In 2010, after decades of field research, Dutch stone tool production expert, Jan Willem van der Drift (colleague of Pleistocene Coalition founding member and archaeologist, the late Chris Hardaker), demonstrated that Oldowan ‘Mode I’ tools exhibited what he termed ‘oblique bipolar flaking’ in an age mainstream anthropology typically regards as populated by mentally inept H. habilis. Here, van der Drift challenges mainstream staples regarding Neanderthal extinction by focusing on energy economics and H. sapiens’ necessary improvements in hut technology. See Van der Drift p.2.

Welcome to PCN, Volume 12, Issue #2

The Pleistocene Coalition is in its 11th year publishing rigorous, new and long-censured evidence early humans were our ‘equals’ and in the Americas hundreds of millennia ago. The Coalition calls for accountability in anthropology and paleontology—fields professing to be ‘sciences’ while untrustworthily mismanaging the objective evidence—Paleozoic to Pleistocene.

In the last issue (PCN #63), we reprinted from Issue #3 the first ‘In their own words’ installment by Pleistocene Coalition founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, regarding the Cerutti Mastodon butchering site—suppressed for ‘25 years.’ Due to ongoing interest in this matter, with readers sending questions, papers, etc., the reasons for omitting context to gain priority. See reprint pp. 20–25.

*’This is a hypothesis that begs for careful scrutiny and attempts to falsify it; I’m open to that.... That’s the way science should work, right? Bring it on.’—Dr. Tom Deméré, Cerutti Mastodon Team, national-geographic.com, April 26, 2017

In PCN #62, we noted how confusing the 50,000-year old technological discoveries at Denisova Cave (Siberia) are for the tenets of Darwinian anthropology. Clinging to the 19th century idea humans just keep getting smarter and smarter the mainstream ignores the implications of Neanderthals or H. erectus exhibiting modern-level ingenuity. Multi-use tools—in both Old and New Worlds—are part of the problem. See Baldwin p.6.

In PCN #s 61–63, a brief background, followed by Parts 1 and 2, were provided for a published thesis called The Impact of Fossils. It concerns how early humans may have been influenced in the development of rock art. The Introduction included passionate comments of defense from well-known science authorities in many fields responding to the paper’s censorship by Current Anthropology and competitive researchers claiming low intelligence in early people. This Part 3 explores the psychology behind ‘iconic recognition’ and includes the first geometric study of the famous 250,000-year old West Tofts handaxe. See Feliks p.16.
How our ancestors lived, Part 1

Neanderthals, *Homo sapiens* and the crucial role of huts

By Jan Willem van der Drift, Stone tool production expert, early man theorist

"If we use cars as an analogy

Neanderthals were like high performance 4WD cars that need lots of fuel. Whilst we are like economy cars: we’re not built to be better, but to be cheaper."

Neanderthal skulls at the same scale, like in my drawing (Fig. 1), we see that the Neanderthal mouth was comparatively much larger than ours. It might be proposed that evolution or adaptation made it as large as it is because Neanderthals had to eat three times the amount we eat, roughly 6000 calories per day.

If we use cars as an analogy Neanderthals were like high performance 4WD cars that need lots of fuel. Whilst we are like economy cars. We’re not built to be better but to be cheaper. You lose what you don’t use, so, you might say that evolution or adaptation made our *Homo sapiens* mouths smaller. Our noses also became smaller because we use less oxygen. My drawing shows the result of these changes. In effect, our complete face shrunk like a deflating balloon.

Confusing brain size, etc., with intelligence

When Neanderthals were first discovered, scholars did not understand how the shape of the face connects to the performance of the body. So, they used ‘phrenology’—belief that the shape and size of the cranium is an indicator of character and mental ability—to interpret the fossils. E.g., the weak chin of Neanderthals would indicate a weak character, and the low forehead, a wild and brutal mind. By such criteria, our characteristic *H. sapiens* high forehead has been imagined as a sign our modern brain had risen to a higher mental stage.

Today we know that phrenology is a ‘pseudoscience’ yet most people—even anthropological scientists—still believe these claims! My drawing shows what really happened: the economized face shrunk so our eyes sank below the brain-case. We do not have a higher brain but simply lower eyes.

Energy economics and larger populations

We developed our economy class anatomy because our early modern *Homo sapiens* ancestors lived in parts of Africa where every dry season brought food-shortages. These food shortages weakened all fast-growing muscular children who needed the most energy and many became ill and died. However, the slower-growing leaner children needed less energy to survive. So, these children stayed healthy on the same ration of food-shares. We might say that natural selection made our bodies ‘cheap.’

When we return to the car analogy it’s clear that cheap sells. Yet, even though our more economical anatomy helped to make us a success high-performance 4WDs have...
Neanderthals, Homo sapiens and the crucial role of huts (cont.)

not completely disappeared. So why, then, did the high performance Neanderthals completely disappear and modern H. sapiens completely take over their habitat areas?

Rise of the huts
I suggest the first factor is that humans who eat less can stay in one area for a longer period of time. This gave Moderns the option of returning to the same shelters night after night. Subsequently, Modern children were often cold at night when the temperature went down because they burnt so few calories. So, families that used the same shelters for weeks or even months at a time decided to make the walls 'wind-tight' and the roofs 'watertight.' Step-by-step, this resulted in basic simple shelters being gradually improved upon to the point of becoming comfortable 'huts' and living in huts became the real game-changer!

The importance of huts
It is essential to understand that early man, for the most part, lived in groups that were always on the move in search of food. So, a Homo erectus or Neanderthal woman had to physically carry her child every day for almost the whole day. Such women, therefore, could only sustain a second child when the firstborn was old enough to follow the group on their own. This gave H. erectus a long natural birth-interval of about five years helping to keep the early human populations small. But that limitation changed when the Moderns began to live in ‘modern’ huts. Now, women could leave their children at home in grandma’s care while they went out to gather food. The result was that since the Modern women did not need to carry their children, they could have a child every year. So, as soon as the Moderns began to live in high-quality huts, their population began to rise exponentially.

Under these circumstances, the modern H. sapiens population doubled each generation and, eventually, it became harder for these larger groups to find food. By consequence the last Africans that needed lots of food (e.g., Kabwe man or, according to whatever faction one belongs, Homo heidelbergensis to some) starved. They were the first victims of our population growth.

Around 100,000 years ago, the Moderns had not yet migrated outside Africa because their children were too weak to survive the temperate winters. But after the invention of the hut, their children grew up indoors in a protective micro-climate.

So, living indoors allowed modern Homo sapiens to settle in nearly every climate and the population growth drove them further and further in search of food. From this point of view one might say that Modern man was driven out-of-Africa by the game-changing effects of his huts.

Huts and advances in ‘material’ culture
Huts were a game-changer in another way as well. Since Neanderthals had no homes, so to speak, they always physically carried with them everything they owned—even during the hunt. This mobile lifestyle forced Neanderthals to travel light. They could only carry a handful of essential objects with them and that, crucially, limited their developing a complex ‘material’ culture. In other words, their material culture was limited for practical reasons and not for reasons of their mental ability such as promoted in the mainstream.

This condition of traveling light is likely also why Neanderthals are known for smaller and lighter handaxes than many of our earlier predecessors (Fig. 2).

In contrast, however, we know that Neanderthals used medicinal plants and understood the animals and the landscape, by which they had an impressive ‘nonmaterial’ culture. They must have passed their knowledge on as oral history and also in songs and dances. The Moderns did not need to carry their stuff, they left it at home so their ‘material’ culture quickly became very complex. This is why the onset of ‘art and symbolism’ coincides with the start of our indoor lifestyle. [Eds. Note: It is important to point out that this particular belief, art origins and symbolism as Modern, is due to mainstream suppression of hundreds-of-millennia-old Homo erectus engravings and other innovative work from Java, Bilzingsleben, Valsequillo, West Tofts, etc., as covered in PCW.]

Cultural interactions and options
The Neanderthals must have noticed how profitable the...
Neanderthals, *Homo sapiens* and the crucial role of huts (cont.)

homes of the Moderns were. So why did they not adapt and build their own homes? I believe this becomes clear when we realize that during the winters Moderns lived in small groups, because there was only food for about 15 people within walking distance of the winter camp. But 15 Neanderthals ate the same as 45 Moderns, so any Neanderthal family that stayed in one place starved long before the end of the winter. The Neanderthals had only one option: to stay mobile, follow the herds and sleep in shelters until the Modern population grew so big that they starved. A few individuals, however, did find a loophole: the area around one winter-camp offered enough food for 15 Moderns, so it could also support 12 Moderns plus one Neanderthal! Certain Neanderthals took this chance to live and crossbreed with the Moderns. But their children grew up on small shares, so only the leanest survived. This economical selection provides an explanation for why all non-African Moderns have Neanderthal-DNA although nobody inherited the curved leg bones that gave Neanderthals extra running speed or the deep chest that gave them greater endurance. We have completely lost their high performance anatomy. We still invest more energy in keeping Neanderthals as our inferiors than in finding the truth. Nature illustrated this in 2004 when it published Bramble and Lieberman’s study on endurance running. They tested how a modern man ran with the weight of a Neanderthal’s face put on his own face. The runner struggled so the authors concluded Neanderthals were incapacitated by their big heads. But they ignored that Neanderthals had stronger necks, larger hearts and lungs. If the study instead used the weight of a horse’s head ignoring the strength of the horse’s muscles it would have concluded that horses can hardly walk. This mistake created the new myth that only Moderns were capable of endurance running and that Neanderthals had to hunt by way of ambush.

