



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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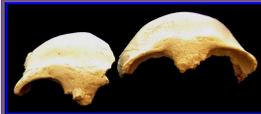
John Feliks

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Australian archaeology, art, and politics intertwined

Vesna Tenodi

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -



Race of little people in the Americas? Meso-american archaeologist, Neil Steede, continues his evidence—sample tools, casts of miniature skulls; Kansas.

100 years

after discoveries by a ridiculed U.K. amateur archaeologist, million-year old footprints vindicated him. Lynch and Dullum provide new artifacts from the region.



Tom Baldwin

discusses resistance the PC faces when providing both evidence and perspective challenging the mainstream. This is especially true where concerning the intelligence of ancient people such as *Homo erectus*.



Bipolar Corner



By Chris Hardaker, MA, archaeologist

This is the first in a series of articles on the stone tool-making technique

known as *bipolar flaking* with some tips for those who would like to try it or learn how to recognize such tools when they see them (e.g., **Fig. 1**). It features examples of bipolar-made tools discovered at Calico Early Man Site which I catalogued for the San Bernardino Museum, California.

It is summertime, and back in the day that meant it was time to break rocks. All the great obsidian fields of the north-west were thawed out and it was time to travel, dig, make a lot of 'preforms,' and collect our favorite boulders. I made the trip only two or three times. I was generally broke living the life in San Diego (rent, \$150/month).



Fig. 1. Part of my experimental collection: Agate "flakes" and leftover core showing the quality of tools that can be made using bipolar technique. From Slide #16, *Calico Lithics Photographic Project, Part 4a, Intro to Blades*. Chris Hardaker 2009.

San Diego is cobble land. And where you find cobbles and pebbles, you generally find bipolar flaking going on. I had been in the field for about five years, up and down California. Lithics is probably the state's largest category in prehistoric

technique has been around for millions of years. Even chimpanzees are known to break nuts using this method. Us humans have used this technique since day one; yet it still remains a point of contention among professional archaeologists. I hope some of you will give the technique a try if you live in a cobble rich area.



The invertebrate fossil record

is the standard that all evolutionary claims

need to be measured by. *Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda, Part 14*



archaeology. I thought I knew

lithics. I didn't. Bipolar punched a huge hole in the paradigm I used in the field to discern artifacts from geofacts. The



In Australia, the United States, and elsewhere

political groups attempting to control artistic expression are related to political groups attempting to control beliefs about human prehistory. Vesna Tenodi's current 'Report from Croatia' gives an example of how the two can be intertwined.

In a nutshell, bipolar flaking is a technique which involves

> [Cont. on page 2](#)

Bipolar corner (cont.)

"In a nutshell, bipolar flaking is a technique which involves breaking a rock such as a cobble between two other rocks. The result is that many different potential tools can be made all at once."

breaking a rock such as a cobble between two other rocks. The result is that many different potential tools can be made all at once—as shown in Fig. 1 on the prior page.

Fig. 2 is a detail from Slide #15 showing an example of what is called a "radial flake." Radial flakes often resemble a slice of an orange. As explained in the slide, flakes of this kind often conform to the curvature of the original stone or cobble used.

If you want to experiment, there are a couple of pointers to keep in mind...

Always use safety glasses.

Never use obsidian; it is totally dangerous; unless they are the little Apache tears that were cracked open in the Southwest. But in any case, don't use obsidian until you are familiar with other materials like flints and quartzites, and the tougher rocks.

And know that...

If there are any 'incipient fracture lines' in the core (often characterized with chemical staining), you generally find out in a hurry.

Multiple flakes and chunks can be generated simultaneously from either end of the core as the result of a single

hit. What does this do to the adequacy of present methods for assessing flaking angles?

Different materials fracture differently; that is, each type of material expresses the forces generated from bipolar reduction differently.

This adds an extra dimension to its range of variability. Direct percussion flakes struck from quartzites, cryptocrystallines, obsidian and basalt all share a similar suite of signature features (platform, bulb, etc.).

The results of battering on some cores can easily be mistaken for hammerstone usewear in the eyes of

the uninitiated. That which is battered in this way takes on the appearance of tools doing the battering.

Visit my website to see the kinds of fractures you should expect when breaking rocks with Bipolar flaking. This website (which is in process of being reworked) is pretty old, but still pertinent.

<http://earthmeasure.com/bipolar>

Read more...

Below are some articles on bipolar from Olduvai and also the Koster site for variety. Bipolar flaking occurs throughout the stone age.

Diez-Martin, F., P. Sánchez, M. Domínguez-Rodrigo, M. Prendergast. 2011. An experimental study of bipolar and freehand knapping of Naibor Soit quartz from Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. *American Antiquity* 76: 690-708.

Gurtov, A., Eren, M. 2014. Lower Paleolithic bipolar reduction and hominin selection of quartz at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania: What's the connection? *Quaternary International*, 322-323: 285-91.

Bob Jeske and Rochelle Lurie also published a very useful article:

Jeske, B., and R. Lurie. 1983 The Archaeological Visibility of Bipolar technology: An Example from the Koster Site. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 18 (2):131-60.

For those of you who will be braving the world of bipolar flaking for the first time, or if you have tried it out in the past, I would be interested to hear about your experiences.

To be continued...

CHRIS HARDAKER, BA, MA, is an archaeologist working in California and is one of the founding members of the Pleistocene Coalition. He reviewed and catalogued the data from the massive artifact collection of Calico. For details, see the series, [The abomination of Calico](#), Parts 1-3, beginning in *PCN* #6, July-Aug 2010, and [Calico redux: Artifacts or geofacts: Original 2009 paper updated and serialized for PCN](#) (*PCN* #24, July-Aug 2013) and its [Part 2](#) (*PCN* #26, Nov-Dec 2013). For additional in-depth information and quality photographs of tools recovered from the Calico Early Man Site excavations see [Calico's "Double-notched" blades from T-22](#) (*PCN* #30, July-Aug 2014) and [Calico's only classic handaxe](#) (*PCN* #31, Sept-Oct 2014). Hardaker is also author of the book, [The First American: The suppressed story of the people who discovered the New World.](#)

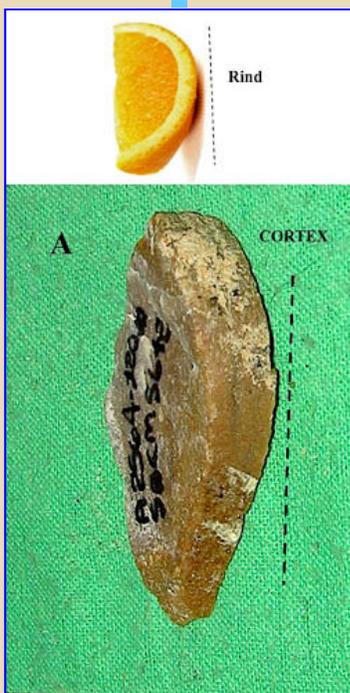
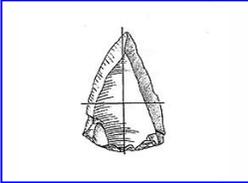


Fig. 2. In bipolar flaking, it is not uncommon to generate flake-types called "radial flakes" that are shaped like "orange slices." Detail from Slide #15, Calico Lithics Photographic Project, Part 4a, Intro to Blades. Chris Hardaker 2009.

Member news and other info

"More dogma in North American Archaeology?"



Archaeology? Euro-style tools being discounted."



The Silo's Jarrod Barker of Ontario, Canada, has posted on *The Silo* a very nice reprint of Rick Doninger's PCN #35 article about ancient Levallois stone technology in the U.S.A. It goes under the heading, "More dogma in North American Archaeology? Euro-style tools being discounted." The post features enlarged photos of the artifacts and comparisons. The article can be seen at the following link:

<http://www.thesilo.ca/more-dogma-in-north-american-archaeology-euro-style-tools-being-discounted/>

Last year, Barker shared some of his own story in the May-June 2014 issue of PCN (Issue #29) on his finds of fossil teeth from the Pleistocene age horse, *Equus scotti*. He discovered the teeth on the Canadian side of Lake Erie as well as at inland sites north of the lake. Barker's article can be seen at the following link:

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2014.pdf#page=13>

CORRECTION In the Lay-out editors' Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda, Part 13 (PCN May-June 2015 issue), the *Calamites* giant horsetail trunk was incorrectly labeled as being from Terre Haute, Indiana (the other primary plant fossil source in the article). The trunk section is actually from the St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania site, the same site as the *Calamites* cones.

