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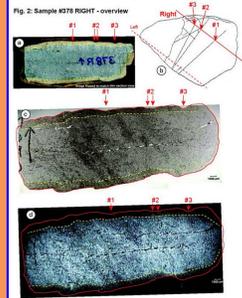
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From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 4

Vesna Tenodi

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

Evidence of modern-level human intelligence abounds in the Lower Paleolithic archaeological record. Unfortunately, it is routinely kept from the public by mainstream scientists. We need to recognize that ideologically-dogmatic institutions hinder our understanding of the past.



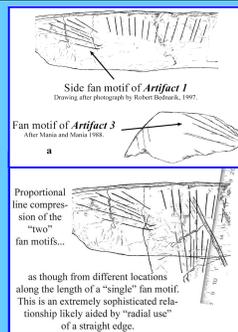
The Flagstaff Stone and its prehistoric engraved geometric lines

is something that 'shouldn't' exist in the New World according to mainstream theory. That is why it has been around for 35 years and yet few know about it. Evolution myths such as Out-of-Africa taught as fact are set up to automatically rule out evidence that does not support them. Because of this, pre-committed researchers perpetuate false ideas of low intelligence in early people by keeping conflicting evidence from being seen. In this **Special report Part 3**, Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, finishes his series detailing the electron microprobe authenticity studies of the Flagstaff Stone conducted by Dr. Julien Allaz (Research Associate, Manager, electron microprobe facility, Univ. of CO). He also shows how mainstream efforts dissuade the public from considering evidence objectively (see Goodman, **p. 2**).



Paleolithic personal ornaments are a sure sign of modern human behavior.

Lynch and Dullum report on new finds, including a perforated flint, from Norfolk sites originally published by the prolific and groundbreaking amateur J.R. Moir. Moir deduced Acheulian-age man in the U.K. 100 years before mainstream archaeology (**p. 9**).



Language origin theories are back in the news. However, linguists—following in Chomsky's footsteps or not—are still presuming evolution and speculating on psychology and neuroscience all while ignoring actual symbolic evidence in archaeology. **Above:** 400,000-yr. old bone engravings showing duplicated motifs, syntactic contexts, and systems—hallmarks of language (see Feliks, **p. 8**).



From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 4

"Any information about technologically advanced races inhabiting the Australian continent tens of thousands of years before the influx of Stone Age Aboriginal tribes has been deleted from Australian textbooks... systematically replaced with a fabricated story about Australian prehistory. ...For the last fifty years, the Aboriginal industry has been misusing taxpayer money to invent a culture that 'never existed.' In order to hide the truth, archaeological evidence of sophisticated earlier cultures was destroyed thanks to the repatriation law and also enforced by the Aboriginal industry." Anthropology has a long history of controlling evidence in order to manipulate public beliefs about the past—especially cultural identities. As noted earlier in *PCN*, U.S. citizens are not the only ones in a large country being railroaded by the corrupted fields of anthropology, biology, and paleontology. Australia is another leader. Note: The author dedicated this article to the late Professor John Mulvaney, father of Australian archaeology, who had the courage to bring such information before the world's public (see Tenodi, **p. 12**).



Inconvenient evidence has a habit of disappearing in anthropology. Archaeologist and former

Director, Fred Budinger, sends an update on the preservation status of Calico Early Man Site. It is more proof that the U.S. and Mexico neglect controversial sites (See Budinger, **p. 7**).



Rock art researcher and preservationist, engineer, Ray Urbaniak—

who has written in *PCN* about the multi-generational potential of preserved oral tradition in rock art—draws attention to an intriguing report suggesting accurate knowledge passed down by Australian Aboriginal cultures 7000–18,000 years ago (see Urbaniak, **p. 6**).

Engraved stone found in New world glacial paleosol

The Flagstaff Stone offers profound information on the age and intellect of early man in the Americas, Part 3

By Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, archaeologist, geologist

"Since Marshack...three separate ge-



The Flagstaff Stone and engravings.

ologists who specialize in petrography

Eds. Notes: The figures in this 3-part series adhere to the numbering in Dr. Goodman's paper. They were selected out by Dr. Goodman from the originals in Dr. Allaz's 10-fig. report. The figures used here are **10**, **2**, and **3**. Note: enlargements of the main figures in this series follow the article.

Continuing from Part 2 in PCN #43, Sept-Oct 2016...

Alexander Marshack concluded his study of the Flagstaff Stone having seen only the cursory report from the first geologist who studied the stone. He wrote to me on April 23, 1983 that the final determination of the stone had to come from a second geologist who examines the stone and his slides and notes. Marshack also said, "If possible, have a cross section made across one line where no reworking due to cleaning is evident. That thin cross section under the microscope would tell if the groove is old or recent by the depth to which the weathering has descended inward along the wall of the groove." Since Marshack wrote, three sepa-

rate geologists who specialize in petrography have studied the stone, and reviewed Marshack's material. These geologists have all agreed about the grooves being old and not recent. Further, as Marshack called for a cross section, Dr. Allaz made two thin sections that crossed five different grooves in six different places. When examined by the extremely high magnification of the SEM aspect of the electron microprobe, the cross sections show that the profiles of the grooves are totally enclosed by the weathering rind with clay in the bottoms of the grooves and along their walls (e.g., see **Fig. 10**). This photographically documented that the grooves are old and unaltered by the cleaning process. One could ask how could have Marshack been so far off in his analysis of the grooves. First, it should be noted that the late Alexander Marshack (1918-2004) was not a geologist. He was an independent scholar trained in journalism who studied Upper Paleolithic art. The "equivocation" in his analysis was because he did not fully recognize the different petrographic components of the stone whose fresh core was gray. While he recognized that the stone was once covered by a thick mud, he did not recognize that under this mud the stone was covered by a sandy matrix that survived in patches, and that under this sandy matrix lay a brownish colored alteration

