



REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

 * Remote Viewer : LB
 * Interviewer : FA
 * Observer(s) : _____
 * _____
 * _____
 * Date : 10/07/85
 * Starting time : 1320 hours, local
 * Site # : 0762
 * Acquisition by: (CRV) ERV PRV ARV BRV Other _____
 * Working mode : (GT) HEM Other _____
 * Feedback class: A B (C)
 *

557201
308928

 * Ending time : 1341 hours, local
 * Notes : SIA Tng PI Back Ache
 * Highest stage : III
 * Evaluation : +
 *

 * Actual site : Nazca Lines, Peru
 * RV summary : Ps 5
 * _____
 * _____
 *

7 OCT. 85
FT. MEADE
FRED
1320 HRS.

P.I. BACKACHE

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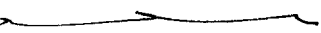


A: ACROSS
RISING
AND
DOWN
WARD C
B: LAND C

S2: BROWN C
GREEN C
COOL C

CONF. BRK.
"NOT BARE"

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A:

MISS BRK.

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A: RISING
HARD

CONF. BRK.

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A: RISING
HARD

B: LAND C

S2: CURVING C
SMOOTH C

SOIL BRK.
VOLCANO.

COLD
WHITE CFB
ROUGH TOXPOUS C
ROCKY C
DRY C

SZ! WIND SOUNDS C
COOL

NOZ BUK.
LIKE COOL BREEZE
+ HOT SUN

CURVING C
STEEP CFB
SLOPING PC

~~RE~~

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NOZ BUK.
"SOLAR ONE"

MISS BUK.

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A: ACROSS
HAND

B: LAZED

SZ! SMOOTH

NOZ BUK.
LIKE LAZED

WAVY C
WUGED C SY

NOZ BUK.
SQUARED CORNER
(VIBES VIBES)
LIKE A ROUTING
INTERSECTION

FLAT C
SLOPED C

SK

NOZ BUK.

3

SZ : MASSIVE C
 HOLES C
 SMALL C
 NATURAL C
 LOTS OF BROWN C
 DRY C
 WIDE C
 EXPANSIVE C

AI RAK ?

WIDE C
 OPEN C
 EMPTY C

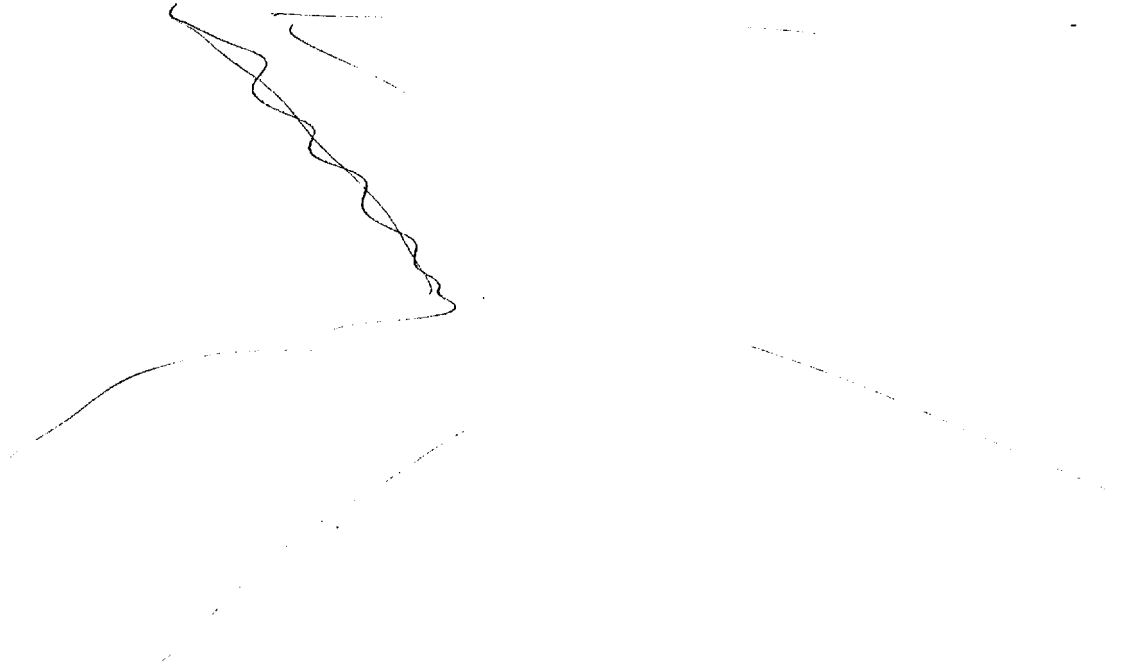
AI RAK

~~AWK~~
 AWE AT SMOOTHNESS
 NOTHING THERE

F LAD C
 LIND C SY
 RODS CFB
 TANS "

ASL RAK.
MANS.