Dr. Sachin Tiwary has placed a great reading copy of PCN #35, along with his article from that issue, on the academia.edu website. The entire issue and Dr. Ti-

wary's article, "Newly discovered petroglyph sites, Kaimur Range, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States, India," can be found at the following link:

http://www.academia.edu/13013727/Petroglyphs_in_the_Kaimur_Range_of_Eastern_India_Pleistocene_Coalition_News_VOLUME7ISSUE3MAY-JUNE2015 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2015.pdf> <http://pleistocenecoalition.com>

Why not by boat?

Information source: Smithsonian Magazine, July 21, Helen Thompson

Perspective from Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD

It was only a matter of time. Colleague Fred Budinger alerted us to the news: "Native Americans living in the Amazon bear an unexpected genetic connection to indigenous people in Australasia, suggesting a previously unknown wave of migration to the Americas thousands of years ago."

Previously it was widely believed that the first Americans arrived across the Bering land bridge as a single wave around 15,000 years ago. But coauthor of a recent study, Harvard geneticist David Reich, says, "Our results suggest this working model that we have is not correct. There's another early population that founded modern Native American populations."



DNA from the isolated Suruí, Karitana, and Xavante tribes in the Amazon basin sounded the alert. When their genomes were compared to each other and with 197 populations from around the world, all had more in common with Australasians than with any group from Siberia. Add to that, previous studies of ancient skeletal materials from Brazil and Columbia "bear stronger resemblance to those of Australasians than the skulls of other Native Americans."

Well, it's a start for them. But if two, why not more? And why did they have to trek across the Bering land bridge to get down to South America? Boats carrying folk from Australasia eastward to the Amazon of Brazil would be a lot easier!

Copy editor, David Campbell, gave me some intriguing historical background on the subject which I reproduce below with his permission:

"Harold Gladwin and Ernest Hooton announced the Australasian component of Paleoindian ancestry back in the early 1950's based upon their excavations in the American Southwest from the '20's through the '40's. Along with Julian Hayden they were the first to professionally examine the Puebloan ruins and their precursors. All of them came to the same conclusion that the first arrivals came by boat from the Pacific to South America."

Copy editor, Tom Baldwin, added his perspective as well:

"There are many instances of artifacts that indicate *Homo erectus* was not confined to places he/she could walk to. Crossing the Wallace Line, living on Crete, in South

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

"According to Bednarik, an age younger than 10,000 years is what determines whether or not rock art needs to be preserved."

America, on the California Channel Islands, etc. These places and others had viable populations of early man, enough that you can't say they just got there accidentally during a flood by holding on to a tree that was uprooted and washed out to sea and carried them to a new land."

–VSM

Human hands have changed little over time

Information source: *Christian Science Monitor*, Joseph Dussault, staff writer, July 14, 2015

Perspective from Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD

Paleoanthropology in general likes the notion that human ancestors were originally monkey-like, slowly losing traits to become more human over millions of years. Not so with our hands, apparently, at least according to research led by paleoanthropologist Sergio Almécija, Stony Brook University. It suggests that the human hand is actually more primitive than the long-fingered hands of primates such as chimpanzees and orangutans, which have changed a great deal over the same period of time. "Contrarily to most studies in the field of human evolution, we did not assume that the last common ancestor of humans and chimpanzees was like a chimpanzee. Instead, we tested that assumption by incorporating actual morphological and phylogenetic information in a large sample of primate species," said Dr. Almécija. "Humans have just subtly changed our hand proportions—a little bit of thumb lengthening, a little bit of digital reduction—to improve our 'precision grips.'"

And then the zinger: "The bigger implication of our study is that any evolutionarily model of human hand

evolution assuming a chimpanzee-like ancestor will likely be flawed from the beginning," Almécija says.

Bravo, Sergio! Tests triumph over assumption! –VSM

U.S. rock art preservationist, Ray Urbaniak, writes that he has new photographs of Southwest U.S. petroglyphs in preparation.

Related story

Zilhão's battle for rock art preservation not to be forgotten

In contrast to the problem of rock art vandalism that Ray Urbaniak fights, in 1995 a larger threat appeared from within the rock art community itself. This is a timely reminder that countries with rock art need to be vigilant when 'experts,' who have sold out before, start taking similar actions toward other countries. As discussed by many authors in *PCN* (writing from experience, including this editor), archaeology has a long history of being manipulated for political, financial, and even personal gain with methods extending to defamation and censorship—making public manipulation possible.

Portuguese archaeologist, Dr. João Zilhão, hadn't anticipated what his team and the populace would have to face from within archaeology in saving Portugal's Côa Valley rock art sites from destruction by a massive hydroelectric dam. An international effort was necessary to stop its construction. It was an example of how vested interests, if not countered quickly, can trump the preservation of prehistory as exemplified by the following offer of rock art 'expertise' to the EDP electric company:

"If the art were to be shown to be post-Palaeolithic, its impor-

tance would diminish dramatically and the controversy concerning its preservation would be largely resolved."

–Robert G. Bednarik (Australia) and Alan Watchman (Canada); 1995; offering their expert services toward construction of the Foz Côa Dam in Portugal. From: João Zilhão. 1996. [The Coa Valley affair](#). *TRACCE Online Rock Art Bulletin* #4: p. 813.

Bednarik and Watchman offered their services to the electric company in the name of IFRAO, International Federation of Rock Art Organizations.

Their attempt was to denigrate the importance of the Côa Valley rock art sites to justify construction of the dam (*ibid*). According to Bednarik, an age younger than 10,000 years—which he implied they could provide—is what determines whether or not rock art needs to be preserved.

While many fighting Bednarik were targeted, Dr. Zilhão (well-known proponent of intelligent Neanderthals, discoverer of the 24,500-year old Neanderthal/modern human hybrid child, and Recipient of the London Prehistoric Society's *Europa Prize* for enduring contribution to European prehistory) was especially so:

"It is simply my job to ensure that you never get to work with rock art again." –Robert Bednarik. From: João Zilhão 2004. [Further lessons in integrity: A final reply to Robert Bednarik](#). *Public Archaeology* 3: 245–7.

Fortunately, the preservationists persisted, and won. The Côa Valley sites are now safely on the 'World Heritage' list.

If Valsequillo, Hueyatenco, Calico, Caltrans and other American sites experienced similar efforts, they too—rather than being destroyed—might be World Heritage Sites today. –jf

Let's take another look at Bilzingsleben

By Tom Baldwin

"We have so little that has survived from those ancient days ... that we can ill afford to dismiss any artifacts that may give us insight into our forebears' thought processes."



We here at the Pleistocene Coalition are constantly beating the drum for early man. We know

him/her to be highly intelligent and capable of many things that the Ar-

chaeological Establishment has yet to give them credit for. To tell the truth, it sometimes feels like we aren't beating a drum, but our heads on a brick wall instead. Then something wonderful happens, evidence and discoveries surface that prove our point and let us wipe the blood from our foreheads and pick up those drumsticks again.

We have covered some of those breathtaking findings in this year's issues. In [PCN Issue #33](#), for instance (Jan-Feb 2015), I discussed carvings made on a clam shell discovered by Eugene Dubois, the Dutch archaeologist who, back in 1891, found the very first evidence of *Homo erectus* whom he named Java Man. The shell was carved some 430,000–540,000 years ago but sat unrecognized in a dusty archive for over 100 years until an archaeologist named Joordens—who was hoping to learn more about the prehistoric environment—was reviewing Dubois' finds and no-

ticed the carvings on the shell (**Fig. 1**).

The *National Geographic* magazine (January 2015) said of similar carvings on a piece of ocher from South Africa (**Fig. 2**) dated a mere one-tenth the age of the shell Dubois found:

"These seem rudimentary, but creating a simple shape that stands for something else—a symbol, made by one mind, that can be shared with others... Even more than... cave art these first concrete expressions of consciousness represent a leap from our animal past toward what we are today—a species awash in symbols."

In the June issue of *Discover* magazine we find an article, Making a Mark, pp 66-8, that covers the Dubois' shell carvings. The article contains a very interesting quote from anthropologist Paul Tacon of Griffith University (Queensland, Australia). Tacon says:

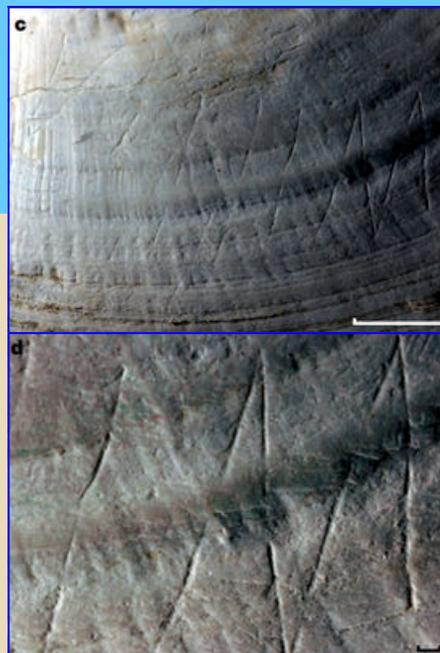


Fig. 1. Top: The well-dated c. 500,000-year old shell engravings from Eugene Dubois' original *Homo erectus* artifact collection, Trinil, Indonesia, 1891. **Bottom:** Close-up. Photos by Wim Lustenhouwer, VU University of Amsterdam.