In Part 2 of this series, I will discuss the invention of stone tools.

**Additional information**

Fig. 3, above, is a still from my YouTube video, in Dutch, Jan Willem van der Drift, Bipolaire steenbewerkings-techniekdeskundige. APAN-lid sinds 1993; YouTube.

If you would like to learn more about Neanderthals not typically covered in mainstream venues, take a look at my Stone-Age-Day 2018 slide presentation *What happened to the Neanderthals?* which I gave at the State Museum of Antiquities, Leiden University. It contains 70 original figures. See also my 2019 book *The Paleolithic; how and why*. Both are downloadable as PDFs.

**Author’s selected earlier papers**


Thoughts on early man ***

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD

Volcanic ash specialist

"Then, being so many years later with no change in the site’s status we reprinted the article in our Jan-Feb 2017 issue, PCN #45, as Revisiting PCN #3 (Jan-Feb 2010), ‘In their own words,’ with additional figure, just before their public announcement.”

***Relevant reprint series

Tenacious interest continues with readers confused by Nature’s 25-years-late publication of the Cerutti/Caltrans mastodon site as well as sending us various links and materials. The confusion is understandable. It was Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre who began discussing the suppressed site decades before the Nature fiasco and PCN team followed suit in detail in the Parallel Timeline special issue.

Most of you will have heard of the Cerutti/Caltrans mastodon site in southern California by now. Steve Holen and his group reported on it in a Nature Letter recently. Dated at ca 130k. An excellent article that covers several bases. An official breakthrough that demolishes the old Clovis First mental barrier for good. Reported worldwide.

Sort of a bitter-sweet time for me. We reported on the site way back in the Jan-Feb 2010 issue of this newsletter, PCN #3, In their own words: Caltrans Site. Then, being so many years later with no change in the site’s status we reprinted the article in our Jan-Feb 2017 issue, PCN #45, as Revisiting PCN #3 (Jan-Feb 2010), “In their own words,” with additional figure, just before their public announcement. It was then called the Caltrans site.

Why the bitter taste? No mention of Hueyatlaco, even as an acknowledged controversial site. Hueyatlaco is officially ignored, again. They start off in their abstract listing the criteria proposed early sites are required to meet for acceptance: “(1) archaeological evidence is found in a clearly defined and undisturbed geologic context; (2) age is determined by reliable radiometric dating; (3) multiple lines of evidence from interdisciplinary studies provide consistent results; (4) unquestionable artefacts are found in primary context.” Hueyatlaco has met all of them. Then they write, “The CM site is, to our knowledge, the oldest in situ, well-documented archaeological site in North America…”

No. Steve knew about Hueyatlaco and the other older sites down by the Valsequeillo Reservoir, state of Puebla, Mexico. Sites two to three times as old as Cerutti/Caltrans and first reported in Quaternary Research in 1981. Steve and I corresponded from 2008 through January 2013 regarding early man in the New World, including the Valsequeillo sites and Cerutti/Caltrans. Then he wrote he was leaving the Denver museum, husband Dave died suddenly, and I fell and broke my arm and ended up in a nursing home… Haven’t heard from him since…

For the record, I’ve copied below parts of early emails sent to Steve Holen when we were corresponding:

December 31, 2009:

I’ve been re-reading the Caltrans open-file report that includes information for a mastodon butchering site in the San Diego area (1995), age roughly 300,000 years U-series on tusk, C14 dates infinite). Bones had been moved around and modified, associated with a few large cobbles and stone flakes in a fine-grained stream matrix (had to have been brought in.) According to a note attached to the report by our murdered colleague, the late Charles Repenning, the stone flakes could be fit together to form small boulders. They were using the bipolar flaking technique, placing a boulder on an anvil and bashing the opposite end with another cobble to shatter it into a bunch of flakes, then finding “expedient flake” tools to use as tools.

February 14 2010:

My [Caltrans] article is there [in the Jan-Feb 2010 PCN newsletter]. A colleague emailed me only after I had finished the piece that you had been quietly working on the Caltrans material for over a year. I had forgotten. Note that I did not include the authors’ names and affiliation. Ditto for that piece in the last issue, on Solorzano’s classic H. erectus skull fragment from the Guadalajar area. No sense embarrassing folk. As I wrote my friend, we are presently tumbling under a major paradigm cliff, and ALL of us have said or done dumb things before our thinking was changed! [So true! VSM 5/17]

VIRGINIA STEEN-MCINTYRE, PhD, is a volcanic ash specialist; founding member of the Pleistocene Coalition; and copy editor, author, and scientific consultant for Pleistocene Coalition News. She began her lifelong association with the Hueyatlaco early man site in Mexico in 1966. Her story of suppression—now well-known in the science community—was first brought to public attention in Michael Cremo’s and Richard Thompson’s classic tome, Forbidden Archeology, which was followed by a central appearance in the NBC special, Mysterious Origins of Man in 1996, hosted by Charlton Heston. The program was aired twice on NBC with mainstream scientists attempting to block it.

All of Virginia’s articles in PCN can be accessed directly at the following link:
http://www.pleistocenecoalition.com/#virginia_steen_mcintyre
Early man and multi-use tools

By Tom Baldwin

A few years back, I discussed what I termed a *Pleistocene 'Swiss Army Knife'* (PCN #47, May-June 2017). I had found the artifact many years prior in the hills near Calico Early Man Site. It is an area known as Pleistocene Lake Manix.

At the time I found the artifact I would spend a weekend every month working at Calico which, at the time, was on my way home from work through the desert. I liked getting off the main road near some high voltage towers crossing the desert close to Calico. It was a good area to find artifacts lying on the ground.¹

The tool I found is a curiously shaped artifact that fits perfectly in a person's right hand for ease of use, sunken on one side and bulging on the other (Fig. 1).

As for the artifact's versatility, for one thing, it can be used like a knife, being pointed and double edged. Its point can also serve as a 'burin' which is a chisel-like tool for scoring or marking substances like leather when making clothing, or possibly marking a cliff face when making rock art.

The artifact also has a concave portion that bears its own sharp edge and would have been useful for stripping meat from a bone or stripping bark from a small tree in order to make a spear shaft.

When I first found the tool, I wondered if its complexity really had been planned out or if it was just a fortuitously shaped flake that some early man/woman had seen possibilities in. My doubts were put to rest when I found an almost identical tool in an exhibit at the Calico Early Man Site's Visitor Center (that piece is actually a casting of the tool as the real artifact is kept in the San Bernardino County Museum).

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Fig. 2 shows the bulge on the artifact that lends itself to the fingers closing on the back side to hold it steady.

Fig. 3 (on the following page) shows the concavity that lets the thumb grip the artifact. It also shows the large amount of ‘desert varnish’ on this tool. The varnish slowly builds up on objects that have rested on the desert surface for great spans of time. That fact further attests to the multi-use tool's great age.

¹ For our new readers, Calico was under the direction of famed anthropologist, Dr. Louis B. Leakey. Calico is the only site Dr. Leakey excavated in the Americas for which he had to face continuous harassment by mainstream archaeologists absorbed in the belief there were no early people in the Americas. The truth is, since Calico's 50–200,000-year old dates were automatically unacceptable to them, they spent literally decades badmouthing Leakey including with personal attacks and accusations of mental instability, all because of Calico. Although Leakey was the world's leading expert on Paleolithic stone tools those same archaeologists even today are so stuck they continue to claim Leakey's artifacts were not made by man but were made by nature—calling them ‘geofacts.’ We at the Pleistocene Coalition have published over 40 articles on Calico since our first issue effectively disproving this school of thought. Go to our homepage and simply do a search for ‘calico’ and follow the links. All of my Calico articles in particular can be found at the following link:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#tom_baldwin

> Cont. on page 7
Early man and multi-use tools (cont.)

"Every time we turn around we find some new proof our Homo erectus, Neanderthal, Homo sapiens... intelligent creatures just like ourselves."

The reason I bring the issue of this tool up when I have already written an article on the artifact is that the Russians have discovered an artifact/tool that also has multiple uses. One that they are calling also a Pleistocene "Swiss Army Knife." Although the term has been used before, I like to wonder if they got the idea from my article. PCN is read by archaeologists and those of related disciplines around the world and shared among peers—and, indeed, many who have written us behind the scenes (as it challenges long-held beliefs and assumptions about early human intelligence and capabilities and, as has been explained to us by open-minded experts, has caused problems with their 'not-so-objective' peers), so the possibility, while remote, is not implausible. And, as I am told, many such instances of inspiration or even 'borrowing' without citation (such as Cerutti/Caltrans mastodon and Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre's tireless though perpetually un-acknowledged efforts and evidence are reprinted in this issue) can be traced and dated.

The artifact the Russians discovered has been dated to about 60,000 years before present. I date mine to sometime between 25,000 and 50,000 years BP. My date is conjecture, but it is not just speculation. It is an educated guess. I found it on the surface of the desert. The surface in that area used to be part of the alluvial fan coming down and out of the Calico Mountains. About 50,000 years ago the ground in the region uplifted and the fan quit depositing new surface materials. At that time the area was populated by Early Man, as well as other megafauna that lived along the shores of the nearby Pleistocene Lake Manix. We regularly find artifacts from the ancient shoreline and back up into the hills. Very few are found down in what would have been the ancient lake itself. About 25,000 years ago the lake broke through a natural dam in the Afton Canyon area some 30 miles from Calico. The lake drained down into what is today Death Valley and it never refilled.