④



ALL RAC.
FERNAND CANYON

5

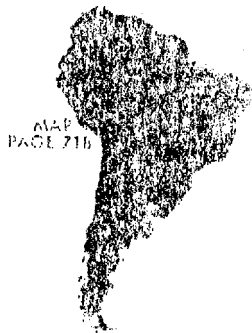
SUMMARY: SITE IS OPEN, EXPANSIVE, EMPTY LAND.
IT IS FLAT & DRY. IT IS ROCKY, UNSOWN, HARD.
IT IS MAINLY FLAT w/ SLOPING AREAS, ~~TO LINES~~.
IT HAS LINES, IS NATURAL, ROCKY

SITE END
1341

Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

CPYRGHT

PICTURE STORY BY
LOREN
MCINTYRE



DEEP STRAIGHT and to k sharp, a
turn, looking more than a mile
long, edges the desert in southern
Peru. Wandering mule paths that cross
it only emphasize the precision of its design.

Thousands of hundreds of square miles of
arid terrain, other markings abound, most
of them concentrated between the towns of
Nazca and Ica. Known as the Nazca
Lines, they form a geometrical mélange of
squares, triangles, and trapezoids;
spiral, zig-zags, narrow lines that ex-
tend more than five miles; and a desert
menagerie of creatures—bird, reptile, and
whale—some 5 and a half ft.

Because some of the figures resemble
those of the ancient Nazca pottery, archeol-
ogists call them the lines to the Nazca, a
term that has stuck only in recent years. Four-
hundred miles apart, between roughly
11° and 18° S and 75° and 81° W.

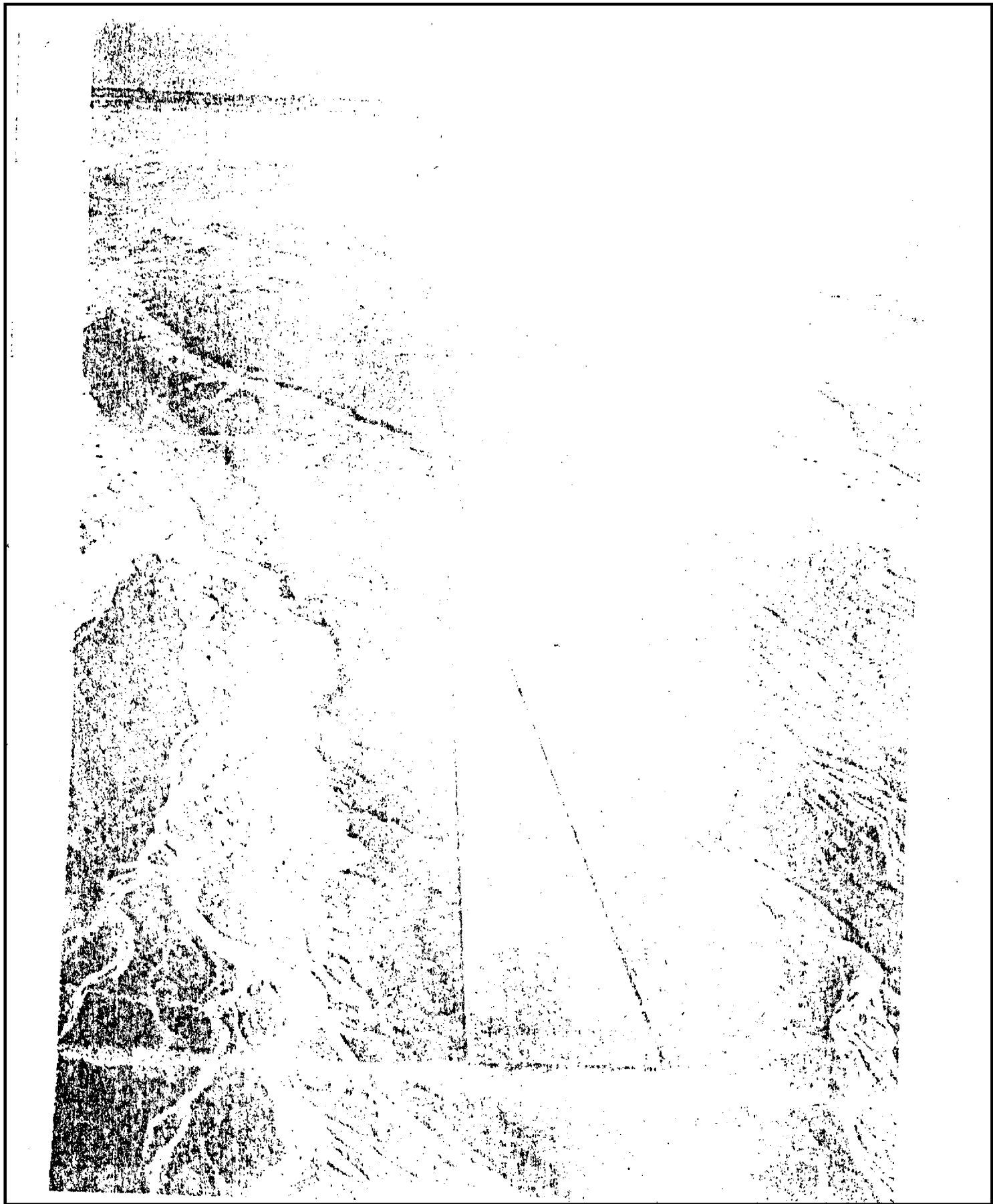
At first, the lines must have been sym-
bolic, a form of communication. Or
perhaps they were a calendar, or a map, or
a record of some kind. But the lines
are so precise, and the conditions of the
desert are so harsh, that in the
beginning, the lines were thought to be
of great importance.

