



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 8, ISSUE 3

MAY - JUNE 2016

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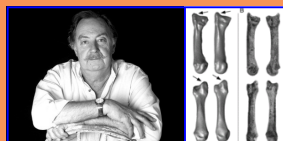
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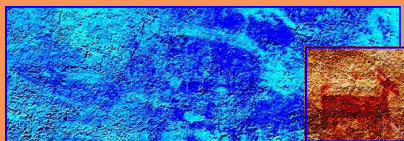
From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 1

Vesna Tenodi

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -



Do you believe everything you see or hear on melodramatic PBS documentaries or in traveling Smithsonian evolution exhibits? Exposing theories falsely presented as fact is crucial to science. This is especially true when relevant evidence is being ignored (see Dullum [p. 11](#)).

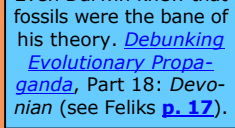
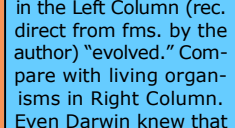
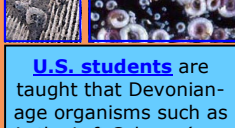
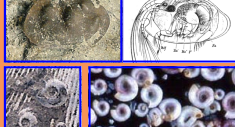
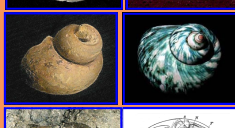


A hiker in Dinosaur National Monument posted a rock art photo on Facebook, naming it, *Goat and a Circus Elephant*. Computer enhancements by rock art preservationist, Ray Urbaniak, reveal longer tusks and long sweeping horns more reminiscent of mammoths and extinct pronghorn sheep ([p. 16](#)).

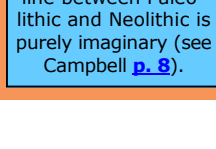
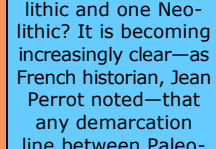
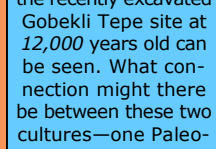
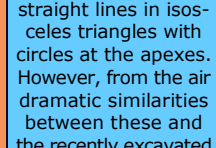


Megaliths in Delhi, India

Captain Raghubir S. Thakur—MA History, and former Consultant Security and Land Management—continues his exposé of rock art in Delhi. Part 3 features previously undescribed megalithic standing stones including 'human-like.' Although megaliths are difficult to date, research in Europe has been pushing them farther and farther back in time ([p. 2](#)).



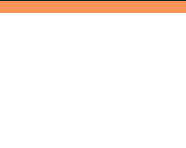
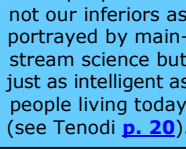
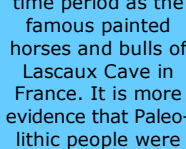
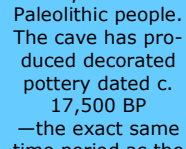
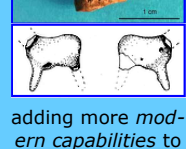
U.S. students are taught that Devonian-age organisms such as in the Left Column (rec. direct from fms. by the author) "evolved." Compare with living organisms in Right Column. Even Darwin knew that fossils were the bane of his theory. *Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda*, Part 18: Devonian (see Feliks [p. 17](#)).



The Neolithic 7,000-year old "Keyhole" tombs of Harrat Khaybar, Western Saudi Arabia, feature precise straight lines in isosceles triangles with circles at the apexes. However, from the air dramatic similarities between these and the recently excavated Göbekli Tepe site at 12,000 years old can be seen. What connection might there be between these two cultures—one Paleolithic and one Neolithic? It is becoming increasingly clear—as French historian, Jean Perrot noted—that any demarcation line between Paleolithic and Neolithic is purely imaginary (see Campbell [p. 8](#)).

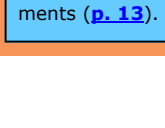
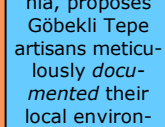
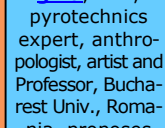
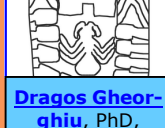
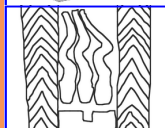
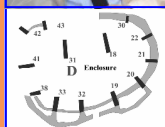


The site of Vela Spila on the Croatian island of Korcula broke a mainstream taboo by



adding more *modern capabilities* to Paleolithic people. The cave has produced decorated pottery dated c. 17,500 BP—the exact same time period as the famous painted horses and bulls of Lascaux Cave in France. It is more evidence that Paleolithic people were not our inferiors as portrayed by mainstream science but just as intelligent as people living today (see Tenodi [p. 20](#)).

top of this. A Smithsonian traveling propaganda program is now infiltrating U.S. public libraries (see Dullum [p. 11](#)). This follows on the heels of the already-proved crafty Next Generation Science Standards recently imposed on U.S. public schools. Each agenda is using false statements of fact, rhetorical tricks, and suppression to push their ideas. Surely, the subjects of human origins and pre-history deserve better.



Dragos Gheorghiu, PhD, pyrotechnics expert, anthropologist, artist and Professor, Bucharest Univ., Romania, proposes Göbekli Tepe artisans meticulously *documented* their local environments ([p. 13](#)).

Megaliths in Delhi-Aravallis-System, India

Part 3 of the Delhi-Aravallis series

By Raghubir S. Thakur MA (History), Rock art researcher/preservationist

"Some of the people made casual remarks why are we taking pictures of the standing stones?"



Introduction

Very recently, in the course of searching out and discovering previously unrecorded petroglyphic rock art in the Delhi-Aravallis mountain system of northern India (Fig. 1), I have discovered a large number of *menhirs* or *standing stones* which have also been recognized

and recorded for the first time (e.g., see Fig. 2).

As mentioned in [Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#), nearly four dozen rock art sites have been discovered and explored featuring several hundred petro-

glyphs. A few possible Paleolithic stone tools have also been discovered. Here, I provide an overview of the important topic of the *megaliths*, *menhirs*, or *standing stones* (different names for large stone prehistoric monuments) from the Dhaula Kuan area, a very well-known landmark in Delhi. These menhirs—the number of which is estimated

to be only a beginning—total over 30 so far. In addition to the examples I give in this article, I have discovered the presence of menhirs from Archaeological Park at Mehrauli (one only), Subroto Park in Cantonment zone (two), Nehru Park in Chanakyaपुरी area (five), and Kamla Nehru Ridge in Old Delhi (three).

So far, detailed scientific study of the rock art I have discovered has been neglected even though I have attempted to elicit interest. Their exploration

has been done single-handedly these past three years in areas owned either privately or by the government. I've explored them like a keen health-conscious person on a walk.

The photographs I provide tell an interesting story in and of themselves. At most places photography created a stir. At times it

was permitted as for a nature lover or as someone simply fascinated with rock forms. At no time was any cueing given to people about ancient art or matters of antiquity so as not to steer any local people who might have information about them. Reactions to our interest around the main locality at Dhaula Kuan were interesting. Some of the people made casual remarks why are we taking pictures of the standing stones? This is because, so far, the world has not been aware of the presence of rock art in Delhi.

After having documented about ten sites I approached the Archaeological Survey of India—the concerned authority—to publish a report on the Delhi discoveries in their *Annual Review*. It was ignored.

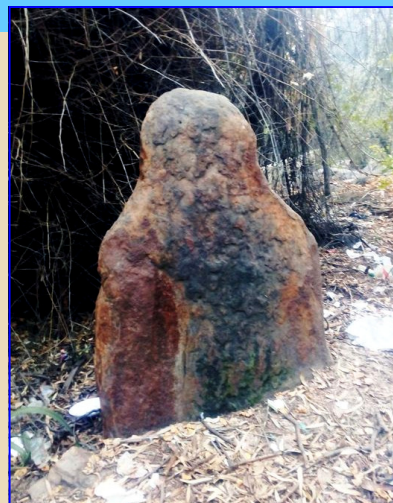


Fig. 2. The most stunning previously-unrecorded standing stone I discovered in the Delhi-Aravallis region. It is in a forestry-maintained park of Aravallis in old city North Delhi District. It is the only menhir I have discovered so far that has a clearly anthropomorphic or human-like profile. Its ambience is that of a robust human standing. An intriguing possibility is that this menhir may be in its original archaic position. It stands c. 6 1/2' (2m) tall above ground level. Its surface shows some patination—as if just beginning—which could be instrumental in establishing its antiquity.

Toward the end of 2013, I approached for financial assistance to make a project-oriented exploration to place Delhi on the map of 'rock art' sites. The response was very cold. That gentleman—an eminent and leading rock art expert/scholar—said:

"Thakur, what is so difficult about locating rock art in Delhi? If I send so-and-so he will scan the whole Delhi-Aravallis in just four days." That posturing encouraged me to continue on my own, like in a turtle-race, but no rabbit to compete with.

Prior menhirs background

A.C.L. Carlleyle joined the Archaeological Survey Office of India in 1871 as Assistant to then Director General of ASI, Alexander Cunningham. He began his exploration in Agra in 1871 at the pre-medieval site of an ancient city. During his tour in Rajputana in 1871–73, Carlleyle surveyed a large area covering sites in Agra hills and in Rajputana—most of it in today's Rajasthan. He was the first in the Agra hills and Rajputana regions to identify

> [Cont. on page 3](#)



Fig. 1. The Aravallis mountain range and Delhi region in northern India where previously unrecorded rock art petroglyphs have been discovered.

This is because the world has not been aware of the presence of rock art in Delhi."

Megaliths in Delhi-Aravallis-System (cont.)

"It is well known that menhirs when in a group are generally in circular, oval, henge, or horse-shoe formations. However, this is not so with the menhirs at Dhaula Kuan."

and excavate a large number of megalithic burials. This region covers Agra hills, sites

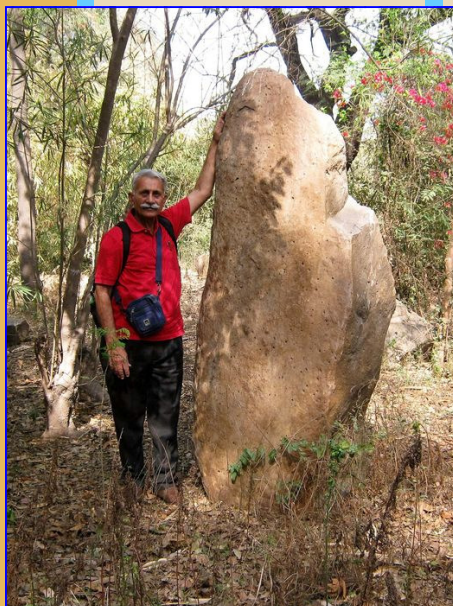


Fig. 3. Another large solitary menhir or standing stone at the Dhaula Kuan site, New Delhi. The location is that of a former ancient lake.



Fig. 4. One of the more unusual menhirs at the Dhaula Kuan site. Standing next to the menhir to give a sense of scale at 5'6" is physical anthropologist and paleoanthropologist, Dr. Anek R. Sankhyan (Anthropological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture, and President of the Palaeo Research Society). Notice also a children's playground in the background.

in Alwar, Dausa districts and Viratnagar (a.k.a. Bairat) in Jaipur District, eastern Rajasthan, (1878: 13-15, 33-9. Pl. II. 88-9, 100-1, 104-8. Pls.

