

Art and Design

The Mystery of Puma Punku and the Fallen Angels

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In 1968, archaeologist Erich Von Daniken wrote *Chariots of the Gods*, suggesting that extraterrestrials came to earth greatly influencing humans. Based on his observations of South American ruins such as Puma Punku, he theorized that the constructions seemed beyond the ability of man and that they were made by extraterrestrials. He examined myths of the world in their relation to extraterrestrial contact, particularly the myth of the Sumerian Anunaki and parallels in the Bible, both of which tell of ancient beings coming from the sky to teach mankind. He claimed that extraterrestrials inspired the myths of the world as well as Biblical stories. Nonetheless, mainstream archaeologists have vigorously reputed Von Daniken's radical theories. If these theories are examined in light of the Bible, however, the extraterrestrials are more plausibly the Nephilim, or the fallen angels mentioned in Genesis.

Hundreds of years ago, the ancient remains of the great Puma Punku in Tiwanaku, Bolivia were discovered. This place seems to defy logic and archaeologists are baffled with its unbelievably precise cuts on stone andesite. It is unlike anything found anywhere else in the world, the sheer size and weight of the megaton stone H-blocks and how they were moved, its destruction, and the ancient civilization's mythology surrounding it. The findings are so stunning and mysterious to archaeologists that the idea of Von Daniken's "extraterrestrials" are related to the formation of this mind-boggling ruin as a compromise to these unknowns. Recent evidence, however, indicates that the site is more related to Biblical history. The structure's alleged association with aliens and UFOs is actually more in line with the Bible and the Fallen Angels.

The fascinating keystone technique, the actual age of the site, and the concept of its destruction by flood all support the Biblical evidence.



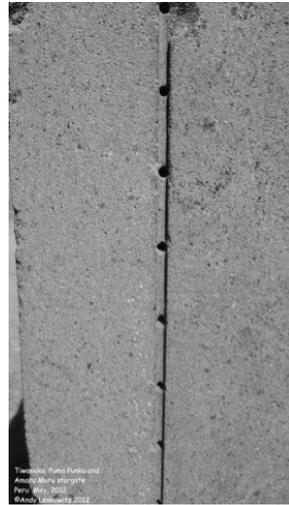
The site of Puma Punku and the neighboring structure, The Gateway of the Sun, is found beneath the Andes Mountains in Tiwanaka, Bolivia. Pedro Cieza de Lion and his conquistadors first discovered it in 1546 (Tsoukalos). The ruins were once the center of Tiwanakan civilization, with more than 40,000 inhabitants. Puma Punku itself is now in ruins, but the surviving structures that make it up are known as H-blocks, solid blocks of precisely shaped andesite, not found anywhere else in the world. Also, every rock of the structure is completely magnetized, a mystery to archaeologists. Another unknown is how these people raised these blocks, with some weighing at over 100 metric tons (Tsoukalos). Moving such weight is an enormous effort, practically impossible. Mainstream archaeologists suggest that these blocks were moved by sheer manpower and rope (Tsoukalos). This technique was tested in 1966 when members of the Bolivian army attempted moving one of them, using manpower and rope, but managed to move the masses only inches (Tsoukalos). Even more remarkable is the fact that the andesite quarries are over 60 miles away. Archaeologists concluded that the only possible solution for a primitive society to accomplish such a task was to use a rolling log system that would take hundreds of trees. However, there are no trees in that country because of its high elevation. To explain the lack of trees, it has been said that the area has since been deforested, but trees only grow up to a specific altitude, and Bolivia's elevation is 12,000 feet (Tsoukalos). Therefore, it is unknown how these stones were moved.



What is also confounding is how this ancient civilization made such precise cuts to such a hard stone with “primitive” tools. The precision and smoothness of the cuts made to the blocks of Puma Punku is unbelievable. The cuts and edges are so straight and finely cut that not even a piece of paper could fit between the seams. No mortar or binding agent has been found.

Each piece is cut in such a way that it would fit seamlessly into another; they all have parts that fit as a male piece to a female piece (Tsoukalos). The interlocking of the blocks is found in other ancient structures around the world, but nowhere near the precision at Puma Punku. In 2012, Chris Dunn, a professional machinist and toolmaker, was given a sample of stone from Puma Punku to test (Tsoukalos). The block sample was tested under two of the sharpest and most sophisticated cutting tools known today for cutting stone, a laser cut and a diamond saw cut. The results showed under a microscope that even after centuries upon centuries, the ancient cut surface is more precise than a laser cut and is most like that of the diamond saw cut (Tsoukalos). How could this ancient

civilization possibly make such perfect cuts with primitive tools? Tools, which should be noted, that have never been found (Tsoukalos). Chris Dunn stated, "I think we have to start examining a little more sophisticated tools that no longer exist." Casey Hematyaar, a forensic structural engineer, gives his thoughts when asked if it is impossible to make such cuts with copper tools, "Um, probably yes. Because you need a material that has a much higher hardness in order to achieve these goals (Hematyaar)."



