



REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

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\* 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)

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557201  
308928

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\* Ending time : 1341 hours, local

\* Notes : SIA Trng PI Back Ache

\* Highest stage : III

\* Evaluation : +

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\* Actual site : Nazca Lines, Peru

\* RV summary : Ps 5

\* \_\_\_\_\_

\* \_\_\_\_\_

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and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

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document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are  
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages  
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7 Oct. 85  
FT. MEADE  
FRED  
1320 HRS.

P.I. BACKACHE

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308928

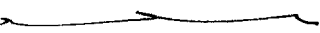


A: ACROSS  
RISING  
AND  
DOWN  
WARD C  
B: LAND C

S2: BROWN C  
GREEN C  
COOL C

CONF. BAK.  
"NOT BAK"

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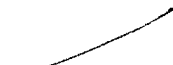
A: MISS BAK.

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A: RISING  
HARD  
CONF. BAK.

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308928



A: RISING  
HARD  
B: LAND C

S2: CURVING C  
SMOOTH C

COL BAK  
VOLCANO.

COLD  
WHITE CFB  
ROUGH TOXPOUS C  
ROCKY C  
DRY C

SZ! WIND SOUNDS C  
COOL

ROCK BUNK.

LIKE COOL BREEZE  
+ HOT SUN

CURVING C

STEEP CFB

SLOPING PC

RE

557201  
308928

ROCK BUNK.  
'SOLAR ONE'

MISS BUNK.

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308928

A: ACROSS  
HAND

B: LAZED

SZ! SMOOTH

ROCK BUNK.  
LIKE ACROSS

WAVY C

WUGED C SY

ROCK BUNK.  
SQUARED CORNER  
(WUGED VISUAL)  
LIKE A ROUTING  
INTERSECTION

FLAT C

SLOPED C

SK

ROCK BUNK.

3

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

A1 RAK ?

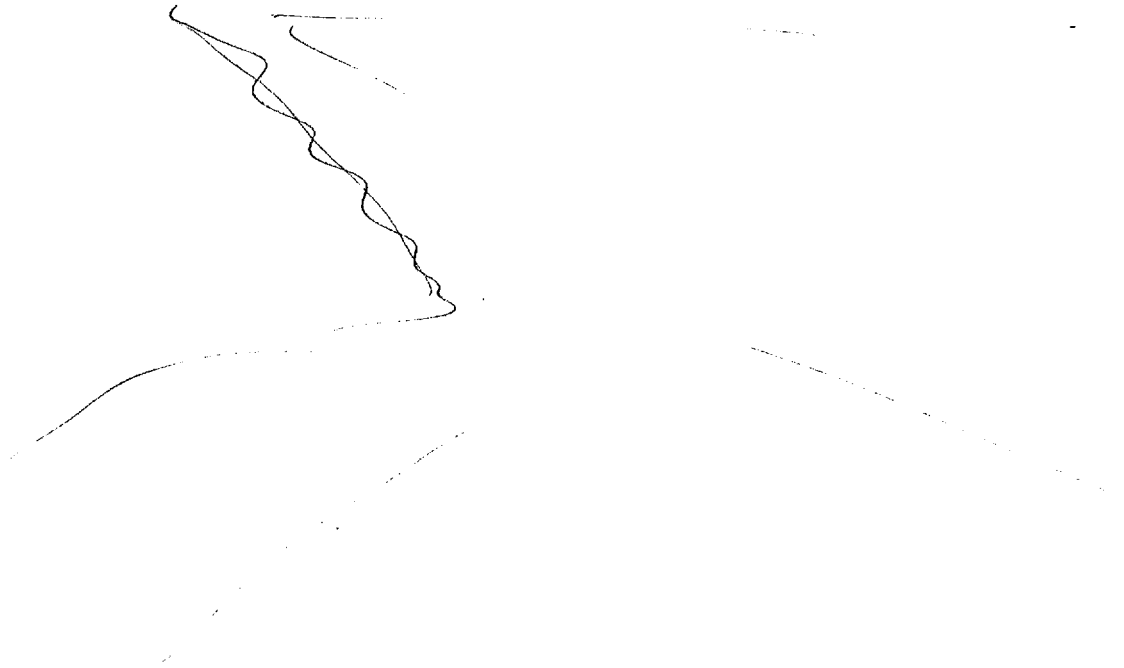
WIDE C  
 OPEN C  
 EMPTY C

A1 RAK

~~AWAY~~  
 AWAY AT SMOOTHNESS  
 NOTHING THERE

F LAD C  
 LIND C SY  
 RODS CFB  
 TRNS "

A02 RAK.  
MANS.



RUE RAC.  
ZANAD CANYON

5

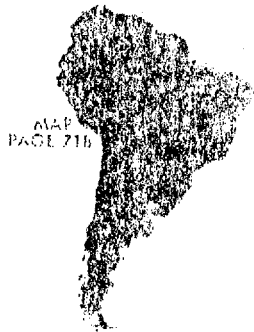
SUMMARY: SITE IS OPEN, EXPANSIVE, EMPTY LAND.  
IT IS FLAT & DRY. IT IS ROCKY, UNUSUAL, HARD.  
IT IS MAINLY FLAT w/ SLOPING AREAS, ~~TO LINES~~.  
IT HAS LINES, IS UNUSUAL, ROCKY

SITE END  
1341

# Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

CPYRGHT

PICTURE STORY BY  
LOREN  
MCINTYRE



DEEP STRAIGHT and thick short, a  
series of markings more than a mile  
long crisscross the desert in southern  
Peru. Wandering mule paths that cross  
it only emphasize the precision of its design.