XI & XII). These are the nearest southern megaliths in a region southeast to south-west, from the Delhi megaliths.

[**Eds. note:** Due to space and time constraints, Thakur's much more detailed overview of the discovery history of menhirs in regions outside the Delhi region will need to wait for a later publication. However, they include (from Thakur's text): Leh Valley, Burzahom and Gufkral in Srinagar, Almora (U.K.). Jharkhand, State of Bihar, 'Ashoka Hatu' in Silli Block, Ranchi District, the Vindhyan Range and Gangetic region; Koldihwa, Belan, Tons, Seoti, Chundarighat, Samalipur, Pawari, Ayodhya, and Gorma valley, all of the Allahabad region; and more than 7,000 megaliths in Bihar.]

Geological Context

The Delhi-Aravallis system has much topographical relief. The Aravallis system starts about 6.5 km northeast of the central part of Delhi, from Yamuna bank at Wazirabad, and extends to the southern periphery of the city where the hill ridges are higher and more rugged. In the south of Delhi extending from east to west, the rock outcrops are discontinuous. The same is true for the central ridge of the Delhi-Aravallis system. The rock outcrops are set in a younger matrix of sediment deposited by ancient lakes, ponds, drainages and channels, some of which still hold water, particularly during the monsoon season. Delhi can be warm, humid, dry, and cool depending on the time of year.

The outcrops are mostly reddish in color and consist mainly of granite, a resistant rock, and sandstone. The granite fractures both vertically and horizontally and forms rough blocks and slips. When encoun-

tered in a forest reserve, the whole area looks natural and not, as it actually is, maintained by man. Enclosure walls have been raised in places to protect from vandals and other intended threats.

In the recent past moderate pasture was grazed by flocks of sheep and goats herded by Gujar boys. The highest point of the range near Bhati—1045 feet above MSL and 360 feet above the Yamuna railway bridge at Delhi. The breadth of ridges and hills varies greatly. The villagers still move up the hills to graze their cattle, goats and sheep. Wildlife is non-existent, but here and there hares, partridges and peacocks are seen in the scrub jungles. Delhi always had predominance of scrub jungles.

Delhi-Aravallis megaliths

As concerns the largest solitary standing stones, there is one menhir at the Dhaula Kuan site (**Fig. 3**) which is similar in size, in fact, a little taller than the anthropomorphic or human-like menhir featured on page one. The author is standing next to the stone to give a sense of scale. It is about 2.2m tall.

One of the more unusually-shaped menhirs at the Dhaula Kuan site can be seen in **Fig. 4**. It is almost as tall as the human-like menhir being just under 2m. The gentleman standing next to the stone for scale is leading physical anthropologist and palaeoanthropologist, Dr Anek Ram Sankhyan, of the Anthropological Survey of India and President of the Palaeo Research Society.

There is another unique menhir that deserves special mention in this overview. It is situated in the popular Archaeological Park near Qutab metro station. It is

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Megaliths in Delhi-Aravallis-System (cont.)

mentioned here as it is the only standing stone the author

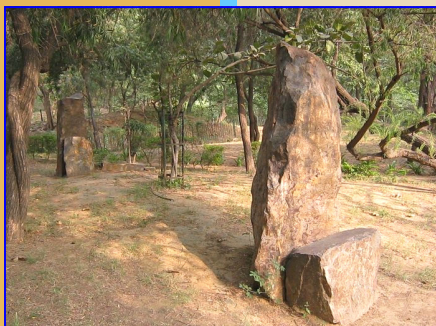


Fig. 5. Top: Two of the taller group menhirs at the Dhaula Kuan site. They are separated by c. 3m or just under 10'. The area is that of a former ancient lake locally called 'Jheel.' The menhir seen in front showing its west face is c. 2m tall accompanied by a smaller one about 1/4 the height. **Bottom:** The other large menhir visible in the top picture with its three accompanying stones. The primary menhir is 1.7m tall.

came across that features vulva markings and is just about half a meter in height.

It is well known that menhirs in groups are generally in circular, oval, henge, or horse-shoe formations. However, the menhir groups discovered at Dhaula Kuan in

Delhi region feature other types of arrangements.



Fig. 6. A group of 11 menhirs at Dhaula Kuan arranged in 'stone alignment,' forming rows.

One such group consists of two tall menhirs distanced by about 3 meters (**Fig. 5. Top**). The closest one—which is westward—is about 2m tall is studded with a smaller rectangular one just over half a meter tall sitting at its base. The large menhir seen in the

background of this photo is part of a sub-group of four stones (**Fig. 5. Bottom**). It is 1.7m. If I am right, I

might name this group *Poly-lithic Menhirs*.

At another location there are seven menhirs arranged in a semi-circular formation. Finally, in this large stones overview, there is a group of 11 menhirs that are arranged in more conventional rows (**Fig. 6**).

Discussion

In order to maintain continuity in my research wherever I could I decided to manage alone. In general, after exploring more than 100 parks and forest preserves (including some privately owned) I had managed to discover these sites within about two years. I revisited the sites selectively for photography before requesting friends to have on the spot discussions and sharing of expertise of anthropologists and paleontologists. That stage has taken around another year.

Dating of the sites is yet to be determined. It should be stated up front that standing stones tend to be difficult to date. However, the traditional view is that they were constructed as part of larger 'megalithic cultures' during many different periods across prehistory.

Conclusion

Finally, I would like to name a few of the other types of megalithic monuments found in Indian context. They are: Dolmenoid Cist/dolmen; Topical; Hood Stone; Multiple Hood Stone; Cairn Circle; Stone Alignment; Urn Burial; Port Hole Cist Burial; Trans-septed Cist; and Sarcophagus in Dolmenoid Cist.

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CAPT. RAGHUBIR S. THAKUR, MA (History), is an Ex-Army Officer (Gazetted) with his last role as Consultant for Security and Land Management for the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Govt. of India. His responsibilities included protecting National Government-listed 'Heritage properties' including World Heritage monuments. The Security Cell was formulated and created by Thakur's persuasion of every Director General of the ASI for over 19 years. Over the years, Thakur has gained a broad firsthand knowledge of rock art sites in the region around Delhi independently carrying out explorations to document prehistoric sites. He is the first to discover and document rock art in Delhi. Thakur has participated in 10 international archaeological and environmental conferences (1990-2012) presenting papers in India, Sweden, and Japan. He was Organizing Secretary of the *Asian Conference on Air Pollution*, Jaipur-Rajasthan, 1999. Thakur's most recent presentation was at the Joint Annual Conferences of the IAS, ISPQS, and IHCS, Hyderabad, December 2015. Among others, Thakur is associated with the discovery of an Upper Paleolithic site near Ellora Caves (1992), megalithic menhirs in Western Rajasthan (1997), cup-marks in Sirol Dongari, Chhattisgarh (2007), and nearly a hundred cup-mark and other petroglyph sites within the ancient Delhi-Aravallis mountain range (2013-2015).

"They" used stalagmites to build deep-cave structures

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, Volcanic ash specialist

"They sampled the calcite that had been deposited both before and after the stalagmites were broken off to form the structures and obtained an age of roughly 176,000 +/- 2000 years."



Three hundred yards in from the entrance of Bruniquel Cave in southwestern France "they" built a couple of circular structures

and a series of four round piles up to 15 inches high out of stalagmite fragments (dripstone 'icicles' that develop upwards from the floor of

a cave over time due to evaporation of mineral-rich water: "when the -mites go up, the -tites come down!").

Discovered by cavers in 1990 when they had cleared away ancient rock-fall debris that blocked the entrance to Bruniquel cave, they first tried to date the structures using a fragment of burned bone from inside the larger circle. They ended up with a "greater than" date—greater than 47,600 years, the limits of the 14C dating method at the time.

In 2013, a team of archaeologists led by Jacques Jaubert, University of Bordeaux went back to the cave for a closer look. This time they dated seven stalagmites from the two ring structures using the uranium-series dating method. They sampled the calcite that had been deposited both before and after the stalagmites were broken off to form the structures and obtained an age of roughly

176,000 +/- 2000 years.

This more specific date was a shock. Building such structures where they are found (and, BTW, if gathered together the stalagmites they used would have weighed 2.4 tons) obviously required some type of social fabric, teamwork, the use of fire (for light, at least), and some way to communicate abstract ideas.

Who were they?

They were not *Homo sapiens*, at least according to modern popular thought because our ancestors supposedly did not arrive in the area until a relatively recent c. 36,000 years ago. According to the establishment, that leaves only one answer: the Neanderthals.

"They must have been made by Neanderthals," according to William Rendu, an archaeologist with the French National Center for Scientific Research, "because they were built during a time when only Neanderthals were present in Europe."

Oh? How do we know that only Neanderthals were present? All kinds of interesting things are coming to light at deep levels of caves, as has been highlighted in recent issues of the *Pleistocene Coalition News*. Rather than an "either-or" way of thinking, that the French seem to like, try "multiple working hypothesis" and keep an

open mind to all sorts of ideas as new information comes in.

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 Charleton Heston.

Member news and other info

"The skeletal remains were embedded in deposits between 60,000 and 100,000 years old and ... the stone artifacts associated with them were between 50,000 and 190,000 years old."



***Homo floresiensis* extinct earlier than thought**

—Virginia Steen-McIntyre

It has been nicknamed "the hobbit." Discovered over a decade ago on the island of Flores in Indonesia, this diminutive 'species' of human, *Homo floresiensis*, only 3.5-feet tall, was thought to have lived as recently as perhaps 13,000–11,000 years ago. This would have made it the last remaining human species to exist other than our ancestor *Homo sapiens*.

But new data from Liang Bua cave on Flores have revised those dates downward to between 60,000 and 100,000 years old. The problem? Cut-and-fill of the surrounding sediments. Some of the sediments had eroded and had been replaced by younger layers, making it seem that the fossil-bearing beds were younger than they actually were. "The initial excavations were sampling very small areas," according to study author Matthew W. Tocheri, a researcher at the Smithsonian's Human Origins Program. "You don't get to see the full picture."

Over the last decade more pieces of the puzzle have come to light. Working slowly and cautiously, using the evidence of stratigraphy, radiocarbon dating, thermoluminescence, uranium-series dating, and argon-argon dating, researchers have determined that the skeletal remains were embedded in deposits between 60,000 and 100,000 years old and that the stone artifacts associated with them were between 50,000 and 190,000 years old.

