

Quimbaya (Tolima) Airplanes

The [Quimbaya Airplanes](#) (or Tolima Airplanes) are golden artifacts, found in Colombia and made by the [Quimbaya civilization](#). Dated between 1000 B.C.-1000 A.D., many represent modern airplane designs and are considered to be out-of-place and unexplainable artifacts. The models, measuring 2 to 3 inches (5 to 7.5 cm) each, are described in mainstream archaeology as depicting birds, lizards, amphibians and insects common in that region. Many are still on display in the [Museum, Bogotá](#). What makes these airplane models so amazing is that they are aerodynamically accurate. In 1994, German aeronautical engineers Peter Belting and Conrad Lubbers created larger scale radio-controlled models of these artifacts. They proved that the designs fly with both simple single-propeller power and jet power. The astonishing reality of these artifacts sets in when one considers that mechanical flight had not been invented until the [Wright Brothers flights in 1903](#). How then, could the pre-Columbians of 1000 B.C., understand the advanced concepts of aerodynamic lift and design? This was a civilization that had barely developed the ability to use bronze tools and still lived in brick structures and used live flames for light. The Quimbaya airplanes are small-scale replicas of these flying machines, built by the Quimbaya people, who likely thought these were magical creatures and hoped small versions would bring magic for the owners of these gold artifacts. Did the aliens fly in them and cross land masses and oceans, visiting many parts of the planet, as many primitive civilizations documented?

Closeup of a Quimbaya Airplane. These golden objects often take the persona of a bird or flying insect. They also represent a clear understanding of aerodynamics and were proven to have the ability to fly. Were they replicas of flying machines used and documented in ornamental form by witnesses of this technology in Quimaya, Columbia?





Above: A collection of Quimbaya Airplanes artifacts -1000 B.C. Notice how each resembles a flying creature, but also contains actual aerodynamic parts including wings, tail fins, stablizers and even cockpits (bottom row far left and right models have open cockpits). None of the acutal birds or insects represented have vertical tail fins or delta-shaped wings that are real design essential for flying machines.



Above: In 1994, Germans Peter Belting and Conrad Lubbers created simplified radio-controlled scale models of these objects and showed that their models, which lack some convoluted features present in the real figurines, could fly.

Below: Photo of the actual flight of Belting and Lubber's model



above: Collection of winged creatures from pre-Columbian era. In every case, there are wings, rear stabilizers and rudders. Every example follows the same aerodynamics used by today's airplanes. Were these early people capturing the animalistic essence of flying machines used in their time? What other possible reason could there be for such accurate depictions of flight engineering in the 5th-10th century?



Above: Another example of these pre-Columbian people using animals to represent technology machines is this turtle that appears to be an earth moving, digging or trenching machine. Note the shovels on the sides and back. Also, notice the double wheels or cutting saws on the back end. The saw seems to be attached to a rear arm or extension of the main machine. The mouth of the turtle may have represented a scooping claw elevated after extracting some dirt.

Below: Modern day digging machine that may be what these people were capturing with their artwork.