Since we don’t find tools and workshops, etc., below the old shoreline it is safe to assume that when the lake disappeared the animals that called its shoreline home moved on and the early men with them. So my artifact must have been made some time between when the ground uplifted and the lake drained, or 25–50,000 years ago.)

The Russian tool has been attributed to Neanderthals living in Chagyrskaya Cave. This cave, like the Denisova Cave, is found in the Altai Mountains of Siberia. In fact, they are only about 60 miles apart.

The Neanderthal tool (Fig. 4) is different from mine. The reason we each chose to attach the ascription "Swiss Army Knife" to our artifacts is that the tools have multiple uses. The Neanderthal tool was used to butcher animals, scrape hides, and make other tools.

These multi-use artifacts are a testament to the ingenuity of Early Man. Every time we turn around we find some new proof our Homo erectus, Neanderthal, Denisovan, Homo sapiens, or other ‘hominid’ ancestors were more than grunting savages. They were intelligent creatures just like ourselves.

Tom Baldwin is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur anthropologist 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 40 prior articles in PCN focusing on H. erectus and early man in the Americas. His articles on the Denisovan sophistication enigma include: Denisovan bracelet: Advanced technological skills in early human groups is still resisted (PCN #35, May-June 2015), Those pesky Denisovans (PCN #43, Sept-Oct 2016, our 7th Anniversary Issue), and Update and review of ‘modern level’ Denisovan culture c. 40–50,000 years ago (PCN #50, Nov-Dec 2017), Denisova Cave, Siberia: Art, craftsmanship, and telling DNA (PCN #60, July-August 2019), and Denisovan news: keeping these remarkable yet enigmatic people up front (PCN #62, Nov-Dec 2019).

Links to all of Baldwin’s articles on Calico, H. erectus, and many other topics can be found at: http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin
Member news and other info

**Quick links to main articles in PCN #63:**

- **PAGE 2** The Pillars of Hercules, Part 1 (plasma, rock art, Atlantis) Anthony Peratt
- **PAGE 5** The Pillars of Hercules, Part 2 Anthony Peratt
- **PAGE 7** Lighting, heating and cooking during the late Pleistocene Michael Gramly and Dennis Vesper
- **PAGE 10** 10 years ago in PCN Virginia’s Caltrans suppression expose Virginia Steen-McIntyre
- **PAGE 12** Member news and other info Our readers, Terry Bradford, Virginia Steen-McIntyre, John Feliks
- **PAGE 13** 1) Nevada ‘moose’ and mammoth 2) Persistent mainstream skepticism Ray Urbaniak
- **PAGE 15** ‘Twisted perspective’ in rock art Ray Urbaniak
- **PAGE 16** Candidates for Paleolithic rhythmic notation John Feliks
- **PAGE 17** The Impact of Fossils, installment 2 John Feliks
- **PAGE 21** Fraudulent prehistory supported by Australia’s mainstream Vesna Tenodi
- **PAGE 22** Cannibalism in Paleolithic/Neolithic Europe and beyond Vesna Tenodi

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**Anthropology’s false-hoods by omission**

PCN reader and eclectic researcher, Ed Swanzey, relayed the following perspective from his son, an aerospace engineer: “Paradigm is an excuse for Academia to sell wrong material in outrageously priced textbooks without the authors having to do more work.”

At PCN, we appreciate the many similar observations from our readers. For over 10 years we have provided interdisciplinary evidence for the corruption of Paleolithic-focused anthropology via the propaganda technique of ‘selective reporting.’

Blocking evidence, or the competitive non-citation of pertinent evidence such as the 250,000-year old human presence in Valsequillo, Mexico, completely omitted in the Cerutti Mastodon Nature publication, is typical anthroplogy. It also reflects anthroplogy’s preponderance of lone wolves because citing relevant prior evidence of which they are already aware (the way of reputable science) throws a wrench into their claiming priority as the “first” such evidence. For Pleistocene Coalition founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre (p. 5 and pp. 20–25) this issue Cerutti omission of prior key evidence is only the most recent in over 50 years of such methods. Unfortunately, science like this propagates in journals like Science and Nature further takes in a public trusting it must be good science. It isn’t. Recall our debunk of Science’s Ardi fiasco 2010 conning the public with one of the most blatant science propaganda campaigns ever attempted. As long as central evidence is blocked from the public anthroplogy can never be trusted as a science.

The writers of the textbooks Swanzey mentions are content to ‘repackage’ the same material. What most people don’t know is PBS television is the same. It repackages already-disproven beliefs with more eye candy—special effects, clever animations—and overly-enthusiastic ‘experts’ who couldn’t tell you the first thing about the non-supportive invertebrate fossil record. It also propagates false claims such as 75,000-year old engravings at Blombos are first evidence of symbolism (e.g., Great Human Odyssey) possible only by omission of evidence 400,000 years older (Baldwin PCN #52).

When one looks objectively at such programs one sees they are basically adult-oriented versions of Sesame Street. Recall Sesame Street is where the producers hid behind a two-way mirror recording the eye-movements of subject children’s reactions to puppets and other giddy characters, animations and music, and quickly changed sections where children looked away from the TV screen. That is PBS’ perennial ‘Neanderthal’ programming. Omitting evidence Neanderthals were as intelligent as us enables them to continue making a scientifically-unfounded distinction between Neanderthals and ‘humans.’

Longtime ‘figure stones’ collector Alan Day of Ohio recently wrote us about continuing troubles in the subject area and difficulties of getting collectors to raise the scientific bar per advice from Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre and the other PCN editors. Figure stones has been a contentious subject that Virginia managed. Hopefully she will be back soon to continue her open-minded guidance to collectors.

**Degradation of Australian archaeology as a science equals the U.S:** Longtime PCN contributor and former 25-year employee of the Australian government, archaeologist, Vesna Tenodi, has for many years informed readers on the collapse of Australian archaeology due to evidence destroyed for political or ideological reasons. On the ordinary citizens front she recently informed us that legally obtained stone artifacts had been confiscated in a raid of a residence by Australian officials guided by so-called ‘experts’ justifying the raid by identifying artifacts as Aboriginal. The level of ‘expert’ training justifying a raid on personal property is revealed in that artifacts claimed to be ‘Aboriginal’ were actually from ‘Texas’ legally purchased online. The story echoes the immeasurably greater problem of professionally-exposed evidence dozens of millennia older than could be claimed by any living groups being destroyed. It is reminiscent of Calico, CA, related by former Site Director archaeologist Fred Budinger: The Calico Legacies, (PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014), Protecting Calico and Saving Calico Early Man Site (PCN #17, May-June 2012)—about a government-assigned archaeologist systematically ‘obliterating’ the data of thousands of professionally-recovered and catalogued artifacts. The primary effect of such actions in both Australia and the U.S. is that of misleading the public regarding the Paleolithic past.

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*Regarding our Cerutti Mastodon "Paradigm Timeline" (pp. 20–25) one reader stated they’d ‘never seen anything like it.’*
Elaborated documentation of the mammoth/notation panel

By Ray Urbaniak, engineer; Mark Willis, archaeologist; Todd Ellis, photographer; and Braxton Ellis, photographer

In my earlier article, Dissecting a woolly mammoth petroglyph image (PCN #62, Nov-Dec 2019), I detailed the deciphering of a mammoth image on a very old rock art panel approximately 30′ above the ground in southern Utah.

Mark Willis, an archaeologist friend of mine from Texas, came up to Utah to do a 3D rendering of the panel using photogrammetry techniques.

(Photogrammetry is the art and science of extracting 3D information from photographs. The process involves taking overlapping photographs of an object, structure, or space, and converting them into 2D or 3D digital models.)

Professional photographer, Todd Ellis, ferried us and our equipment out to the site on his two ATVs.

In order to facilitate this photography I configured a drop down pole to hold Mark Willis’ camera as well as provide a way to maneuver the camera. Unfortunately, I underestimated the panel to be 3′ high with an equivalent layer of rock above it. As it turned out, the panel was closer to 6′ deep, and the layer above it of equal thickness, meaning my pole configuration was approximately 6′ short.

Fortunately, Todd Ellis’ son Braxton Ellis, is an accomplished climber and had brought his gear. Braxton was able to rappel down the cliff-side to the panel and get a few close-up shots. See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The right photo in Fig. 2 shows the possible rhythmic notation glyph detailed in PCN #63.

Todd Ellis brought his camera as well including a pow-

Cont. on page 10
An additional bonus of the visit by Mark’s team was that Todd also photographed another panel nearby which appears to depict Siberian ibex and extinct pronghorns. See Figs. 7–8 on the following page. This is significant as according to mainstream views, the animals were not supposed to have ever lived in this area. Recall, to the contrary, that I have provided much rock art evidence of their presence and other Ice Age animals in many prior articles.

Fig. 4. Close-up of the mammoth panel showing an extinct ‘llama’ (upper left), proposed mammoth portrait with domed head, eye, and trunk, with trunk fingers (upper right), and the possible earliest Native American rhythmic notation (the lower right). Photo by Mark Willis using Todd Ellis’ telephoto lens.

Fig. 5. Lightly-outlined enhanced-for-clarity version of the mammoth petroglyph from PCN #62, compared with a modern Asian elephant.