Homo floresiensis is morphologically similar to *Homo erectus*, which is also known to have reached the island, but was larger. Scientists suggest the hobbit is the result of island dwarfism, where a human population which arrived there shrunk over the generations, the result of evolutionary selection [of course, there are plenty of small people living on vast stretches of

mainland, as well]. Elephants have been known to undergo island dwarfism over time, but "this is the only example we have of island dwarfing of a human lineage," says Dr. Ciochon, a University of Iowa paleoanthropologist who was not involved in the study. —VSM



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[Debunking evo. prop., Pt 17, Stratigraphic Column: Ordovician](#)

[Pleistocene underground, Part 3](#)

a descriptive plaque. It is next to what has been named the "Reid Moir Oak," in Ipswich, Suffolk, U.K. Lynch, along with Richard Dullum, have published many articles in *PCN* about Reid Moir's contributions. They can all be accessed for free at:

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

Upcoming Calico report

—Tom Baldwin

After a long hiatus, I finally revisited the Calico Early Man Site to see how things are being managed by its new director and regular participants. Before moving from southern California to Utah over ten years ago I was a regular participant in the excavations there for about 20 years beginning when Dr. Louis Leakey was its Director. I will provide a report on some of my observations in the next issue of *PCN*.

Sensationalized PBS programming employs techniques similar to *Sesame Street*

In [Four Arguments for the Elimination of Television](#), [Jerry Mander](#) (*PCN* #17, May-June 2012; and [HTML](#)), I explained the psychological techniques used by *Sesame Street* producers to mesmerize U.S. children and, in effect, take away years of what could have been self-motivated play, creative or scientific exploration, or time spent outside with friends exploring the real world. One of the decisions I made during the past ten years which I have never regretted is in part a result of having read Mander's book. That was getting rid of the control mechanism which is 24-hr. TV. After reading *Four Arguments* I have always been aware to one degree or another how this medium is used to intellectually control its audience. They want to grab you and never let go. I do not miss this effect in the least. Whenever visiting someone's home where a TV is on in the background, or sitting in a waiting area somewhere in a similar circumstance, I am quickly reminded that it is still the same only more so.

Occasionally, one of my friends who is aware that I watch DVDs and VHS tapes (as

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

"They all agree on a single criticism of public schooling in the United States: Not enough critical thinking is being taught in our classrooms."

—Newsweek online. August 14, 2015

one can go through literally dozens at a time in five-minute snippets over days, weeks, or months), provides me with the latest hoopla put out by the PBS evolution community. The pre-committed talking down to uninformed audiences glued to the screen is very noticeable. So also is the sensationalist nature of these programs. Blatant false statements of fact stick out like a sore thumb when your core education on such topics as human origins has come from personal research rather than TV. That is because self-directed research will also bring up *conflicting evidence* which PBS programs exclude in order to proclaim their views as "fact." None of these types of programs can be trusted as science. By contrast, normal science PBS programs such as popular physics programs or the many superbly-made historical programs do not use false statements of fact. In these days of institutions and governments forcing origins ideas on the public keep in mind that PBS shows involving anthropology, biology, or paleontology must be increasingly viewed skeptically. This problem of propaganda is not only on PBS but also in K-12 and University education and has now even infiltrated the U.S. Public Library System (see Dullum p. 12 this issue). Since few are aware how low-grade science could be embraced I thought to offer a few mainstream quotations to give perspective:

Mainstream quotes on lack of critical thinking in modern U.S. schools

"The many fractious factions in the American education wars fight over standardized tests ... and whether we are dumber than India and China or much, much dumber than India and China. But they **all agree on a single criticism of public schooling in the United States: Not enough critical thinking is being taught in our classrooms.**"

—Newsweek online. 8-14-15

One reason for this trait is suppression such as *PCN* was formed to fight. If children were to be taught how to think for themselves they would be very difficult to dupe with so-called "scientific" theories about human origins. Teach them "not" to check into claims for themselves while aggressively forcing them into believing that there is no conflicting evidence and they'll believe anything you tell them.

"Governments have always tried to brainwash children not only by what was taught, but also, and more subtly, by what was omitted."

—Frank Breslin. Why Public Schools Don't Teach Critical Thinking, Part 1. *Huffpost Education*. August 7, 2015

Even mainstream science students seem aware our system has been compromised:

"The best way to understand science and math is to go out and do it on your own."

—Meghan Shea, Intel ISEF 2011 and INTEL STS 2013 Finalist

"Take risks and be bold. Often the most risky projects turn out to be the greatest."

—Annika Urban, Broadcom Masters 2014

"If you have an idea, even if it sounds crazy, don't limit yourself to the textbook."

—Ashwin Datta, INTEL ISEF 2015 Finalist

The above are examples of our new *'Mr. Smiths Go to Washington'*—inspired young scientists. However, once more students are under the thumb of the NGSS and other degradations of U.S. education they will lack the objectivity or fortitude to question axioms. They will naturally resist conflicting evidence believing they were given all the facts originally. Without critical thinking in place "before" NGSS education begins these students won't stand a chance.

"Scientists will persist with efforts to figure out what the earliest members of the human genus, *Homo*, looked like and when they first evolved."

—Eva Emerson, Editor in Chief, *Science News*, Jan. 9, 2016

As mentioned in *PCN* #40, evolutionists are fixated on the physical appearances of early people because they presume evolution and focus on that rather than on their cultural capabilities. If you don't know very much about a person it is easy to focus on their appearance. Mainstream science's concern for the cultural products of very early people is minimal. There is little discussion of the implications of potential cultural artifacts because few are taught in university how to recognize such products in the archaeological record.

It's much easier to measure the sizes or volumes of skulls and then call them different species. And while it may take more training, it's the very same thing with genetics. It's easy to say they had this or that gene. Genetics is just another way to keep the focus on physical appearances. What really matters in recognizing our ancestors is what they did and not what they looked like. This is what I meant in an earlier writing by 'culture trumps genetics.' However, even though it has already been shown that *Homo erectus*, Neanderthals, and modern *Homo sapiens* all produced the same types of cultural products the mainstream through Legislation is keeping the focus on appearances. The public doesn't know this because the science community is committed to its 'necessary' half-way-there ape-men. If the "ape-men" are shown to have been just as intelligent as modern people then more and more people will be compelled to reconsider what they're being taught as fact by the science community. —jf

Gobekli legacy

By David Campbell



"Prior to the 1970's–80's few Arabian archaeological sites were known to those outside the country. That changed with the discovery of Shuway-mas, one of the four greatest collections of rock art of the ancient world."

Back in 2009, I was invited to give an interview regarding my research into the buried wall phenomenon in Rockwall, Texas.

The interviewers had been pursuing research of their own and wished to compare notes. One of them had been born in Saudi Arabia and the interview took place on her adopted parents' farm. The interview concluded just prior to her return to Saudi Arabia for a temporary teaching assignment there. A few weeks later she sent me a link to an article she had read on the flight over in an Aramco magazine provided by the airline. My friend said she thought it was something that might interest me. Indeed it did.

The article was by David L. Kennedy, an Australian professor of history who had been active in aerial archaeology for over 25 years at the time. Kennedy's co-author Abdullah Al-Saeed is a Riyadh-based neurologist, whose Desert Team of passionate explorers has mapped the ground truth of endless kilometers of Arabia's Empty Quarter (the largest contiguous sand desert in the world) Google Earth had only been established four years at the time

of publication but it was a bit of a shock to learn that Google's aerial images were inadequate for archaeological surveys of over 80% of the area. This lack and the fact that Saudi Arabia had lagged behind the rest of the region since the '60s and '70s made for a vast potential of discoveries. With Al-Saeed's relentless trekkers those discoveries



Fig. 2. A 'kite' viewed from ground level. Photo; Dr. Abdullah Al-Saeed and the "Desert Team."

was noted at the time by the Saudi Deputy Minister of Antiquities and Museums that the area contained great numbers of "kites" (**Figs. 1–2**), mounds, tails and enclosures" that deserved further study. Some of the stone walled structures' shapes reminded the discoverers of the toy

kites of their childhood and the term stuck.

Seen from the air these structures are easily recognized and the first to do so were pilots from WWI and WWII. From the ground these patterns are not so apparent as the elements



Fig. 1. In the Google Earth image above can be seen examples of "kites" near a highway in the Harrat Khaybar region in Western Saudi Arabia. Harrat means a lava flow.

were not long in coming and in quantity equal to their quality.

Prior to the 1970's–80's few Arabian archaeological sites were known to those outside the country. That changed with the discovery of Shuway-mas, one of the four greatest collections of rock art of the ancient world. It

have taken their toll on many of the low dry-stone walls.

These cryptic structures are not limited to Saudi Arabia and Al-Saeed's Desert Team located another similar one in Jordan at Harrat Harrah. Fortunately Harrat Harrah has been well studied. Brit-

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Gobekli legacy (cont.)

ish pilots flying from Egypt to India in the 1920's no-



Fig. 3. The "Gates."

ticed the odd patterns throughout sparsely popu-



Fig. 4. The "Keyholes" from above

lated areas. Upon asking the Bedouin the origin of these



Fig. 5. A keyhole tomb from the ground.

enigmatic stone works, they replied that they were "the works of the Old Men". Old

indeed. Later studies revealed the oldest of the walls were constructed around 7,000 BCE. The sheer dimensions of these constructions call into question almost everything that was previously thought to be true of the people of that age. How high the walls were built originally can only be guessed but at present few stand higher than half a meter. The main body of the kites form enclosures in excess of 328 feet across. The length of the tails is frequently hundreds of meters long and sometimes as long as 1.8 miles. For what purpose did nomadic hunter-gatherers of that time expend such prodigious energy? With the repetition of motifs that can only be discerned from the air, the kites, barbed arrows and keyholes remind one of the geoglyphs of the Nazca Plain in South America. However, the Arabian structures are millennia older and more geometric than naturalistic design. Functionally, Al-Saeed thinks that they originally served as traps for wild onagers, oryx and gazelles. Kennedy and most other archaeologists agree. At that time domestication of livestock was limited to regional pockets outside of Arabia. For that reason those few advocating the use of the structures for animal husbandry find little support.

Although examples of kites have been found as widely dispersed as Scandinavia and Uzbekistan, two designs are so far unique to Harrat Khaybar: the "Gate" (**Fig. 3**) and the "Keyhole" (**Fig. 4**). The keyhole design features precise straight lines in an isosceles triangle with a circle at the apex. Why the need of such precision if only for an animal trap?

Based upon discoveries in Jordan, Kennedy states that

the keyholes are tombs (e.g., **Fig. 5**). Furthermore, due to the sheer number of these, the landscape of Harrat Khaybar forms a vast necropolis. No comment is made on the individuals in these tombs but inference is made that the ones in Jordan are Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Since these structures have been put to one use or another all the way up into the 19th Century, the questions of who the original builders were and the original purpose remains obscure.

The last of the mysterious structures of Harrat Khaybar are the "wheels" that Kennedy conjectures are also funerary in nature (see **Figs. 6-8** on the following page). Structures of this type have been found from Romania to Wyoming dating to widely varying times and whether of superficial appearance or common intent cannot be known at present.

Since Melaart's discovery of Catalhoyuk in the '50s all previous assumptions regarding the rise of civilizations have been severely challenged. In the decades that followed the excavations of Nevalı Cori, Cayonu and Gobekli Tepe would demand an almost total revision of the requirements for civilization to occur. Fixed settlements had been common in Central and Eastern Europe 25,000 years ago. Ceramics in the form of figurines had been known at Dolni Vestonice in Moravia 23,000 years ago (many of which were apparently ritually destroyed in kiln or temple fires). Still when climate urged mammoths northward, nomadic Paleolithic life reasserted itself. At various intervals these periods of sedentary life coupled with reliable abundant resources

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

Gobekli legacy (cont.)



