

The Incredible Ica Stones of Peru

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For the images from the accompanying PowerPoint,
See www.tccsa.tc/articles/ica_stones.html

One of the world's greatest mysteries is what has become known as the Ica Stones. They are found in caves, tombs, and other places throughout Peru. Thousands of these stones have found their way to the city of Ica, Peru. Some can be found in the Ica Regional Museum, but most are in the hands of private collectors. These stones are thought to have been made between 500 B.C. and 1200 A.D. by the Ica culture. The stones are covered with carvings showing dinosaurs and man living together, telescopes, surgery, and other advanced technology. The stones also show animals which were not supposed to have evolved until after the dinosaurs became extinct.

The stones are made of andesite river rock, are volcanic, have a grayish to salt-and-pepper color, and are named for the Andes Mountains. Water washed the stones smooth. Andesites are rocks whose components were subjected to great pressure, causing chemical changes to happen. Andesite rock was also used to build fortress walls in Ollantaytambo, Peru. These walls have tightly fitted blocks that weigh from 150 to 250 tons each. The quarry is 7 miles away on a mountaintop. To make these walls, the builders would have to have dressed and carved the stones at an altitude of 10,000 feet, lowered them down the mountainside, crossed a river canyon with 1,000 foot sheer rock walls, and finally raised the blocks up another mountain and fitted them into place. Does this really make sense? But these walls are another story.

The Ica stones show a wide variety of astounding pictures from dinosaurs alongside humans, to surgeries, to five-toed llamas that were supposed to have gone extinct 40 million years ago, to Mesozoic fish that were supposed to have gone extinct 130 million years ago. Some particularly interesting stones show horses pulling people in what appear to be wagons, as well as people riding horses. Horses were not supposed to be in South America until the Europeans introduced them much later in the 1500's. Also, the ancient people of Ica were not supposed to have had the concept of the wheel. However, the stones clearly show wheeled wagon-like vehicles.

The first mention of these stones was in 1535 by Father Simon, a Jesuit missionary, along the Peruvian coast, who recorded his amazement when he saw the stones. The people who traveled to Peru from Europe saw the stones for the first time in 1555. In 1562, Conquistadors saw the stones and said that they had never seen animals like the ones on the stones before. They sent some of them back to Spain in 1562 or 1563. These stones are in various museums and private collections across the world. There are thousands in various collections. Some people who own Ica stones are Carlos and Pablo Soldi, Alejandro Pezzia Assereto and Santiago Agurto Calvo, Javier Cabrera Darquea, peasants in Ocucaje, Dennis Swift, Kent Hovind, Robert F. Helfinstine, and the Ica Regional Museum. They got their stones from different sources. These

different collections of stones match each other, which points to a common source. The Soldi brothers had a growing collection of Ica stones that had thick layers of salt peter on them, which I will explain later. Someone who has collected 11,000 of the stones is Dr. Javier Cabrera Darquea. Dr. Cabrera was a professor, physician, prehistorian, member of the Regional Council of Ica, corresponding member of the International College of Surgery, the director of culture for the province of Ica, surgeon, biologist, and anthropologist. He was also a direct descendant of Captain Don Luis Jeromino de Cabrera y Toledo, who in 1563 founded the city of Ica. He collected the stones and studied them for 40 years, eventually turning two rooms of his mansion into a museum for public viewing. The rooms are packed from top to bottom with shelves of stones, as well as stones on the floor. The smallest stones weigh about 4 ounces to the largest in excess of 1,000 lbs.

Some have said that the stones are recent fakes, and that Dr. Cabrera is a hoaxer. Some say this because he has not revealed the exact location of the cave where the stones were found. However, he has good reason for not revealing the exact location. If he revealed it, people would steal the stones. Actually, the location of the cave is known to within a few miles. One reason that disproves the assertion that Dr. Cabrera is a hoaxer is that people have written about these stones hundreds of years ago. The history of the Ica stones predates Cabrera by over 400 years. The earliest modern reference to the Ica stones was made in 1906 by Dom Pedro, Dr. Cabrera's father. Dom Pedro was nine years old when he saw his father (Cabrera's grandfather) excavating outside of Ica. He found three or four stones in tombs; however, these stones were lost or stolen a long time before Cabrera was born in 1926. The next recorded finding of the stones was in 1961 by men who were searching for ancient pottery. Since 1961, over 50,000 Ica Stones have been found. Cabrera first got involved with the stones in 1966 when a friend named Felix Llosa Romero gave him a stone as a gift. On the stone was a fish that Dr. Cabrera did not recognize. It turns out that the fish was supposed to have gone extinct millions of years ago. He asked Felix where the stone was from. Felix said that for years the huaqueros (tomb looters) had been discovering these stones along with other artifacts in a number of pre-Columbian graves. For example, the huaqueros found engraved stones in an ancient cemetery near the coast of Peru. Some of the stones had dinosaurs carved on them. Could the huaqueros have faked the stones to sell to people? It seems unlikely. These people are poor, and do not regularly have an education beyond the 5th grade. They would not know how modern surgery works, or how recent discoveries show dinosaurs as they really looked, among other things. Is it conceivable that one person could fake 11,000 stones in utter secrecy?