The panel also appears to depict an extinct pronghorn species. I have also provided extensive photographic rock art evidence contradicting established belief that these animals, as well, were not in this area when humans first arrived in North America.

Todd Ellis mentioned archaeologists doing a recent dig in preparation for a new highway have found an approximately 10,000 year old Folsom point and stemmed points at a dig site less than 10 miles away. This further supports my findings suggesting an old age for the panel. I confirmed this Folsom point find with a local archaeologist friend, Greg Woodall. The report has not yet been published.

While at the site I also spent an hour or so looking amongst the extensive surface flake debris—the debris from stone tool manufacture—and I could not find a single potsherd. This further confirms my belief as to a likely old age for the panel since there was not any Pueblo era...

"Todd Ellis mentioned archaeologists doing a recent dig... found an approximately 10,000-year old Folsom point... less than 10 miles away. This further supports my findings suggesting an old age for the panel. I confirmed this Folsom point find with a local archaeologist friend, Greg Woodall."
Elaborated documentation of the mammoth/notation panel (cont.)

"The panel also appears to depict an extinct pronghorn species. I have... provided extensive photographic rock art evidence contradicting established belief that these animals... were not in this area when humans first arrived in North America."

Ray Urbaniak is an engineer by training and profession; however, he is an artist and passionate amateur archaeologist at heart with many years of systematic field research in Native American rock art of the Southwest and other topics. Urbaniak has written over 30 prior articles with original rock art photography for PCN. All of them can be found at the following link:

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

Mark Willis is an archaeologist who specializes in photogrammetry, remote sensing, and aerial photography by way of UAV’s (unmanned aerial vehicles) such as kites, blimps, and drones generally, including SFM (structure from motion) mapping of archaeological sites in dense jungles. He has over 25 years field experience internationally in many different countries. Willis has worked as principal investigator, project archeologist, and crew leader in large survey excavations and planning projects in the western United States.

Fig. 6. Composite 3D-enhanced rendition of the mammoth panel by Mark Willis. The quality was somewhat reduced as we were missing the primary shots we had anticipated from the drop-down poles. Mark plans to return to the site for a better 3D rendering in July.

Fig. 7. A bonus of the excursion was that Todd Ellis photographed another panel nearby which appears to depict Siberian ibex and extinct pronghorns.

Fig. 8. Detail of the nearby panel photographed by Todd Ellis which appears to depict Siberian ibex and extinct pronghorns. Contrary to mainstream insistence such are obviously not bighorn sheep.
Another possibility regarding hand stencils in France

By Ray Urbaniak, Engineer, rock art researcher, and preservationist

It is well known that many Ice Age hand stencils in France have missing digits. Over the decades it has been suggested this is a result of injuries; ritual mutilation; frostbite; diseases such as leprosy; or, in more positive vein, a type of sign language in which the digits were deliberately curled inward. For an overview, see pp. 58–79 in Jean Clottes and Jean Courtin’s Cave Beneath the Sea: Paleolithic Images at Cosquer.

I had fully accepted that these theories pretty much covered all the bases until my attention was grabbed by one particular photo from Cosquer Cave. It is from an article called ‘Canadian researchers say they can explain these imprints of disfigured human hands’ (Dec. 5, 2018) online edition of Canada’s National Post. See Fig. 1. Another Canadian magazine, The Province (same date), was even bolder in its conviction that the final explanation had been found: “Cave art of disfigured hands proves Paleolithic people cut their fingers off as sacrifice, SFU researchers say.” I believe ‘proves’ is too strong a word for this single explanation.

As soon as I saw the photo I remembered my Great Uncle Henry who had a severe case of what is known as Dupuytren’s Contracture in his right hand. It is a condition in which one’s fingers are bent over permanently. Fig. 2 shows an example almost identical to what my uncle’s hand looked like except that his little and ring fingers almost touched his palm. (Coincidentally, my great uncle was French Canadian. He died at the age of 102.)

On the Countryside Orthopaedics website with the hand picture they explain that while it is possible for Dupuytren’s disease to impact any fingers (or even the thumb) it “mainly affects the pinky and ring fingers,” i.e. the impression one might get by viewing the Cosquer Cave images. In moderate to severe cases, they write, the condition “can lead to hand deformities that greatly impact daily activities.”

-Dupuytren’s contracture is fairly common in Northern Europe including France and in those of Northern European ancestry (it is different from ‘trigger finger’). It can affect in excess of 30% of the population over the age of 50, in certain countries. Granted, most Ice Age people didn’t live to be over 50, but some did, such as the ‘Old Man of La Chapelle.’ Also, Dupuytren’s contracture does affect some younger people as well.

Notice the positive red hand stamp over the negative hand stencil (arrow) of the cave painting. It appears to have all of the digits. Curiously, I don’t recall seeing a positive hand stamp with missing digits. All the prints I recall with missing digits are negative hand stencils.

Some younger people as well.

In an earlier article I showed how some hand stencils could have been made using a piece of fur to dust fine pigment over the hand after spit spraying water on the surface of the cave wall (Experimental archaeology and Paleolithic-style hand stencils, PCN #56, Nov-Dec 2018). So, just as there is another way hand stencils could have been made, I suggest that some negative hand stencils with missing digits could indeed be by individuals with varying degrees of Dupuytren’s contracture.

RAY URBANIAK is an engineer by training and profession; however, he is an artist and passionate amateur archeologist at heart with many years of systematic field research in Native American rock art of the Southwest and other topics. Urbaniak has written over 30 prior articles with original rock art photography for PCN. All of them can be found at the following link:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#ray_urbaniak
Possible locations of Pleistocene rock art in North America

By Ray Urbaniak, Engineer, rock art researcher, and preservationist

Nearly 340 caves have been discovered in France and Spain with prehistoric artwork in them. While researching Pleistocene cave art in these two countries it finally struck me just how much lower sea level was around the Glacial Maximum period. With such a dramatic sea level rise since that time it is likely that a large number of additional caves have been inundated by sea level rise and glacial melting many of which probably contained cave art at one time or another.

In 1985, Cosquer Cave was discovered off the coast of Marseille, France, by Henri Cosquer. When it was discovered, the entrance was 121 feet below sea level with a dry gallery 360 feet into the cave (Fig. 1). The dry gallery is at a point above current sea level, containing cave art from two periods: 27,000 years ago and 19,000 years ago.

At the Last Glacial Maximum c. 27,000 years ago the cave entrance (now 121 feet below sea level) was 330 feet above sea level. To give a better sense of the difference, I modified the Wikimedia Commons sketch to roughly show location of the cave’s entrance when it was painted during the Global Last Glacial maximum c. 27,000 years ago (Fig. 2).

Cave Paintings which are tens of thousands of years old only survive under ideal conditions. This chamber must have met that criteria while the rest of the art in the chamber’s access cave was effectively destroyed by rising water—if not earlier from thousands of years of wind and changing temperature and humidity. How many other now sunken cave entrances might have led to similar chambers during the Last Glacial Maximum?

Fig. 1. Entrance to Cosquer Cave in southern France when it was discovered in 1985. The entrance was 121 feet below sea level. Wikimedia Commons.

Fig. 2. Cross-section of Cosquer Cave entrance modified to roughly show how high above sea level the cave was during the the Global Last Glacial Maximum 27,000 years ago—when its oldest paintings were created.

Fig. 3. Dotted outlines show the familiar shorelines of southern Europe during the Last Glacial Maximum. One can easily see the vast stretches of land available for one-time cave sites. Detail of unattributed map at http://www.dandebat.dk/eng-klima5.htm.

Fig. 4. Possible locations of Pleistocene rock art in North America. By Ray Urbaniak, Engineer, rock art researcher, and preservationist.

27,000 years ago and 19,000 years ago.

This map suggests that not only are there many caves along the French and Spanish coasts which have not yet been discovered, but also that there are likely underwater Pleistocene era caves along the coasts of North America (see Fig. 4 on the following page). Most, if not all, of the cave art such North American caves potentially contained would have been destroyed over time. Yet, it is still possible that some off shore caves in North America could still contain Pleistocene cave art and could eventually be discovered. The odds are low since there are no known long-term early settlement sites in North America such as there are in Europe. Some areas in France and Spain had relatively large concentrated populations during the late Pleistocene. If there were such large habitation sites in North America they now lie underwater on the continental shelf.

> Cont. on page 14
However, it is possible some caves with Pleistocene artwork on land survived through being buried by sand (Fig. 5). I personally know of a few very old cave art sites in southern Utah and the Arizona strip with rocky, sandy locations where this is possible. There has been a deep deposition away versus being deposited. For instance, I have found many rock art sites high up on cliffs which were apparently at ground level when the rock art was created (see Fig. 6 on the following page).

Similarly, I have seen areas in the Southwest where rock art has been completely buried by sand (see Fig. 7 on the following page).

In 2009 a land owner in Arizona showed me some rock art that appeared on his property where a panel was exposed after a big storm. He said that it had previously been buried by a 30 foot sand drift (see Fig. 8 on the following page). Based on the varying ages of the rock art on this approximately 15 foot high panel, it appears it was repeatedly partially uncovered to completely uncovered and re-covered with sand multiple times over long periods. The photo shows one of the oldest images despite being near the top of the panel. The petroglyph was about 10-15 feet off the ground. I looked across from the panel where the rock face was still covered with sand and the exposed rock was at almost the same elevation.