Fig. 2. Ocher engravings from Blombos Cave, South Africa. Despite being dated to only '75,000' years old, *National Geographic* referred to them as the "first concrete expressions of consciousness" and a "leap from our animal past." Image: Wikimedia Commons.

"We don't give our ancestors enough credit, a lot of what we thought was invented by modern humans probably goes back much further in time... Abstract design was probably some-

> [Cont. on page 6](#)

Let's take another look at Bilzingsleben (cont.)

"Abstract design was probably something that archaic humans engaged in for hundreds of thousands of years."

—Professor Paul Tacon, Griffith University (Queensland, Australia), 2015

thing that archaic humans engaged in for hundreds of thousands of years."

It is good to have early man's ability to think abstractly finally being recognized by mainstream scientists.

Maybe the recognition that Javan *Homo erectus* was doing carvings that meant something about a half million years ago will break the jam and allow other objects created by early man to be revisited. For instance, it is time that the Bilzingsleben graphics be re-examined. See PCN Issues [17](#), [18](#), and [19](#), for instance, and **Figs. 3–4** on this page.

discounted as random markings with no purpose. But they are too perfect to

sands of years ago that we can ill afford to dismiss any artifacts that may give us insight into our forebears' thought processes. Instead we should examine them for every bit of understanding they can offer.

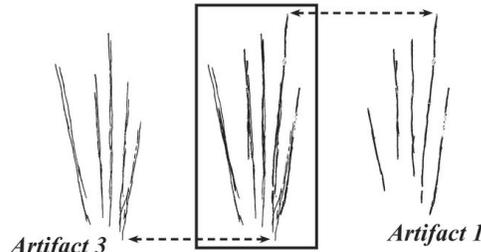
TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah. He has also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. Baldwin has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, California) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only site

in the Western Hemisphere which was excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's recent book, [The Evening and the Morning](#), is an entertaining fictional story based on the true story of Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Baldwin has published many prior articles in PCN focusing on Calico, early man in the Americas, and *Homo erectus*.

Links to all of Baldwin's articles on Calico and many other topics can be found at:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin

Observation 6: The motifs are mirror images.



Here, the "reversed and simplified" *Artifact 1* motif is superimposed over *Artifact 3*. This shows that the two motifs are, essentially, "mirror images."

Fig. 3 One of a hundred or so similar geometric studies from The Graphics of Bilzingsleben presented at the XV UISPP Congress in Lisbon, 2006. This one showed that radial patterns engraved on two separate bone artifacts were mirror images. The study that followed this one showed the two patterns normally and they superimposed over each other the same. After a long battle the paper was published in *British Archaeological Reports International Series*. Reproduced here from [Who were the people of Bilzingsleben? PCN #18](#), July-August 2012.

be just marks made while butchering an animal, or the like.

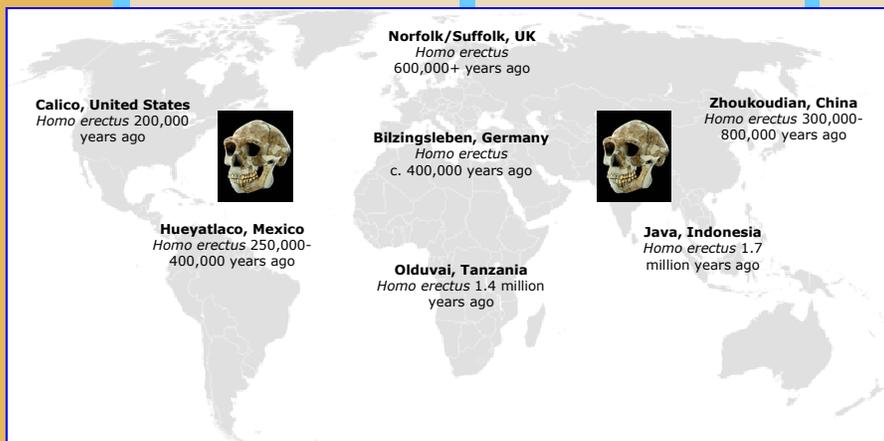


Fig. 4. The former inhabitants of Bilzingsleben, while not quite as ancient as the shell engravers from Java, were contemporaries of *Homo erectus* people who lived all over the Lower Paleolithic world. Chart reproduced from [Who were the people of Bilzingsleben? PCN #18](#), July-August 2012. Zhoukoudian *Homo erectus* skull reconstruction photograph courtesy of *National Geographic* chief photographer David Brill. The chart also shows Calico Early Man Site and Hueyatlatco.

The perfectly straight lines were carved on bone some 400,000 years ago, and till today have been largely

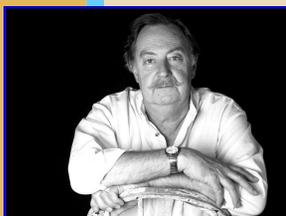
We have so little that has survived from those ancient days hundreds of thou-

Happisburgh implements: Today

By Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum

"It is now confirmed that early humans inhabited what is now Norfolk at least one million years ago."

"Man a million years old, Startling theory of English scientist." This was the headline to an article



which appeared in the English newspaper, *The Daily Chronicle*, October 17th, 1911.

The article was attributed to the eminent physician and archaeologist Dr William Allen Sturge, who lived at Icklingham House, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Dr Sturge was a co-founder of The Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, which we have referred to



Fig. 1. A *Bout Coupe* (rounded triangle worked on both sides) flint axe tool from Happisburgh, Norfolk, in the U.K. Photo by Kevin Lynch.

many times in earlier articles. His pronouncements were prophetic.

Over one hundred years

later, stone tools, flint implements, and footprints of the early humans, were found in the sediments of a tidal estuary long since dried up, on the beach at Happisburgh, Norfolk, the same general area investigated and described in detail by J.R. Moir one hundred years earlier.

This revelation made headlines worldwide. It is now confirmed that early humans inhabited what is now Norfolk at least one million years ago.

Earlier last year I visited the Happisburgh beaches several times. I found what I believe to be the hand axes, scrapers, and other stone and bone implements of these early people.

Most of the artifacts are surface finds, out of their original context. I detail some of these implements with the photographic evidence presented here. Having studied and



Fig. 2. Ovate uniface axe. Arrows indicate direction of knapping. Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. Photo by Kevin Lynch.

handled many of the accepted artifacts from this region first-hand, I am convinced of the authenticity of these new discoveries as being fashioned by the hand of man.



Fig. 3. Acheulian tranchet (or chisel-style) biface (worked on both sides). Arrows indicate direction of knapping. Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. Photo by Kevin Lynch.

Many of the stone implements (e.g., **Figs. 1-3**) show the sharp edges of knapping which have been preserved by their containment in the silt of the estuarine river

where numerous human footprints were documented nearby. See our article, [James Reid-Moir was right on track 100 years ago proven by 850,000-year old footprints recently discovered in Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K.](#), in *PCN #28*, March-April 2014.

> [Cont. on page 8](#)

Happisburgh implements: Today (cont.)

"Having studied and handled many of the accepted artifacts from this region first-hand, I am convinced of the authenticity of these new discoveries as being fashioned by the hand of man."

Figs. 4–5 show some of the c. 850,000-year old

are very rolled by wave action, and presumably

artifact examples I have provided. The Norfolk Cromerian silts of Moir's time still exist near Happisburgh, and they still yield evidence of man's inhabiting the area

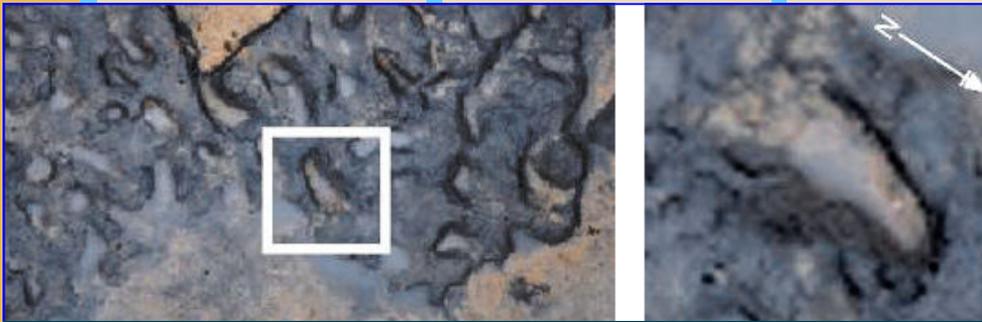


Fig. 4. Left: Medium view of 850,000-year old Footprint #8 in context with other footprints at Happisburgh Area A. **Right:** Enlargement of Footprint #8 showing the presence of toes (image was rotated by originator of this pair so the toes upward). Wikimedia Commons. Clearly, human feet have not changed very much in nearly a million years.