Throughout 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 stairways; narrow lines that extend  
more than five miles; and a desert  
menagerie of creatures—bird, reptile, and  
whale—each a yard or a pidgeon.

Because some of the figures resemble  
those of ancient Nazca pottery, archeol-  
ogists call them the lines to the Nazca, a  
term that has stuck only in recent flour-  
ishing of the word between roughly  
1000 B.C. and A.D. 500.

At first, the lines must have been sym-  
bolic, perhaps of religious significance, or  
perhaps a means of marking the extent of  
the fields. But, with their spirals, the lines  
may have been a form of calendar. In this  
region, the sun is visible for thousands  
of days a year.

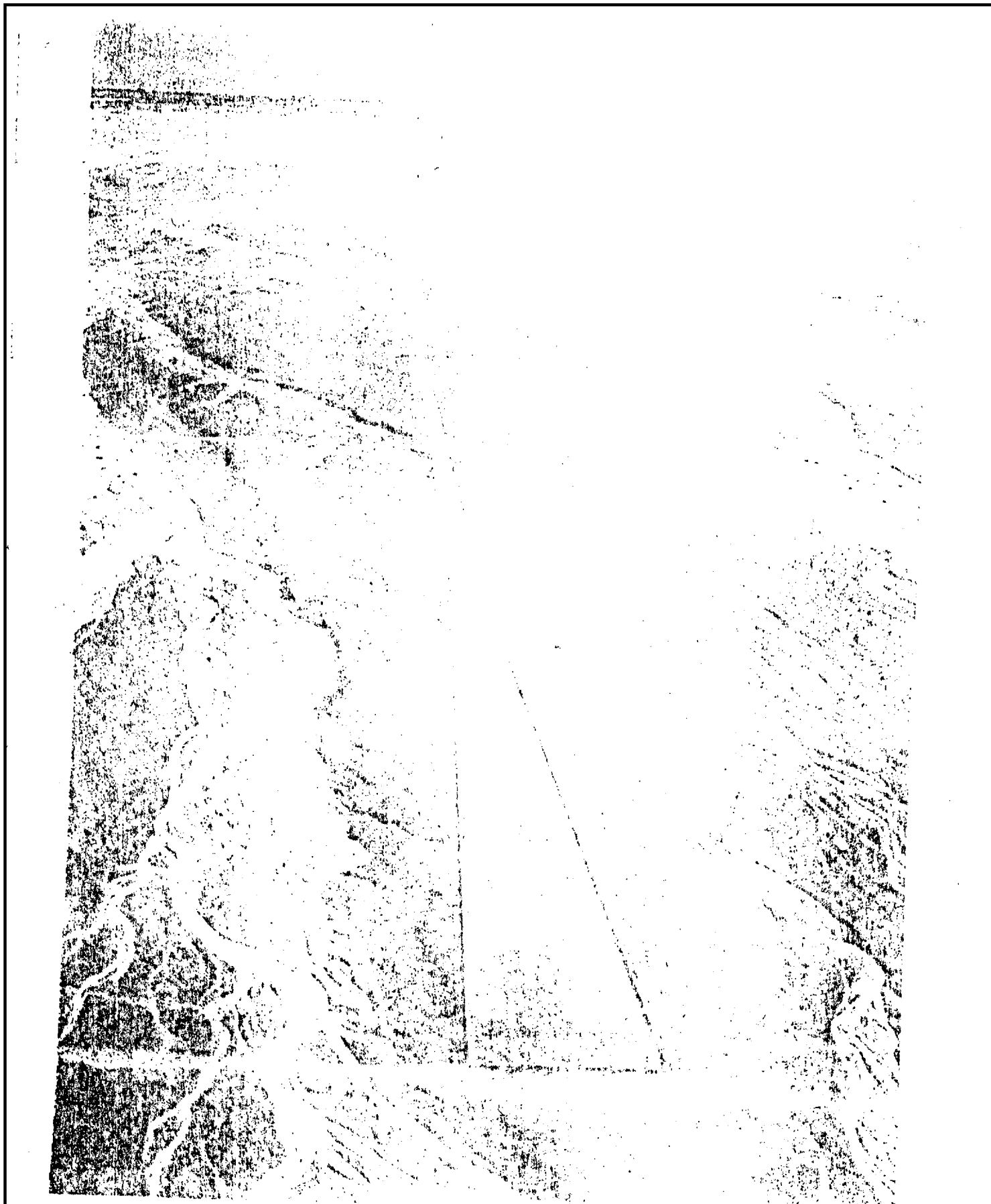
It is a mystery how the lines were con-  
structed. Some people think there have  
been aliens. Others think they were pro-  
duced by a series of steps, or some form of  
agriculture, or some celestial beings.

