The circular terraces of Moray were used for agriculture. Moray is near Cusco and the Sacred Valley.

Seen here at the Pukapukara site, these rectangular, stone “stair steps” were a fascinating functional architectural feature used widely in ancient Incan sites across Peru.
The angular and stepwise nature of these channels in Pisac give an interesting insight to the mathematical thinking of the Incan culture.

The long hike to the top revealed a seemingly endless system of ancient aqueducts, which were still in perfect working order.
The symmetric design of Incan terraces provided a functional use of land, as well as an aesthetically pleasing spatial arrangement.

The Incans used stones made primarily made of granite to build their sites. Notice how perfectly the stones fit together; this was no coincidence. The fact that the stones fit together like a puzzle allowed the Incans to eliminate the need for mortar.
The sinuous hills of the ancient settlement, Piquillqaqta, illustrate the repeated arrangement of rectangular doorways and steps.

Q’uenqo was another archaeological site. There were several structures, such as this rectangular window, that had religious significance to the Incan culture.
These trapezoidal windows inside of Cusco’s beautiful Sun Temple were a visual passageway through the sacred chambers of the Incan structure.

Various religious ceremonies, such as sacrifices, were performed here in one of the chambers in Machu Picchu’s Sun Temple. The angular edges of the front wall represent the Incan cross.
It’s a long haul to the top, but it’s well worth it! Can you imagine carrying these stones to the top?

Although the Neo-Classical style introduced by the Spaniards is the popular architectural style of modern Peru, it is even reminiscent of the repeated shapes used by the Incans.
Although this photo was taken at a Catholic church in Lima, the radial pattern of this door’s archway reminds me of the Incan’s devotion to the Sun god.