Fig. 5 One of the 850,000-year old human footprints recently found at the Happisburgh site (a Canon camera lens cap is used for scale). Wikimedia Commons, Crop of photo by Martin Bates. We also used this picture in our article about the Happisburgh site, [James Reid-Moir was right on track 100 years ago proven by 850,000-year old footprints recently discovered in Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. in PCN #28, March-April 2014](#).

footprints found in the very region where these newly-discovered artifacts were found.

Fig. 6 shows another of the flint artifacts from the same estuary river locality. Again, I roughly indicate with arrows the directions of knapping to create the sharp edges.

Proposed whale bone chopping tool

Some of the artifacts like the baleen bone hand axe or chopper type tool (**Fig. 7** on the following page)—

worn by use—which reduces the evidence of human manufacture in bone implements. Flaking, in our opinion, would need to be fairly fresh to establish positively in bone. What we believe sets this specimen apart is that it is so obviously shaped for the hand, as can be seen in the photos. In this case you can still see a cross-grain divot or two.

Finally, also included on the following page are a couple photographs from the estuary site itself where all of the artifacts in this article were found (**Figs. 8–9**).

In conclusion, James Reid Moir and others nearly one hundred years ago found numerous implements of bone, wood, and stone in the same region as the new

before it was locked in ice for several hundred thousand years.

KEVIN LYNCH is a retired British businessman, an amateur archaeologist, archivist and member of the Prehistoric Society of Britain. An avid collector of flints from his local countryside and beaches, he and his wife live



Fig. 6. A flint tool from Happisburgh, Norfolk, on the eastern U.K. shore. Arrows indicate direction of knapping. Photo by Kevin Lynch.

in Hadleigh, Suffolk, UK. Lynch's specialty is British archaeology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries con-

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Happisburgh implements: Today (cont.)



Fig. 8. Wide view of the estuary from where the artifacts in this article were recovered. Exposure of the estuarine sedimentary layer can be seen just below the center of the photograph (the darker rock). Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. Photo by Kevin Lynch.



Fig. 9. This is a depth-of-field shot of the estuary where the artifacts in this article were recovered. As in Fig. 8, the same sedimentary layer can be seen in the center portion of the photograph (dark part). Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. Photo by Kevin Lynch.

"The Norfolk Cromerian silts of Moir's time still exist near Happisburgh, and they still yield evidence of man's inhabiting the area before it was locked in ice for several hundred thousand years."

centrating on the life and works of J. Reid-Moir. He and Richard Dullum have lately blended their interests in prehistory to write a series of articles dealing with the heyday of British archaeology at the turn of the 20th Century.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years as well

as a researcher in early human culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. In addition to his work with Lynch, he has written seven prior articles for *PCN*.

All of Lynch and Dullum's articles about Classic British Archaeology in *Pleistocene Coalition News* can be found at the following link:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dullum_and_Lynch



Fig. 7. Several views of proposed Lower Paleolithic cordiform hand axe, hammer, or chopping tool made from fossilized cetacean (whale) bone. The bone is probably from the baleen whale *Balaena affinis*. **Left:** Held in side view fashion. **Middle:** Held in a proposed chopping left-handed position. **Right:** Reverse side of the artifact. The artifact was very rolled by wave action in the estuary. It was also presumably further worn by use. Each of these types of wear tend to reduce the evidence of human manufacture in bone implements. What we believe sets this specimen apart is that it seems so obviously shaped for the hand. Photos: Kevin Lynch.

The Kaw River People, Part 2: Tools and skulls

By Neil Steede Mesoamerican archaeologist

In [Part 1](#), I gave a brief history of my connections with little-known archaeological finds along the Kaw River (a.k.a. Kansas River), in Kansas, and what I have come to call the Kaw River People (*PCN* #35, May-June 2015). I also refer to these people as "American Pygmies," and prior, they had loosely come to be known as the "Little People."

In this Part 2, I will now present some of the actual physical evidence.

In the accompanying photographs can be seen a variety of stone tools as well as the casts of two skull frontal plates of a female and a male "American Pygmy." ("American Pygmy" is the term which I am using for this race.) As explained in Part 1, I had requested these casts be made from the original skulls and purchased them from Professor Dr. Larry Martin, then head of the well-known Paleontology Department at Kansas University. I shall discuss the tools first.

The tools

As can be seen in [Fig. 1](#), the tools vary from cutters and scrapers to choppers and hammers. The reason that most are not officially recognized as "tools" is because of their size; they are small. One can readily see the difference between the sizes in the comparison of a "pygmy" awl and an unidentified Great

Plains awl in [Fig. 2](#). The awl used by the American Pygmies is half the size of the representative example of that used by the Great Plains Native Americans (unidentified tribe). Most professionals do not even "see" these small artifacts when they are present. (Of course, it is much easier to ignore such evidence than it is to fight the "knowledge" of what is normally accepted!) These tools can be found at every mega-fauna butcher site along the Kaw River.



Fig. 1. Examples of cutters, scrapers, choppers, and hammers from the Kaw River, Kansas (the eight smaller pieces), and a larger Great Plains awl. The U.S. quarter used for scale is 2.5 cm in diameter. The reason that most of these artifacts are not immediately recognized as tools is not because their shapes or workmanship are questioned but because of their diminutive size. A close-up comparison can be seen in [Fig. 2](#). Photo: Neil Steede.

Plains awl in [Fig. 2](#). The awl used by the American Pygmies is half the size of the representative example of that used by the Great Plains Native Americans (unidentified tribe). Most professionals do not even "see" these small artifacts when they are present. (Of course, it is much easier to ignore such evidence than it is to fight the "knowledge" of what is normally accepted!) These tools can be found at every mega-fauna butcher site along the Kaw River.

ogy at Kansas University (one of the top three paleontology departments in the country—due in no small part to Dr. Martin's 40-year presence there), had reported a wide variety of 'bone' tools; yet when I visited Dr. Martin, I was shown no 'stone' tools whatsoever. However, going back to each of Dr. Martin's excavations I was able to find representative examples of stone tools whenever the site would permit additional exploration. I can only suggest that Dr. Martin missed the stone tools because his training was in paleontology rather than anthropology. Nevertheless, Dr. Martin's vision did allow him to see the "little people" which others in the field could not see. Moreover, it must be said that Martin usually dealt with much older materials than those

> [Cont. on page 11](#)



"I can only suggest that Dr. Martin missed the stone tools because his training was in paleontology rather than anthropology."



Fig. 2. Comparing a relatively large size Kaw River awl ([Left](#)) and a representative awl from an unidentified Great Plains tribe ([Right](#)). The Great Plains awl is the same one seen in [Fig. 1](#) only from the reverse side. Photo: Neil Steede.

Interestingly, only small tools are found at the Kaw River sites. The late Dr. Larry Martin, Professor and former head of Paleontol-

The Kaw River People, Part 2: Tools and skulls (cont.)

"Even Dr. Martin refused to consider ancient dates for these little people. He ground up a whole femur from one of the skeletons which yielded no C-14 date. This, by all normal standards would imply a date of at least 40,000 years ago."

normally excavated by archaeologists.