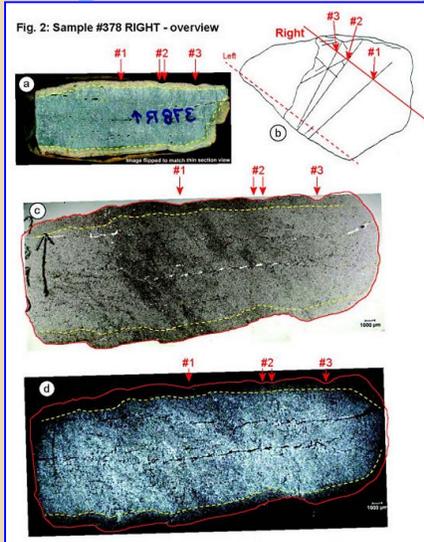


Fig. 2. As per Dr. Allaz's initial petrographic microscope observations the Flagstaff Stone shows "two distinct domains." One is a fresh gray core and the other an altered brownish rim about 1-3 mm thick. Right sample.

zone or weathering rind with waxy clay and highly weathered minerals. Marshack writes, "That the areas of the grooves are drastically different in color and texture from the rest of the stone." Dr. Allaz's electron microprobe photos show that this area of "drastically different in color and texture" is the clay of the alteration zone or weathering rind that encloses the entire stone (e.g., see **Fig. 2a** above and **Fig. 3a** on the following page).

This weathering rind mainly formed under the sandy matrix (which itself is weathered) and mud while the stone was buried. (The stone is a volcanic tuff and its volcanic glass weathered to allophane and then silicate clays.) As it turned out, the material cleaned from the stone and its grooves was mostly the sandy matrix

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

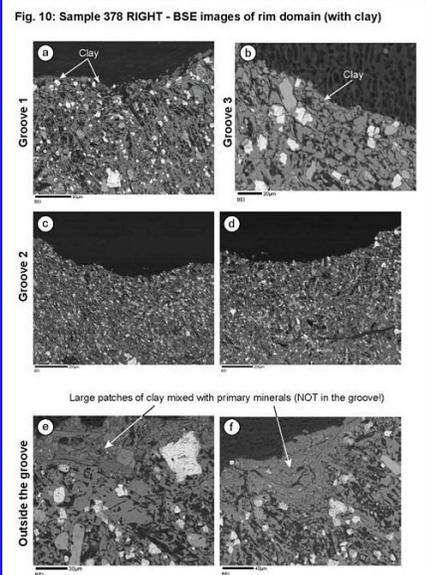


Fig. 10. Clay is present both along the rim and within the grooves, suggesting that the clay formed after the grooves were made.

have studied the stone. ...all agreed about the grooves being old and not recent."

Engraved stone from New World glacial paleosol (cont.)

"The stone is a very hard and dense piece of cemented"

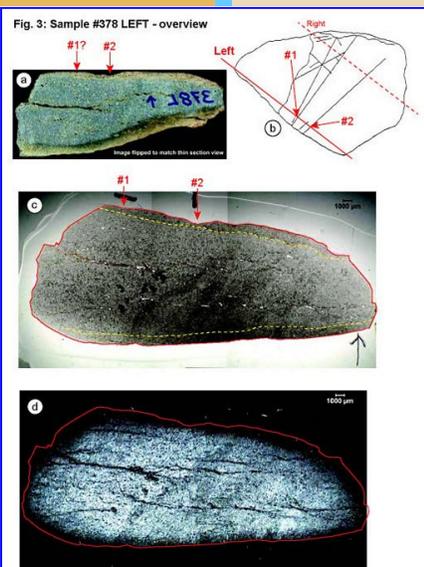


Fig. 3. Another of Dr. Allaz's petrographic microscope studies showing two distinct domains—a fresh gray core and an altered brownish rim—of the Flagstaff Stone.

volcanic ash—igneous not sedimentary; in other words, it is composed of the cemented and hardened ejecta from an explosive volcanic eruption."

that needed to be removed to properly study the grooves. Marshack, not recognizing the distinct change in color and texture was the result of chemical weathering wrote, "The stone could not have been found in this state." He then asks, "Did deepening and straightening occur during this process of cleaning? Is the stone soft enough for this to have occurred? It seems so from evidence of the deep gouge that was made on Face 2." Marshack thought that the stone was relatively

soft and sedimentary. The evidence for softness of the stone that Marshack used was "the deep gouge on Face 2." To the contrary, the stone is a very hard and dense piece of cemented volcanic ash—igneous not sedimentary; in other words, it is composed of the cemented and hardened ejecta from an explosive volcanic eruption. Cleaning with a brush could not have made or deepened such grooves, especially such straight grooves. A tool as hard as stainless steel is needed to cut into the stone. The "deep gouge" that Marshack referenced as evidence of how cleaning could have caused deepening and straightening of the grooves was not made by cleaning.