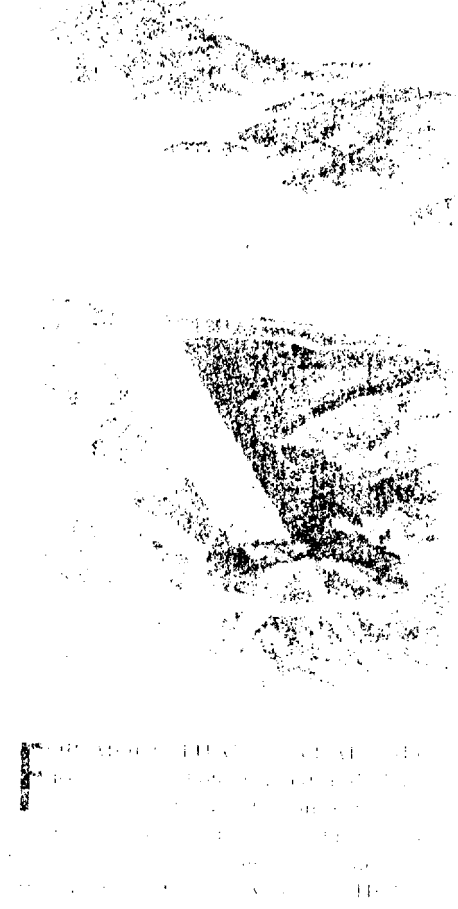
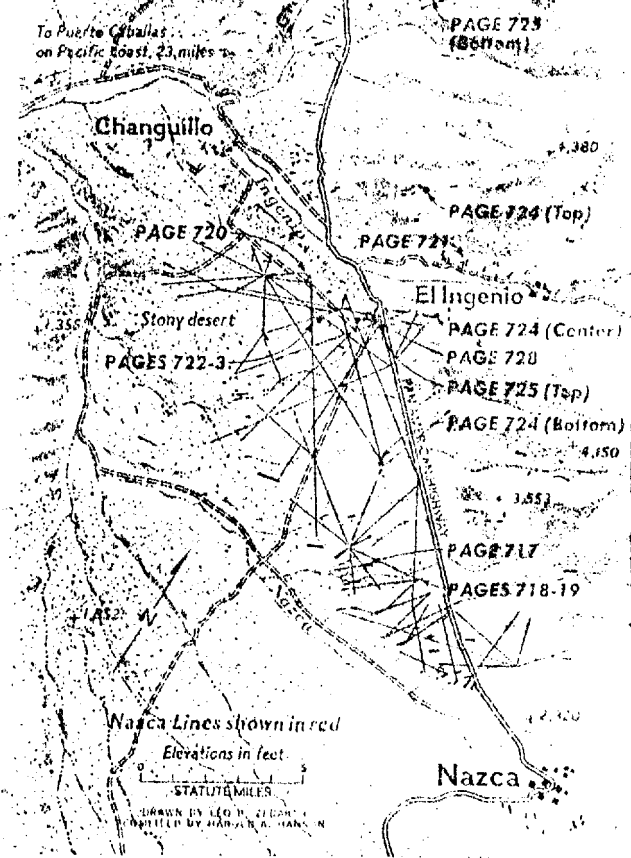
In 1925, a Peruvian architect, José
Pablo de Tello, made the first map. There have
since been many others, but they were pro-
duced by amateurs, or some form of
academic, and not by a professional.

In 1926, the first scholar to study
the lines was a Peruvian, but he was first recog-
nized as a scholar in the U.S. by a spec-
tacular discovery. He had discovered a
method of irrigation, a system for farmers
anywhere, to save the water of water to
valley areas.