I scrambled up the dune to the face of the rock and carefully scraped away a few inches of sand and found petroglyphs there, as expected. They are most likely the tip of a petroglyph panel iceberg. The rock art below this sand should last a long time since it is protected by the sand from most of the weather.

I asked archaeologist friend Mark Willis (http://...> Cont. on page 15
Possible locations of North American Pleistocene art (cont.)

"Cave art in sand-buried caves...sealed" could detect buried caves. I estimate of Cliff Erosion over time. Erosion position approx. 10,000 years ago. Erosion position approx. 5,000 years ago. Erosion position at present time.

Fig. 6. I have found many rock art panels high up on cliffs which—even though other explanations are possible—were presumably at ground level when the rock art was initially created. Left: Proposed changes for an erosion model. Right: Upward shot of panel whose location is indicated in the image at left. Photos by Ray Urbaniak.

"Cave art in sand-buried caves...sealed" could detect buried caves. I wasn't certain whether the radar just penetrated vertically or if the radar flared out. He said the radar did flare out and could detect buried caves. I believe this is a project worth pursuing. Ground penetrating radar can possibly detect buried caves in this SW region and potentially prove the existence of Pleistocene caves that has been sealed for many thousands of years and protected from destruction by wind and changes in temperature and humidity may still exist.

Ray Urbaniak is an engineer by training and profession; however, he is an artist and passionate amateur archeologist at heart with many years of systematic field research in Native American rock art of the Southwest and other topics. Urbaniak has written over 30 prior articles with original palentier.blogspot.com/) if ground penetrating radar could detect buried caves. I wasn't certain whether the radar just penetrated vertically or if the radar flared out.

Fig. 7. Example of rock art which had been prior buried by sand for an undetermined time. In 2009 a land owner in Arizona showed me this rock art that became visible on his property after a big storm relating that it had previously been buried by a 30 foot sand drift. The photo shows one of the oldest images despite being near the top of the panel. I looked across from the panel where the rock face was still covered with sand and the exposed rock was at almost the same elevation. (Ed. adjusted brightness and contrast for clarity).

Fig. 8. After documenting the panel in Fig. 7, I scrambled up the dune to the rock face and carefully cleared away a few inches of sand. As expected, this revealed more petroglyphs. These faint images are most likely only a small portion of a much larger decorated panel more likely than not better preserved having been protected from weather by accumulated sand for a long time (Ed. adjusted brightness and contrast for clarity).
The Impact of Fossils

A paper on Paleolithic fossil collecting and its possible influence on early humans, text pp. 113–116

By John Feliks

"Both the mold (the negative likeness) and cast of a fossil are readily seen when rocks are cracked open. ...the two corresponding halves can easily be matched.”

**ABSTRACT**

The origins of visual representation have been debated primarily in terms of human activity and psychology. This paper proposes that manmade representation was preceded by a natural, already quite perfected representational system, the products of which were observed and collected by early humans. The author suggests the following new hypotheses:

1.) Fossils were a means by which human beings came to understand the concepts of ‘imagery’ and ‘substitution’ prior to the creation of manmade images.

2.) Humans evolved their own forms of iconic visual representation (especially those in the medium of rock), having first been made aware of various possibilities via fossils.

3.) Many unexplained prehistoric artworks may be structurally and proportionally accurate depictions of fossils. Because fossils are known throughout the world, the hypotheses have cross-cultural validity. Clinical studies offer the potential of analogical testability.

**KEY WORDS**

- Iconic recognition
- Depiction
- Prehistoric art
- Rock art sign
- Fossil collecting

**PCN full-text 3rd Installment continuing from Installment 2 (after ‘Observation and collecting of fossils during Palaeolithic times’).**

**Part II**

PERSPECTIVES ON THE TRANSITION FROM NATURAL TO ARTIFICIAL REPRESENTATION revealing and emphasizing natural imagery through the making of stone tools

Retrospective predictability #1: Acheulian fossil collecting

Once controversial, evidence pointing toward personal ornamentation and symbolic or image-making skills in the Acheulian is increasingly being cited in the present decade (Bednarik 1993, 1995; Bahn 1991, 1997, 1998; Bradshaw and Rogers 1993; Bradshaw 1997; Marshack 1991b, 1997; Goren-Inbar et al. 1991, 1995; Hayden 1993). The evidence includes petroglyphs, portable engravings, fossil-ornamented stone tools, personal ornaments (including possible fossil ornaments), and an example of a figurine. It is noteworthy that these developments, primarily in the medium of rock, coincide chronologically with the earliest examples of fossil collecting and the working of stone artifacts to highlight embedded fossils.

In the words of Oakley, the Acheulians are the first people known to have ‘paid attention to fossils’ (1973: 59). But this mindfulness has a certain retrospective predictability about it. Namely, the refinements in toolmaking which occurred during the Acheulian are undeniably synonymous with the fact that the makers of the tools were paying closer attention to the rock with which they were making their tools. Flint, chert and other core substances often contain fossils. It is hard to imagine that fossils would not have been considered, or, more likely, deeply pondered, as they periodically popped into view in the process of stone toolmaking.

Self-contained referent/.icons

Through making stone tools (with fossiliferous core materials) prehistoric people would have had innumerable opportunities to observe both mold and cast of individual fossils, simultaneously. Both the mold (the negative likeness) and cast of a fossil are readily seen when rocks are cracked open. Hence, the two corresponding halves can easily be matched. This matching process has significant implications.

Observing both molds and casts, prehistoric persons would, certainly, have grasped their relatedness, particularly if they observed the process of the casts coming out from the molds. Understanding that the two halves were related and that each half implied the other, is a cognitive step well within reach of any prehistoric person intelligent enough to make a 'handaxe.' It would not have required a great leap of cognition for such a person to realize that the mold of a fossil represented the cast of the fossil, because the mold would have sufficiently and immediately communicated the existence of the cast.

7 Fossil molds and casts may have played another part in the development of early man's abstract thinking. They may have assisted him in grasping the concept of opposites. More so than any other natural phenomenon, fossil molds and casts display opposite images instantaneously, when fossiliferous rocks are cracked open. The significance of this instantaneous effect is that two opposite images can be compared side-by-side the moment they are discovered. Since much of Paleolithic technology revolved around the working of stone, it can be assumed that such experiences occurred on a regular basis.  

> Cont. on page 17
The Impact of Fossils (cont.)

"It is noteworthy that these developments, primarily in the medium of rock, coincide chronologically with the earliest examples of fossil collecting and the working of stone artifacts to highlight embedded fossils."

Actively revealing natural representations and making images visible

Cracking open rocks and revealing natural images could have attention by Oakley (1973, 1981) and continues to be a principle citation in discussions on early 'aesthetic sensibilities' (e.g., Pfeiffer 1982; Dissanayake 1989; Hayden 1993; Bradshaw and Rogers 1993; Bradshaw 1997; Bahn 1997, 1998).

Oakley noted that the fossil was on a weathered portion of the block of flint from which the tool was fashioned, suggesting that the stone may have been chosen because of the fossil visible on its surface. He also noted that a great deal of care had been taken to avoid chipping the fossil while shaping the stone into a handaxe, and that the fossil was left occupying a central position in the finished tool.

The chipped area of the implement approaches closely three-quarters of the fossil's perimeter without touching the fossil; the effect is that of framing the fossil. The chipped outline of the handaxe itself further serves to frame the fossil within a conventional Acheulian design. Since the fossil was visible before the stone was worked, the possibility that the fossil influenced the shaping of the handaxe cannot be ignored. As Schapiro (1969: 228) might describe it, 'The image comes first and the frame is traced around it' (Fig. 2a).

Although always noted that the fossil is emphasized by its central positioning, exactly how central a position this is had never been explored prior to my geometric studies circulated in earlier drafts of this paper (1993–1995) which I reproduce here at 75% reduction. The studies were made using two-dimensional line drawings of the artifact (actual size 135 mm X 78 mm). Reference points were established differently in each to see if different approaches would yield similar results. In the first study, I created a non-arbitrary triangle reference based on the artifact's longest dimensions (Fig. 2a). In the second study, I divided the artifact into four equal quadrants of two-dimensional surface area starting with a vertical line from the artifact's non-arbitrary, assumed utilitarian, point—here designated as vertex (Fig. 2b).

The results of these two studies support a deliberate design interpretation, and suggest a great precision of workmanship and sense of visual balance (consider Marshack 1990: 460–1; Gwilt 1984: 185–6):

Geometric Study 1: Fig. 2a (X 0.75)

1) In triangle ABC, median AL nearly bisects the umbo (or beak) of the fossil shell.

2) Median lines BN and CM also contact the umbo within one millimeter of median AL.

3) Centroid T (the point at which all three medians meet) is located directly beneath the umbo of the fossil shell. In actual visual effect the shell is pointing directly at centroid T.

4) Midpoints M and N, at which medians BN and CM contact the sides opposite their vertices, occur at the outer edges of the fossil shell. Hence, the triangle formed by M, N, and centroid T is directly superimposed over the shape of the fossil shell. Note also that medians BN and CM follow the radiating rib lines of the fossil shell.

5) Line GH, drawn through the center of the fossil shell, divides the handaxe into two parts with equal edge measurements. These two parts, for convenience, will be called 'triangle' AGH, and 'quadrijilateral' GBCH. Specifically, the outline of the

> Cont. on page 18
The Impact of Fossils (cont.)

Perhaps the most profound implication of the West Tofts handaxe is that it contains an iconic image framed by a human being.