More reasons to support the stones' authenticity is that lichen colonies were found growing all over the stones and in incision areas. Lichen colonies are small microorganisms, and take hundreds of years to grow. What also exists on these stones is a buildup of salt peter, which takes hundreds of years to form. Some are so full of salt buildup that it covers parts of the carvings below with a white layer that obscures the image below. The stones also possess a natural buildup of patina, which is a hard, natural coating that forms after a minimum of 700 or 800 years. These stones have a patina which requires that they are older than 700 or 800 years, even as far back as 2,000 years. When carving on fresh andesite stone, you break the patina; it is not broken on the stones. Also present on the stones is a buildup of calcite, which takes hundreds of years to form. It has been proven that no modern rotary powered tools, hacksaw blades, sandpaper, etc. could have been used, through an intense microscopic analysis held by Dennis Swift, author of SECRETS OF THE ICA STONES AND NAZCA LINES. These stones have also undergone numerous other laboratory tests. If we today were to carve images on

andesite stones with the quality of the images on the Ica Stones, we would have to use something like lasers. The Ica stones have a film of oxidation which takes a considerable amount of time to be formed. Qualified experts have said that the engravings on the Cabrera stones were scratched on before oxidation films formed. The Ica Stones also have heavy weatherization and desert varnish.

There are interesting images on the stones that show dinosaurs giving live birth and suckling their young. The carvings of dinosaurs on these stones show things about dinosaurs of which we have only become recently aware. For example, the stones show the diplodocus with a large, long head. For years, and even today, the animal was known as brontosaurus. In museum displays, books, etc., the animal had a small head. The stones were known to exist before the discovery of the wrong head was made. However, on the stones, the head is correct, which shows that whoever carved the dinosaurs must have seen the dinosaurs in person. Another feature is that the dinosaurs on the stones have dermal frills. Dermal frills are the ridges that appear on the spine and sometimes the tail of some animals. We only have become aware that dinosaurs have them in 1992. Fossils of dinosaurs have been found with rows of dermal spines going along the back and tail. Also, the dinosaurs depicted on the stones show rosette and circle patterns on the dinosaurs' skin. We have now found fossil dinosaur skin with circle and rosette patterns. The Ica Stones also show dinosaurs with bumpy nodules on their skin. Discoveries of fossil dinosaur skin also confirm this. The person would have to have seen the dinosaurs himself to know what the skin was like. Some people have said that Indians must have seen fossils, and drawn the dinosaurs from them. First of all, ancient Indian tribes were not doing fossil digs. Secondly, how could they have drawn dinosaurs accurately or known what the skin looked like from a pile of jumbled up bones? Another important feature on the stones that we have only recently become aware of is that when dinosaurs walked, the tail was not dragged on the ground; it pointed out in back of them. The stones show this, and are anatomically accurate with our current knowledge of dinosaurs. Also, the stones show dinosaurs balancing upright using their erect tails for support and walking upright. We have only recently become aware of this. What is interesting is that before our modern depictions of dinosaurs caught up with the Ica Stones, the evolutionists had said that the brontosaurus, (now diplodocus), had a short head, didn't have dermal frills, didn't have circle and rosette patterns on their skin, did not walk with their tails out behind them, and did not balance on their tails to stand upright. They also said that dinosaurs never lived with people, every one of which has now been proven wrong. The Ica Stones had it right all along. How is that possible unless they were made by eyewitnesses?

A lot of the important features of the stones destroy the idea of evolution, i.e. dinosaurs co-existing with man. Sometimes people were engraved attacking or riding dinosaurs. Evolution, of course, claims that dinosaurs disappeared long before man ever came onto the scene.

The stones also show many types of surgery, including IV's being inserted in people, and what appear to be stethoscopes. R.L. Moodie, the famous paleopathologist, said that the Pre-Columbian Peruvians had the most developed surgical knowledge of any race of people of which he knew. The stones show multiple kinds of surgery, such as excisions, trepanning, amputations, heart surgery, brain surgery, bandaging, bone transplants, cauterizations, and other types of surgery. Also, skulls of the same time period have been found that offer proof that surgery was done on them and even that suturing was done after the operation. To further confirm that ancient successful surgeries were taking place, many skulls have been found that show bone growth around the hole where the surgery had taken place, showing that the patients lived after

the operations had taken place. There have also been other discoveries of advanced knowledge that predate modern knowledge besides the Ica Stones. Interestingly, there have been surgical tools found from 3,000 year old tombs that seem to match what the Ica Stones show. According to Dennis Swift, these tools were made from obsidian, a material which works better than instruments we use today. In fact, these ancient tools have been used in modern surgeries, and worked better than their modern equivalents. On top of this, there are stones showing organs such as the heart and kidneys that are accurate with what we know today. What is also of interest on some surgical stones is that there are what appear to be lights from the ceiling shining down on the surgery. Dr. Cabrera owns a series of 9 stones that show the process of a heart transplant. They are close-up pictures of the heart surgery that show the heart, blood vessels, and arteries, all shown accurately. The patient is lying on what seems to be an operating table. There are what look like tubes coming from the patient's mouth. Dr. E. Stanton Maxey, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, comments on the surgical aspect of the stones, "...depicting heart surgery, there is clear detail. There are seven blood vessels coming from the heart showing a cardiac operation."