The late Dr. Paul S. Martin, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, made the gouge. Dr. Martin was a good friend who had visited the Flagstaff site and followed my progress even though he was an advocate for the late entry model for early man. Unfortunately, when Dr. Martin examined the stone he cut into it with a stainless steel pocketknife before I could stop him. Dr. Martin was trying to determine the hardness of the stone and the thickness of the weathering rind encasing the stone. Despite my repeatedly explaining how the "deep gouge" came about to Marshack, he ignored this explanation. For example, on October 15, 1979 I wrote a letter to Marshack about this deep gouge, which he said, was "thoroughly scraped." I wrote that the area that had been "thoroughly scraped" is the area where "Paul Martin, the head geoscientist at the University of Arizona (when I asked him to examine the stone) cut into the stone before I could stop him. I then circled the area with Paul's green pen to distinguish the mark from those of the engraved lines. I then subsequently decided to scrape this area clean to avoid confusion when I photographed the stone." With this explanation, I included two drawings to show the position of the scrapped area and the approximate size of the gouge and green circle. Nevertheless, Marshack in his report of March 17, 1980 totally ignored this and stated, "In one area [the stone] it was deeply gouged for some reason. This still remains unexplained, why so deep and wide an area gouged out? ...The fact that so drastic a change was intentionally imposed suggests that other changes were perhaps made on the stone, including deepening or strengthening the grooves."

In sum, Marshack's opinion for "deepening and straightening" of the grooves having occurred during the process of cleaning based on evidence of the deep gouge is clearly erroneous, since Dr. Martin with great effort made the deep gouge with a stainless steel pen knife. Similarly, Marshack's opinion for "deepening and straightening" of the grooves based on evidence of the "drastically different color and texture [of the grooves] from the rest of the stone" is also erroneous, since he did not recognize the distinct weathering rind that enclosed the grooves. Unfortunately, Dr. Stanford of the Smithsonian relied on Marshack's deeply flawed analysis to go a step further and write in *Science* 81, "Every groove without exception had been deepened and straightened, reworked after it was dug out of the ground ... thus the stone cannot be used as evidence that early man engraved it." An important question is why Dr. Stanford made an assessment on the specimen before proper analysis by geologists and petrographers were completed. In the opening paragraph of his report to me (March 17, 1980), Marshack wrote that his first impression was that the stone "was intentionally made. I could not see the straight lines having occurred accidentally... it would seem that the 'double' lines seem more certainly engraved and also straighter." While not calling for forgery, Marshack thereafter repeatedly suggested that cleaning might have somehow generated the grooves and negated the stones implications. Marshack ignored the information I gave him about Dr. Martin making the deep gouge. It seems that Marshack wrote his report for

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Engraved stone from New World glacial paleosol (cont.)

"The stone resided in the storage facilities of the Coconino Branch of the U.S. Forest Service for 30 years (from 1981 until 2011) until the Forest Service honored my request for the return of the Flagstaff Stone."

someone other than me. Nevertheless, in a letter (April 23, 1980) written to me a month after his report, Marshack notes "the equivocation in [his] analysis" and says, "This does not mean that I see the stone as 'false.'" In this final letter to me, to his credit Marshack suggested having a second geologist study the stone, and having "a cross section made across one line where no reworking due to cleaning is evident." As noted three geologists who specialize in petrography have since studied the stone, and two cross sections that crossed five lines in six different places have been made and studied with a scanning electron microprobe, and documented that many tens of thousands of years have passed since the grooves were made. In an early conversation, Marshack told me that the lines on the stone looked just like those he has seen on many stones engraved by Cro-Magnon in Europe. Marshack said that if we could resolve the problems he thought cleaning had apparently done, then the "Flagstaff Stone" would be one of the most important artifacts ever found in the entire world.

Beyond helping to establish a pre-glacial presence for early man in America, the Flagstaff Stone is beginning to look like an artifact of great possible importance to humankind, specifically because of the basic geometrical and mathematical information that the lines on the stone convey. Earlier in this report, the geometrical and mathematical information conveyed by the arrangement of the lines or grooves on the stone was referred to as the "elephant in the room." This information clearly testifies to the human workmanship and intelligence that produced the stone. It is beyond the scope of this report to go into detail about

this information and the analysis used to recognize it. Nevertheless, a few highlights that are relatively easy to recognize by simply checking line proportions and angles present on the more engraved side of the stone follow. (Note, to precisely measure the line proportions and angles of the stone a photograph of the stone was enlarged [12x] and digitized and then loaded into a computer aided drafting system.) Some of these measurements seem to demonstrate that the First Americans had knowledge of the mathematically important ratios of phi and "root two" (which predates the Pythagorean Theorem). See Fig. 10 above. In 1984, a number of eminent university scholars wrote letters of support for some of these initial mathematical findings. These findings will be published later. These scholars included: Dr. Lloyd Motz, professor emeritus of Astronomy at Columbia University; Dr. Michael Hudson, New School for Social Research; Dr. Schuyler Cammann, professor emeritus of Asian Studies at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Diane Kelder, Art History at City College of New York; and Doug Mazonowicz, Upper Paleolithic art expert and Research Associate of the Carnegie Museum of National History. For now, the most important thing is establishing the Flagstaff Stone's provenance, and age.

The wisdom and scientific intelligence of the culture that produced the Flagstaff Stone is clearly and unequivocally demonstrated, no matter how long ago they lived. We now have empirical evidence for man being in the Americas during glacial times. The fact that the Flagstaff Stone challenges most generally accepted ideas about our early human ancestors and their supposedly "primitive" minds and beliefs

is a conundrum that future textbooks and theorists will have to confront.

