

## DISCOVERY OF STONES

- 1535 Father Simeon Jesuit Missionary with Pizarro recalls seeing the engraved stones of Ica.
- 1562 Spanish explorers sent stones back to Spain.
- 1571 Spanish Chronicler Juan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti wrote about the stones.
- 1906 Dom Pedro Cabrera found stones in tombs in the Ica region
- 1941 Famous Peruvian Archaeologist Jose Tello finds a stone vase with strange animal engravings.
- 1955 Carlos and Pablo Soldi found stones in tombs outside of Ocucaje.
- 1955-56 Commander Elias acquired stones from tombs throughout Peru.
- 1961 Flooding of Ica River revealed a cache of engraved stones.
- 1966 Felix Llosa Romero has an engraved stone of an extinct fish.
- 1966 Javier Cabrera begins collecting stones.
- 1967 Archaeologist Pezzia Asserto official excavator, finds stones in Ica tombs.
- 2001 Stone found in Nazcan tomb.

## LABORATORY TESTS

- 1968 Muarico Hothschild Mining Company of Lima, Peru (authenticated)
- 1969 University of Bonn, Germany (authenticated)
- 1973 Nasa scientist Joseph Bhoemer
- 1976 Ryan Drum, American Biologist, microscopic analysis
- 1977 Erich von Daniken, microscopic analysis in a laboratory in Sweden
- 2000 Mason Optical Laboratory, Portland, Oregon
- 2001 Palm Abrasive Laboratory, Portland, Oregon
- 2004 Laser Optical U.S.B. digital microscopic analysis

They had an amazing surgical knowledge. Their surgeries included amputations, excisions, trephinning, bandaging, bone transplants, cauterization, etc.

R.L. Moodie, "Injuries to the Head Among the Pre-Columbian Peruvians", Annals of Medical History. Vol. 9, p. 278.

Long before Columbus arrived in the Americas medicine men in Mexico and Peru were forging ahead with brain surgery, caesarian sections, leg amputations and treatment of diseases still confounding modern science.

Faye Marley. "Pre-Columbian Medicine Men: Relics Show Merits." Science News (Nov. 12, 1966), p. 396.