The skull casts

Fig. 3 and **Fig. 4** show two different views of the



Fig. 3. Casts of two skull fragments from the Kaw River, Kansas. They are of a male and a female of c. 35 to 40 years of age. I had these casts made by the late Dr. Larry Martin, then head of well-known Paleontology Department at Kansas University for a cost of \$400.00—which I paid in full in advance. However, it took five (5) years before I received 'one' of the skulls. I wound up securing a second skull from a different seller (as explained in Part 1) so that I finally had a male-female pair. Note the diminutive size of the skulls compared to a U.S. quarter (2.5cm in diameter). Photo: Neil Steede.

same two skull casts which I had requested and pur-

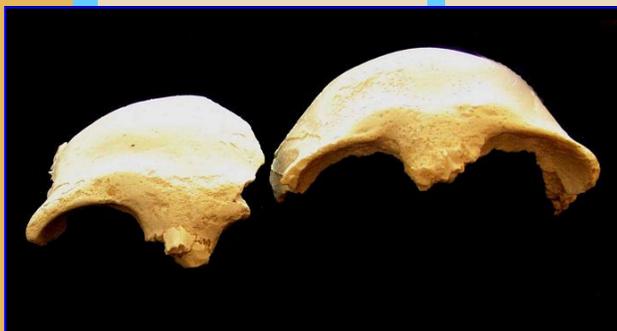


Fig. 4. Here is another view of the casts of two skull fragments from the Kaw River, Kansas. As noted in Part 1, Dr. Martin had ground up one whole femur bone from one of the skeleton sets for radiocarbon (C14) analysis. Unexpectedly, it yielded a reading of "0"—which means no datable carbon detectible. Martin saw this as meaning that the skeletons were not datable by the C14 method and then simply estimated them to be about 6,000 years old. However, just picking a date which is safely within the standard mainstream account of people arriving in the Americas within the past 15,000 years is not the best approach. Photo: Neil Steede.

chased, one from Dr. Martin at KU. The diminutive

size of the skulls, estimated by Dr. Martin to be of two adults between 35 and 40 years old can easily be seen through comparison with the U.S. quarter in Fig. 3. Again, a U.S. quarter is 2.5 cm in diameter.

Dates

Even Dr. Martin refused to consider ancient dates for these little people. He ground up a whole femur from one of the skeletons which yielded no C-14 date. This, by all normal standards would imply a date

of at least 40,000 years ago. But, not wanting to buck accepted dates Martin assigned an arbitrary date of 6,000 years before present, in spite of the evidence to the contrary.

Flint and chert

The stone tools themselves tell one much concerning their creators. Many of the tools are from flint or chert,

both of which are readily available in the area. There are a few tools made from limestone. In my estimation these limestone tools are from an earlier period.

The flint and chert tools particularly have an extremely heavy patina. These tools have been washed by the Kaw waters for millennia. The tools found within the Kaw River gravel beds along Highway 32 in Kansas, between Kansas City and Bonner Springs, carry the heaviest patina. This location should give one a notion as to the age which is being expressed by these ancient tools.

The Kansas Glaciation

This gravel is from glacial moraine deposited by the Great Kansas Glaciation. This glaciation is thought to have occurred between a half-million and 2 million years ago. This is precisely why these tools are considered to be simply too ancient to be plausible. However, if these finds are considered in context of other evidence, then a larger story comes into focus.

Context support from other very early American sites ignored by the mainstream

Ancient man in Africa—*Homo sapiens*—is thought to have come into existence around 200,000 years ago. Yet, at Valsequillo, Puebla, Mexico, man of some kind lived in the area more than twice that long ago. This has been conclusively demonstrated by a USGS team of geologists and chemists who were sent to date the site. See, for instance, the following refereed publica-

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

The Kaw River People, Part 2: Tools and skulls (cont.)

"I had noticed that Dr. Martin's collection of "little people" artifacts had contained no stone tools, yet the evidence on all of the little people "butcher sites" consistently had demonstrated megafauna bones with stone tool markings."

tion available online:

Malde, H.E., V. Steen-McIntyre, C.W. Naeser, and S.L. VanLandingham. 2011. The stratigraphic debate at Hueyatlaco, Valsequillo, Mexico. *Palaeontologia Electronica* 14 (3) 44A (26 pages)

The Malde *et al* paper can be downloaded in pdf form for free at the link below. It is replete with all the charts, maps, graphs, photos, and excavation details in scientific format:

http://palaeo-elec-tronica.org/2011_3/27_malde/27_malde.pdf

For a more layman friendly perspective one can read the entire story in great detail straight from the horse's mouth along with many excellent photographs in Dr. Virginia Steen McIntyre's six-part series, [The Valsequillo Saga and Hueyatlaco Site: VSM Recalls](#), beginning in the May-June 2011 issue of *PCN*. The [Introduction](#) for the series gives an excellent overview of each of the six parts. Dr. Steen-McIntyre is a tephrochronologist or volcanic ash specialist.

Further scientific and historical details for these most important sites are given in several other *PCN* articles by the scientists involved in dating them such as geologist, [C.W. Naeser](#), PhD (USGS); geologist and diatomist [Sam L. VanLandingham](#), PhD; and geochemist [Jim Bischoff](#), PhD (USGS).

There are also several superbly made films on the early American sites of Hueyatlaco, Valsequillo, Calico, etc., from [BC Video](#)

<http://www.bcvideo.com/>

Calico Early Man Site in the Mojave Desert of California—excavated by Dr. Louis Leakey—in its oldest levels dates to c. 200,000 years old. That is the same time period modern man is supposed to have arisen in Africa. Other nearby ancient sites in the San Diego area of California are covered by the works of Dr. George Carter, such as the Texas Street site. The ages of all of these sites is impressive. However, if the Kaw River material, turns out to be as old as it appears it may be it could be as much as 500,000 to 1 million years older still.

[Eds. Note: Calico Early Man Site as well as the work of Dr. George Carter have been covered in many issues of *PCN*. Links to these articles can be found on our homepage at pleistocenecoalition.com.]

Projectile Points

As mentioned earlier, no projectile points have ever been found in association with the Kaw River people or the mega-fauna butcher sites. This begs the question as to how these animals were slain. It is not just a question of seemingly benign species such as giant armadillos, giant beavers and even American camels; but also dangerous species such as mammoths, mastodons, woolly rhinoceros, short-faced cave bears and even saber-toothed tigers. How were these animal brought down? This is Kansas, there are no cliffs over which these animals could have been driven.

Conclusion

There is evidence that a small-stature people, the Kaw River people, lived in what is now Kansas at or

before the Kansas glaciation, which lasted from 500,000 to two million years ago. Their stone tools were incorporated in gravels from a Kansan glacial moraine, and many have a heavy patina (indicating great age.) These tools, which also occur at megafauna butcher sites, are much smaller than average, and have been overlooked by establishment archaeologists. Associated human skeletal remains seems to be of "little people," and no C14 date has been possible because no datable carbon remains to date. No projectile points have been found at these mega-fauna butcher sites. How did they bring these creatures down?

Mystery upon mystery. Could it possibly be that instead of "out of Africa" it is actually "out of the Americas" for the origin of modern *Homo sapiens*?

NEIL STEEDE, MA, is a Mesoamerican archaeologist. He made an appearance, along with PC founding member Virginia Steen-McIntyre, in the popular 1996 NBC special, *Mysterious Origins of Man*, hosted by Charlton Heston. Steede's part in the film featured his observations on the stonework and metallurgy at the site of Tiahuanaco in Bolivia. For 11 years Steede was employed by the Mexican Government as an archaeologist. During this time he excavated some 200 sites throughout the country. He has also worked as an advisor at excavations in Thailand, Guatemala and Honduras. Steede has also worked on some 20 sites in the United States, as well as sites in Canada, Peru, and Bolivia. He has also served as Director of the [Early Sites Research Society \(ESRS\)](#) a group whose aims are the study of foreign influences on Pre-Columbian cultures of the Americas and other evidence of early man in the Americas.

A stone carpet twixt seas of sand

By David Campbell



"All this avoids the question of why it took this supposedly improved and superior specimen of humanity 150,000 years to get anything close to cultural advancement going on."

Shortly before and slightly after Pleistocene Coalition Newsletter #35 containing Rick Doninger's Levallois in America piece went

online a cluster of supporting articles appeared in various science journals. Some of these were not exactly new since

some of the actual work had been done as far back as 2011. Nevertheless, their release to the lay public in such rapid succession came as something of a shock to anyone paying attention.

Foremost among these, was the discovery on the Messak Settafet Massif deep in the Central Sahara of Libya. The Messak is a stark spine of Cretaceous sandstone devoid of soil save for a few wisps of aeolian sand from the Awbari Sand Sea to the north and the Murzuk Sand Sea to the south. Its barren slopes are littered with shattered stone. As Robert A. Foley and Marta Mirazón Lahr soon observed, a great many of these stones had been shattered by human hands that were not necessarily modern ones.

Foley and Lahr note at the beginning of their report that incontrovertible evidence of stone tool making in Africa dates to the 2.4 million year old finds in Gona, Ethiopia but reference indirect evidence from Dikkika, Ethiopia dating to 3.39 million years ago. They conservatively date the Messak tools to 500,000 years based upon the diagnostic lithic styles, Levallois and Acheulian found in greatest abundance there. Again, based upon other recent discoveries in Africa, particularly Ethiopia, the Messak tools

could easily be 2 to 4 times older. The erosional and environmental forces that stripped the Massif of any organic residue are generally thought to have done so within the last one million years. Based upon what paleoclimatologists do know it is quite certain that the Sahara was a much greener and wetter place when the Messak tools were quarried and fabricated.