‘triangle’ created by following the outer edge of the handaxe is approximately 241 mm. The outline of the ‘quadrilateral’ created by following the outer edge of the handaxe is also approximately 241 mm.

Geometric Study 2: Fig. 2b (X 0.75)

1.) When an image of the handaxe is divided lengthwise into two halves of equal surface area (approximately 37.5 square centimeters each) bisector line WX crosses directly through the umbo of the fossil shell.

2.) When the handaxe is subdivided into four parts of equal surface area (approximately 18.75 square centimeters each) geometric center R is determined. This central point is synonymous with the central point of the ellipse suggested by the smoothed portion of the fossil shell.

3.) If a line (PQ) is drawn from point R through the center of the umbo of the fossil shell, the shell is divided into two near equal parts. Line PQ also crosses centroid point T (determined in Fig. 2a). Put in other words, a line drawn between geometric center R and centroid point T follows the central rib lines of the fossil shell.

Apart from the fossil’s remarkable centrality, there is the equally interesting factor of its symmetry. Like the handaxe itself, the fossil shell is of the bilaterally-symmetric variety (Superfamily Pectinacea—scalloplike); and, for all practical purposes the shell can be said to be in symmetrical alignment with the artifact, its umbo (or beak) pointing in the exact opposite direction as the point of the handaxe. This symmetrical alignment between fossil and artifact suggests an interest in bilateral symmetry apart from that indicated by the making of bilaterally-symmetric, tear-shaped tools. This is significant since the bilaterally-symmetric shapes of Acheulian handaxes are continually cited as one of the earliest signs of ‘aesthetic’ interest.

Symmetrical alignments have been noted in other artifacts from this time period, as well (e.g., Bednarik 1988: 99).

But perhaps the most profound implication of the West Tofts handaxe is that it contains an iconic image framed by a human being. Previous discussions of the artifact, for no apparent reason, seem to limit its maker to seeing the fossil shell as little more than an ‘interesting pattern.’ But this unnecessary perspective presupposes that the toolmaker never saw a living shell! Various pectinidae such as Chlamys varia (Variegated Scallop), Chlamys (Aequipecten) opercularis (Queen Scallop), and Pectin maximus (Great Scallop), are common along the not-too-distant coastline, as are many other shells (Brand 1991; McMillan 1968; Tebble 1966). Assuming similar fauna 250,000 years ago, it is only befitting that our Acheulian toolmaker (and/or any others of his/her time who may have seen the handaxe) be given the intellectual credit for recognizing the fossil not as just an interesting pattern but as an ‘image’ of a scallop shell. That the scallop image (and brachio-pod image of similar design) holds a special attraction for human beings, both prehistoric and modern, is well-established (see Cox 1957, and references cited in Part I).

Continued in PCN Installment 4*

References for the 1998 paper for this section only follow. This Installment 3 represents pp. 113–116 (through the top of p. 116) of the 1998 RAR publication.

*Installment 4 in the next issue begins with:

The medium of rock as image field

Why create iconic images in rock?

Race cryptomnesia

Retrospective predictability

No. 2: What rock art and fossils have in common

References

Bahn, P. G.

> Cont. on page 19
The Impact of Fossils (cont.)

"This symmetrical alignment between fossil and artifact suggests an interest in bilateral symmetry apart from that indicated by the making of bilaterally-symmetric, tear-shaped tools. ... the bilaterally-symmetric shapes of Acheulian handaxes are continually cited as one of the earliest signs of 'aesthetic' interest."

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Cox, I. (ed.)

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Cerutti Mastodon publication after “25 years”*

What was actually behind the infamous suppression and publication? The answers are not as clear-cut as Nature and other popular venues are saying, Part 1

By John Feliks; informed by PCN editors Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, Tom Baldwin, and David Campbell; and PC records; Chris Hardaker; the San Diego Cerutti Team’s “Discovery Timeline;” and other sources as credited

This side-by-side timeline compares Pleistocene Coalition documentation with the Cerutti Timeline. It provides missing perspective on how CM Site authors’ confidence was intertwined with the PC and Pleistocene Coalition News. It also sheds light on the inner workings of anthropology and paleontology the past 50 years.

“First, the problem is not falsification. What’s needed is proper citation and acknowledgment of prior relevant work.”

First, the problem is not falsification. What’s needed is proper citation and acknowledgment of prior relevant work and that the hypothesis of 100,000-year+ people in the Americas has already been long-forwarded and established. As critics of Nature have recently published, the evidence as presented does not match the boldness of claims made for Cerutti Mastodon as a “stand-alone” site. Because of this, the claims made seem to come out of nowhere. Where did so much confidence in H. erectus or Neanderthal capabilities come from after 25 years? Also, how is it that the evidence provided both “suggests” and, at the same time, “confirms” the presence of unidentified Homo species in the Americas without acknowledging any prior evidence? As Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre says in this issue the CM Site is not the “oldest in situ, well-documented archaeological site in North America” (Holen et al 2017, Nature 544: 479). Yet, in the Nature News article 5-27-17, CM Team dismisses established artifacts from older sites as mere rocks only “resembling” stone tools. This standard claim can be questioned by looking at the Figures in Hardaker’s, Baldwin’s, and Feliks’ articles this issue to decide whether or not the claim is even remotely true. Only in anthropology is undeniable well-documented professionally-acquired physical evidence not incorporated into the knowledge base even after half a century but ignored while new claims start over from scratch. This is one of the reasons the field is attracting increasing skepticism with a public looking more and more into matters for themselves. For too long, anthropology has promoted individual sites at the expense of a larger picture which is already here. 50 years of Calico and Valsequillo suppression and omission is enough. That also is how science works.

PCN’s Parallel Timeline: PC documentation behind Cerutti confidence regarding H. erectus and Neanderthals in the Americas

1992–2009

The Cerutti Mastodon Site was recognized already in 1992 as an important “Pre-Clovis” site by its discoverers despite a cryptic 1995 “Final Report.” Whether it was 400,000 years old or 100,000 is minor compared to the many implications of an extinct mastodon skeleton worked by early Americans who were, purportedly, not Homo sapiens:

“When we first discovered the site, there was strong physical evidence that placed humans alongside extinct Ice Age megafauna. This was significant in and of itself.”


For something so profound it is surprising the site was suppressed for 25 years. Where did the Cerutti Mastodon Team’s later confidence in H. erectus and Neanderthals in the Americas come from beginning in 2008—enough to finally move them toward publication? The 2017 Nature articles and interviews in other journals suggest that the delay was because of dating problems:

“The main delay came from the sheer difficulty in accurately dating the site [e.g., professional problems w/the U.S. Geological Survey].”


Dating problems don’t keep important discoveries from the public and definitely not for 25 years. The dating claim just can’t be given any credence

Cerutti Mastodon Discovery Timeline:
San Diego Museum website—abridged

1992

Nov 1 Retired PaleoServices Field Paleontologist Richard Cerutti discovers the site. Curator of Paleontology and Director of PaleoServices Dr. Tom Deméré and PaleoServices Field Paleontologist Brad Riney meet with Cerutti to formulate plan for excavation of the fossils.

Nov 17 Formal excavation begins.

Nov 18 Caltrans archaeologists visit the Cerutti Mastodon Site and help screen sediment from disturbed area.

Nov 19 Steve’s Horse Quarry discovered and excavated over next 9 days.

Dec 3 Dr. Tom Deméré begins videotaping/documenting the Site.

Dec 19 Paleontologist Dr. Larry Agenbroad visits the Site for the first time.

Dec 24 SDSU Geologist Dr. Pat Abbott visits the Site for the first time.

> Cont. on page 21
when seeking the real reasons for suppression. It will be something bigger. This Parallel Timeline, instead, adheres to PC founding member, California archaeologist, Chris Hardaker’s insider take (this issue) as far more credible. Instead of blaming the USGS, Chris explains what happens to American scientists who dare publish controversial dates as the real deterrent. I.e. the delay was not the scientists’ or the USGS’ fault but mainstream anthropology-paleontology—an academic monopoly well-known and well-documented for suppression and even quashing researchers—e.g., famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey—should they publish controversial dates or opinions. This is the kind of suppression power that can cause a 25-year publication delay. The reason such control has existed in the community for decades is its attachment to origin myths taught as fact now forcing the community to self-censor, block, or deride researchers every time conflicting evidence is discovered. Honest and hard-working scientists like Richard Cerutti and Tom Deméré pay the price for bias at the highest levels of their fields. The problem is the myth that early humans such as Homo erectus and Neanderthals were not capable people and not intelligent enough to make it to the Americas. As Chris explains, the way for the public to get past science like this is to become informed. Chris (an associate since the 1970s of the CM Site’s discoverer Richard Cerutti), in his book, The First American: The suppressed story of the people who discovered the New World, instead of appealing to conspiracy to explain suppression, proposes “groupthink.” I.e. the community resists individual creative thinking in an effort to reach consensus without having to acknowledge conflicting evidence.

1993

1994

1992 (cont.)

Dec 28 Dr. Larry Agenbroad and Paleontologist Dr. Jim Mead join the excavation team for one week.

Dec 29 Dr. Tom Deméré videotapes the Cerutti Mastodon Site.

Dec 31 Former PaleoServices Field Paleontologist Steve Walsh mentions discussion with Larry and Jim about a Sangamonian versus Wisconsinian age for the Site.