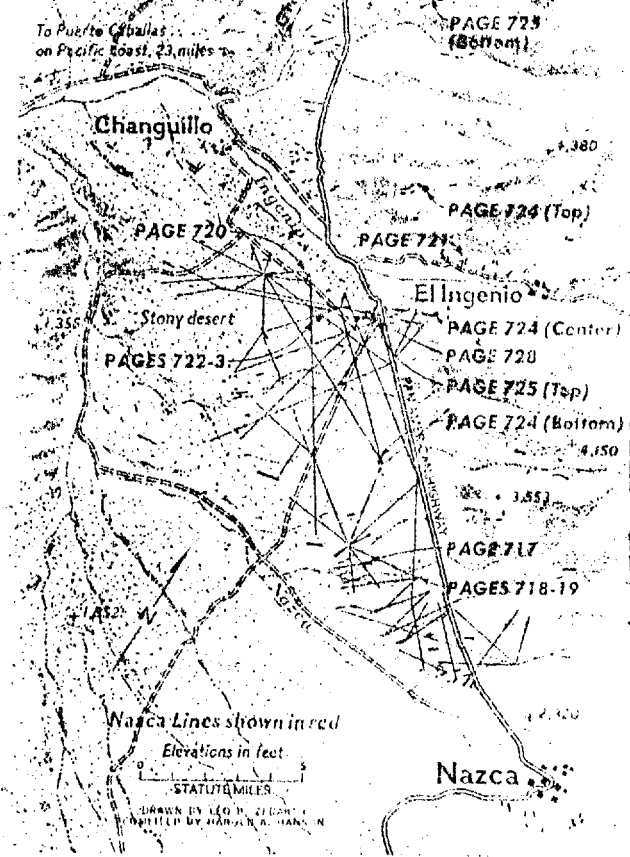
In 1926, it was the first scholar to study  
the lines seriously. They were first recog-  
nized by a geographer to the line that specu-  
lated that the lines could be a kind of astro-  
nomical calendar. In 1940, farmers  
anywhere in Peru use the return of water to  
call for rain.

A 1958 study, however, partly by the  
National Geographic Society, ascertained  
that some of the lines do indeed point to  
certain positions of the sun and moon in  
relation to the earth, as well as to the rising and  
setting points on the horizon of some of  
the bright stars. 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, if  
they were to be seen only on the ground?



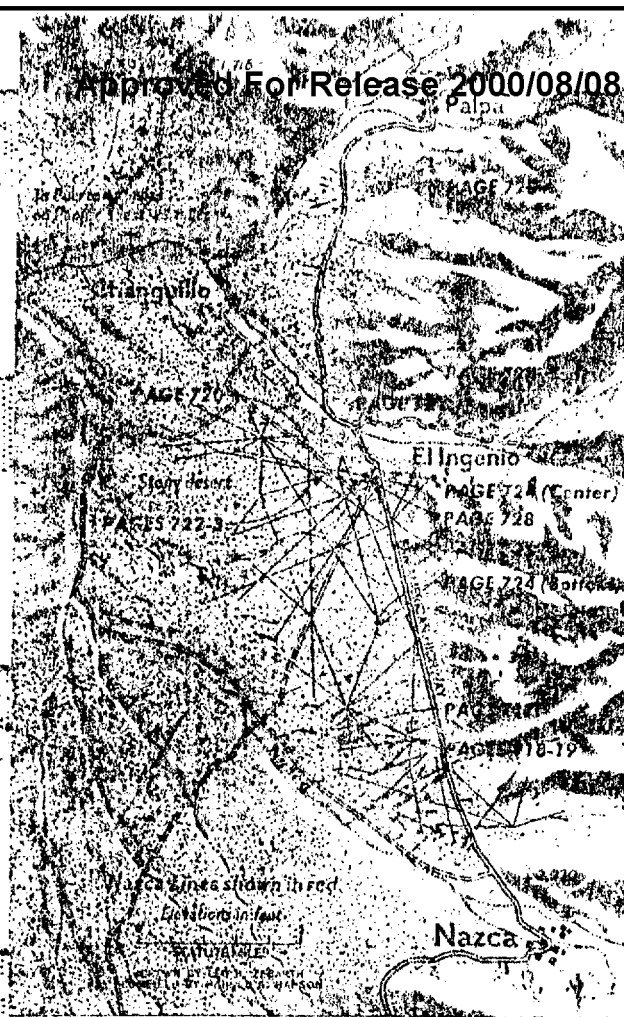




THE NAZCA LINES  
 IN PERU  
 Aerial photographs showing the Nazca Lines in Peru. The lines are clearly visible as dark, straight paths on the light-colored desert floor. The surrounding terrain is hilly and sparsely vegetated.



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 Aerial photographs showing the Nazca Lines in Peru. The lines are clearly visible as dark, straight paths on the light-colored desert floor. The surrounding terrain is hilly and sparsely vegetated.



FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS Maria 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.