Amazingly, another important feature of the stones is that there are people gazing at the sky through telescopes. The sky is depicted as showing stars, comets, the sun with a face, the moon with a face, and other unidentified objects. Some of the stones depict people looking down from a flying object through telescopes at dinosaurs on the ground.

In 1968, Alejandro Pezzia Assereto, director of the Ica Museum, published a book titled "Ica y el Peru Precolombino" that includes the discoveries of the stones he made. Assereto informed the Museo Regional de Ica of the finds, and offered the stones to the museum to be put on display. Instead, the stones were put in back rooms of the Ica Regional Museum. Apparently, these stones along with the collection of the Soldi brothers were moved into boxes in a back room in the Ica Regional Museum. They are not ever put on public display, and no-one can view the stones. His book has the official reports of secular archaeologists and anthropologists that found engraved stones in tombs. At the time of the discoveries, on-site sketches were made of the tombs with the artifacts. However, the government authorities in Peru virtually ignored the discoveries. No investigation was even conducted. Dr. Cabrera had begun to prepare a case for official authorization to have systematic excavations in the archaeological zone of Ocucaje. All of a sudden, with no prior notice, he was relieved of his position as Director of Cultural Affairs of Ica. The Director didn't allow the institution's collection to be on public display, and they were stored in a vault. He said that he didn't think that investigation was necessary because a friend told him that they were fakes made by peasants in Ocucaje. The public has no access to view or study the stones. When the stones were discovered, many people should have come to see the stones. But, not one student, archaeologist, professor, or scientist came. Dennis Swift was able to examine over half of the Colca Collection. The Colca Collection is some of the stones that are stored in back rooms of the Ica Regional Museum. However, this was stopped abruptly because he accidentally revealed his historical knowledge of the stones. All of these collections of Ica stones are identical, so by authenticating one collection, you authenticate them all.

Another aspect of the Ica Stones is that they show what appear to be maps of the world that are different than any we know of today. Also, they show animal species that, according to evolution, appeared later than the dinosaurs, such as ostriches, kangaroos, herons, giraffes, penguins, jaguars, bats, pelicans, and camels. Other things have also been found in Peru that show the same things as the Ica Stones, such as blankets, pottery, sculptures of toxodon heads,

thought to be extinct before man came, on the calendar of Tiahuanaco. Also, wheeled toys, clay figures of dinosaurs, and hollow poles made of huarango wood (which is harder than oak), with the same types of engravings as the Ica Stones. These poles are about 3 feet tall and 10 inches in diameter. The poles could not have been carved in modern times, because they would have to have been carved when they were relatively green, because the wood is so hard. The poles show weatherization and cracking. They resemble totem poles. These poles came from near Cahuachi, Nazca, which was the ceremonial center of the ancient Nazcans. Today, there are about 200 poles still in the desert. One of the poles was taken to Belgium. The poles were examined by universities and laboratories and were found to have a C-14 date of about 400 A.D. It is interesting that the first discovery of dinosaur fossils in the modern era was not made until the 1820's, yet these poles are 1,600 years old. According to the evolution theory, the last dinosaur was supposed to have died out about 64 million years ago. One pole shows a dinosaur with an erect tail attacking a warrior from behind. The dinosaur has various skin patterns, such as plate size rosette patterns, and appears to be a Spinosauroid, which is a particular type of dinosaur. The specific dinosaur depicted may be an Acrocanthosaurus or a Spinosaurus. On the bottom of this pole is a person who appears to be eating a small Sauropod dinosaur starting with the tail. On another pole, a warrior is attacking a dinosaur that may be a Spinosauroid with a spear in the upper pelvic region. There is good reason for him to be attacking there. There is scientific evidence that some species of dinosaur had a nerve center in the ganglia pelvic region. Attacking here would cause the neck and back of the dinosaur to be paralyzed, thus eliminating major problems, including the tail. The dinosaur has an erect tail and an agile neck and body. In the middle of this pole, there is another person who is apparently eating a dinosaur. On the bottom of this pole, there is a warrior attacking a dinosaur with a knife in the upper pelvic area and another knife in the upper tail area. This would paralyze the neck and tail. Another find is a wooden cup from Tiahuanaco, which shows a dinosaur with dermal spines along its back. Like the poles, this cup is cracked and weathered.

There are also many other things in other places which show the same types of things the Ica Stones show. The stones must be authentic because of the stones' patina, salt peter, lichen colonies, (dating to 2,000 years old), official and independent excavation discoveries, electron microscope examination, and details of dinosaurs of which we have only recently become aware. The sound of these stones screaming to be heard is deafening, yet no one hears. Why is that?

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