1993

January 3 Dr. Tom Deméré videotapes the Cerutti Mastodon Site.

January 14 National Geographic Society awards emergency grant of $14,038 to support field work and travel.

January 23 Dr. Larry Agenbroad returns to San Diego for two-day visit.

January 24 Dr. Tom Deméré videotapes the Cerutti Mastodon Site.

January 27 SDSU Geologist Dr. Tom Rockwell visits the Site suggesting an age of 300,000 years +/- one interglacial (i.e., 200,000–400,000 years) based on elevation, caliche volume, and degree of modern soil development.

March 22 CM-423 cobble found in Unit G-5 at the Cerutti Mastodon Site.

April 5 Dire wolf skeleton discovered.

April 21 Column sample of quarry stratigraphy jacketed in northwest corner of Unit F-5 at the Cerutti Mastodon Site.

April 27 Steve Walsh collects OSL samples—north wall Unit B-6; last day of field work at the CM Site.

April 28 C Mastodon Site buried by bulldozer.

December 29 Richard Ku (USC) calls Dr. Deméré with preliminary radiometric date of ~190 ka on caliche sample.

1994

January 7 USC Geologist Dr. Richard Ku sends letter report with radiometric (U-Th) dating results.
Cerutti Site publication after “25 years” (cont.)

**PCN’s Parallel Timeline (cont.)**

**1995** - On the ball scientists appear immediately. After reading the 1995 “Final Report” (submitted only to CA government), USGS professionals, the late Dr. Charles Repenning (renowned paleontologist who confirmed ID’s of small mammals at the site), Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre (volcanic ash specialist), and the late Dr. George F. Carter (Johns Hopkins U., Texas A&M U.; anthropology)—all involved with earlier sites and well-aware of U.S. suppression regarding early Americans—agreed not to discuss the “exciting discovery” until the original scientists made their public announcement. No announcement was ever made (Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PCN #3, Jan-Feb 2010).

Note that Richard Cerutti was/is a supporter of Dr. Carter’s views on early Americans; so not publishing suggests concern over career exactly as per Chris’ article this issue.

**1996-2007** Nothing happens with the Cerutti (Caltrans) Mastodon Site for 11 years. Anywhere else such a discovery would have been announced quickly. But in the Americas due to predisposition scientists have been afraid to publish sites old enough to invoke Neanderthals or Homo erectus. Those who do are academically maligned.

In the meantime, due to no small effort by Dr. Steen-McIntyre, Caltrans was becoming recognized “outside” academia as the suppression of yet another early American site. For the most part, those listening were not mainstream scientists. One result involved online discussions in 2006 including both amateur and professional archaeologists informed by Dr. Steen-McIntyre and Chris Hardaker that Caltrans was one of “many” suppressed American sites. This was just prior to Chris’ announcement in the same forums of his upcoming exposé, *The first American*, incl. Caltrans, providing insight into how honest archaeologists and paleontologists are cattle-prodded by science institutions. Such exposés questioning science authority are increasing. An editorial published in Nature simultaneously with PCN’s Jan-Feb re-publication of Virginia’s 2010 Caltrans exposé describes this very well: “Of the two industries I work in ... concerned with truth—science and journalism—the latter has seriously engaged and looked for answers. Scientists need to catch up, or they risk further marginalization in a society that is increasingly weighing evidence and making decisions without them.”

—A. Makri. “Give the public the tools to trust scientists... The form of science ...in popular media leaves the public vulnerable to false certainty.” *Nature* 541, January 2017.

**Public pressure to publish:** In 2005, Dr. Steen-McIntyre’s sought-out knowledge sent Michael Cremo and co-author of Forbidden Archeology, mathematician, Richard Thompson, to the San Diego Museum to speak directly with Dr. Tom Deméré—author of the 1995 CM “Final Report.” They didn’t stop there. They further asked about a relevant San Diego site with mammoth bones showing “cut marks made by stone tools.” The bones were dated by the USGS to 300,000 years old.

Deméré said he was familiar with the evidence but that due to peer review it could never be published into “any” scientific journal. *There’s the culprit at work.*

**2006** Dr. Steen-McIntyre continues actively discussing suppression of early American sites with scientists and others via online forums, etc.

**2007** Chris Harkaker publishes *The first American*. See his article, The ‘new’ New World, this issue for perspective on what contract paleontologists and archaeologists such as Richard Cerutti and Tom Deméré were up against when deciding whether to publish.

**2008** - The turning-point year: Dr. Steve Holen and influences Though Steen-McIntyre, Repenning, Carter and Hardaker were aware, 2017 *Nature* paper lead author—mastodon expert, Dr. Steve Holen—had no idea the site even existed until 2008:

“Aafter hearing about the San Diego mastodon the Holens visited Deméré in 2008 to see the boxed-up remains.” —*Nature News*, April 26, 2017

Also in 2008, Steen-McIntyre contacted Dr. Holen regarding mastodon sites incl. bones w/undeniable markings from stone tools in Valsequillo, Mexico, dated 250,000 years by the USGS. One expert critic of the Nature report noticed such missing references:

“I do think it is important to properly contextualize the Cerutti Mastodon claim, and I believe it should have been done, however briefly, in the original article.”

—Dr. Andre Costopoulos, Prof. of Anthropology; Vice-Provost and Dean of Students, University of Alberta, CA; “Traditional academic publishing has jumped the mastodon.” *Archaeothoughts.com*, May 2, 2017

August 2008, Dr. Steen-McIntyre introduced PC founder and Layout editor, John Feliks, to Dr. Holen via e-mail. Dr. Holen who had just learned about the CM Site’s evidence of “pre-sapiens” pre-Homo sapiens in the Americas was interested in hearing about the 400,000-year old evidence from Bilzingsleben, Germany, recently published by Feliks on *modern-level intelligence in Homo erectus*—‘cognitive archeology’—early human capabilities.

**Cerutti Discovery Timeline (cont.)**

**1995**

March 20, State Route 54 Paleontological Mitigation Report submitted to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

**1996-2007 N/A**

11 years

**2006 N/A**

**2007 N/A**

**2008**

April 5, Archaeologists Dr. Steve Holen [mastodon site expert] and Kathleen Holen [‘cognitive archaeology’] first research visit to San Diego Natural History Museum to examine the fossils and artifacts salvaged from the Cerutti Mastodon Site.

...Continued in Part 2
Cerutti Mastodon publication after “25 years”*

What was actually behind the infamous suppression and publication? The answers are not as clear-cut as Nature and other popular venues are saying, Part 2

By John Feliks; informed by PCN editors Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, Tom Baldwin, and David Campbell; and PC records; Chris Hardaker; the San Diego Cerutti Team’s “Discovery Timeline;” and other sources as credited

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**PCN’s Parallel Timeline (continuing from Part 1)**

**2009** Dr. Holen was part of the inside group during formation of the Pleistocene Coalition. PC was formed for two main reasons: 1.) Publish mainstream-suppressed evidence about early humans in the Americas. 2.) Publish mainstream-suppressed evidence that early humans were of modern-level intelligence. Afterwards, a 3rd goal became exposing sciences aggressively promoting origin myths as fact.

When Pleistocene Coalition News debuted in 2009, Dr. Holen was already on the mailing list—PCN #1 onward. The Denver Museum of Nature and Science—where Dr. Holen was Curator of Archaeology and Kathe Holen ‘cognitive archaeology’—archived hardcopies of PCN as arranged by Dr. Steen-McIntyre. When PC began, Dr. Holen believed humans in the Americas were no older than a couple dozen millennia. Through VSM and PCN, Dr. Holen became increasingly informed about earlier sites as well as PC’s ongoing evidence for modern-level intelligence in the Cerutti-pertinent age range of H. erectus and Neanderthals. This was squarely against mainstream consensus. These facts explain the confidence of CM claims which critics find unsupported with CM promoted as a stand-alone site. So, while Dr. Holen’s confidence was strong that support already existed, Nature skeptics—seeing no citations—did not have this. By not citing earlier science, to critics, CM confidence seems to come out of nowhere.

PC, PCN, and Dr. Steen-McIntyre and her prior San Diego site connections no doubt fueled that confidence. At least one mainstream expert noticed missing citations and questioned why relevant contextual references were not included:

“The Cerutti Mastodon Letter to Nature introduces, seemingly out of the blue, ... the find and its claim of interglacial human occupation of North America ... and surprisingly uncritically. It is no surprise in fact that this development comes out of the San Diego area with its long history of research on this question. What is surprising is that despite its obvious roots, the Nature paper makes no reference at all to this long history and is not contextualized with reference to the evidence previously presented in an archaeological tradition that goes back at least to the 1950s and probably earlier."

—Dr. Andre Costopoulos, Professor of Anthropology; Vice-Provost and Dean of Students, University of Alberta, Canada; "The Cerutti mastodon and the San Diego area with its long history of research on this question. What is surprising is that despite its obvious roots, the Nature paper makes no reference at all to this long history and is not contextualized with reference to the evidence previously presented in an archaeological tradition that goes back at least to the 1950s and probably earlier."

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**Cerutti Discovery Timeline:**

**2009**

May 28–29, 2009

Conference on Cerutti Mastodon Site held at San Diego Natural History Museum. Attendees included Dr. Tom Deméré, Richard Cerutti, Dr. Steve Holen, Kathleen Holen. Dr. Dan Fisher (paleontologist and mastodon expert), Dr. Tom Stafford (archaeologist and dating expert), George Jefferson (paleontologist and Pleistocene expert), Dr. Steve Forman (OSL dating expert), Dr. Pat Abbott, and Dr. Mark Becker (archaeologist and lithic expert)

May 28, 2009

Trench excavated into the south side of the sound berm directly opposite the Cerutti Mastodon Site to collect fresh sediment samples for OSL dating.