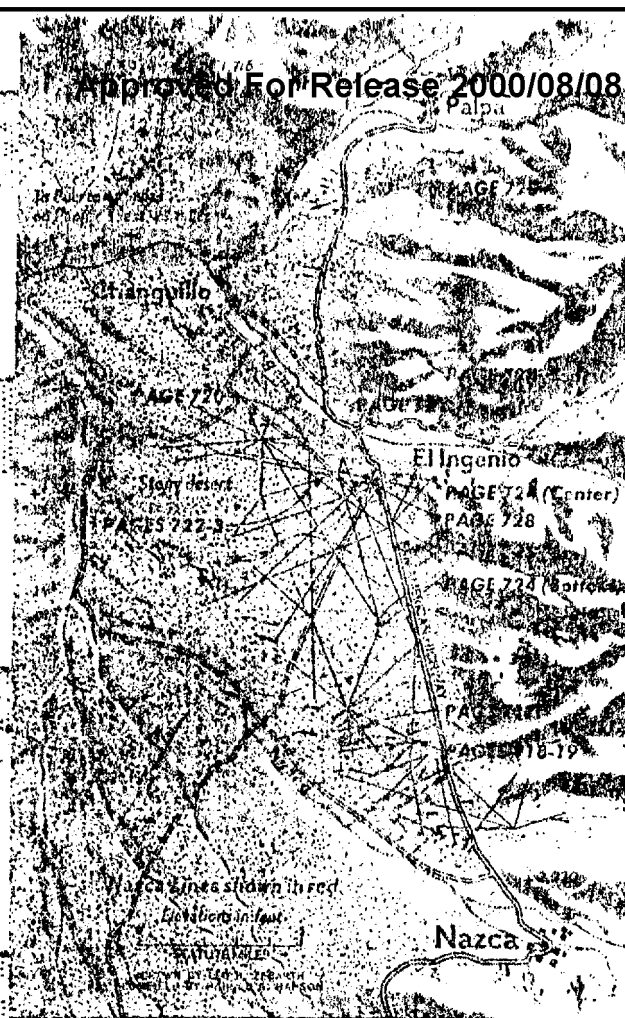
A study of the lines, partly by the
National Geographic Society, has confirmed
that some of the lines do indeed point to
certain positions of the sun and moon in
relation to the rising and
setting points on the horizon of some of
the high mountains. But, the study indi-
cates no more than could be expected
by chance.

And so the mystery remains, including
the problem of the question of all: Why
did the Nazcas create intricate designs
that no one could ever see,
despite the fact that they were so close?





Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a transcription or a list of items, located to the right of the rock formation images.



FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS Miss Reiche has photographed and charted *las lineas*, striving to complete a map of the hundreds of designs and figures that score a tableland some 30 miles long, threaded by the Pan American Highway (map, upper left). A National Geographic Society grant now aids her work.

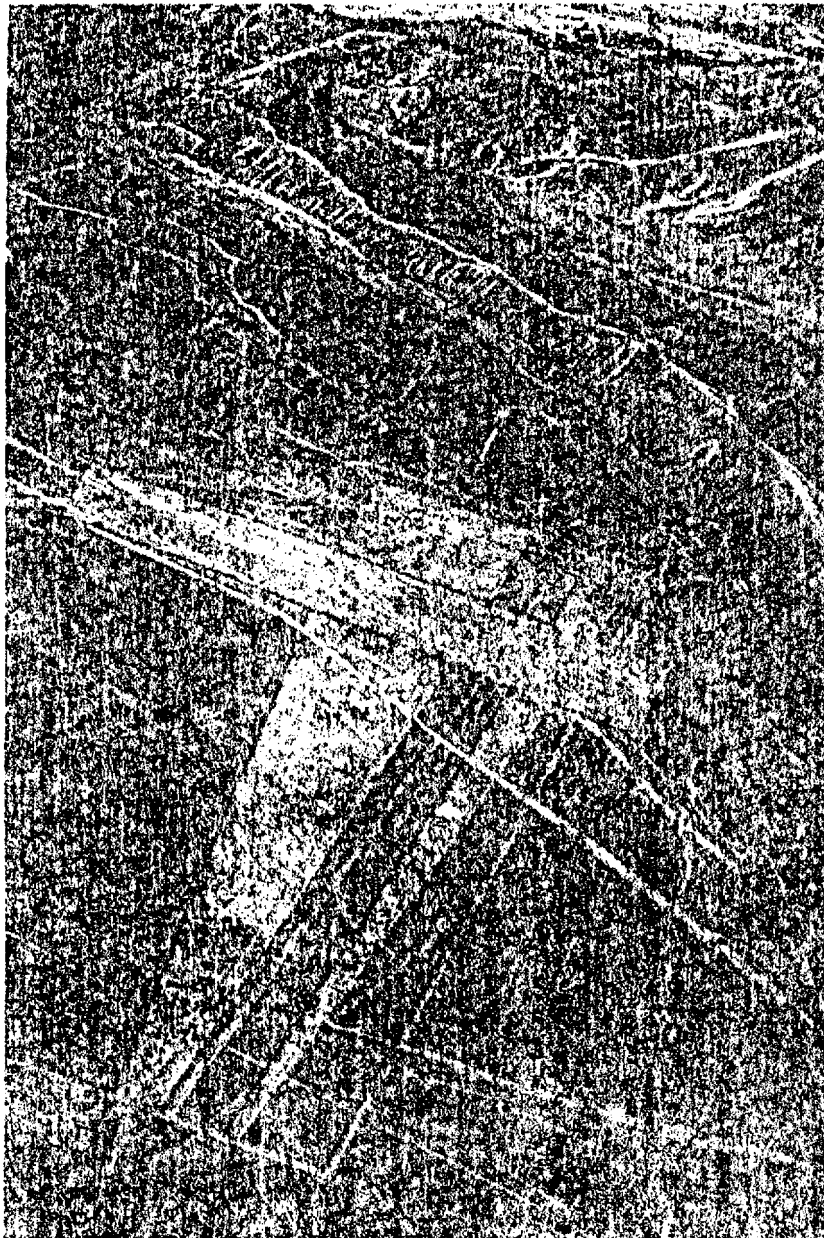
At her desk in Lima (left), the German-born mathematician glances up from a chart, where azimuths of lines dart off in almost all the directions of the compass.

