

Machu Picchu

22 July 2017



While examining maps to locate rivers and cities appearing in a Peruvian novel I just finished (*whose author received the Nobel Prize for Literature*) my attention turned to Machu Picchu and photographs (even though they're not in the book.) I've never been to Perú and don't know much about this ancient ruin; some of you might. Wikipedia has a good write-up for those interested.

It's a small (approximately 310 by 170 meters) former Inca town or settlement located at about 8,000 feet elevation between remote mountaintops in southeastern Peru. It was re-discovered about a century ago, overgrown by trees and vegetation. Spaniards invaded and conquered the region in the early 1500s, dismantling the great Inca Empire which had grown to cover a large area of western South America. There is no record of the Spanish ever having found it during their 3 centuries of iron fisted control, despite many other Inca settlements damaged and destroyed. Even after Perú became a sovereign nation in 1821, there is still no record of Machu Picchu - "old peak" in the Inca language - being explored by Peruvian authorities for another 90 years, until Hiram Bingham of Yale University in Connecticut, USA led an expedition. Until then it was only known to locals, descendants of the Inca.

The general belief is Machu Picchu was constructed in the mid 1400s, about a half century before the Spanish invasion. When that happened, it is believed Machu Picchu became a refuge for the Inca ruler and leadership; its location relative to the Inca capital of Cusco supports this theory. Nobody knows what happened to its residents, when it was built, how the massive stones were cut, moved and placed by a people who did not use wheels or have iron. Most interestingly is how many large stones were cut so precisely and fitted together so well that it is impossible to insert even a thin knife blade into the gap. Nor mortar or cement were used, and some of the stones are so large it begs the question how they were shaped & cut, moved and assembled. The style of the many buildings resembles other Inca locations.

As I read about it, The Committee jumped in to answer my questions and explain a few things.

Q: Did the Incas build Machu Picchu entirely themselves?

C: No.

Q: Did they build part?

C: Yes.

Q: Who helped?

C: Alien ETs.

Q: How were the stones cut, moved and placed so precisely?

C: Anti-gravity technology and devices.

Q: When was Machu Picchu built?

C: Over a period of several hundred years.

Q: Why is there no record of this?

C: The Inca did not keep written records.

Q: Why did the Spaniards never find it?

C: They did not know about it or care to explore. They did not concern themselves with exploration of vast, remote areas of what became Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile. They were not alpinists and saw little reason to scale mountains.

Q: Did the Inca keep the location secret?

C: Yes, the Inca kept quiet about nearly everything they could conceal.

Q: Why did the alien ETs build parts of Machu Picchu?

C: This region has long been visited from other worlds, planets and solar systems. It was also a destination for many survivors of the disappearance of Atlantis.

Q: Are the Nazca lines in southwest Peru evidence of alien ET visits?

C: Yes.

Q: The Inca interacted with alien ETs?

C: Yes.

Q: What interest did the visitors have?

C: The same as always, observation, study and to gain knowledge of societal development.

Q: Why was Machu Picchu built over several hundred years? Why not faster and moreover, which several hundred years period?

C: The portions constructed by the Inca came later and took the longest, by far. The earliest stages, which involved the movement of large stones, and the cutting and placement of the very tightly fitted ones, occurred much faster. Over less than 1 year.

Q: I am assuming the aliens did not share the technology with the Inca, correct?

C: This is accurate; there was almost no scientific knowledge with which the Inca could have understood and operated the anti-gravity devices.

Q: How did the Inca build upon the alien ET constructions?

C: By imitation; many walls contain a massive stone with many smaller ones placed around it. The Inca were shown how to select a stone which would fit the purpose and to smooth and

shape it to fit. The alien ETs cut many stones from quick quarries in the area, and many of the stones were cut to nearly precise fit. The Inca would be shown how to select from several, knowing the shape of the one they wanted.

Q: The regular tremors and earthquakes of the region seem to have had zero effect.

C: They have not affected the alien ET portions and barely the Inca constructed parts.

Q: Did alien ETs have a role in building other locations in Peru?

C: Yes.

Q: Since the Inca did not use the wheel...

C: They did.

Q: Why is there no record of this?

C: They used wooden ones, which have long since decomposed.

Q: How about logs?

C: Commonly used to move stones.

Q: I can hear the doubters and skeptics already.....what about alien ET non-interference?