Fig. 6. Jordan wheels. Photo Google Earth.



Fig. 7. Harrat Khaybar wheel, much simpler and perhaps much older. Photo Google Earth.



Fig. 8. Seen from above one cannot but see a similarity between the design of the keyhole tombs (at right) to that of the excavated structure at Gobekli Tepe constructed some 3,000 years earlier. Again one must ask if there is a relationship between the two in terms of the builder's intent, cultural continuity, or progression. It is as difficult to make a case for such a relationship as it is to make a connection to the Medicine Wheels of North America or the geoglyphs of Nazca, Peru. To the contrary, we see a long decline from the monolithic carved work of Gobekli to the unadorned dry stone walls of Harrat Khaybar. From the rudiments of agriculture and pastoralism found millennia earlier on the Anatolian plateau we see a regression to a nomadic hunting society little different than that of the Paleolithic aside from the massive stone works.

would repeat. Yet, while depending upon the definition we favor and whether or not we include what may be signs or remnants, until the very end of the Pleistocene there is no clear evidence at present that any civilization *per se* arose prior to that time.

The excitement stirred by the Anatolian discoveries was rooted in the idea that the beginnings of civilization had been pushed back thousands of years. Yet it could be that what we are seeing is not a beginning but an ending. What preceded Gobekli's accomplished megalithic structure may have been an order of magnitude more sophisticated. Even at Gobekli we see a decline before burial and abandonment. Two and a half millennia later we see echoes in the pillars of Nevali Cori and the domestication of emmer. Inhabitants of Catalhoyuk would depict their hunting of aurochs and red deer on the walls of their pueblo style apartments in much the same manner Ice Age hunters had done on cave walls in France and Spain. At Harrat Khaybar people would combine the practicality of animal traps with the sacred spaces of tombs and monumental geometry. Was this an attempt to recreate dimly remembered "works of the Old Men" before they became "the Old Men" themselves? At this point we cannot know why the builders of Gobekli suddenly decided to bury it intact and abandon it. The same seems to have occurred with many of the temple mounds in North America. In the ruins of those that followed we see evidence of animal and human sacrifice, hints of abominable rites and the tortured bones of those who spent their short lives laboring in the fields of their lords. Could it be that certain

clear-headed individuals drew up short and had second thoughts on this civilization thing? For once, did these clearer heads prevail, bury their mistakes and return to their green mansions?

As French historian, Jean Perrot noted, there is no clear line of demarcation between the Paleolithic and Neolithic in the classic sense of the terms. Personally, I find the overlapping periods on both sides of that vague imaginary line to be more and more fascinating as time goes by.

Credits and references

Photographs courtesy of Google Earth

Content on Harrat Khaybar and Jordan was derived from David L. Kennedy's article in *Aramco World* magazine, Vol. 60, 4 July/August 2009.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Saeed and his Desert Team have continued to explore and document archaeological and natural sites in the deserts of Saudi Arabia and neighboring countries. Visit www.alsahra.org for more information. Text is primarily Arabic with some English captions.

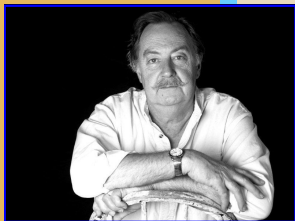
DAVID CAMPBELL is an author/historian and an investigator of geological or manmade altered stone anomalies or large natural structures which may have been used by early Americans. He also has a working knowledge of various issues regarding the peopling of the Americas. Along with Virginia Steen-McIntyre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

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

Author's website:
anarchaeology.com

Smithsonian challenged at traveling exhibit "Exploring Human Origins"

By Richard Dullum



"My question was an unanswered one I had asked another Smithsonian Curator earlier this year."

I wasn't sure if anyone in the Coalition knew about the above-named program which visits twenty library centers in the U.S. It includes a series of lectures, a number of skull exhibits featuring hominids from *Australopithecus afarensis* to modern humans (a.k.a., *Homo sapiens*), and several 'interactive' push-

button kiosks, some with video scenes of reconstructed hominids going about their hypothesized activities—with very modern-looking feet and hands.

I attended the introductory lecture on May 9, at the Springfield-Greene County Library Center (in Missouri), barely getting a seat; it was packed with a local and university crowd of around 300. The librarians and volunteers handed programs/brochures of the month-long series event, with dates and speakers.

This speaker was Dr. Rick Potts, paleoanthropologist and curator of the traveling exhibit.

As I was to find out later, he had been excavating in southern Kenya for 14 years, a place called Olorgesalie, at the bottom of the Rift Valley, looking for *Homo erectus*.

Well, I took my program and question card (it would be collected from the audience at the end of the talk), sat down immediately, put down my question, and handed it back to the librarian with a very eager look on my face.

She turned out to be a supreme sweetie!

My question was an unanswered one I had asked another Smithsonian Curator earlier this year, Dr. Doug Owsley, a leading—if not the best—bone expert, by giving him the Carol V. Ward paper from 2013 *PNAS*, where she discovered a human 3rd metacarpal that matched modern human, in 1.42 million-year old, volcanic tuff—securely dated:

"How can you exclude that a modern human left the bone?"

I never got a reply from Owsley; so I decided to ask this curator, whose own long-time digs neighbored Carol's (it turned out!), on my question card!

I sat through the uninteresting lecture to see if my question would be read at the end, and lo and behold, it was the first one asked, thanks to my unknown librarian friend!

Dr. Potts answered that he was familiar with the paper and the bone and the finder

as well. His answer was two-part: **1.)** The bone was more

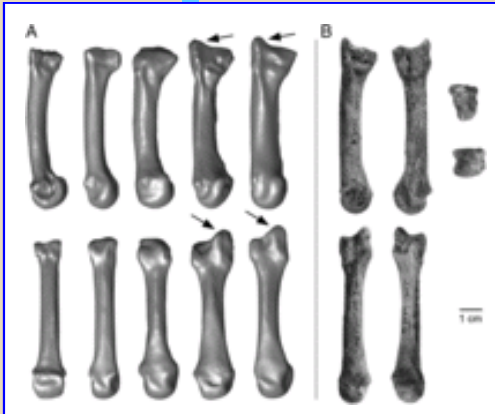


Fig. 1. Starting at the left: (A) chimp, *Australopithecus afarensis*, *A. sediba*, Neandertal (popular name for what has been variably named *Homo neanderthalensis* or *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*), and *Homo sapiens*. (B) is the discovered fossil 3rd metacarpal, practically matching that of the modern human. Comparison figure; *PNAS*.

'robust' than modern human, and **2.)** Many *Homo erectus* finds had been made in the area. To get a sense of how this answer fits in with the actual physical evidence, the reader of this article can see a comparison of the bones themselves in **Fig. 1** as published in the open-access journal *PNAS*. As one can see, the discovered fossil 3rd metacarpal, practically matches the modern human.

I believe these are totally inadequate reasons to exclude modern humans from having left the bone at that time; so I rose (from where I was sitting way in the back), said "Inadequate," and left. I wasn't trying to be huffy or anything like that: I had just been through a grueling day

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Smithsonian challenged at traveling exhibit (cont.)

"My message here is that the Science establishment is out and about with their stakeholders driving their message with the blessing and enforcement of the Public Schools of the U.S. 'Evolution' is the official story."

in the Operating Room, nothing to eat or drink for hours, and just couldn't see myself battling my way up front to get into a counterpoint with Dr. Potts.

I did, however, introduce a biology teacher sitting next to me to the PC, he seemed to be very interested.

My message here is that the Science establishment is out and about, with their stakeholders driving their message with the blessing and enforcement of the Public Schools of the U.S.

"Evolution" is the official story.

Fans of exploring human origins and the above question need to be aware that no hand skeleton of *Homo erectus* exists with which to compare to modern humans. Also, osteological principles (osteology is the study of bones), especially that of "form follows function" would predict a somewhat more robust hand for an ancient human that lived in the wild, that made hand tools from rocks, and basically used its hands for every manner of work imaginable to survive. The comparatively more gracile bone discovered by Ward at 1.42 million years old does not match this expectation.

Those same fans should know that in order for the Smithsonian version of evolution to work, much evidence for modern humans existing millions of years into the past has to be excluded. The body of work that confirms this is *Forbidden Archeology*, by Michael Cremo and the late Richard Thompson, citing hundreds of reports from professional scientists in the field that contradict the view that we evolved from ape-like ancestors, such as promoted in the Smithsonian's touring program.

Actually, the Carol Ward discovery will be fatal to evolution when and if a *Homo erectus* hand is discovered with no styloid on its 3rd metacarpal!! How will the mainstream explain modern man living alongside his supposed ancestor? From the expense of this traveling evolution show I saw, I would have to say that the Smithsonian must have set aside several million dollars for it. Some few people have decided to promote a theory that's full of holes, and itself can't stand up to scientific scrutiny. The minute critical thinking compels a question of the theory, evolution starts to unravel. The study of the history of the evolutionary doctrine we have today shows how Darwinian evolution depends on excluding a body of scientific evidence that is larger than its own.

We have seen from numerous evidences discovered one hundred years ago in England by J.R. Moir and also from recent researches conducted by the mainstream universities and museums at the locations Moir excavated and found million-year-old man, that *Homo sapiens* in Africa at 1.42 million years old gives those people 420,000 years to make it to Britain and stick their feet in the Cromerian estuarine muck of Happisburgh, where, by the pier, in plain view lay more than 50 human footprints recorded before they were covered and eroded in 2014. The muck is dated to at least 900,000 years old and could be older. It now must be accepted that modern humans in Britain before the first Ice Age glaciation took place, cannot be ruled out, since we have the discovery of what appears to be a modern human hand bone from 1.42 million years ago.

Thus, evidence exists, well-known to the mainstream which could solidly contradict the view that modern man evolved from an ape-like *Homo erectus* practically right next door to this professor's digs, and he mentions nothing about how new evidence is always 'popping up' like this.

Addendum

Those adherents of evolution might give a thought: What would the selective pressure be to keep a modern hand, without the capacity to use it, or that post-cranial evolutionary development leads brain evolution? Is it a matter of, "Where the feet go the head soon follows"? The feet get modern, then the hands, THEN THE BRAIN?!

Does this scenario really make sense?

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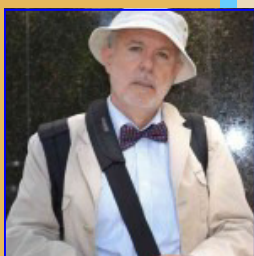
All of Dullum and Lynch's articles about Classic British Archaeology and related topics in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

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

Göbekli Tepe: A hunter-gatherers' architectural world map

By Dragos Gheorghiu, Experimental archaeologist, professor, and land-artist

"Excluding these two which have anthropo-



morphic elements all pillars feature on three lat-

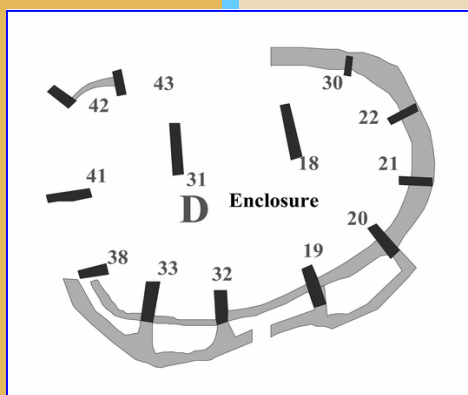


Fig. 1. Location and numbering of the T-shaped pillars in Göbekli Tepe's Enclosure D. They are arranged in a radial manner except for the two in the center.

eral sides a simple or complex zoomorphic composition of vertebrates and invertebrates."