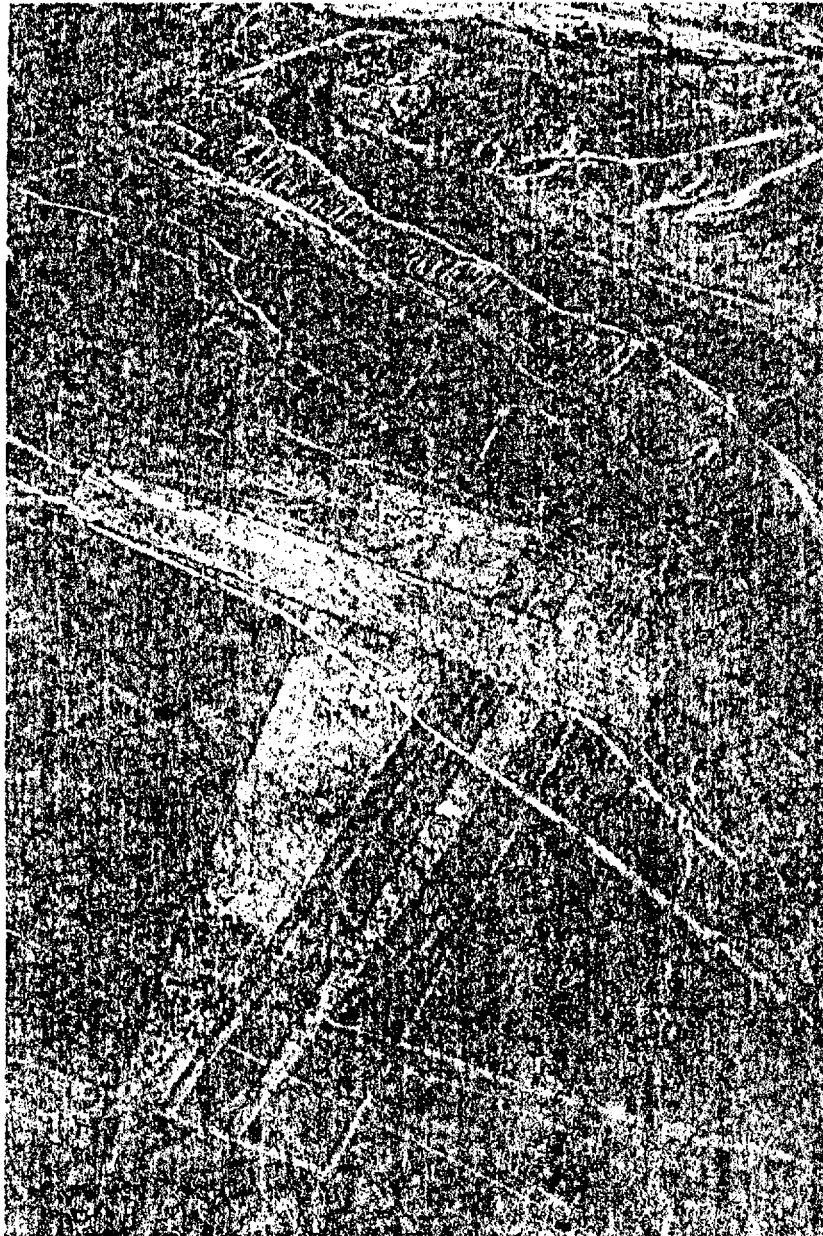
During fieldwork Miss Reiche sleeps on a camp cot behind her car on the rocky, grassless Peruvian "pampa," rising before first light for a breakfast of grapefruit and canned milk. Despite her 72 years, she then sets to work with a zeal as relentless as the noontime sun.

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 fan out 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."







**A**S 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

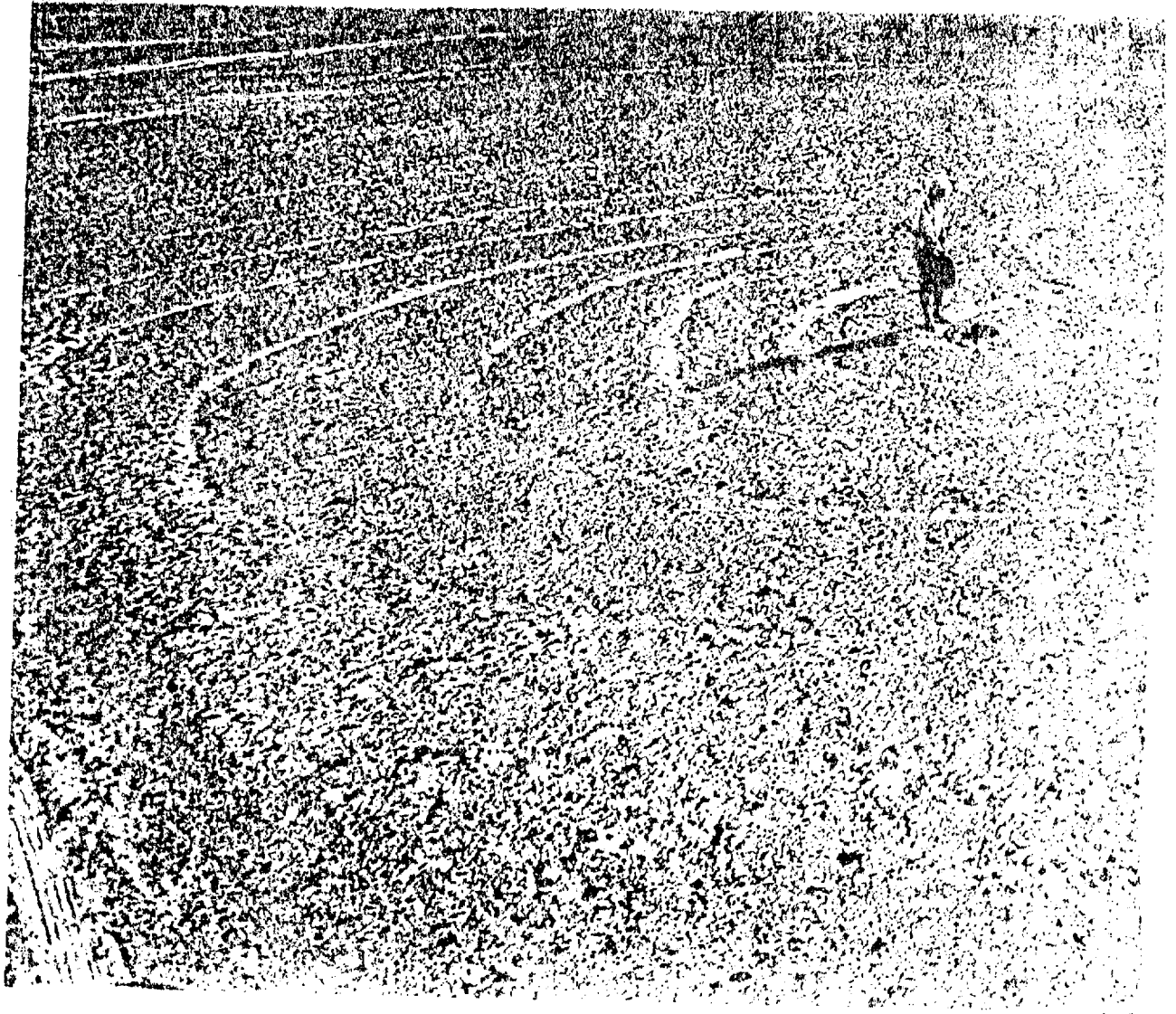
many ancient lines and may be the remains of an irrigation system.