Note

In 1981, my plans for further work at the site and study of the stone came to a sudden halt. The US Forest Service denied a permit for further excavation by Dr. Bryan and me, and demanded the return of the Flagstaff Stone and related stone tools. I was told that the test shaft had to be backfilled and the site abandoned. (Antiquity law designates that the Forest Service needs to consult with the head archeologist at the Smithsonian on such matters (Dr. Dennis Stanford?). The stone resided in the storage facilities of the Coconino Branch of the U.S. Forest Service for 30 years (from 1981 until 2011) until the Forest Service honored my request for the return of the Flagstaff Stone.

JEFFREY GOODMAN, PhD, is an archaeologist and geologist. He has a professional degree in Geological Engineering from Colorado School of Mines, an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arizona, an M.B.A. from Columbia University Graduate School of Business, and a PhD. in anthropology from California Coast University. For nearly 10 years, Goodman was accredited by the former Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) from 1978 to 1987. Two of his four books, [American Genesis](#) and [The Genesis Mystery](#), included accounts of his discovery of an early man site in the mountains outside of Flagstaff, Arizona. For more information on the complete story with never-before-published photographs of the excavation site and participants (including the late Dr. Alan Bryan, Professor of Archaeology, University of Alberta) see [Potential of the Flagstaff Stone in the search for early man in the Americas](#), PCN #31, September-October 2014, the 5th Anniversary Issue. See also, [The Flagstaff Stone: A Paleo-Indian engraved stone from Flagstaff, Arizona](#), PCN #11, May-June 2011.

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Flagstaff Stone supplemental section

Contained on this page are the primary figures from Dr. Allaz' Flagstaff Stone electron microprobe scans cited in Dr. Goodman's series. They have been enlarged for easier viewing.

Fig. 1: Sample #378 - thin section scans

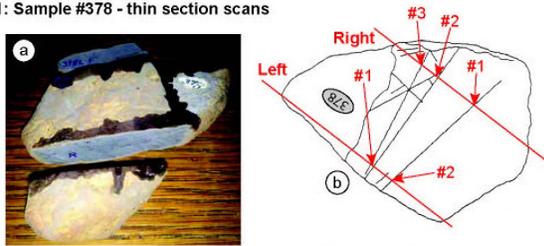


Fig. 1. Locations of cuts for preparation of two petrographic thin sections of the Flagstaff Stone and subsequent electron microprobe study by Dr. Julien Allaz (see text on the following page). The study focused on the side of the stone with the more distinctive grooves. The goal was to determine if the sample showed any signs of alteration and, if so, whether older or younger than the engravings.

Fig. 2: Sample #378 RIGHT - overview

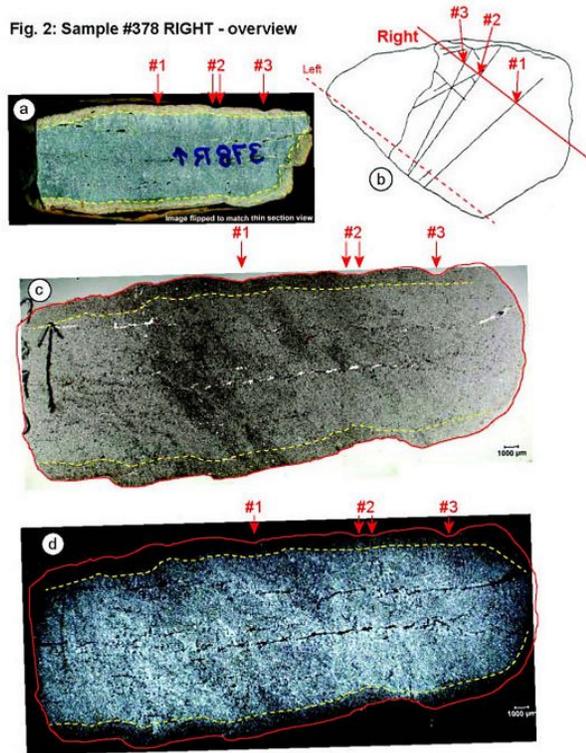


Fig. 2. As per Dr. Allaz's initial *petrographic microscope* observations the Flagstaff Stone shows "two distinct domains." One is a fresh gray core and the other is an altered brownish rim about 1-3 mm thick.

Fig. 3: Sample #378 LEFT - overview

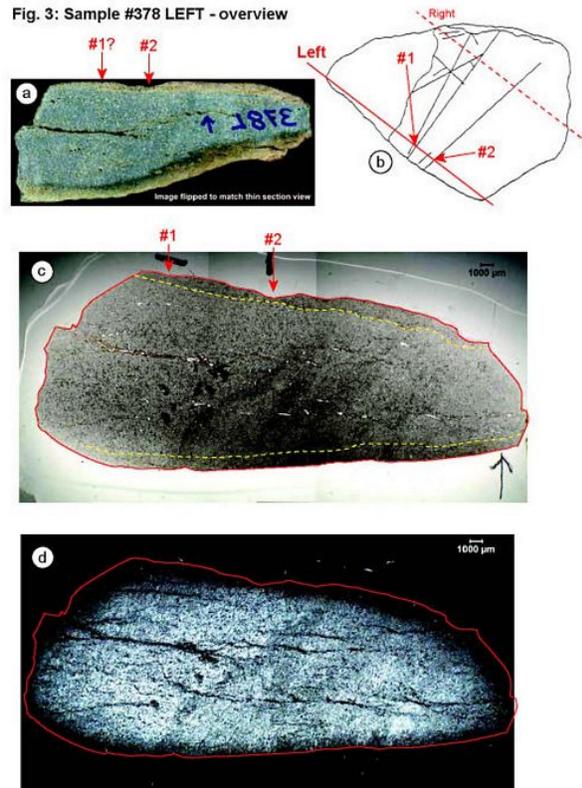


Fig. 3.