The present paper is intended to be a continuation of Chris Hardaker's and Vesna Tenodi's articles about the Göbekli Tepe site in Issue #40 of *Pleistocene Coalition News*. This site is a fascinating example of monumental architecture created by hunter-gatherers whose symbolism belongs both to the Pleistocene and Holocene.

Although the monument is assigned to the first manifestations of the Neolithic in the Near East (Schmidt 2011: 41), being dated at the end of the Natufian (c. 12,000–10,200 BC), it situates itself on a transitional

phase. This phase exhibits Paleolithic and Epipaleolithic traits combined with novel Neolithic ideas. All of these

are contained within the complex imagery carved and sculpted on its architectural structures.

The passage from Pleistocene to Holocene represented a "radical change in the structure of thinking, in which humans developed an entirely different view of their relationship to nature" (Otte 2009: 538). In the Near East

Holocene the passage from Natufian to Neolithic revealed a comparable world in change (Puciennik 2008: 29) generating a new symbolism (Cauvin 1997) produced from the fusion of Paleolithic with new elements that will herald a period of sedentism.

Göbekli Tepe belongs to this period of change and synthesis and represents a hybrid between Natufian and the Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPN) since it displays ancient traits in the iconography and new ones in the architectural ensembles. The site presents itself as a vast architectural composition made of round and elliptical enclosures suggesting being the skeuomorphic in stone of a round tents camp. The T-shapes of the stone pillars, as well as the cup-marks on their upper surfaces, suggest that the enclosures were covered with transversal wood beams, creating a circular area of shadow during daytime. It seems that Göbekli Tepe was not a residential location since there

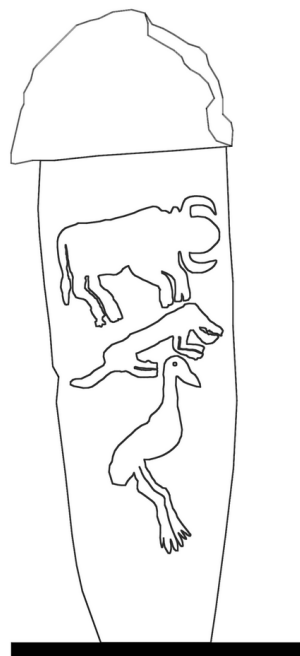


Fig. 2. Sample arrangement from Enclosure A rather than D on Pillar 2. It shows an example of how each animal might be related to its specific habitat, e.g., it could be seen as a landscape, with grassland, slopes and riverbeds.

were no traces of habitation around it, possibly functioning as a seasonal site, a sort of symbolical attractor for the nomadic populations from the region, a center with cultic value (see Dietrich and Nottroff 2015: 87) whose presence announces the emergence of sedentism.

I tried elsewhere (Gheorghiu 2015) to interpret in general Göbekli Tepe's iconography, asserting the importance of water for the hunter-gatherers of the Near East prehistoric societies; in the present article I will focus the discourse only on the iconography from Enclosure D, the best preserved and the most decorated.

The T-shaped pillars are positioned in a radial way inside the enclosure, with the exception of two of them that are positioned in the center (see Fig. 1). Excluding these two which have anthropomorphic elements all pillars feature on three

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

Göbekli Tepe: Architectural world map (cont.)

lateral sides a simple or complex zoomorphic composition of vertebrates and invertebrates. My toposemiotic approach to the understanding of the iconography consisted of the identification of the species and, subsequently, of the definite part of the landscape specific for each animal (Gheorghiu 2015).

One can observe a statistical logic of the positioning of animals in a composition, starting from up to

down as follows: large mammals (carnivorous or herbivorous), medium-size and small mam-

mals and aquatic animals (fish and waterfowl). For example, in Enclosure A, on Pillar 2 (Fig. 2 on prior page), the succeeding animals are sculpted in *bas-relief*, from up to down: a bovid, a canid (fox or jackal) and a crane. If each animal is related to

its specific habitat then Pillar 2's zoomorphic composition could be imagined as a land-

scape, with grassland, slopes and riverbeds. Such coherent significance of the spatial organization of the images could help to interpret some intriguing elements like chevron-shaped patterns, "snakes," "ants" or "spiders."

In this perspective, the chevron patterns that are in relationship with aquatic animals on Pillar 33 (Fig. 3), from the south-western part of the enclosure, could signify the waves created by the flow of water passing by reeds, or produced by a school of fish swimming near the surface or fish congregations during spring spawning.

In the same context of significance, the snake-like animals with protruding heads and swimming in groups could represent fish of genus *Silurus* (for example, the catfish *Silurus triostegus* which lives only in the Tigris and Euphrates basins), or snake-like fish from the family of *Anguillidae*, like *Anguilla anguilla*, or the Mesopotamian spiny eel *Mastacembelus mastacembelus*. The wavelike movement of these species is realistically represented and signifies a visual character inherited from Paleolithic art, to cite only the images of horses, rhinos or lions in movement from the Chauvet Cave (Clottes 2008: 38ff).

Another image that could receive a new meaning in this context of interpretation is the "spider," positioned walking in the opposite direction as the fish on Pillar 33 (again, Fig. 3), which, if interpreted broadly,

could be identified as the native species of narrow-clawed crayfish (*Astacus leptodactylus*). (The undifferentiated shape between chelae and feet could be explained by the fact the chelae of the *Astacus* females remain "isometric throughout their life." When the water temperature is high, the young crayfish with no developed chelae, spawn, therefore

the offspring of the animal are an index for the summer hot days" (Gheorghiu 2015: 69).

Pillar 33 could therefore evoke a riverine landscape, with flowing water, populated by waterfowl, fish and crayfish. In the South-western part of the enclosure, Pillar 38 displaying a canid, a wild boar, and a crane (Fig. 4), could evoke a swampy landscape. Flooded landscapes with floating drowned mammals consumed by water animals could be inferred in the south-eastern part of the enclosure in the iconography of Pillar 20 (a catfish in front of a bovid lying on one side) (Fig. 5)

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

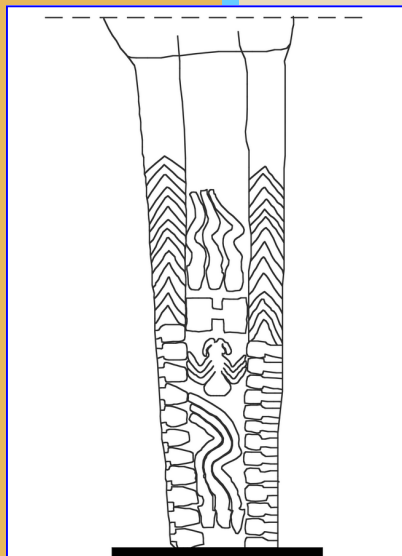


Fig. 3. The chevron patterns on Pillar 33 may be representations of water in association with aquatic animals. While there is room for interpretation, it could evoke a riverine landscape, flowing water, waterfowl, fish, and crayfish.

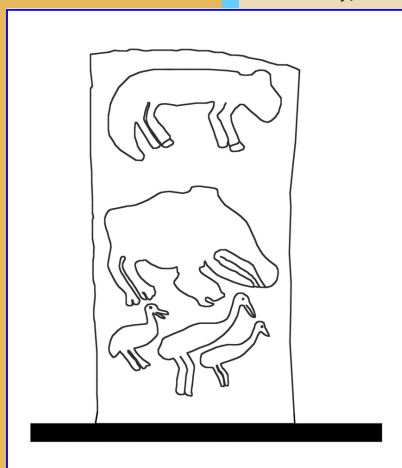


Fig. 4. In the South-western part of the Enclosure D, Pillar 38, displays a canid, a wild boar, and a crane. These might evoke a swampy landscape.

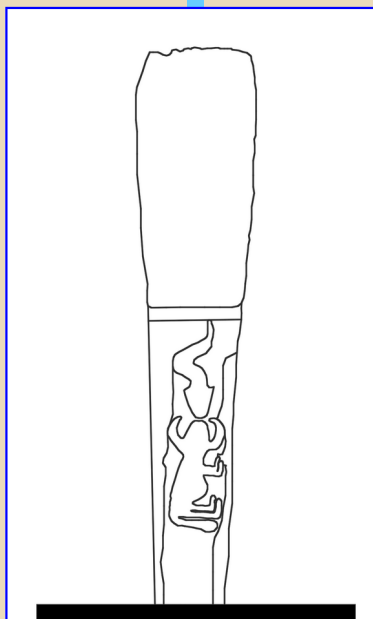


Fig. 5. Flooded landscapes with floating drowned mammals consumed by water animals could be inferred in the south-eastern part of the enclosure in the iconography of Pillar 20 (a catfish in front of a bovid lying on one side).

Göbekli Tepe: Architectural world map (cont.)

"I suggest that Göbekli Tepe should be approached as a monumental semiotic encoding of the surrounding world, analogous to the Paleolithic painted caves."

and in the Northern part on Pillar 43 (a crayfish in front of a felid lying on one side). A flooded landscape could also be evoked on the north-eastern part on Pillar 30 by a group of fish swimming along a small mammal lying on one side (Fig. 6). Another scene on the northern side of the enclosure, on Pillar 43, mixing vertebrates and invertebrates, a headless human body and flying vultures, could suggest too a flooded landscape.

To summarize, if we transform the zoomorphic imagery into a topomorphic one, then Enclosure D could evoke an aquatic landscape with riverbanks, marshlands, and flooded fields. In the topomorphic perspective this monumental imagery of the architectural space would represent an image of the surrounding world, and would receive a cosmic dimension.

Consequently, and taking into account the emergent anthropomorphic symbolism of the Neolithic (see Cauvin 1997: 102 ff.), the two central T-shaped pillars that display human features, with analogies in Early Neolithic cultic buildings (Hauptmann 2011: 95), could be seen as images of divinities that control the world around.

I suggest that Göbekli Tepe should be approached as a monumental semiotic encoding of the surrounding world, analogous to the Paleolithic painted caves.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank John Feliks for the kind invitation to present my research in PCN.

Line drawings by Iulia Chera

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DRAGOS GHEORGHIU is an experimental archaeologist, artist, pyro-technics expert, and Profes-

sor of cultural anthropology and prehistoric art at National University of Arts, Bucharest, Romania. For many years, Gheorghiu has attempted to tackle the difficult subject of understanding the spirituality of prehistoric people through experimental archaeology. His work involves such universal and timeless experiences as human perceptions of landscape and the shared experiences of fire, water, and sky.

Gheorghiu's TimeMaps project <http://timemaps.net/> (also on YouTube) involves creating unadorned film representations of prehistoric or later early technologies by discovering little known living communities and giving them a presence on the Internet. The films are done in a style that gives a sense of real time in daily life without the embellishments or editing styles of other types of filmmaking. All of Gheorghiu's articles, books, and experimental archaeology projects are attempts to reproduce perceptions common to all people and to help create a more direct connection to the past.