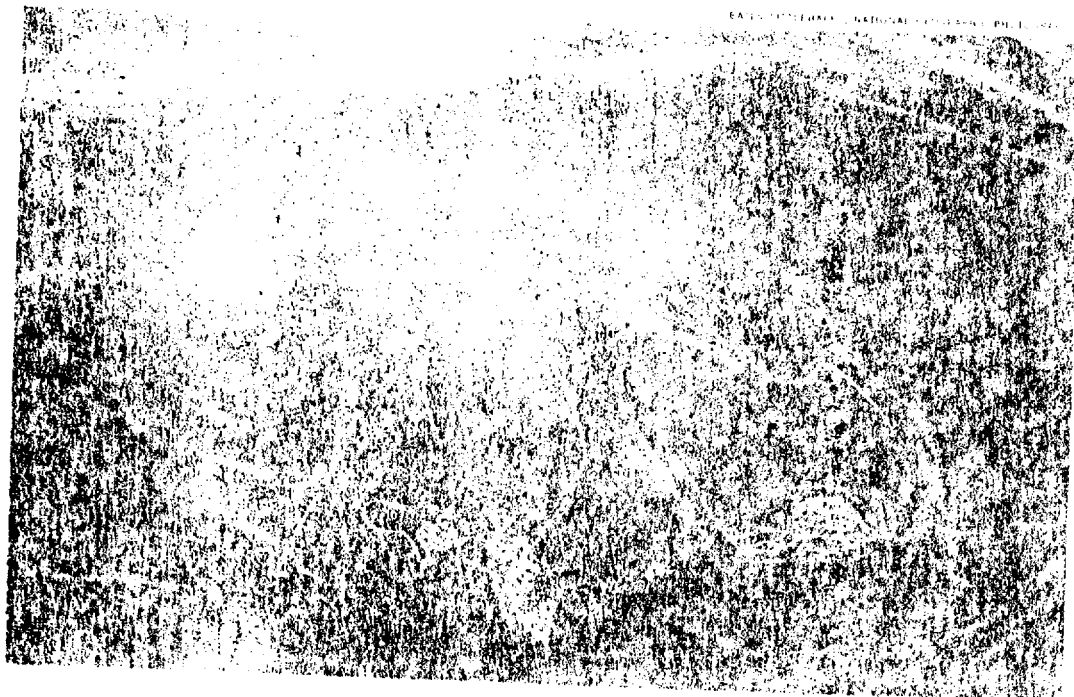
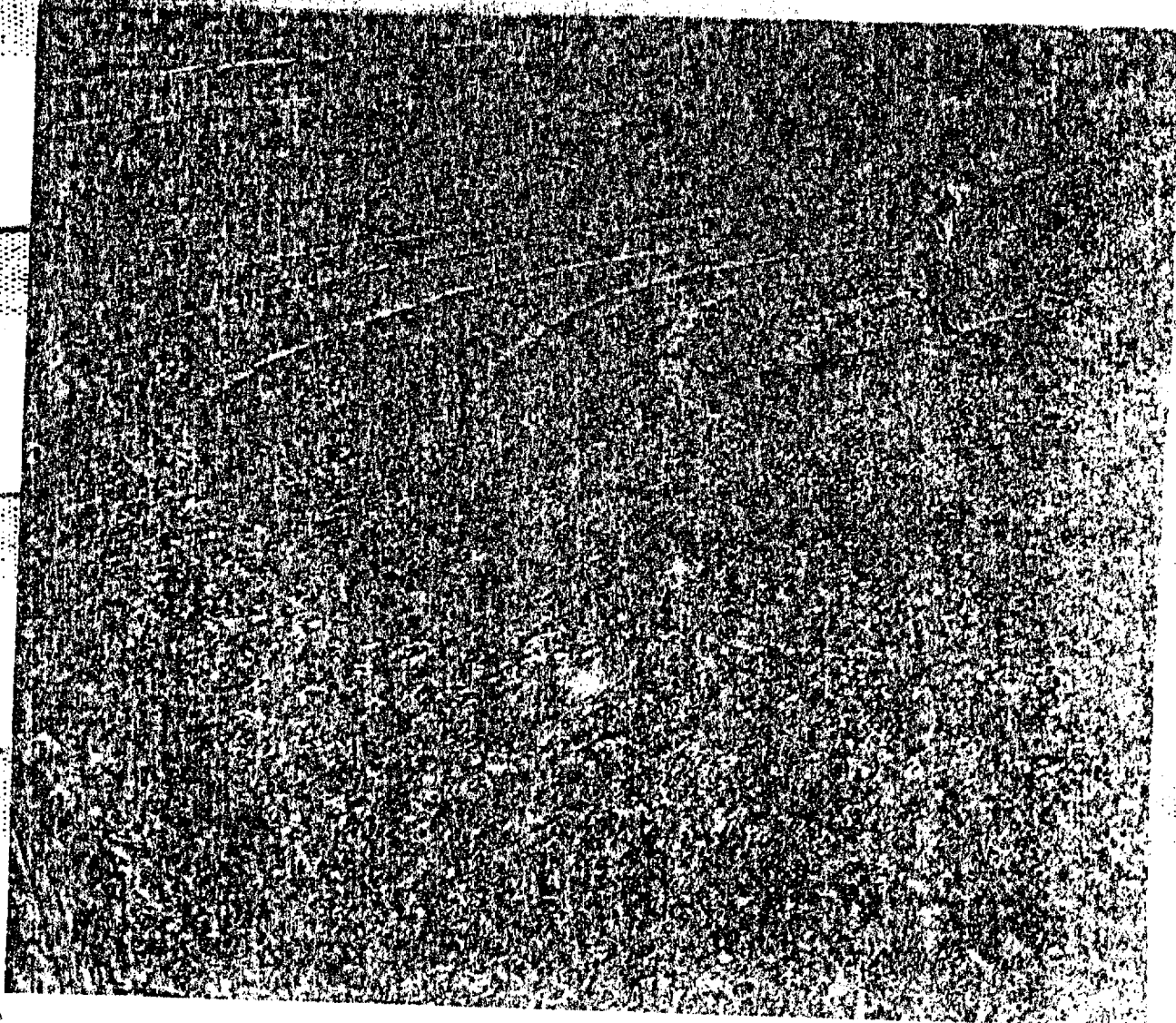
"Throughout the pampa," says Miss Reiche, "lines stretch for miles, crossing valleys and traversing hills, never swerving from their courses. Surveyors have been astonished by their straightness."