**2010 N/A**

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> Cont. on page 24

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**PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS**

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*April 2020 note: Per reader interest, this is a verbatim reprint from PCN #47, May-June 2017.*
Cerutti Site publication after “25 years” (cont.)

*PCN’s Parallel Timeline (cont.)*

**2011** Denver Museum of Nature and Science where Dr. Holen was Curator of Archaeology begins *archiving archaeological papers on Valsequillo*—dated 250,000-years by the U.S. Geological Survey—as arranged by Dr. Steen-McIntyre. *PCN #14, Nov-Dec 2011:* In this issue we produced a *map* of the earliest suppressed Western Hemisphere sites up to 400,000 years old including Caltrans. See *The collapse of standard paradigm New World prehistory,* Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD. Also in this issue is Virginia’s *Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga: Part 7,* important because it proved the destruction of Hueyatlaco, a direct result of U.S./Mexican anthropology omission and denigration. *Even at this late stage,* Dr. Holen was promoting the Mammoth Steppe Hypothesis that Americans dated no earlier than 40,000 years.

**2012**

Still no Cerutti Mastodon Site announcement after “21 years” *PCN #22, March-April 2013* Excerpts: “Fred F. Budinger Jr., archaeologist and former Director of the 200,000-yr old Calico Early Man Site ...is looking for any ideas on how to protect the site from the ongoing destruction of physical evidence... by its new Director, Dee Schroth.” “Toca da Tira Peia site [Brazil] is being sold to the public as “rewriting history” because of its 22,000-yr old date. Of course, that date is not at all controversial compared with... Calico (200,000), Hueyatlaco (250,000), or Caltrans (300,000)—all blocked from mainstream publication.” “In Part 1, I suggested that the discovery of ‘cultural’ evidence of early humans in the Americas at sites such as Calico, Hueyatlaco, Caltrans, etc., was more important and more trustworthy than anything the public has been taught by the physical anthropology community.”

*PCN #23, May-June 2013* Excerpts: “Pleistocene Coalition founding members, Jim Harrod and Chris Hardaker, also discussed evidence for the potential of very early Bering Strait crossings as far back as several hundred thousand years ago (Out of Africa revisited, PCN #3, Jan-Feb. 2010; The abomination of Calico, part 3, PCN #8). PCN editor Tom Baldwin provided estimates of an available Bering Land Bridge at 13,000, 125,000, 325,000, and 425,000 years ago (Breaking the Clovis barrier, PCN #16, March-April 2012). This is all not to mention the years of evidence provided by founder, Virginia Steen-McIntyre, regarding the 250,000-year old Valsequillo sites in Mexico as well as sites such as the Caltrans 300,000-year old mastodon kill site in California (PCN #3, Jan-Feb. 2010).”

*PCN #24, July-Aug 2013* Excerpts: *The Pleistocene’s most well-traveled creature.* By Tom Baldwin. “The animals... were going back and forth between Alaska and Siberia—the land bridge becoming a veritable megafauna superhighway—yet we are led to believe by archaeological authorities that early man stopped and did not make that crossing, at least not until a relatively few thousand years ago... [I] find myself asking a big ‘WHY?’ Then I realize it isn’t I who has to answer that question. It is the Archaeological Powers That Be. They are the naysayers... In fact, there is ample evidence that Homo erectus did cross over. He left his tools at the Calico Early Man Site ...(and at the Caltrans mastodon kill site also in California). He left them at Valsequillo in Mexico. ...This is as should be expected. ...Given Homo erectus’ well-known penchant for travel and ... Beringia ... with all kinds of large animals crossing back and forth regularly it is logical to assume that Homo erectus did find his way to the Americas. Those who believe otherwise need to come up with reasons why not.” Also 2013, Dr. Holen publishes *The Mammoth Steppe Hypothesis* proposing oldest evidence for humans in Americas 40,000 yrs. *No mention of CM, Calico, Hueyatlaco* even though dated much older, e.g., 250,000 years by the USGS and NASA.

*Cerutti Discovery Timeline (cont.)*

**2011**

May 16 First Cerutti Mastodon Site samples sent to Dr. James Paces, geologist and geochronologist at the U.S. Geological Survey.

April 2 Dr. Jim Paces and Dr. Steve Holen visit the San Diego Natural History Museum to identify additional samples for dating.

October 5 Two Cerutti Mastodon Site rock specimens (CM-254, 383) sent to Australia for use-wear and residue analysis. Initial contact with Archaeologist Dr. Richard Fullagar.

**2012**

February 18 Initial radiometric (U-Th) dating results reported to the Cerutti Mastodon Team.

April 2 Dr. Jim Paces and Dr. Steve Holen visit the San Diego Natural History Museum to identify additional samples for dating.

October 5 Two Cerutti Mastodon Site rock specimens (CM-254, 383) sent to Australia for use-wear and residue analysis. Initial contact with Archaeologist Dr. Richard Fullagar.

July 2012–December 2014 Dr. Jim Paces prepares multiple specimens and performs digestions, chemical separations and purifications, and completes isotope analyses on nearly 100 individual subsamples.

**2013**

Dr. Jim Paces continues
### Cerutti Site publication after “25 years” (cont.)

#### PCN’s Parallel Timeline (cont.)

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Issue</th>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>PCN #29, May-June 2014</td>
<td>Excerpts: &quot;After Tom Baldwin’s recent articles concerning the rapidly changing views about people in the Americas...our readers have been on the lookout...One item sent by Kevin Callaghan is very telling. It is a...write-up in the May 9 issue of Science called, ‘New sites bring the earliest Americans out of the shadows.’ What they mean by ‘earliest Americans’ has to be questioned...Hueyatlaco, Calico, Caltrans, [Old] Crow, etc., are much older...Now that the once-taught-as-fact Clovis-first theory has been disproved mainstream archaeologists are rushing to push their dates back while still blocking the evidence of earlier sites.”</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>PCN #33, Jan-Feb 2015</td>
<td>8th article w/CM suppression. Excerpts: &quot;National Geographic, January 2015—Same old same old.” –By Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre. “On the ‘First Americans.’ Both give...establishment take...As expected...might ask themselves: “How many more sites with evidence of modern intelligence announcement completely secret. Now, with the Parallel Timeline published readers too—rather than being destroyed—might be World Heritage Sites today.” –Calico, Caltrans and other American sites experienced similar efforts, they are now safely on the ‘World Heritage’ list. If Valsequillo, Hueyatlaco, Calico, Caltrans and other American sites experienced similar efforts, they too—rather than being destroyed—might be World Heritage Sites today.”</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016</td>
<td>10th article CM suppression—2 months before CM submitted to Nature—“25 years” after discovery. Excerpts: “This brings us back to one of the main reasons the Coalition was formed...that evidence for the presence of truly ancient man in the Americas is suppressed by the science community...Related...is Virginia Steen-McIntyre’s...Mammoth migrations into North America suggest human presence (PCN #38, Nov-Dec 2015)...[suggesting] that if mammoths...were wandering the Bering Land Bridge 1.5 million years ago...human mammoth hunters would have likely not been far behind...more evidence pointing straight to North American early man sites dated between 200,000 and 400,000 years old by professional geologists and chemists including from NASA and the USGS. These sites are suppressed by the mainstream science community because of their antiquity...They include such sites as Old Crow in Alaska, Caltrans and Calico in California, Hueyatlaco in Mexico, and Monte Verde in Chile.”</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>PCN #45, Jan-Feb 2017</td>
<td>11th article on suppression of the CM Site two months before the CM paper is accepted by the journal Nature. This is our re-print of Dr. Steen-McIntyre’s original Caltrans suppression article from Jan-Feb 2010 w/an additional figure—might be World Heritage Sites today. –Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre’s...Mammoth migrations into North America suggest human presence (PCN #38, Nov-Dec 2015)...[suggesting] that if mammoths...were wandering the Bering Land Bridge 1.5 million years ago...human mammoth hunters would have likely not been far behind...more evidence pointing straight to North American early man sites dated between 200,000 and 400,000 years old by professional geologists and chemists including from NASA and the USGS. These sites are suppressed by the mainstream science community because of their antiquity...They include such sites as Old Crow in Alaska, Caltrans and Calico in California, Hueyatlaco in Mexico, and Monte Verde in Chile.”</td>
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### Cerutti Discovery Timeline (cont.)

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>January to April</td>
<td>Dr. Jim Paces compiles and evaluates all data using newly published numerical age models that consider diffusion, absorption, and decay of U in bone.</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>March 17</td>
<td>Initial submission of Cerutti Mastodon Site manuscript submitted to the prestigious science journal Nature.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>March 13</td>
<td>Formal acceptance of Cerutti Mastodon Site manuscript by the science journal Nature.</td>
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**John Feliks** has specialized in the study of early human cognition for nearly 25 years providing evidence that human capabilities have remained the same through time. In 2009, Feliks and several colleagues formed the Pleistocene Coalition to bring to the public suppressed evidence related to human origins and prehistory.
Learn the real story of our Palaeolithic ancestors—a story about intelligent and innovative people—a story which is unlike that promoted by mainstream science.

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