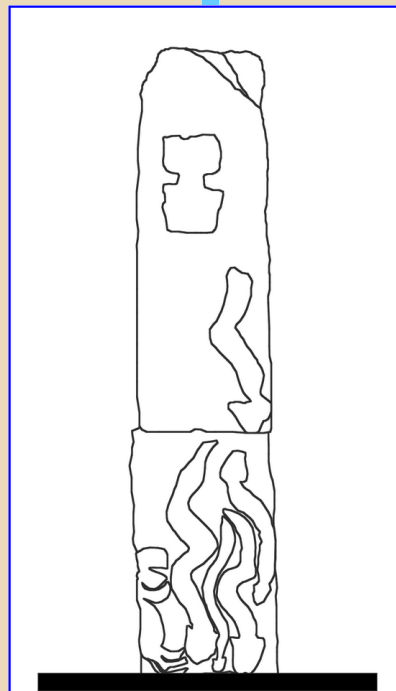


Fig. 6. A flooded landscape could be evoked on the north-eastern part on Pillar 30 by a group of fish (bottom right) swimming along a small mammal lying on one side (bottom left).

Ice age animals in SW USA rock art, continued

Another potential mammoth image

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

In U.S. rock art, researchers automatically assume any depictions would be of modern animals.

A hiker in Dinosaur National Monument (Utah)



posted a rock art photo on Facebook, naming it, "Goat and a Circus Elephant" (Fig. 1 top photo). The picture was taken on a side detour along the Jones Hole Fish Hatchery trail.

It is easy to see how the photographer would come up with that description. Sharing the center third of the picture, one can see the "elephant" facing left and the "goat" facing right. Each is in a reddish pigment. However, based on my research over many years photographing Southwest U.S. rock art, I recognized again that these images—among many others—may actually be representations of Ice Age animals. See, e.g., [Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, part 1](#) (PCN #22, March-April 2013).

First, I enhanced the "goat" image and found that the image actually had long sweeping horns—as I have documented in prior articles—causing it to resemble more an extinct pronghorn sheep than a modern-age goat (Fig. 2).

Second, I enhanced the elephant image and found that it appears to have very large tusks causing it to resemble more an extinct mammoth than a modern elephant. See Fig. 1 bottom photo and Inset to compare the tusks of an Ice Age mammoth fossil with the enhanced image of the rock art.

In standard archaeology most researchers automatically

assume that any depictions found in U.S. rock art cannot possibly represent extinct animals because they are pre-convinced there were no capable early Americans. Resistance like this closes off the possibility of reaching different conclusions. As I've pointed out before what may be relatively recent depictions could also represent animal descriptions passed down in oral history across many generations. Before written histories most cultures maintained oral histories.

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 on Native American rock art, including as related to archaeoastronomy, equinoxes and solstices in Utah. He has noted that standard archaeological studies commonly record details of material culture but overlook the sometimes incredible celestial archaeological evidence. Urbaniak has also played a role raising concerns for the accelerating vandalism, destruction, and theft of Native

American rock art. He has brought state representatives to rock art

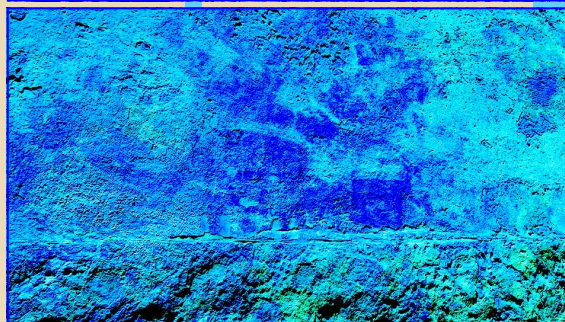


Fig. 1. Top: A hiker in Dinosaur National Monument (Utah) posted this photo on Facebook, naming it, "Goat and a Circus Elephant." The picture was taken on a side detour along the Jones Hole Fish Hatchery trail. Photo courtesy of Shivaya CoyoteVarlet Castle. **Bottom:** My computer enhancement of the image focusing on the "elephant" portion resulted in what looks more like a mammoth. **Inset:** Fossil mammoth skeleton for comparison with the rock art image.

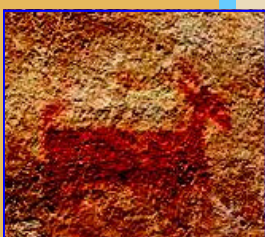
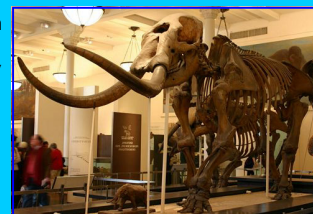


Fig. 2. Enhancement of the "goat" image brought out long sweeping horns causing it to resemble more an 'extinct pronghorn sheep' than a 'goat' (see [Part 1](#)). Original pre-enhanced photo courtesy of Shivaya CoyoteVarlet Castle.

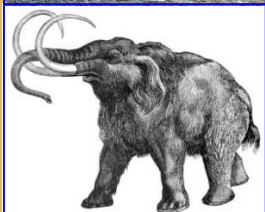


Fig. 3. In [PCN #34, May-June 2015](#), and [PCN #38, Nov-Dec](#), I offered this comparison for interpretation of a Utah petroglyph. Along with tusks, a trunk, and small tail, it was the robustness of the legs that suggests the image was meant to convey a large and heavy mammal.

sites with the hopes of placing "protected" labels near what he calls "sacred art" sites as a deterrent to vandalism. Urbaniak's book, [Anasazi of Southwest Utah: The Dance of Light and Shadow](#) (2006), is a collection of rock art photographs including time-sequenced events with clear descriptions, compass, and other information. All of Urbaniak's prior articles in PCN can be found at the following link:

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

Author's webpage:

<http://www.naturalfrequency.net/Ray/index.htm>

E-mail: rayurbaniak@msn.com

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 18

The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column project: *Devonian*

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

The level to which mainstream science has descended—ignoring or blocking evidence conflicting with Darwin, using obfuscation to mislead the public into believing that there is no such evidence, and forcibly trying to manipulate public beliefs about human origins through U.S. Legislation and propaganda rather than through normal scientific process—is reminiscent of the following effects of commitment to an ideology:

“The propositions of ideology are anti-empirical, shy away from counter-examples, are confusional, and are underpinned by an attitude that is potentially manic and omnipotent.”

—Renzo Canistrari,
Famed Italian
psychiatrist

“Life in the oceans has not changed much over the last 300 or 400 million years. ...the roles that these ... animals played are not very different from those played by modern life forms. ...only the names have been changed.”

—John A. Harper, PhD, Former Chief, Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Oil, Gas, and Sub-surface Geological Services; Invertebrate Paleontologist Carnegie Museum of Natural History

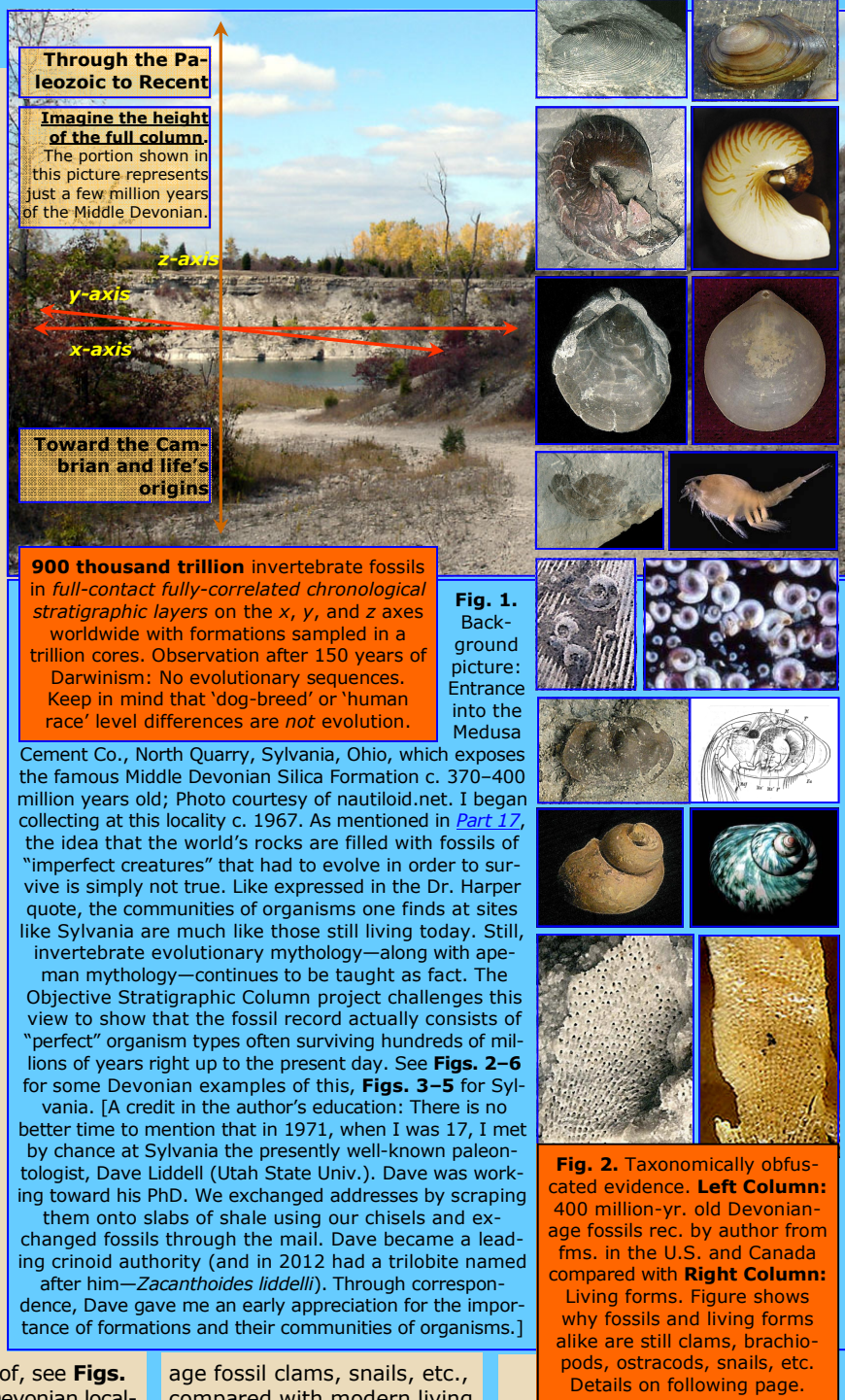
Question: Are U.S. children informed of this perspective in science class?

Answer: No.

Question: Are U.S. PBS television viewers informed of this perspective?

Answer: No.

It should be obvious that, “Not changed much,” is the opposite of evolution. But U.S. science textbooks and PBS television each aggressively promote evolutionism despite the fossil record consistently telling them it's not true. For proof, see **Figs. 1–6**: a famous Devonian locality plus examples of Devonian-



age fossil clams, snails, etc., compared with modern living forms. Unambiguous evidence

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column: *Devonian* (cont.)