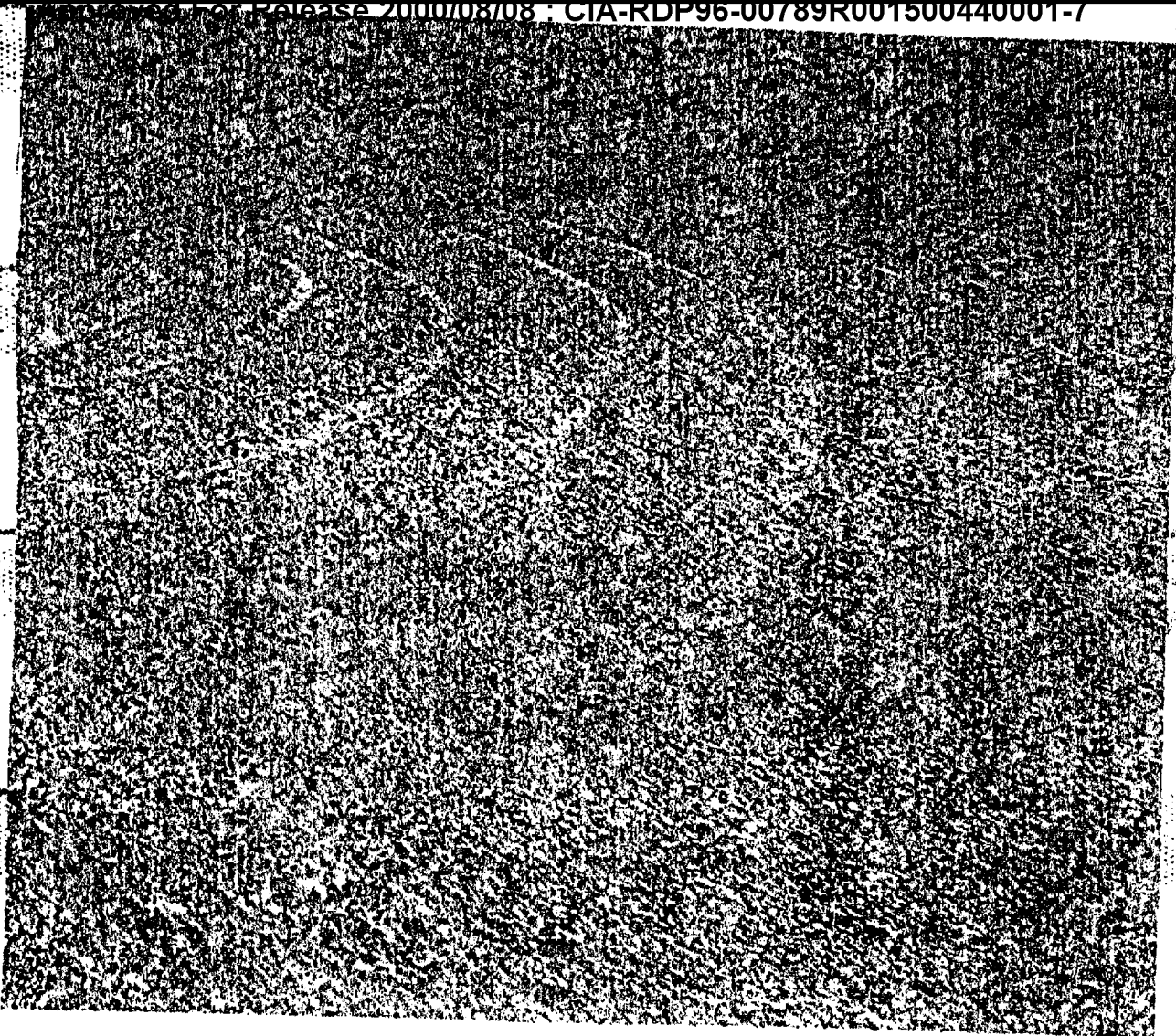
How did the Nazcas achieve such exactitude? Along some lines the remains of posts have been found at intervals approaching a mile. Perhaps sighting stations with men standing in line behind them? Perhaps.