The significance of the Messak discovery is not so much the age of the tools but of the sheer numbers of them. Two surveys, one in 2008 and a follow-up in 2011 confirmed a density of 75 artifacts per square meter on average. Given the site measures 350 kilometers in length with an average width of 60 kilometers it is literally carpeted with stone artifacts and holds the current record for the oldest anthropogenic modified landscape.

Sandstone on the Messak Massif is highly silicified making it a prime choice for stone toolmakers and the sheer volume of readily available material precluded the necessity of hoarding caches of finished products. Some of the material was simply flaked from boulders with hammerstones, while other material was easily gathered as cobbles laying everywhere underfoot. A gridwork of shallow pits, some two meters wide and 50 centimeters deep cover the Massif retaining water for some time following the infrequent rains in the region. In these the researchers found "trapping stones". These are sizable chunks of stone used with cordage to snare animals that were presumably drawn to the temporary cisterns when rain

was more frequent. Thus Foley and Lahr speculate that humans became tethered to this feature of the ancient landscape both as a source of tools and as a source of food. Having become dependent upon tools for subsistence prehistoric people dared not venture too far from their quarries and the quarry that was drawn to them. For perhaps a million years their tools accreted in layers. Using calculations based upon their own studies and those of others in Africa, Foley estimated some 0.5 to 5 million artifacts per square kilometer had accumulated in Africa alone in the last one million years. To put it into perspective, Foley said this would be the equivalent volume of 1.3 to 2.7 Great Pyramids per square kilometer throughout Africa.

As referenced by Foley and Lahr, Ethiopia is presently yielding the earliest evidence of the cognitive abilities of early humans along with their earliest remains. One of the more striking examples of these cognitive achievements was the discovery of projectile points in a collapsed caldera in the Ethiopian Rift. The Gademotta Formation contains a series of ancient occupation sites that have been securely dated thanks to the alternating layers of paleosols and volcanic ash. The artifacts themselves made entirely of obsidian can be dated and sourced to their origin thanks to modern methods. At 278,000 years the Gademotta artifacts would not be remarkably old as such things go except for the fact that they had been hafted to wooden shafts and hurled as missiles. A great number of

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

A stone carpet twixt seas of sand (cont.)

"The cognitive and physical skills necessary to make and use projectile weapons existed well before the presumed advent of 'modern' man."

them were shattered by impact and careful microscopic analysis revealed that they had been thrown at something or someone. Taking samples of the local obsidian the researchers crafted and hafted reproductions of the projectile points and purposely shattered them by throwing. Analysis of the results confirmed the fracture patterns found on the originals. Prior to this discovery the 400,000 year old throwing spears of Schonningen, Germany, found with stone tools and butchered horses were the oldest complete throwing weapons known but they were made entirely of wood. Though some 122,000 years younger, the Gademotta points represent the earliest known hafting of stone throwing weapons. It is interesting to note that recent studies indicate that effective use of throwing spears is dependent upon a cluster of anatomical features in the shoulder that were observed in *Homo erectus* some 2 million years ago. Previously the Omo and Herto individuals found elsewhere in the Ethiopian Rift had pushed back the emergence of *Homo sapiens* to 195,000 years. Ironically, the push to 195,000 years came as a result of competition between the discoverers of Omo I and Omo II and those who found the Herto remains. The Omo skulls had originally been dated to 130,000 years following the excavations in 1967-1974, making them the oldest modern humans found at that time. At 160,000 years, Herto dethroned Omo and that is when the battle began. First Herto was reclassified to a new pre-modern classification, Idaltu. This "close but no cigar" category is shared with Antecessor and Heidlebergensis from Europe who may or may not be the same critter depending upon who you want to believe. Meanwhile back in Ethiopia Omo I and

his more primitive looking brother Omo II were struggling to regain the throne but it was to take 40 years for another team of geologists to date feldspar crystals in the Omo sediments to 195,000 years. All this avoids the question of why it took this supposedly improved and superior specimen of humanity 150,000 years to get anything close to cultural advancement going on. By 125,000 years humans were dispersed from Cairo to Cape Town and across the Red Sea into southern Arabia; yet according to the old school they had not come much further technologically than little *Australopithecus* cracking coconuts with round river rocks. The discovery of some scratched up nodules of ochre from the Blombos Cave in South Africa dated to around 70,000 years was cause for great rejoicing as a great leap forward in material culture. However, the transversal flaking on some of the Gademotta pieces usually associated with the sophisticated Upper Paleolithic Solutreans and Clovis makes the Blombos achievement look more like a big slide backward. Given the cognitive and physical skills necessary to make and use projectile weapons existed well before the presumed advent of "modern" man one has to wonder what new technical tour de force might await us later this same year at some pre-modern site in Africa or elsewhere.

I can answer my own question with this latest shocker out of Africa. In the May 21, 2015 abstract from *Nature*, Sonia Harmand and friends (including Louise Leakey) report:

"We report the discovery of Lomekwi 3, a 3.3-million-year-old archaeological site where *in situ* stone artefacts occur in spatiotemporal association with Pliocene hominin

fossils in a wooded palaeoenvironment. The Lomekwi 3 knappers, with a developing understanding of stone's fracture properties, combined core reduction with battering activities. Given the implications of the Lomekwi 3 assemblage for models aiming to converge environmental change, hominin evolution and technological origins, we propose for it the name 'Lomekwian', which predates the Oldowan by 700,000 years and marks a new beginning to the known archaeological record."

Despite the inauspicious and catastrophic beginnings, 2015 is shaping up to be an amazing year full of astounding anthropological implications.

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3. Harmand, S., *et al.* 2015. 3.3 million-year old stone tools from Lomekwi 3, West Turkana, Kenya. *Nature* 521: 310-15.

DAVID CAMPBELL is an author/historian and an investigator of geological or manmade altered stone anomalies or large natural structures which may have been used by early Americans. He also has a working knowledge of various issues regarding the peopling of the Americas. Along with Virginia Steen-McIntyre and Tom Baldwin, Campbell is one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*. Campbell has also written six prior articles for *PCN* which can be found at the following link:

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#anarchaeology>

Website:
anarchaeology.com

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 14

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Fishes and invertebrates

A lifelong reader of textbooks in every field exposes “thousands” of examples of false statements of fact and other propaganda techniques easily spotted in anthropology, biology, and paleontology textbooks

By John Feliks

“There are no fossil sequences showing genera, or-



Fig. 1. Lobe-finned fossil coelacanth were long hyped as the link between fish and amphibians. This fantasy dissolved away when the fish were discovered alive in 1938. However, in the evolution-trapped sciences of biology, paleontology, and anthropology, when hyped ancestors are debunked they are simply replaced with new ancestors. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

ders, classes, morphing or mutating into each other even though that is what evolutionism requires.”

“The evolution of craniates [animals with skulls, e.g., Figs. 1–2] may be characterized as... pro-found shifts... new structures without any ancestral counterpart.”

–John G. Maisey; Curator, Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, N.Y. *Discovering Fossil Fishes*, p.34

Like the invertebrate and plant experts quoted in *PCN #s 28–35*, the above shows how the same contradictory language is used in *all* evolutionary writing:

- 1.) State evolutionism as an assumed fact.
- 2.) Admit there is no proof.

In [Parts 6–13](#), I provided evidence that all invertebrates (**Fig. 3, Fig. 5**)

and plants—including those that are extinct—are (or were) *living fossils*. In other words, once invertebrate genera enter the fossil record they remain ‘unchanged’ until they leave the record. There are no fossil sequences showing genera, orders, classes, morphing or mutating into each other even though that is what evolutionism requires. The quality of the invertebrate record makes it difficult for evolution advocates to skirt the facts because it is well-

known across every continent through trillions of complete fossils in *direct-contact* stratigraphic

layers showing repeatedly and consistently its continuity across time. Compared with this record, evolutionary stories based on the sparse vertebrate record are untenable, not to mention the record has the same traits as the invertebrate record:

“As is always the case with the fossil record [here, vertebrates], the key ancestral forms are missing.”

–Keith S. Thomson, biologist, PhD, Harvard; Authority on living and fossil fishes; Former Pres., Acad. of Nat. Sciences (1987-95), Drexel U.; Curator of Fishes, Director, Peabody Mus. of Nat. Hist.; Director, Mus. of Nat. Hist., Oxford; Presently XO, American Philosophical Soc. First biologist to study a fresh coelacanth. *Living Fossil: The Story of the Coelacanth*, p. 81

After so many years, it should be obvious the observation that ancestral forms are “always” missing is caused by presuming that there even are

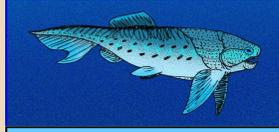


Fig. 2. Top: Rare armor of the ancient placoderm fish *Protitanichthys*; (3 1/2" wide); recovered by the author



direct from a freshly blasted layer of the famous Middle Devonian Silica Fm., North Medusa Quarry, Lucas Co., OH, 1968. The placoderms appeared out of the blue with no predecessors and left no descendants.