C: This does not mean there were and are not ever now, any contacts between alien extraterrestrial visitors and human civilizations. As any of you having read what we have helped produce know, these contacts also occur currently yet are kept secret and hidden from you by your leadership, the leaders you have chosen. This does not have to be the case. Meeting and discussion are not a material distortion.

In the case of the Inca, they were going to build things anyway. Providing brief amounts of design, and some physical, technical and construction assistance did not change the course of their civilizations in a material way.

Q: How were the stones cut into the shapes required?

C: You would call the technique a laser beam although this is not exactly what was used.

Q: Did the majority of the Inca get to see alien ETs in action?

C: No.

Q: What was the purpose of Machu Picchu, why was it built? It isn't very large.

C: Its original purpose was to serve as both retreat and observatory. The Inca selected the location between two mountain peaks because of the relative flat surface.

Q: When was this happening, along the Gregorian calendar we use?

C: Approximately one thousand human years ago.

Q: It's much older than believed.

C: Yes.

Q: It contains a large stone perfectly aligned with the solstices? What was the purpose?

C: To give the residents perfect orientation towards the night skies, for observation and to know the seasons or the segments of each year.

Q: Being close to the equator, there is little seasonal effect.

C: Yes, and you would ask yourselves why this civilization was aware and the answer is alien extraterrestrial contact.

Q: There was no mass fear at the appearance of aliens?

C: No, there was no electronic or print media to allow creation of imagery now common on Earth. If what are now called western societies were given such contacts several centuries ago, much the same result would have occurred as with the Inca.

Q: What happened with the people who lived there?

C: They abandoned the location for fear the Spaniards would arrive and slaughter them. The Inca civilization had already crumbled and would not return. There was means or route of escape and no ability to defend it against the weapons and horses the Spaniards possessed.

Q: How did the Inca build upon what the aliens did, how did that occur?

C: Several buildings were first constructed almost entirely by the alien ETs to demonstrate how to place the stones after cutting and shaping them, or finding them. The Inca observed and learned from there.

Q: How did the Inca lift large stones?

C: They were shown then used a stack and roll method. The stone to be lifted was brought to the required location by rolling it on wooden logs, removing one from behind and placing it in front, continuously as the stone was moved forward. Once in location, the Inca would build a stack of stones next to the one to be lifted, and place wedges upon the top. The height difference was small, a wooden sticks used as a fulcrum and long, wood levers would lift the stone onto a the round sticks and be rolled onto the stacked stone. The wedges would stop its movement, and it would be rolled into place.

In many cases there would be built a temporary staircase after several stones were in place, and many stones would be lifted up the steps, taken to the top of the wall then moved into position. In other circumstances, the wall being built served as the stair case for the stones to come afterwards and become the wall.

Q: The Inca constructions seem to be almost earthquake proof.

C: This was the contribution of the ETs, who showed them why such techniques would almost completely prevent damage from earth tremors.

Q: How does it work?

C: The greater the resistance of the structure, the more likely it will fail for a certain tensile strength. There was no iron. As humans know well, masonry construction requires fracture lines in the case of bricks and blocks or in the absence of them, such as poured concrete reinforced columns, resistance means sufficient force will fracture the material.

The fitted stone technique allows minuscule movements of only hundredths of a millimeter and the stone returns to its position nearly instantly, because of weight. Pyramidal vertical construction and trapezoid shaped windows are part of the technique.

Q: It seems so silly that we have today many buildings with central heat, glass windows, cooled air, running water, plumbing and electricity but will become permanently damaged and useless in an earthquake. The Inca had none of these modern developments but the buildings will probably last who knows?

C: Yes, so you see the differences among human populations.

Q: Can humans today build stone houses with such resistance to seismic activity?

C: Of course however at what cost and effect upon urbanization? This is a large and many faceted question and answer.

Q: Did and have other civilizations on Earth at different times received such input and assistance from alien extraterrestrials?

C: Yes, such as what became ancient Egypt, the Aztecs in what today is Mexico and at many times and places in southeast Asia, for example. The Middle East has a long drought of contact, as you would say, and Africa, once the origin of humanoid beings created on Earth, also has received it but not for many centuries.

Q: It seems a bit frustrating that we have no record of these things, given how much humans like to record and document.

C: Humans have not always wanted to do this, and many now also do not. Only a few need do it, for the greater numbers among you to receive benefit. Technology and chemistry today begin to create longer lasting records and archives however you will all soon see how off Earth, all records and memories are permanent.

Q: Esteemed Committee, thank you.

C: Our honor and pleasure, as always.