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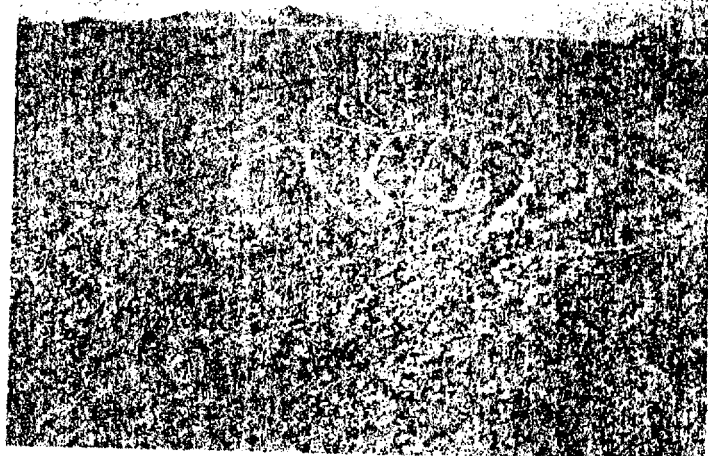






**L**ONGER than a football field and completely visible only from the air, a monkey (left) leans to grasp—nothing. Its left hand measures more than 40 feet across (right). Miss Reiche stands within the whorled furrows that comprise its tail (above).

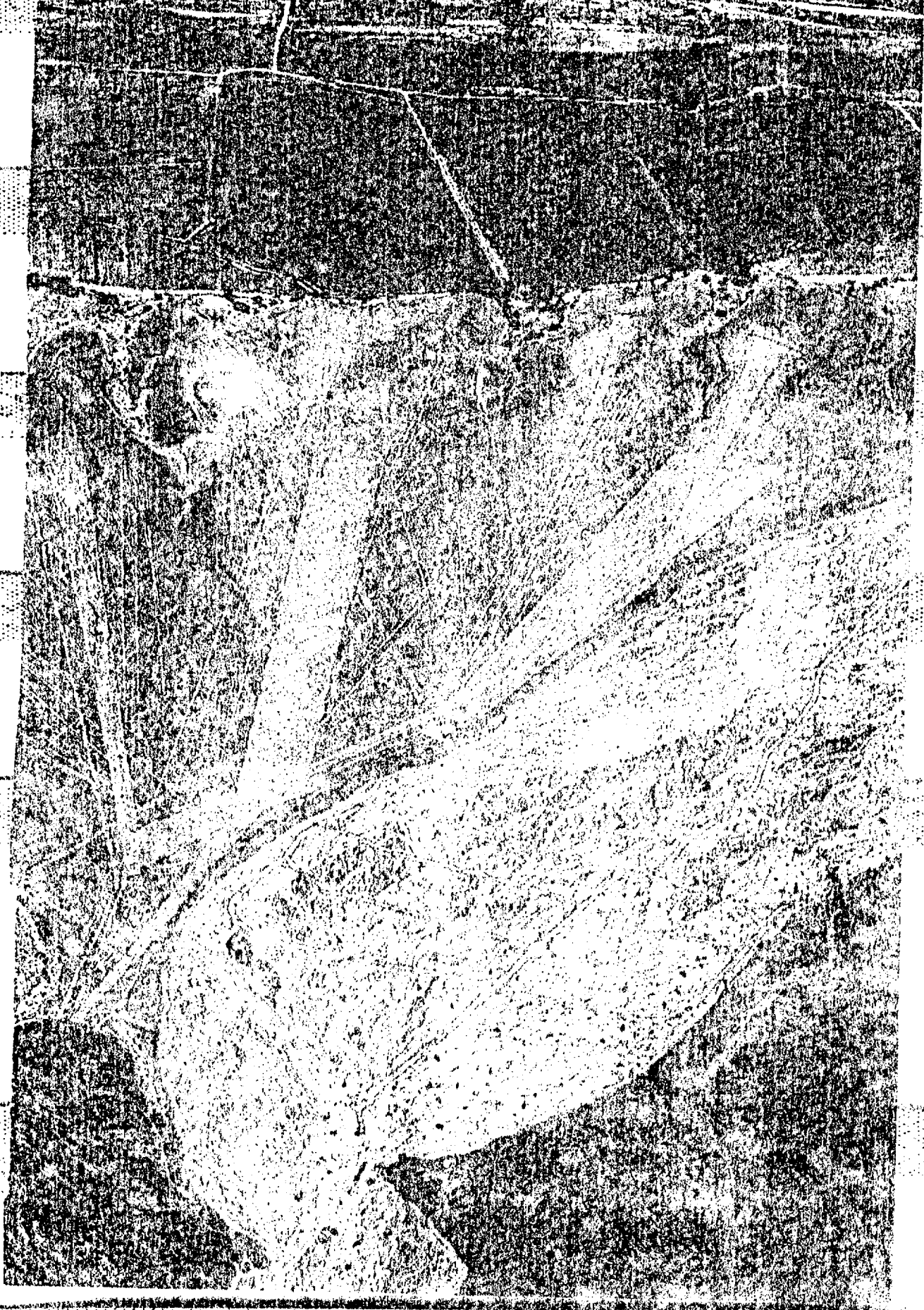
The figure looks like any of several monkeys—woolly, spider, or capuchin—that live in tropical forests on the east slopes of the Andes, some 200 miles distant. But Nazca artists, who probably learned of these monkeys through trade contacts with forest peoples, weren't always accurate in anatomical detail.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