"Unambiguous evidence of evolution"

Details for Fig. 2 pictures on prior page

400 million-year old Devonian-age fossils recovered by the author direct from formations in the U.S. and Ontario compared with living forms.

Top down: 1. *Modiomorpha* mussel (Mahantango Fm, Pottsville, PA) compare modern ***Anodonta*** mussel; **2. *Tornoceras*** ammonite (Hungry Hollow Fm, Arkona, ON) compare modern ***Nautilus***; **3. *Cranæna*** brachiopod (Silica Fm, Martin-Marietta Quarry, Milan, MI) compare modern ***Terebratulina***; **4. *Echinocaris*** phyllocarid or "leaf shrimp" (Hungry Hollow) compare modern ***Neobalia*** phyllocarid (© Hans Hillewaert; Wikimedia Commons); **5. *Spirorbis*** worm tubes on brachiopod (Hungry Hollow) compare modern ***Spirorbis*** on kelp. **6. *Beyrichiidae*** ostracod—"seed shrimp" (Silica Fm, Martin-Marietta Quarry, Milan, MI) compare modern ***Cypridina***; **7. *Bembexia*** snail (Mahantango Fm, Seven-Stars, PA) compare modern ***Vetigastropoda***; **8. *Sulcoretepora*** bryozoan (Solvay Process Co. Quarry, Trenton, MI, compare modern ***Flustra***). Notes: All fossils were recovered by the author direct from the formations listed. All of the modern forms (except the brachiopod, which is from the author's collection) are from Wikimedia Commons.

is not present anywhere in the fossil record."

of evolution is not present anywhere in the fossil record. Hopefully, readers of this series—which has already provided well over 200 examples of "living fossils"—are beginning to see that the kind of evidence needed to make evolutionary statements of fact is nowhere to be found. This is especially interesting concerning the invertebrate record because it is regarded as "excellent" and in many cases "unbroken." This is why the invertebrate record is not discussed on PBS programs and is even ridiculed by leading scientists because it has not provided what they want.

The frustration of modern evolutionary scientists pre-committed to Darwinism cannot accept conflicting evidence. When such evidence is presented to them (such as Darwin himself saw with the fossil record and honestly acknowledged) their responses are not scientific as Darwin's were. For instance, Darwin admitted straight up that the fossil record presented problems for his theory. Consider, however, a modern reaction expressed in a patently absurd statement from biologist Richard Dawkins:

"We don't need fossils in order to demonstrate that evolution is a fact."

No scientific field ignores its principle evidence especially when it extends across the entire world in chronological layers. No scientific field ignores the implications of evidence that conflicts with theories.

In Figs. 3–6 I provide a few more examples of Devonian-age fossils the types of which have survived unchanged for hundreds of millions of years (beginning before the Devonian) straight through to the present day.

Have you wondered about arthropods with no sign of where they came from or whether they evolved into anything other than arthropods over 500 million years time? See Ostracods, Fig. 3.

Have you wondered about evidence that colonial animals did not evolve from a prior form into their present form nor from that again into something else? See Cyclostomata and Gymnolaemata bryozoans in Figs. 4–5. There are no evolutionary links from when bryozoans first appeared 480 million years ago up to the present day.

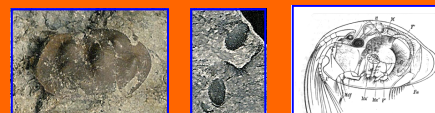
Have you wondered about the most ancient animals living today just like they did over 760 million years ago? These also, show no sign of where they came from or what—if anything else—they might have changed into. See Porifera or sponges, Fig. 6.

We in the U.S. presently have children in public schools being forced to accept a mythological belief system that does not have one single fact of any major organism type "evolving" into another. There are, however, plenty of fantasies in tens of thousands of peer-reviewed papers. But why do you think there are so

many? It is not because evidence is just popping out

Ostracods

Cambrian–Recent, i.e. 500 million years ago–Present



"The affinities between these and related taxa remain uncertain."

—William NA. 2005. Origin of the Ostracoda and their maxillopodan and hexapodan affinities. *Hydrobiologia* 538 (1): 1–21.

Putting that into plain English:
No evolutionary links

Ostracods are tiny shrimp-like animals that live in clam-like shells. They are sometimes called 'seed shrimp' or 'mussel shrimp.' They are some of the most successful organisms of all time being the most abundant arthropods in the fossil record. Despite their almost ubiquitous representation in the fossil record, countless numbers of living specimens for easy study, and large sums of money paid to evolution researchers, the only fact that can be stated regarding their origins is that ostracods are—and always have been—ostracods.

Pictured are three Devonian ostracods c. 387 million years old rec. by the author. **Above Left:** A large ostracod 9mm (3/8" long); Silica Formation; Martin-Marietta Quarry; Milan, MI. The specimen was recently cautiously identified as a member of ostracod family ***Beyrichiidae*** by Professor David Siveter, University of Leicester, U.K, after U.S. experts at the Smithsonian and other U.S. institutions were unable to classify the fossil at any taxonomic level above "Large UI ostracod." Recall that the Smithsonian is the institution now imposing a traveling propaganda program on U.S. public libraries promoting ape-man mythology as "fact." Again, if science has no idea where the simplest organisms came from does it really have any authority to tell the public where human beings came from?

Above Middle: Two smaller ***Ponderodictyum*** ostracods each only 1.5mm or 1/16" long; Silica Formation; Medusa Cement Co. North Quarry, Sylvania, OH, as pictured in Fig. 1. **Above Right:** Schematic of a modern-day ***Cypridina*** ostracod (public domain). Don't be misled by evolutionary scientists; Ostracods are the same creatures today as when they first appeared in the Cambrian period. Otherwise, they would not be called "ostracods." **Inset:** M. Kotulak, splitting shale with a screwdriver at the Milan site in 1980; Photo by the author.



Fig. 3. Ostracods.

all over the place and that objective researchers are scrambling as fast as they can to get all this information out.

> [Cont. on page 19](#)

The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column: *Devonian* (cont.)

"The kind of evidence needed to

Cyclostomata bryozoans

Ordovician–Recent, i.e. 480 million years ago–Present



"Bryozoa is one of the most puzzling phyla in the animal kingdom and little is known about their evolutionary history."

–Fuchs, J., M. et al. 2009. The first comprehensive molecular phylogeny of Bryozoa (Ectoprocta) based on combined analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial genes. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 52 (1): 225.

Putting that more simply:

"Actually, we don't know anything at all about the so-called evolutionary history of bryozoans despite \$500,000 grants to study them."

Pictured is a Devonian *Hederella* colony in negative; Cyclostomata order, Stenolaemata class; 3/4" wide (1.9cm) on a *Protoleptostrophia* brachiopod. The fossil was rec by author; Silica Fm; Medusa Cement Co., North Quarry, Sylvania, OH, as seen in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4. Cyclostomata bryozoans.

make evolutionary statements of fact is nowhere to be found."

If you believe that, you are already the victim of academic duping by the anthropology, biology, and paleontology communities.

Here is the reality of the situation: During K–12

education our children are bombarded with evolutionary mythology as fact. By the time they're going for their PhDs they've already been compromised, critical thinking skills on this particular topic are gone. They were either deleted or they were prevented from developing in the first place. When their education is completed they automatically publish material presuming evolution is a fact. Once out of school, that's the only

kind of material they'll be able to publish because they were not trained to be objective scientists but to be promoters of an idea. There are untold thousands of papers out there proving this point. Normal sciences do not treat their students this way. Instead, they encourage them to go wherever the evidence leads. If after 150 years a normal science discovered it had thousands of papers promoting an ideology axiomatically but not one significant unambiguous proof they would move on. But this is not the case with the above-mentioned fields.

So, the question has to be asked, what is driving the

propegation of this mythology? Why would any science community promote falsehoods as fact or deliberately block evidence that does not support a theory? We also need to ask why the above fields have been given special privileges of low rigor all these years and why the 'larger' science community does not hold them to higher standards according to the level of their claims.

It is a curious situation because most fields of science do not force their ideas. Instead, they simply demonstrate them with more and more convincing proofs until they are eventually accepted. Why the need to force evolutionary ideas? Evolution has turned out to be a powerful tool for controlling who (or what) people believe they are, i.e. what their origins are or where they came from ([Part 1](#) or [html](#)). This pretty

much gives the science community control over every

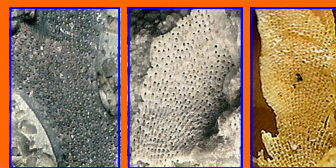
cultural group that begins to assimilate the ideas. Recently, these ideas have begun to be imposed on the U.S. public school system through legislation which students are not permitted to question. This is one circumstance where the invertebrate fossil record can be used to get others to think about the evidence.

JOHN FELIX has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence 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 Ontario

over a 30-year span, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*.

Gymnolaemata bryozoans

Ordovician–Recent, i.e. 465 million years ago–Present



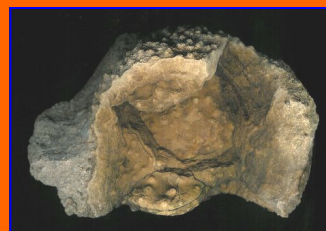
Pictured above left is a Devonian *Sulcoretepora* (*Flustra parallela*); Cryptostomata; Stenolaemata; Medusa Quarry, OH; image 7/16" tall (1.2 cm). Center is similar fossil from Solvay Processing Co. Quarry, Sibley, MI; At the right is modern *Flustra*.

Like mentioned in *Part 10* which was entirely about [bryozoa](#) what the extensive fossil record actually shows is that after nearly 500 million years bryozoans are still bryozoans—just like when they first appeared. There is no evidence that they evolved from anything else and there is no evidence that they evolved into anything else.

Fig. 5. Gymnolaemata bryozoans.

Porifera (sponges)

Precambrian–Recent, i.e. 760 million years ago–Present



"Sponges [Porifera] are the...oldest metazoan phylum still extant today; they share the closest relationship with the hypothetical common metazoan ancestor."

–Werner E. G. Müller, geneticist, sponge expert

Putting that more simply:

"We have no idea where sponges came from and no evidence of any 'ancestor' to sponges."

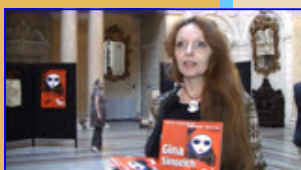
Pictured is a Devonian *Stromatopora* sponge showing internal structure. 4 1/4" wide (11 cm); Rec. by author; Genshaw Fm. Alpena, MI.

Fig. 6. Porifera (sponges).

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 1

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer

"The Neolithic revolution kept



drawing on its Paleolithic roots, and the Old Stone Age engravings and decorative patterns often appear on Neolithic artefacts."

Mankind's transition from the Paleolithic nomadic hunter-gatherers to a sedentary, non-nomadic lifestyle led to the building of villages and has provided the basis for a leap in human invention. As the mainstream would want us to believe, the Neolithic revolution—often referred to as "a great cultural leap forward"—saw the

beginning of agriculture and husbandry, the invention of pottery, textile and metalwork, as well as the most important discovery of the prehistoric world—writing systems and the widespread ability to record events. This dogma is so deeply ingrained that anyone who disputes it is promptly attacked and discredited in a knee-jerk fashion by the dogma-guardians.