Archaeologist and ancient astronaut theorist, David Childriss, believes that these precision cuts had to have been done in an easy fashion. He states that, "Looking at the articulation, stone masons were getting very fancy. Doing things way beyond what they needed to do. They could be as fancy as they want because it was easy for them, and moving them also had to be easy for them" (Childriss). He also points out the intriguing keystones; a means of joining two pieces of stone by making two indentations at the point where the two stones meet. In that space between, copper, silver or bronze mixture, even a mixture of gold at times, is poured in to

harden and connect the two pieces. This method of building is ancient and can be seen all around the world at other ancient sites, such as the Sun Temple at Coricancha, Cusco, Ollantaytambo on the way to Machu Pichu; Saksaywaman in Peru, Giza in Egypt; Greece, Borobudur in Java; Angkor Wat in Cambodia, and My Son in Vietnam. These ancient societies must have had some rudimentary knowledge of metallurgy (Tsoukalos). Childriss points out, "... they had to be made by the same kind of engineers and architects." What is fascinating is that all of these civilizations possessed a very unique building technique even though they were separated from each other all over the world. Not only do the structures have a similar construction style, but they are identical (Tsoukalos).

Although the age of Puma Punku has been questioned, mainstream archaeologists place its creation date around 200 A.D. However, there have been many who have studied and claimed otherwise. Erich Von Daniken, an ancient astronaut theorist, recalls German explorer Edmund Kiss, whom deciphered the Calendar of the Gateway of the Sun, gathering evidence that this structure was far older and that the Tiwanakan calendar dates back 10-15,000 years. Another researcher, German professor Hans Schindler Bellamy, who dated Puma Punku to before 10,000 B.C.; this further theorizes that it was destroyed by a flood (Daniken). He goes on to say that

mainstream archaeology refuses to accept these facts because they contradict the theory of evolution. A more significant explorer, Arthur Posnansky, relates his theory of the site by its astronomical alliances (Tsoukalos). Posnansky explains that at Kalasasaya (the courtyard surrounding the Gateway of the Sun) the sun rose over the cornerstones on the summer and winter equinoxes. Based on the changing tilt of the Earth, it would have to go back 17,000 years for that to occur (Tsoukalos). Posnansky's theory corresponds to the oral traditions of the ancient Bolivians and their descendants the Aymara.

An Aymare elder, Rene Quispe, explains the legends, beliefs and traditions of his Bolivian descendants regarding Puma Punku. Quispe explains that Viracocha, their invisible sun god, is depicted on the Gateway to the Sun. He sat by the water, as a "Watcher", the term ascribed to the Fallen Angels in the apocryphal book of Enoch. Quispe further explains how Viracocha created a race of giants, and the Bolivians believe that there were once giants there (Tsoukalos). Quispe maintains that the giants carried, cut, and polished the stones that are at Puma Punku. In Genesis, giants or the Nephilim, are the product of the fallen angels coming to earth to seduce women in the time of Noah, "There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown" (King James Version,

Gen. 6.4). Most important is the fact that they agree with Posnansky; that Puma Punku was built before the Great Flood.

A flood explains why the structure is scattered and spread out in its ruinous state as well as its age. Casey Hematyaar, a forensic structural engineer, studied the ruins and when asked if the destruction was caused by an explosion of some sort, "The size of these stones, the weight of them, the mass and the way I look at the pictures of the remains of these, it's my opinion that it

would be very remote that that would've been the cause. The concept of flood would make more sense to me" (Hematyaar). He explains further, "The soil becomes almost liquid. Getting saturated by water, it loses its stability, and therefore it's not capable of providing support to the structure above anymore. And with the movement of water itself, that can cause movement of these objects" (Hematyaar, Tsoukalos). In addition, evidence of seashells and fossils of fish have been found in this area even though the nearest body of water is more than ten miles away (Tsoukalos). This evidence suggests that Puma Punku was destroyed by a flood, which supports the theories that it was built before the Great Flood, thousands of years ago.

Those who favor the idea of extraterrestrial visitations to Earth have also hinted the Fuente Magna Bowl, a vessel bearing Sumerian hieroglyphs and cuneiform that was found in Lake Titicaca near the site of Puma Punku (Childriss). This bowl suggests to some that the Sumerian Anunnaki came to South America. So it only offers, however, further evidence of the validity of the Fallen Angels from the Bible.

The mysteries surrounding Puma Punku are fascinating. The site mystifies archaeologists the world over. Much is unknown about the structure, but the discoveries and correlations between Puma Punku and the time of Noah in the Bible unveil much of the unknown; particularly when it was built and possibly how. It was not the extraterrestrials who built Puma Punku, but rather, the Fallen Angels of the Bible.

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