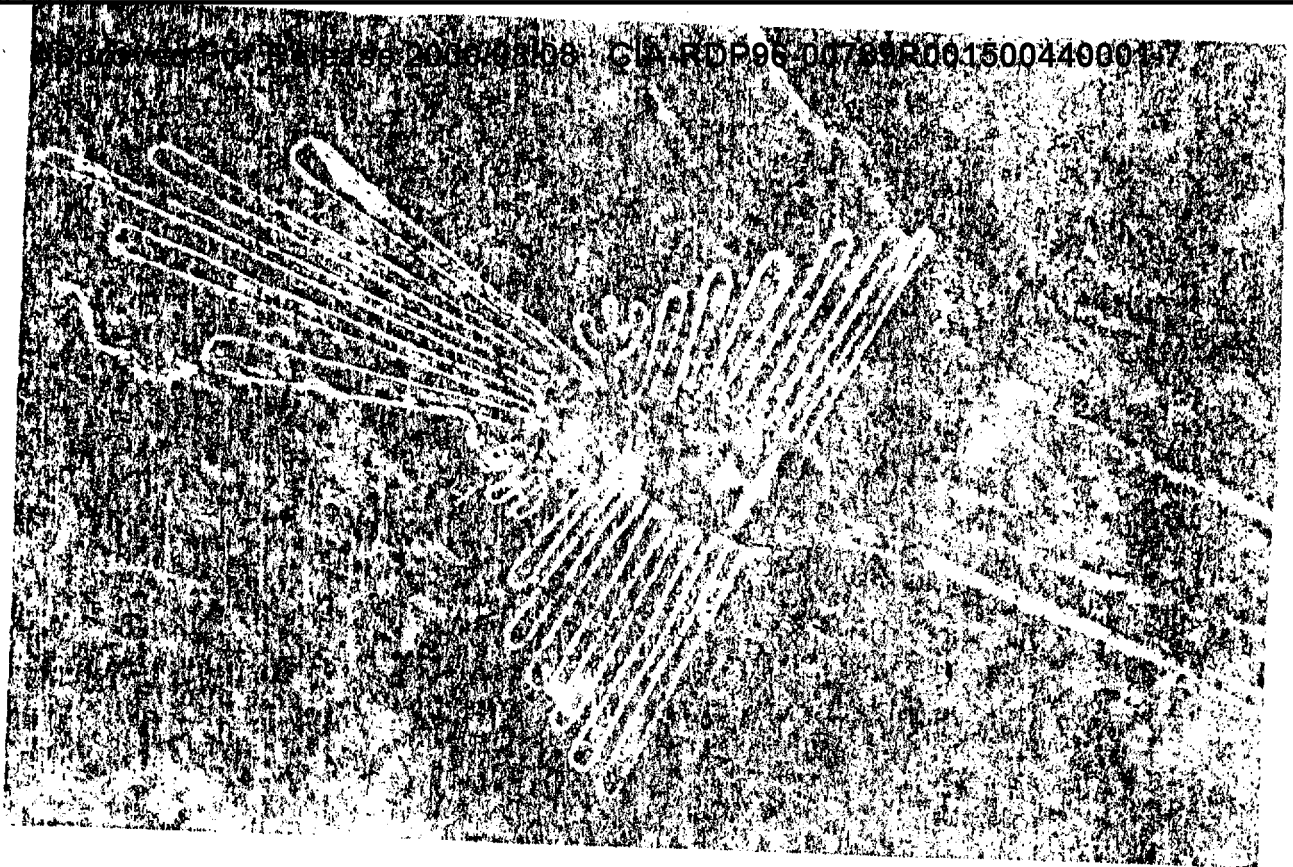


*Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines*

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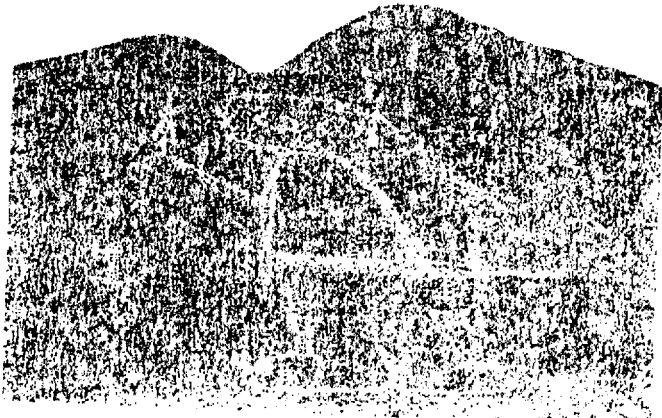




**O**N THE 15th of the month of  
 May, 1950, the United States  
 Navy announced that it had  
 discovered a large number of  
 aircraft below the surface of  
 the water in the area of  
 the Korean peninsula. The  
 discovery was made by the  
 USS *Thetis* (SS-563) while  
 on a routine patrol.



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