During fieldwork Miss Reiche sleeps on a camp cot behind her car on the rocky, grassless Peruvian "pampa," rising before first light for a breakfast of grapefruit and canned milk. Despite her 72 years, she then sets to work with a zeal as relentless as the noontime sun.

With the reel of tape in her left hand, she has just completed measuring one of the sides of a trapezoidal field (right). Seen from the air (above), it resembles a hillock, then branches off to top a line over the pampa.

Miss Reiche scorns the suggestion that such markings may have been airfields for outer-space visitors to earth in prehistoric times. "Once you remove the stones, the ground is quite soft," she says. "I'm afraid the spacemen would have gotten stuck."





AS IF DESIGNED AND DRAWN by a mad geometrician, markings great and small litter the pampa in configurations that defy explanation. They sometimes ignore topography as well.

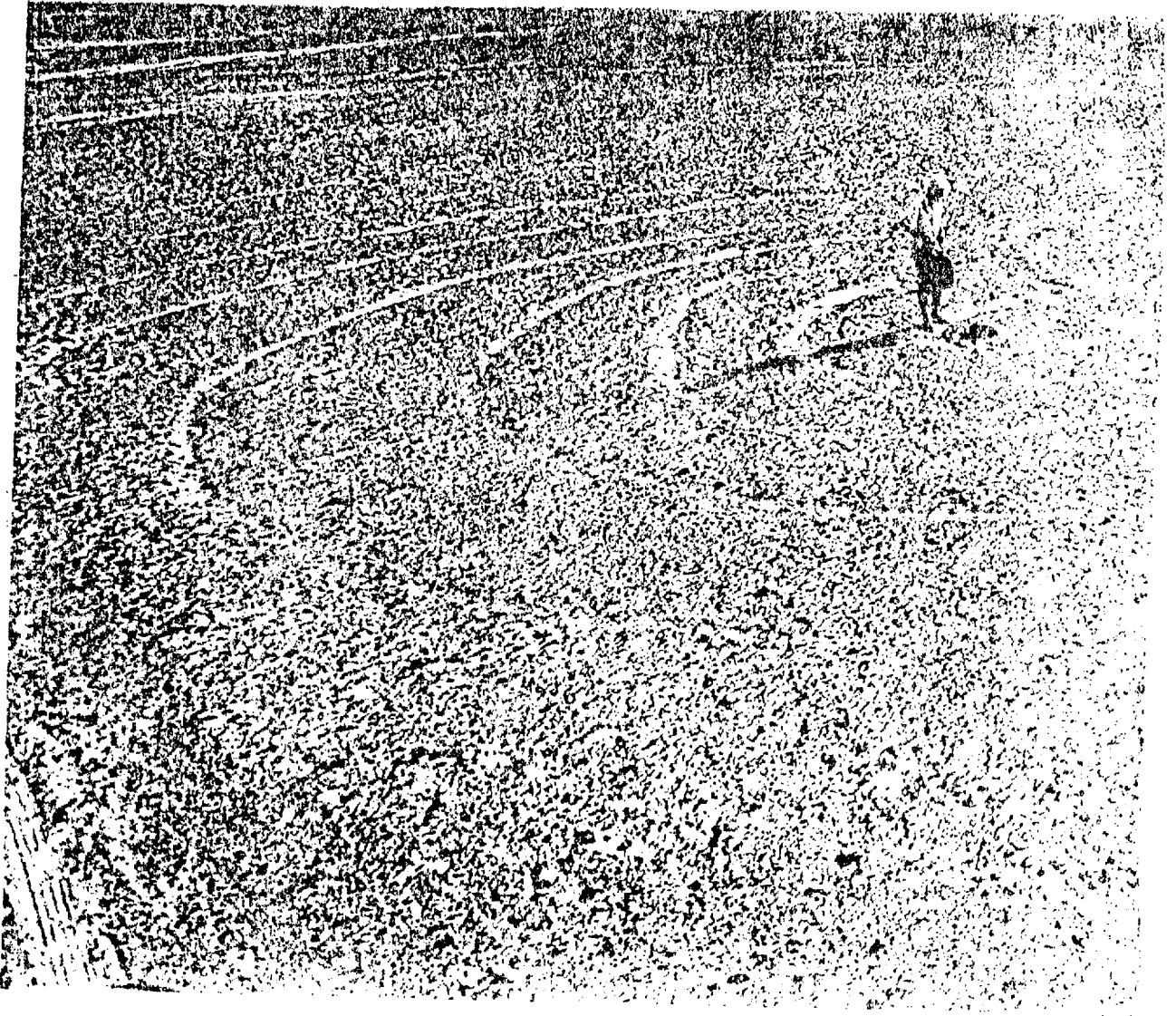
Trapezoids congregate on a plateau that overlooks the Ingenio Valley (above). Others march up—or is it down?—the slopes of an old wash beside farmers' fields (right), accompanied by platoons of lines that appear to go nowhere. The looped pattern below them lacks the precision of