Fig. 10: Sample 378 RIGHT - BSE images of rim domain (with clay)

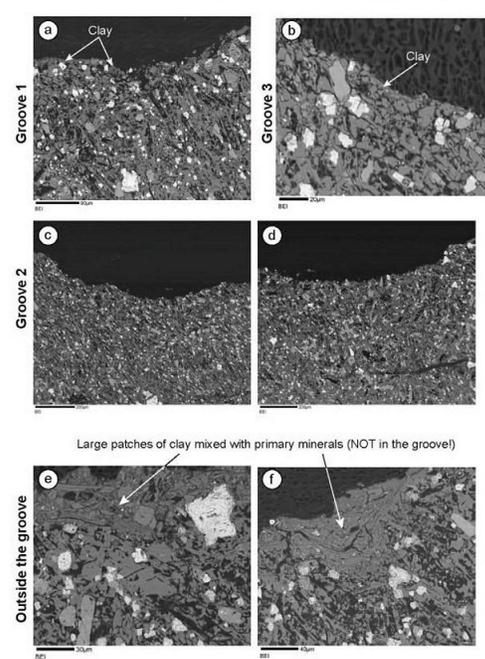


Fig. 10.

Member news and other info

"Ray Urbaniak— who has

Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist, Ray Urbaniak— who has written in *PCN* about the generational po-



Fig. 1. Gibson Steps, Great Ocean Road, Australia South Coast makes it easy to imagine different sea levels. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

written in PCN about the generational potential of oral tradition regarding rock art— recommends a 2015 paper ... titled, 'Aboriginal memories of inundation of the Australian coast dating from more than 7000 years ago.'"



tential of oral tradition regarding rock art— recommends a 2015 paper published in the *Australian Geographer* titled, "Aboriginal memories of inundation of the Australian coast dating from more than 7000 years ago." Various simplified renditions of the paper's thesis can be found all over the Internet. They provide interesting support for Urbaniak's ideas that various 'enigmatic' images in Southwest U.S. rock art could represent Ice Age mammals such as mammoths. The paper's idea, that Aboriginals could have passed down over thousands of years and as far back as 18,000 years accurate information regarding sea level changes (see **Fig. 1** as a visual aid) is well beyond what most anthropologists are conditioned to consider due to their training. Remember, whenever you hear any proclamations from anthropologists or paleontologists that prehistoric people were somehow less intelligent than we are today that this is a blinkered view perpetuated through repetition

and the blockading of conflicting evidence. The suggestion of modern-level intelligence throughout human prehistory is an idea that is in conflict with evolutionary theory.

An example of evidence for modern behavior converted into pre-human terms involves a collection of 10,000 stone tools dated at 250,000 years old recently

discovered in Jordan's Eastern Desert (in an article link sent to us by Terry Bradford). The tools—including scrapers, utilized flakes, Levallois points and bifaces—revealed "surprisingly sophisticated" adaptations, "complex strategies," and "highly variable techniques" for prey exploitation. Yet, these people are referred to by the rhetorical term, "hominins," and as an "extinct species." However, they most certainly would have been able to interbreed with modern humans living today.

<http://www.sci-news.com/archaeology/hominins-stone-tools-butcher-rhinos-other-animals-04089.html>

Psychologist Terry Bradford, PhD—who keeps a watch out for modern-level technologies increasingly being recognized in the Paleolithic record, has sent us additional current discoveries continuing to prove that early humans—no matter what their purported age in time—were just as

intelligent as modern humans. One important discovery involves innovative heating techniques from the Middle Stone Age of South Africa (c. 65,000 years old) to create blades for arrowheads. A once-presumed much later innovation it is now the oldest evidence for use of the bow and arrow (**Fig. 2**).

–Middle Stone Aged Humans Used Innovative Heating Techniques to Make Tools

<http://www.sci-news.com/archaeology/middle-stone-age-humans-heating-techniques-04295.html>

Update on health and circumstances of PC founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre

For those who have expressed concern or who have inquired, Virginia writes that she is generally feeling OK after all of her current and extended ordeals but still moving at about "1/3 speed."

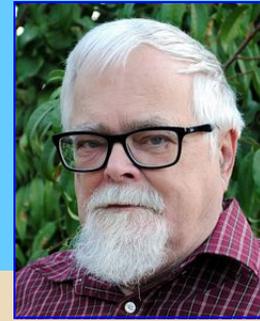
Virginia is 80 years old as of last week. She perceives that her metabolism has been slowing down a bit. She says she has graduated to walking with two canes and "furniture walking." She is also on a special exercise regimen to help rebuild her strength and is trying to stand up normally and walk straight. She is also dealing with some ongoing domestic stressors; and like other *PCN* editors she is giving her best shot at catching up with some of her big-time e-mail backlog—that for those who have written but not yet heard back. Again, we send Virginia our very best *get well soon* wishes!
–John, Tom, and David



Fig. 2. Oldest evidence for use of the bow and arrow South Africa 65,000-years ago. Katja Douze; Univ. of the Witwatersrand.

