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## Looking Back at Ancient America VIII

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**Abstract:** A presentation of photographs of ancient American ruins, accompanied by brief descriptions and comments.

# LOOKING BACK AT *Ancient America*

By WILLIAM and DEWEY FARNSWORTH

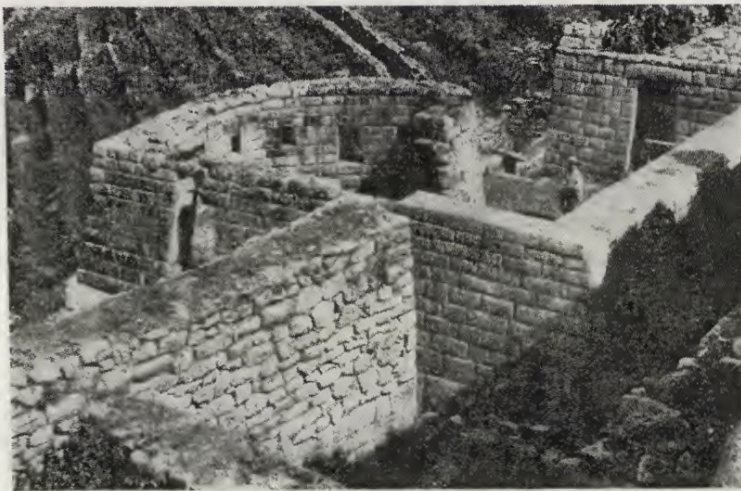


MAGNIFICENT MACHU PICCHU, THE  
CITADEL OF THE INCAS  
(Left)

Hidden for centuries among these mountain clefts are magnificent ruins once peopled by a race of proud warriors. This city, built by the Incas probably 2,000 years ago, was discovered in 1911 by Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale University and uncovered and excavated under his direction in 1912. It is situated on a narrow precipitous ridge, two thousand feet above the river and seven thousand feet above the sea in the Grand Canyon of the Urubamba, one of the most inaccessible parts of the Andes.

A GEM OF INCA ARCHITECTURE AT  
MACHU PICCHU  
(Below)

The city of Machu Picchu contains about two hundred edifices built of white granite, including palaces, temples, shrines, baths, fountains, and many stairways. The exquisite perfection with which each block of stone was fitted together in a mortarless union as though they had been molded into the corresponding angles and curves denotes the architectural skill attained by these master builders. In the background is seen what is known as the staircase farms of the ancients. Untold thousands of acres of mountainside land in Peru were thus redeemed long ago by the Indians.



INCA SACRIFICIAL STONE

The tradition still survives in Peru of the God who came as a white man and taught the people the principles of social order, gave them their religion, taught them to till and irrigate the ground, to weave, to make implements of bronze, and ornaments of gold and silver. There are striking similarities between the pre-Incan and Incan religions and the Hebrew faith, and from the practice of the offering of the first fruits of flocks and herds there gradually evolved the human sacrifice. This immense sacrificial stone is approximately fifteen feet high and thirty feet in length. Evidences of blood eight inches deep in the crevices still remain.



THE APPEARANCE OF SNOW IN SUMMER IS  
ONE INFRA RED EFFECT

## INFRA RED FOR DRAMATIC PICTURES

By Henry H. Graham

**D**o you crave a change in photography? Would you like to do some truly dramatic work with that fine camera of yours? Would you like to get some moonlight effects in broad daylight—some weird, ghostly results?

Then load your camera with infra red film and fare forth into the country, or saunter through the greening city park—anywhere, in fact, where there is green deciduous foliage. If you follow the manufacturer's recommendations regarding exposure and choose your subjects wisely, you will return home with plenty of startling images on your negatives. For infra red, one of the newer emulsions to come into more general use, supplies drama with a capital D. Infra red is now available in most roll film sizes as well as in cut film and for 35mm cameras.

The most startling infra red effects are obtained during the seasons when green deciduous foliage is abundant. This is because the leaves, plants and trees contain a substance known as chlorophyll which reflects infra red rays strongly. Trees appear to be snow-covered though no snow has fallen for months. Skies are wild and black, and fleecy white clouds stand out with

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