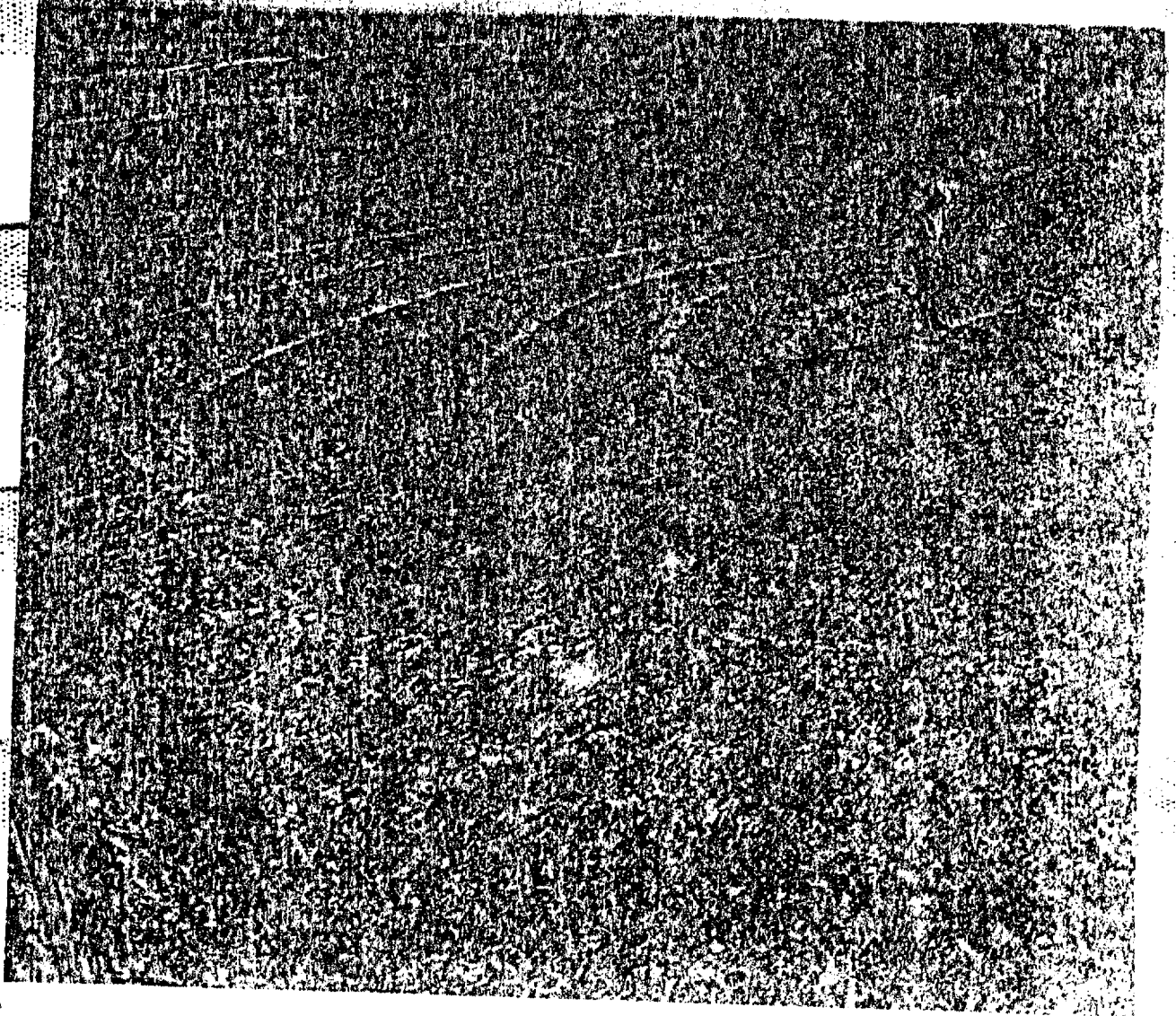
many ancient lines and may be the remains of an irrigation system.