Bottom: Living *Protitanichthys* depiction by Stanton Fink 2010; used with permission. **Inset:** photo of the locality, J. Feliks 1968.



Fig. 3. The above fossils and their living counterparts (see Parts 6–13, *PCN #s28–35*) are here as reminders of the concessions of paleontologists and the already proved *non*-evolution of invertebrates. Keep invertebrates in mind when reading propaganda about so-called ‘vertebrate’ evolution. Here is why the invertebrate fossil record must be used as the standard by which all evolutionary claims are measured: That invertebrates have not evolved has been demonstrated repeatedly and consistently by *trillions of complete fossils* in literally miles of vertical chronological *full-contact* stratigraphic layers on every continent (not to mention trace fossils in thousands of deep-sea cores). *The fact that university graduates don’t know this is a reflection of the degraded state of paleontology and biology.* By invertebrate record standards, one soon realizes that a few vertebrate fossils separated by tens of millions of years actually means no evolutionary evidence at all. Still, fish-to-amphibian stories are engrained in the public’s mind as fact. Of the c. 200 genera presented in this series which I recovered direct from formations across the U.S. and Ontario over a 30-year span (30 ‘g’ of [brachiopods](#) incl. Ordovician *Lingula* w/pedicle preserved, 35 g of [molluscs](#) incl. Pennsylvanian with actual shell preserved, 30 g [sponges & corals](#), 21 [echinoderms](#), 15 [bryozoans](#), 22 [arthropods](#), 10 [trace fossils](#), 4 [graptolites](#), and 20 [plants](#)) not one is part of an evolutionary sequence.

> [Cont. on page 16](#)

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: *Fishes* (cont.)

"How does natural selection turn something that isn't even the nibble of a minnow into the largest and most powerful biological crushing machine on earth accompanied by 2-inch thick armor plating without leaving a trace of the process in the fossil record?"

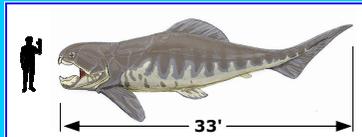
ancestral forms in the first place. Normal sciences don't persist with a belief that is consistently in conflict with the physical evidence. It is that

translating to 8,000 lbs. per square inch at the tip of a fang.

"simple" organisms by the biology and paleontology



Fig. 4. The Devonian placoderm fish, *Dunkleosteus* (photo source unknown). The largest



Dunkleosteus fish were larger than today's great white sharks with jaws determined to have been more powerful than those of great whites, alligators, or *Tyrannosaurus rex*. *Dunkleosteus* appeared out of nowhere, reached an unimaginable length of 33 feet (Inset) weighing up to 4 tons, and then just disappeared.

Keep in mind that *Dunkleosteus* lived 300 million years before *Tyrannosaurus*. So, not only were the placoderms the first vertebrates with jaws but *Dunkleosteus* proves that the earliest appearance of jaws included already some of the most powerful of all time. How does natural selection turn something that isn't even the nibble of a minnow into the largest and most powerful biological crushing machine on earth

persistence despite evidence that identifies biology, paleontology, and anthropology as three fields that have gone astray as far as scientific rigor and objectivity are concerned.

One of the most profound sudden appearances in the 'vertebrate' record is that of the placoderm fishes. They include many 'firsts' that all happened at once. Not the least of these is that the placoderms were the first vertebrates with jaws. But it's way more than that in that they started out tiny and then expanded to literally mythological proportions in a geological heartbeat. For not only did the placoderms appear out of nowhere as tiny fish quickly growing to dominate the seas but they soon spawned the world's first super-predator, a 33-foot long, 8,000 lb. monster called *Dunkleosteus* (Fig. 4).

It has been determined that the bite of *Dunkleosteus* equaled 1,100 lbs. of force

accompanied by 2-inch thick armor plating without leaving a trace of the process in the fossil record? Again, as Dr. Thomson explained in general terms, the ancestors for everything are simply, "missing."

Whether for the monstrous *Dunkleosteus* or the tiny microscopic creatures known as bryozoans, evolutionary explanations for anything in the fossil record are simply modern mythologies created to explain the unknown.

This series has already shown that transitional 'invertebrate' animals never existed. Fig. 5 was imported from Part 10 (PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014) which was about bryozoans for the continuity of lacy bryozoans. Bryozoans are called

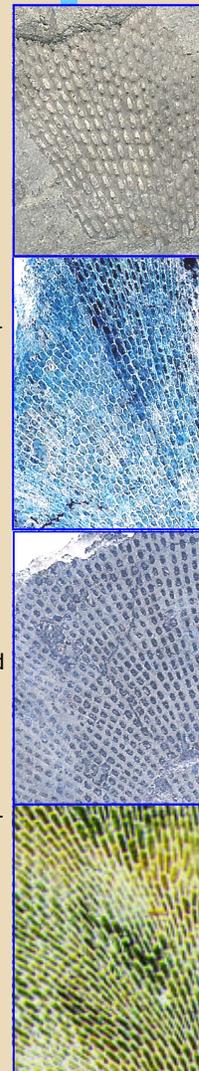


Fig. 5 Invertebrate reminder: Lacy bryozoans have been around for 500 million years. Variations are no more 'evolutionarily' significant than human races or dog breeds are. **Top-down:** Dev. *Fenestella*, Arkona, ON; Miss. *Fenestella* (Rogers, AR); Penn. *Fenestella* (Paris, IL); Recent living *Membranipora* (USGS).

communities. Yet, after 150 years and untold hundreds of thousands of dollars of paid research they still don't know what they are or where they came from. These "simple" creatures continue to completely baffle the experts. Biology and paleontology—despite thousands of researchers—can't even explain how the bryozoan orders relate to each other let alone where they came from. The only thing that can be stated with certainty according to the "facts" is that they didn't evolve "from" anything and they didn't evolve "into" anything. That fact about bryozoans is true for all organisms.

So, if scientists can't explain bryozoans despite literally zillions of fossils and access to zillions of living bryozoans, how could they explain the origins of *Dunkleosteus*? Look at the *Dunkleosteus* photograph again and superimpose a delicate contemporary *Fenestella* bryozoan such as in Fig. 5 preserved by the

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: *Fishes* (cont.)

"Evolutionary explanations for

trillions with no evolutionary links. Then look again at the *Dunkleosteus*. There are many *Dunkleosteus* fossils. If *Dunkleosteus* had transi-

other primary group of ancient jawed fishes. They are the ones that more or less took over the seas from *Dunkleosteus* and the rest of the pla-

compelling fictional stories about unknown ancestors is crucial. Evolutionary mythologies are ever-changing and increasingly complex

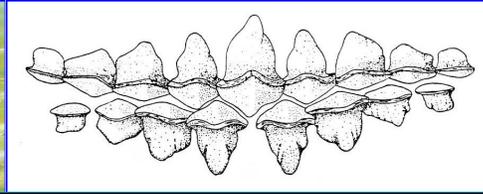


Fig. 6. Left: *Petalodus* international fossil shark tooth (1 1/8" wide) on a bed of *Rhombopora*-type bryozoans; Presumably, Late Mississippian (Chesterian); collected by the author, U.S. **Middle:** Depiction of *Petalodus* shark attacking an orthocone cephalopod; by Dmitry Bogdanov; used with permission. **Right:** Suggested arrangement of *Petalodus*' teeth; Michael Hansen, PhD; *Fossils of Ohio*, Ohio Division of Geological Survey; public domain. As always, there are no *Petalodus* evolutionary links despite the fact that the teeth are easily-preserved and well-known in the fossil record. If delicate *Rhombopora* bryozoans are preserved by the zillions, as they are, how much more would be the hard teeth of *Petalodus* ancestors if they existed?