The Neolithic revolution kept drawing on its Paleolithic roots, and the Old Stone Age engravings and decorative patterns often appear on Neolithic artefacts.

For archaeologists who search for sites which provide evidence of progression from the Old Stone Age all the way to medieval history, Australia is not an option. We find only the two eras here—the Old Stone Age culture ([PCN #30, July-August 2014](#)), stretching well into the 1980s, and modern Western civilization, first introduced through tribal contacts with the Dutch and Portuguese explorers in the early 17th century, and a number of others who explored Australia until the arrival of the British settlers in the 18th century.

But when we turn to Europe and Asia, we see sites with a wealth of material indicating continuity of progress from the Old Stone Age up to re-

cent times, tracing the cultural steps of mankind. Some sites show an uninter-

terns and themes, transferred onto newly invented artefacts such as pottery,



Fig 1. Map of the Mediterranean Sea naming the countries that border it.

rupted continuation of one particular culture over thousands of years. Other sites were inhabited at one point, then abandoned, only to be re-inhabited thousands of years later by different people of different races or even what the mainstream regards as different species.

Such multilevel sites with mixed archaeological material belonging to different eras, provide a good insight into the cultural, artistic, intellectual and spiritual developments of the human race. It helps in mapping the cyclic rise and fall of some cultures, the stagnation of some ancient traditions, and the complete demise of some cultures that have vanished but left ample material evidence behind.

And we can infer the worldview of the people in those times.

Evolution, devolution, and parallel cultures

Paleolithic art with its typical patterns—ranging from simple geometric petroglyphs to sophisticated depictions of animals—continued into Neolithic times, when the material displays the same pat-

terns and themes (Alka Domic Kunic, *Spiritual Archaeology—Uncovering the Inconvenient Truth*, 2012).

Prehistory and protohistory—covering a period which "officially" ends with the invention of writing which varies from region to region—for most of Europe is deemed to have ended with the Iron Age, about 1200 BC, when prehistory gives way to ancient history and medieval archaeology.

The prehistory of Europe gives a convoluted picture of the rise and demise, displacement and replacement of different groups, and interaction between two or more cultures, often at different stages of civilization. Some sites were occupied for centuries and then abruptly abandoned, with their people and site builders vanishing without a trace, for no apparent reason. Some were inhabited again centuries later, by an entirely different culture, often far more primitive than its predecessors, defying logical expectations.

Composing a snapshot of

> [Cont. on page 21](#)

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 1 (cont.)

"What brought Vela Spila into focus"

prehistoric Europe is like putting together the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, finding pathways and migration patterns of hundreds of tribes criss-crossing the continent

modern *Homo sapiens* on the continent (see **Fig. 1** on prior page).

In the Mediterranean basin, the Croatian Adriatic coast and many of its 1,200 islands are dotted with archaeological sites. Most have yielded specific material belonging to one or two cultures only, and finds belonging to one particular era. But some are of special importance for being continuously settled through the millennia, and showing the longest continuous human occupation in Europe, literally, from the Old Stone Age to the Space Age (**Fig. 2**).

Vela Spila on Korcula Island

Among these archaeological gems is Vela Spila (meaning "Big Cave" in Croatian) on the Croatian island, Korcula. The cave consists of a single, large chamber, approximately 50m long, 30m wide, and 17m high. It was first recorded in 1835. Test excavations were conducted from 1949 to 1951, and since 1974 fieldwork has been proceeding almost annually.

At first, it was classified as a Mesolithic-Neolithic site, used for seasonal hunting, collection of marine resources and as a burial ground, dated to 7380-5920 BC. Deeper layers contain finds dated to 13,500-12,600 BC. Later radiocarbon dating has shown that there was human activity going back 20,000 years. The depth of archaeological stratigraphy is greater than 10m, with 8 strata excavated so far.

The antiquity of the site surprised even those with the most optimistic expectations.

Deeper layers of Vela Cave were occupied by a group of

Upper Paleolithic hunter-gatherers, proficient in big game hunting. Numerous stone artefacts, animal and human bones, sometimes recovered by the thousand from a single excavation square, provide determinant material for Paleolithic deposits.

"This site is perfect for us to reconstruct the lives of the people for that period in time... In doing so, experts are particularly interested in the development of human intellectual processes, the progress of all aspects of technology, and social relations within the community. Vela Cave is a snapshot of the development of human society and one of the most important prehistoric archaeological sites in the Mediterranean" (Dinko Radić, www.velaspila.hr).

What brought Vela Spila into focus for the international archaeological community, was decorated pottery, in a layer dated to a time when pottery—as was believed—had not as yet been discovered. Excavations between 2001 and 2006 have produced 36 ceramic artefacts dated to the late Upper Paleolithic, about 17,500 to 15,000 years ago. These finds are the only examples of ceramic figurative art in south-eastern Europe during the Upper Paleolithic [Rebecca Farbstein, Dinko Radić, Dejana Brajković, Preston T. Miracle, *First Epigravettian Ceramic Figurines From Europe* (Vela Spila, Croatia), Plos One, 2012].

Sediments containing similar finds are known from Kopacina Cave on the island of Brač, islands of Rab and Dugi Otok, as well as in sites on the Croatian mainland close to the shoreline.

During the final Pleistocene, global sea levels were about 135 meters lower than today (Nicholas Flemming, *Humanity and a Million Years of Sea Level Change*, 2014). The distance from shore to Vela Cave decreased from 15 me-

> **Cont. on page 22**



Fig. 2. Map of Croatian islands.

... was decorated pottery...

from all different directions.

So what is typical Neolithic material doing in a Paleolithic stratum?

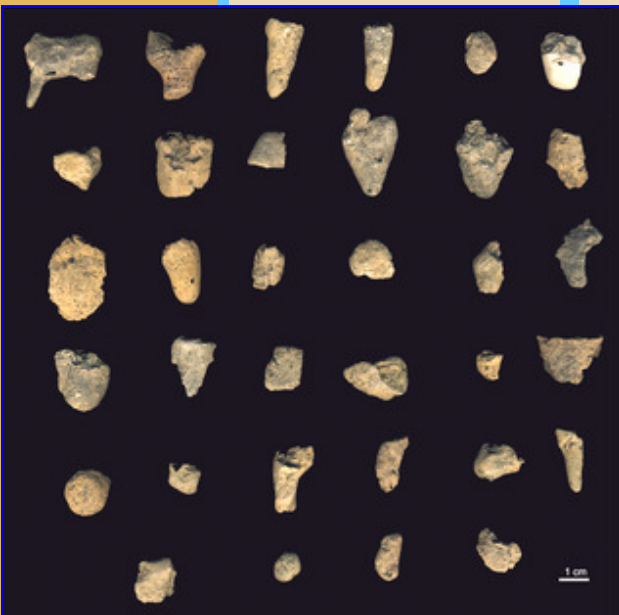


Fig. 3. The assemblage of 36 ceramic artefacts from Vela Spila.

dated to the late Upper Paleolithic."

Central Europe and the Mediterranean Sea are among the regions containing a rich variety of material left by different cultures beginning before the arrival of

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 1 (cont.)

"The ornaments and decorated



Fig. 4. Fragment of zoomorphic figurine, C2, excavated from a layer within horizon LUP-D, radiocarbon dated to c. 17,300 BP. The dark brown-orange colour and smooth texture of this piece are consistent with firing at a reasonably high temperature.

bones from Vela Spila suggest ... a symbolic tra-

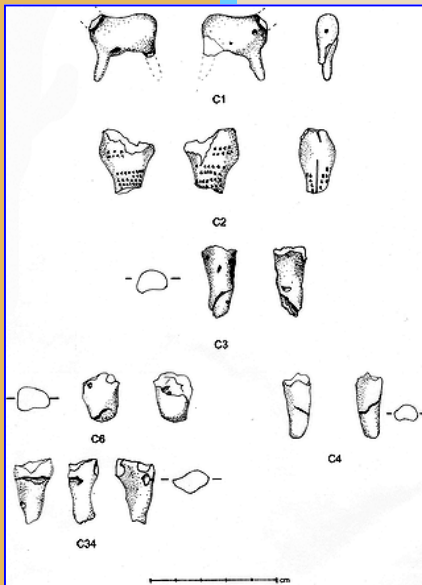


Fig. 5. Line drawing of fragments C1, C2, and purported limb fragments from Vela Spila.

dition existed here throughout much of the late Upper Palaeolithic."

ters to only a few hundred meters today. The pottery fragments were decorated with punctures, incisions and imprints, and engraved with bands of short hatches. The ceramic artefacts are important components of the classifiable Epi-gravettian art from Vela Spila. To date, 29 other symbolic or ornamental artefacts

have also been found. On current evidence, ceramic technologies seem to have been independently invented about 17,500 BP, and were subsequently lost from the socio-technical tradition at this site between about 2,000 and 3,000 years later.

Vela Spila is being excavated by a multi-national team of experts from the University of Zagreb, University of Cambridge and University of Pisa. It poses

more questions than it provides answers. What is pottery—always deemed to be a Neolithic invention—doing in the Upper Paleolithic stratum (Fig. 3 and Figs. 4–5). The

pottery fragments found at Vela Spila were decorated.

No ceramics have been found in Mesolithic horizons at Vela Spila, therefore more than 8,000 years separate the Paleolithic ceramics from the site's earliest Neolithic pottery.

The ornaments and decorated bones from Vela Spila suggest that a symbolic tradition existed here throughout much of the late Upper Paleolithic. Perforated marine shells and red deer canine ornaments at the site are similar in form throughout the late Upper Paleolithic sequence, indicating a stable decorative and symbolic tradition. [E. Cristiani, R. Farbsstein and P. Miracle, *Ornamental traditions in the Eastern Adriatic: The Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic personal adornments from Vela Spila (Croatia)*. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology 36, 2014].

What caused the eight thousand year gap? Was it discovered, forgotten, then rediscovered? By whom?

As part of the European Commission Horizon 2020 programme for research and innovation, the funding of a 3-year Twinning project has been announced in March 2016.

University of Cambridge archaeologists, in partnership with the Italian University of Pisa and Croatian University of Zagreb, secured a grant for "Mend the Gap: Smart Integration of Genetics with Sciences of the Past in Croatia", a 3-year project, to research the rich, yet-to-be-fully-explored heritage of the eastern Adriatic region.

Dr Preston Miracle, lead archaeologist of the Cambridge contingent of the project, said, "The potential cultural heritage of the region is enormous, ranging through the full spectrum of human occupation from the Paleo-

lithic to present day. The scientific potential of such material can only be reached through the use of techniques and methodologies in which the partner organisations have great expertise. To illustrate the importance of these figurines in a broader context, it is important to mention that there are only two other ceramic figurine-bearing European Upper Paleolithic sites, both of which are situated in Central Europe, with Vela Spila being the single Mediterranean example." [Media Release: *EU Grant for 3-year Croatia Project*, March 2016].

With this good news, we can look forward to many more significant answers in the near future.

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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http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



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**PLEISTOCENE COALITION
NEWS**, Vol. 8: Issue 3
(May-June)

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***Pleistocene Coalition
News* is produced by the
[Pleistocene Coalition](#)
bi-monthly
since October 2009.
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