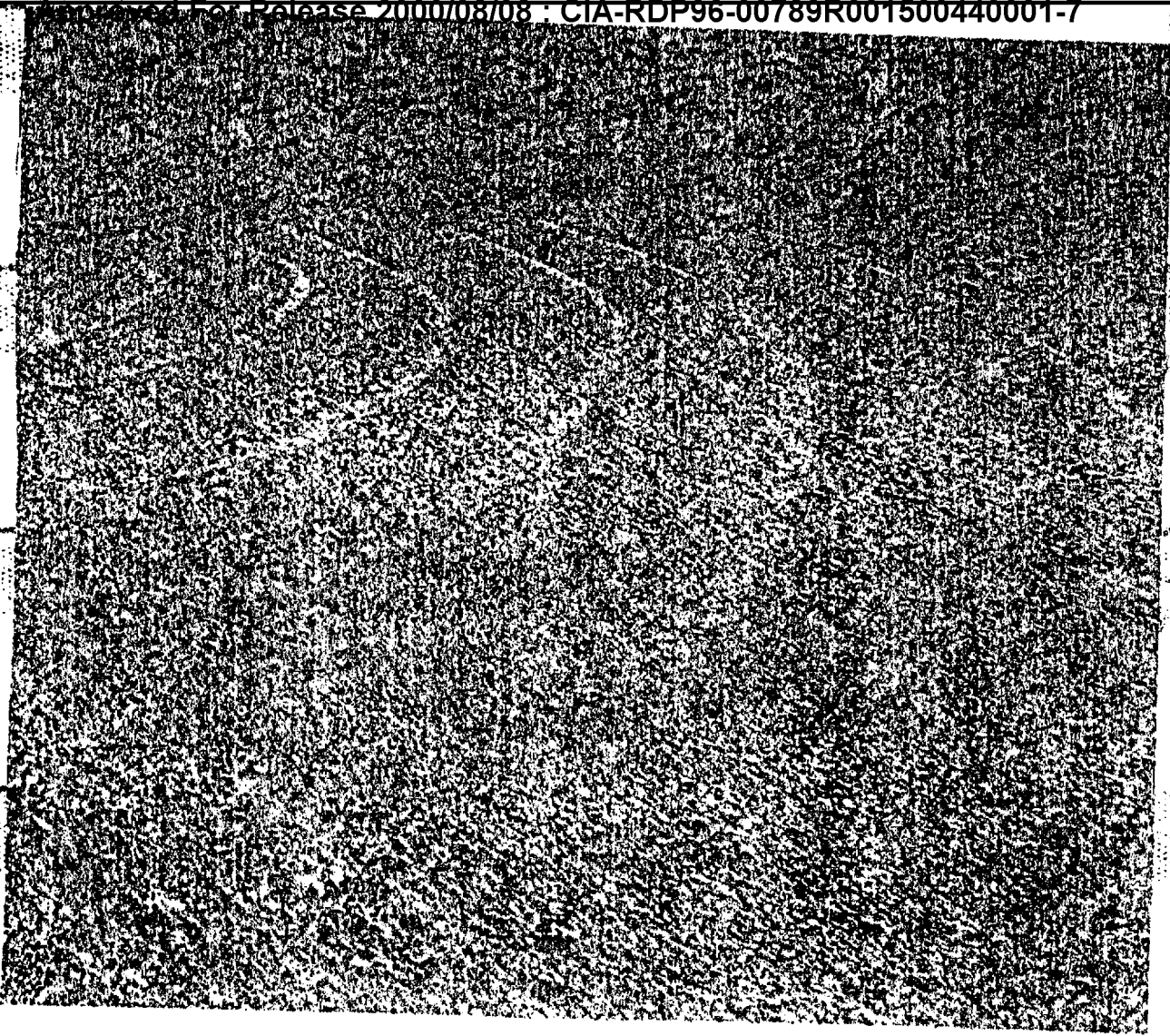
"Throughout the pampa," says Miss Reiche, "lines stretch for miles, crossing valleys and traversing hills, never swerving from their courses. Surveyors have been astonished by their straightness."

How did the Nazcas achieve such exactitude? Along some lines the remains of posts have been found at intervals approaching a mile. Perhaps sighting stations with men standing in line behind them? Perhaps.

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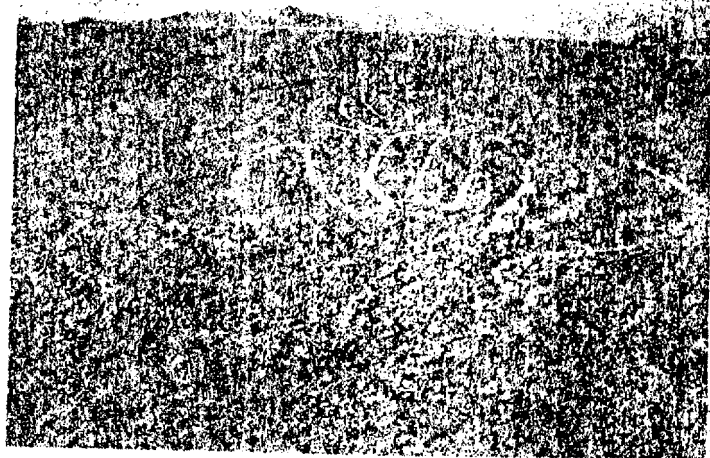