Calico Early Man Site status report

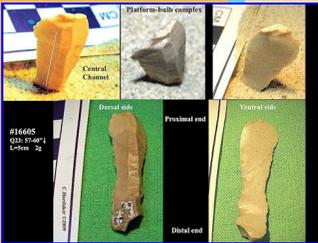
By Fred E. Budinger, Jr., Former Director, archaeologist;
San Bernardino, CA 92404; fbudinger@aol.com



She is willing to receive comments from archaeologists, Quaternary scientists, geologists, geomorphologists and other interested persons. Ms. Symons can be contacted at ksymons@blm.gov.

FRED E. BUDINGER, JR., MA, RPA, is Senior Archaeologist at Budinger & Associates and former Curator (1974–1986) and Project Director (2000–2008) at Calico Early Man Site. Over the past several years he has raised concerns and discussed in detail the threatened Calico artifacts and the gradual and deliberate destruction of the site in several forward-looking articles including [Protecting Calico](#) (PCN #17, May-June 2012), [Saving Calico Early Man Site](#) (2012, same issue), and [The Calico Legacies, December 2014](#) (PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014). He has also provided updates on the diminishing state and acknowledgement of the site being very timely concerning both for the preservation of American archaeological heritage evidence and the general subject of truth in science by way of several brief news items including [An important update on the state of affairs at Calico Early Man Site](#) (PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016). In that update Budinger encapsulated current "professional" rulings: 1.) "No [Calico] artifacts can be seen by anybody," and, 2.) A respected book author (*Bipoints Before Clovis*) who wrote to Director Schroth about flying out to California from Virginia to photograph selected Calico specimens for an up-coming book was given the following response: "The Calico collection is no longer available for study." Budinger continues his efforts to keep Calico site from being buried by popular archaeology as have other sites such as Hueyatlaco.

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Note from the author: The text below was initially created by me and then transmitted to Ms. Katrina Symons at BLM, Barstow. Ms. Symons edited the text to reflect her views with minor grammatical changes made by the PCN editors.



The Calico Site is now closed to all persons. During the summer, buildings in the camp area were vandalized. Damage was extensive and many items and displays were stolen. The vandals broke windows, tore off doors, and left a lot of dangerous debris in the parking and driving areas. The buildings also pose a risk for Hantavirus due to the presence of rodent feces. In August, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Barstow Field Office Manager, Ms. Katrina Symons, inspected the damage and declared the Calico Site closed. The vandalism is still being investigated by BLM and the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.



Catalogued images of Calico artifacts from the Photographic Project of archaeologist Chris Hardaker (PC founding member) added here by the editors to remind readers of the evidence and American heritage implications at stake with ongoing destruction of Calico Early Man Site. Calico is the only site in the Western Hemisphere excavated by famed archaeologist Dr. Louis Leakey. [See PCN's many Calico articles for more details.](#) Readers of mainstream science have no idea what they are talking about when buying mainstream attempts to claim these artifacts were 'made by nature' rather than intelligent human beings.

I recently spoke via telephone with Ms. Symons. She indicated that clean-up cannot happen until investigations are completed. The current Friends of Calico support group was notified by Ms. Symons in September that they would no longer be hosting the public or maintaining the site. Since the

Friends of Calico support group is no longer able to staff the site, Ms. Symons believes that the BLM would need to staff the site in order to re-open it to the public.

Ms. Symons explained that there is no "FY 17" funding available to repair the damage to the facilities—nor operate the site. This will affect the scheduling of activities at Calico. Meanwhile, all persons are prohibited from the site; all gates will remain locked.

Ms. Symons indicated that the required evaluations will be scheduled and completed in a logical and systematic order. The old prospector's shack (recently used as the camp's kitchen and mess hall and once used as the site's Visitor Center) is more than 50 years old. The Calico Early Man Archaeological District—an area of 100.5 acres—is on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The prospector's shack was a focus of activity by Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, Ruth DeEtte "Dee" Simpson, and crew between 1964 and 1972. In that context, the building will be evaluated as a possible contributing element to the NRHP listing.

The excavations will also be evaluated. The BLM is concerned about the aging and structural integrity of the roof structures over the main pits as well as the placement of barbed wire at eye level on portions of the fence surrounding the excavations. The integrity and safety of the excavations vis-à-vis OSHA regulations will be evaluated. No BLM funds are currently available for corrective action.

I was encouraged by my conversation with Ms. Symons.

Language origin theories are back in the news

However, linguists are still ignoring archaeological evidence

By John Feliks

The more dogmatic they are that there must be some evolutionary explanation

the more frustrated language origin theorists become by the fact that there are no "primitive" languages today by which to make ethnographic analogies toward presumed primitive languages in the past and the accompanying presumption that early people were less capable than us. Famed linguist, Noam Chomsky, has long acknowledged that all languages are complex (even those that might seem simple) and that language could not have had a half-way-there stage but must have appeared instantly as a capacity already fully-developed.

Languages themselves, like any cultural traits, constantly evolve but not the capacity for language. They are two

very distinct issues that experts get stuck on due to pre-commitment to evolutionism and because they are unaware that evidence of modern-level language capability 400,000 years old already exists (e.g., **Figs. 1-3**).