(e.g., add genetics) but that doesn't trump the facts of the fossil record. Still millions of adherents persist even though the evidence

anything in the fossil record are simply

tional ancestors they would surely not be "missing." But the blind acceptance of invisible unknown ancestors is somehow accepted as representing a "scientific" view.

codermis during the Carboniferous age (a.k.a. Mississippian and Pennsylvanian here in the U.S.). However, sharks did not "evolve" from the placoderms. **Fig. 7** is a general timeline of

against evolution is greater than what supports it. If one looks, one will find concessions throughout the literature that the idea is far from the fact of life the mainstream makes it out to be:

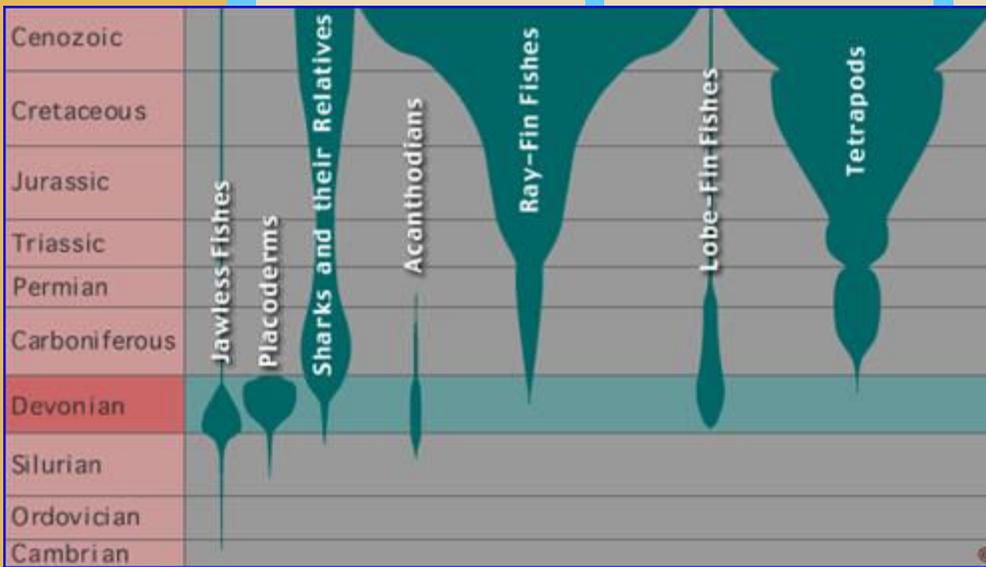


Fig. 7. Though intended to suggest evolutionary relationships, this chart gives a very good visual impression of how *un*-related these different fish groups actually are. It is exactly what the physical fossil evidence actually shows. Placoderms and sharks can be seen at the left. Wikimedia Commons.

"The tree of life of fishes is in a state of flux because we still lack a comprehensive phylogeny that includes all major groups." - Ricardo Betancur-R., et al. 2013. *The Tree of Life and a New Classification of Bony Fishes*. *PLOS Currents: Tree of Life*; April 18, Ed. 1.

"Unresolved issues... Several parts of the fish tree that require additional study include (i) resolution of the relationships among coelacanth, lungfishes and tetrapods..." - *ibid.*

In other words, unresolved issues include the next-in-line idea that fish somehow evolved into amphibians. That's what we will explore in Part 15.

modern mythologies created to explain the unknown."

The only thing it does is let people imagine that evolutionism is something other than magical thinking. The facts, however, prove beyond any reasonable doubt that it is magical thinking pure and simple.

Prehistoric sharks, e.g., the *Petalodus* in **Fig. 6**, are an-

when the major fish groups have existed. It gives a pretty good visual impression of how *un*-related the various fish groups actually are. Keep in mind that Darwinism and 'natural selection' is an alternate reality between science and mythology. Since it is regularly disproved by the fossil record, coming up with

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years demonstrating that human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology and Index Fossils of North America*.

Australian archaeology, art, and politics intertwined

Eds. Note:

This complex report is an



addendum to Vesna Tenodi's *PCN* articles about her efforts on two interrelated fronts—fighting Australian suppression of *both* prehistoric and historical evidence on the one hand and Australian censorship of modern artistic expression related to that evidence on the other. It is not unlike what is happening in the U.S. where powerful science institutions are selling challenged ideas as fact through legislation.

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer

This time last year I shared my joy when the "Wanjina Watchers in the Whispering Stone" 8.5

tonne sculpture created by Benedikt Os-vath was moved to Europe. This summer, visiting Croatia again, Part 2 of our "Triton Project" was completed. Apart from the sculpture, the "Triton" brought the "Wanjina Watchers" series of paintings by Australian-Croat Gina Sinozich, also inspired by the Pre-aboriginal Australian rock art.

The first exhibition of Gina's artworks was held in June, at the Maritime and History Museum and its Governor's Palace in Rijeka, on the Adriatic Coast. The second show was housed at the Matis Gallery in Pula, another coastal city, at the same time as the world famous International Film Festival.

This was a time of celebration and the fulfilment of our long-held dream—to bring the best of modern art to Europe. Inspired by Pre-aboriginal rock art—which has long disappeared from the cave surfaces in Australian deserts—Gina's art, so viciously attacked by the Aboriginal industry in Australia for threatening its income stream—is now capturing people's hearts and is well on its way to inform and delight people throughout Europe.

This story was meant to be about politically inconvenient art and the violent responses it suffered in Australia, in sharp contrast to the delight with which it was met in Europe. However, as fate would have it, the story took another turn once the show was opened in Rijeka. Unexpectedly, it led to another intriguing part of archaeology.

The staff and management of the Maritime Museum, who took so much delight in hosting such a well-received art show, offered for me to view and obtain a copy of an old document which

is now as controversial as our art, and has been fiercely disputed by the Aboriginal industry for the last 25 years.

The 276-page manuscript, written in Italian by Dubrovnik's priest Stefano Skurla, is known as the *Stefano Diary*. It was written in 1875 and details the shipwreck of the Croatian ship, *Stefano*, sailing under the Austro-Hungarian flag, on the inhospitable, remote North-West coast of Australia.

Of the seventeen predominantly Croatian crew of the *Stefano*, only two sailors survived the six-month ordeal. Miho Bacic and Ivan Juric survived by joining a group of Aboriginal nomads and living with them until they were rescued.

The two mariners observed the tribe—which prior had no contact with Western civilisation—and recorded its pure, unadulterated Palaeolithic lifestyle. Bacic and Juric provided a detailed record of the tribal customs, the language, attitudes and behaviour.

The full details of their fascinating first-hand experience were kept secret for over 100 years and became widely known only in 1990 when Gustave Rathe, the grandson of the shipwreck survivor Miho Bacic, published his book, *The Wreck of the Barque Stefano off the North West Coast of Australia*. The book includes the important 1920 translation, approved by Gustave Rathe's descendants. However, there is now an unauthorised translation that was, according to Rathe's descendants, unethically (and arguably illegally) obtained and then construed to be based on the Rijeka manuscript. It was published in Australia by the Aboriginal industry in 2009.

Rathe's book started a tug of war. It contains information which pose an obstacle for some contemporary Aboriginal tribes and can foil their attempts to make a land-claim over the area once inhabited by the vanished tribe that was detailed and mapped in the original manuscript held at the Maritime Museum in Rijeka.

Archaeologically and anthropologically, the *Stefano Diary* is a gem, providing a wealth of first-hand information of the old stone age lifestyle. The tribe described had long since disappeared. Contemporary tribes remember nothing about them. Who were those people who vanished? *Stefano* offers answers that the Aboriginal industry is unwilling to accept.

Politically, this document has become a nightmare for both the tribes and the Aboriginal industry. They have little interest in the important information about Palaeolithic lifestyle that the *Stefano Diary* contains. All they are interested in is trying to contest the manuscript's accuracy, reinvent the tribal identity, and redraw the tribal boundaries of that time.

Aboriginal groups are attempting to make a land claim over coastal areas as being their own "ancestral land." Should they succeed in replacing—through constant repetition—the original data with their own invented narrative, this will be yet another loss for genuine archaeology.

VESNA TENODI is an archaeologist, artist, and writer based in Sydney, Australia. She received her Master's Degree in Archaeology from the University of Zagreb, Croatia. She also has a diploma in Fine Arts from the School of Applied Arts in Zagreb. Her Degree Thesis was focused on the spirituality of Neolithic man in Central Europe as evidenced in iconography and symbols in prehistoric cave art and pottery. After migrating to Sydney, she worked for 25 years for the Australian Government, and ran her own business. Today she is an independent researcher and spiritual archaeologist, concentrating on the origins and meaning of pre-Aboriginal Australian rock art. In the process, she is developing a theory of the Pre-Aboriginal races which she has called the Rajanes and Abrajanes. In 2009, Tenodi established the DreamRaiser project, with a group of artists who explore iconography and ideas contained in ancient art and mythology.

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All of Tenodi's articles published in *Pleistocene Coalition News* can be found at the following link:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

- Learn the real story of our Palaeolithic ancestors—a cosmopolitan story about intelligent and innovative people—a story which is unlike that promoted by mainstream science.
- Explore and regain confidence in your own ability to think for yourself regarding human ancestry as a broader range of evidence becomes available to you.
- Join a community not afraid to challenge the status quo. Question with confidence any paradigm promoted as "scientific" that depends upon withholding conflicting evidence from the public in order to appear unchallenged.

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