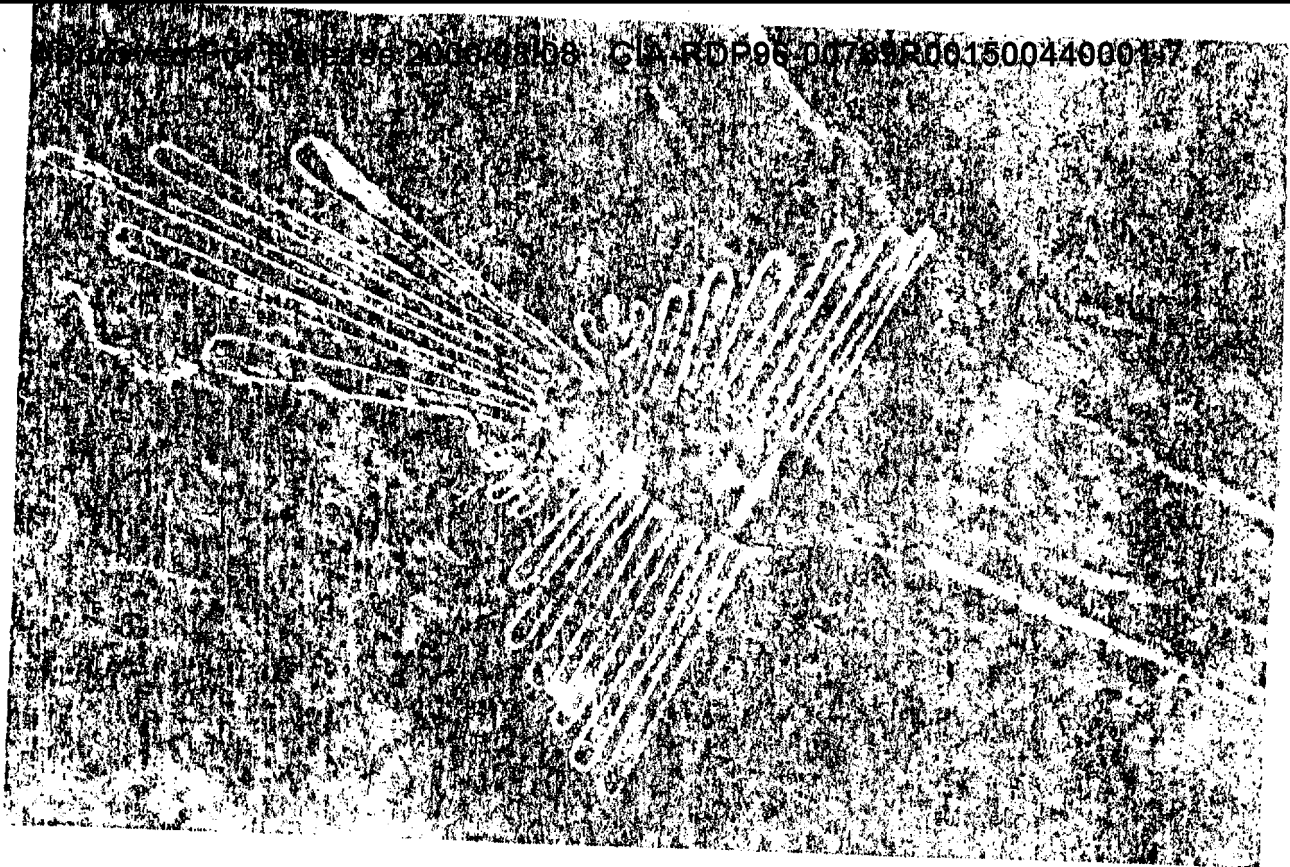


LONGER than a football field and completely visible only from the air, a monkey (left) leans to grasp—nothing. Its left hand measures more than 40 feet across (right). Miss Reiche stands within the whorled furrows that comprise its tail (above).

The figure looks like any of several monkeys—woolly, spider, or capuchin—that live in tropical forests on the east slopes of the Andes, some 200 miles distant. But Nazca artists, who probably learned of these monkeys through trade contacts with forest peoples, weren't always accurate in anatomical detail. They gave their monkey four fingers on one hand, five on the other, and a prehensile tail that curves up instead of down.



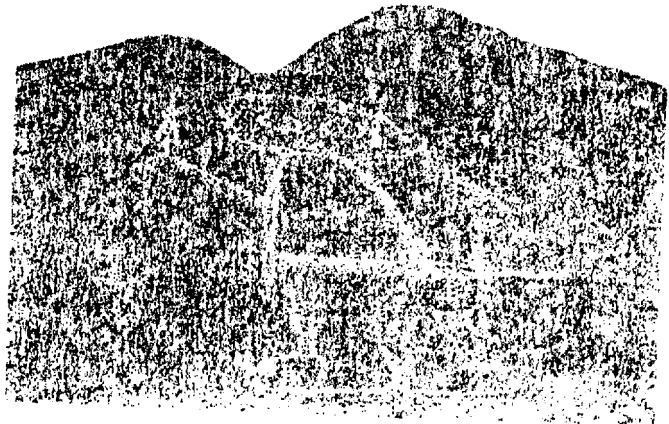




ON THE 15th of the month
 of the year 1954, the
 the following information
 was received from the
 of the National Security
 Council, below:
 The following information
 was received from the
 of the National Security
 Council, below:
 The following information
 was received from the
 of the National Security
 Council, below:



The following information
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 The following information
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CRAMFELD was...
 Lines...
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For years...
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725