The lack of awareness of evidence such as this is one of the effects of suppression in anthropology and can cause researchers to spend years going down paths which have already been geometrically

refuted. Even though most linguists are aware that the subject of prehistoric languages needs to be multi-

disciplinary, most continue to hypothesize and speculate without any reference to symbolic evidence recorded in ancient bone engravings—possible representations of Paleolithic language.

To be continued...

JOHN FELIKS learned the basics of drafting (straight edge, compass, triangles, etc.) at an early age from his father who was a traditional pre-CAD tool and die designer. That background led to noticing what appeared to be straight-

edge-drawn lines in ancient bone engravings and to many implications for early human capabilities.

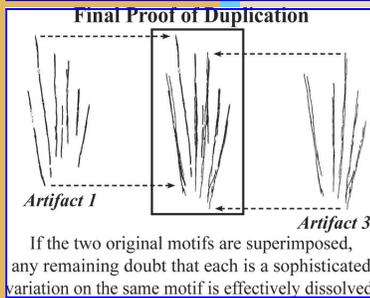
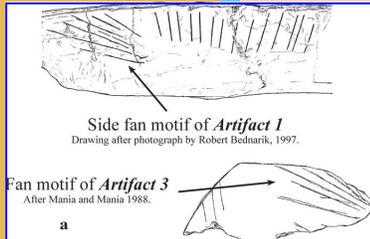


Fig. 1. Conference slides #17 and #25. Superimposition shows two motifs as variations on a core motif. Duplicated motifs are a hallmark of language.

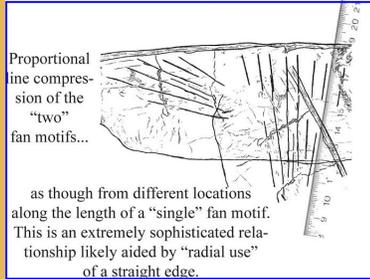
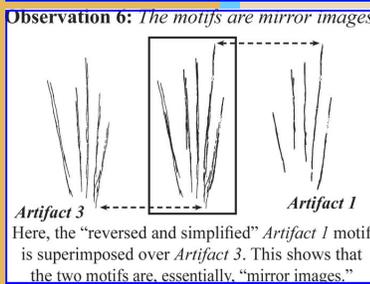


Fig. 2 Conference slides #24 and #14.

Below: The story of suppressed Lower Paleolithic linguistic evidence suggesting that language capability is recorded 'visually' in the archaeological record (much like a musical score records pitches on paper). The graphics of Bilzingsleben series, Parts 1–9, is available in [PCN](#) and is also available online as [interlinked.html](#). Many include references to Chomsky's ideas, innate language capability, representation, evidence of analogy, scale-based modal syntax, etc. At the bottom are the three original 2006 externally-published papers on the topic:

- [Part 1: Proof of straight edge use by Homo erectus](#) PDF ([html](#) to full series)
- [Part 2: Censoring the world's oldest human language](#)
- [Part 3: Base grids of a suppressed Homo erectus knowledge system](#)
- [Part 4: 350,000 years before Bach](#)
- [Part 5: Gestalten](#)
- [Part 6: The Lower Paleolithic origins of advanced mathematics](#)

- [Part 7: Who were the people of Bilzingsleben?](#)
- [Part 8: Evidence for a Homo erectus campsite depiction in 3D](#)
- [Part 9: Artifact 6 'Lower tier' in multiview and oblique projections](#)
- [The graphics of Bilzingsleben - full text.html](#) (aft. *Musings on the Palaeolithic Fan Motif*)
- [Phi in the Acheulian - abstract & selected figures - and link to full text.html](#)
- [Five constants from an Acheulian compound line](#) (2012) *Aplimat - Journal of Applied Mathematics* 5 (1): 69-74

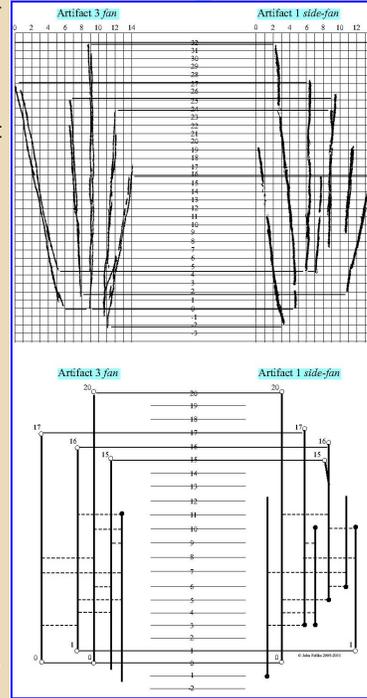


Fig. 3. Cartesian grid studies demonstrating conceptual links between motifs; Base grids of a suppressed *Homo erectus* knowledge system.

Since first presented in Lisbon in 2006 the papers *Graphics and Phi* (*Musings*, etc.) have inspired several extrapolations without citation. Recently, e.g., ideas based on the core rigorous angle studies have prompted claims just short of *H. erectus* astronomers being capable of routing ships to Mars. This is an effect of censorship where venues are blocked in anthropology by competitive researchers.

Lithics and relics of East Anglia, U.K., Part 2

a.) Perforated flint, b.) Bone implement

By Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum

"Personal ornaments as known



from the archaeological record are a sure sign of modern human behavior."

