with similar legends from the Maya, Olmec and Aztec cultures of Mexico. These are also consistent with Sumerian and Hebrew accounts of the flood and of giants.

And when the sons of men had multiplied, in those days, beautiful and comely daughters were born to



them: and the Watchers, the sons of heaven saw them and desired them. And they said to one another, "come let us choose for ourselves wives from the daughters of men, and let us beget for ourselves, children"... Then said the Most High, "go to Noah and tell him that a deluge is about to come upon the whole earth, to heal the earth which the angels have corrupted, that all the children of men may not perish through all the secret things that the Watchers have disclosed." 1 Enoch 6: 1-7 10.

The Greeks too believed that the giants were responsible for the creation of megalithic structures that have been discovered over the entire earth. Islamic folklore also describes the "building" activity of a race of super beings called the 'Jinn':

The Jinn were before Adam: They built huge cities whose ruins still stand in forgotten places.  
Koran, Surah 89: 9-15, 27.

In Egypt, the Edfu temple texts, believed to predate the Egyptians themselves explain:

The most ancient of earth's temples and monuments were built to bring about the resurrection of the destroyed world of the gods.

The impression that the Tiahuanaco geoglyphs leave is of both complexity and symbolism. Their extreme age and vastness conveys purpose beyond the realm of modern thought. If a creation of art, their purpose may have been to merge human culture with the processes of nature. However, within the Inca religious paradigm, the oldest record of the Andean region available to us, they are the vestiges of a lost civilization that knew its destiny... to be destroyed by world cataclysm. In this regard the geoglyphs would serve not only as a memorial of an ancient existence, but also as a warning for future humanity of the return of a destructive epoch.

The geoglyphs seem to be physical evidence that supports the Middle and South American myths of world deluge and giants. Their discovery in modern times fits Inca and Mayan prophecies of an "awakening" to knowledge of the ancient past, of the 'builder gods' and of their return. It is perhaps testament to the accuracy of these prophecies that the date, December 21st, 2012 is known so widely in modern times... the end of the Mayan calendar.

1. Posnansky, Arthur. Tiahuanacu. New York: J.J. Augustin, 1946
2. Childress, David Hatcher. The Coneheads of Peru, World Explorer Magazine. Kempton, Il: World Explorers Club, Vol. 3, No. 4.
3. Arthur Posnansky, Tiahuanaco, The Cradle of American Man, (N.Y.: Augustin, 1958).
4. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G1-134180701.html>
5. Acosta, Hint, of the New World, bk. y. chap. 4, bk. vi. chap. 19, Eri£. trans., 1701, "History of the Incas" by Pedro Sarmiento De Gamboa, translated by Clements Markham, Cambridge: The Hakluyt Society 1907, pp. 28-58.
6. Posnansky, Arthur. Tiahuanacu: The Cradle of American Man (4 vol., 1945-58). J. J. Augustin, New York, 1945.
7. Cf. H.S. Bellamy and P. Allan, The Calendar of Tiahuanaco (1959) and The Great Idol of Tiahuanaco, both published by Faber and Faber, London.