Perforated flint—a sign of modern human behavior

Earlier this year I once again visited the Norfolk beaches. Although weather conditions were not that favorable it was hoped that the tide coinciding with low water in the middle of the day (and being a sizeable spring tide) would strip the beaches of sand and expose the flints, etc., beneath.

We arrived at the West Runton beach at about mid-day. West Runton is one of the most important sites investigated and published by James Reid-Moir during the early 20th Century. However, it is ignored by mainstream archaeology. We have written much about this site in the pages of *PCN*. See especially: [Following Moir along the Norfolk coast at West Runton and Cromer](#) (*PCN* #38, Nov-Dec 2015); [A lithic site at West Runton, Norfolk](#) (*PCN* #39, Jan-Feb 2016); [James Reid-Moir was right on track 100 years ago proven by 850,000-year old footprints recently discovered in Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K.](#) (*PCN* #28, March-April 2014); [Part 1](#) of this series (*PCN* #43, Sept-Oct 2016); and [The Repeatability factor of Moir's discoveries](#) (*PCN* #40, March-April 2016).

West Runton is an Acheulian age site dated c. 400,000 to one million years old which we have repeatedly investigated over the years. On this particular occasion the finds didn't seem to be that signifi-



Fig. 1. A well-worked bifacial tri-form flint from West Runton, Norfolk, apparently pierced for suspension as a personal ornament. Since personal ornaments or jewelry have symbolic significance they are a sign of modern human behavior. The artifact was recovered *in situ* by Kevin Lynch from one of J-R Moir's Acheulian-age sites on the fore-shore between Cromer and Mundesley. Photos by Kevin Lynch.

cant compared with our earlier excursions to the site. We found a few small tools, blades and arrowheads made from the very black flint that early man prized so much. Later in the day, we continued around the coastline to Happisburgh (Happisburgh, if you will recall, is the locality where in 2013 human footprints were discovered dating to 850,000 years old as mentioned above). By this time weather conditions had deteriorated even more. Searching the beaches had become extremely difficult. The persistent rain and high winds were such that our faces were stinging. So, we decided to bag up our finds and inspect them more closely at home.

A few days later, I searched through the materials we had recovered at West Runton and Happisburgh and was surprised to find that we had retrieved some very intriguing material after all. One such item, found at West Runton, is especially noteworthy. It is a small well-made triangular flint of a handaxe shape (**Fig. 1**). The artifact's most notable

quality is that it had been perforated near the edge almost certainly to be suspended as a personal ornament and, more specifically, as a pendant. Personal ornaments as known from the archaeological record are a sure sign of modern human behavior.

When such objects are recovered from Neolithic or Mesolithic-age contexts they are interpreted not only as personal ornaments but also as signs of a flintknapper's skill, perhaps votives of some kind or—more directly—as symbols which lead to their interpretation as signs of modern thought. This specimen is especially significant if we apply these same interpretations. This is because the discovery of human footprints in the Happisburgh region has pushed back human presence in Norfolk to as much as 950,000 years. Therefore, since Runton is a known Lower Paleolithic site, the handaxe itself could extend as far back as that time. Earlier in the year I discovered a small, well-preserved and unrolled by wave action hand axe from this layer.

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

Lithics and relics of East Anglia, U.K., Part 2 (cont.)

"I decided to walk further out on the exposed clay towards the low water line. I be-

A possible multi-purpose bone implement

Just before leaving the Happisburgh site on that rainy and windy day, I decided to walk further out on the exposed clay towards the low water line. I believe this was the layer where the now famous dated Happisburgh

finds that I realized this may be something of interest. Although it is in a well preserved state I am quite sure that it is not fossilized bone. It appears to be an implement such as perhaps used for animal skin preparation. We had prior found other possible tools made from fossil cetacean bone.

See e.g., [Happisburgh implements: Today](#), PCN#36, July-August 2015.

The implement is 17cm long by 4.5cm wide at its greatest width and seems to be quite well preserved. The bone itself is well mineralized. While the type of animal it is from is as yet unidentified I can state that it is heavier than you would expect at first glance. As with many of the Norfolk implements, this piece only becomes apparent as a likely tool when it falls into the hand where it then becomes an obvious implement (Fig. 2).

In other words,

handed individual. It must have been a favorite tool of someone to cause this polish. It seems likely to me that this was a multipurpose tool akin to handaxes which have commonly been called the "Swiss Army Knife of the Acheulian" and perhaps kept for a considerable amount of time. Bone implements such as these are rare as beach finds. Perhaps it survived because it had become embedded in silt, which later protected it from the elements. If it is what it appears to be it could be almost one million years old. I recently discovered that during Moir's time 29 individuals collected from the Norfolk sites alone some 50,000 flint, bone, and other stone implements. Almost all were rejected as authentic lithics. This seems a remarkable number of implements resembling the work of man only to be rejected. Is there some underlying reason for their rejection? Apart from such as Calico in California (excavated by Dr. Louis Leakey) I am not aware of this happening in any other parts of the world. With the game-changing discovery of 950,000-year old Happisburgh human footprints it seems a good time to call the archaeological community to task on why the Norfolk and Suffolk sites contain so many objects resembling known artifacts.

KEVIN LYNCH is a retired British businessman, amateur archaeologist, archivist and member of the Prehistoric Society of Britain. He and his wife live in Hadleigh, Suffolk, UK. An avid collector of flints from his local countryside and beaches, Lynch's speciality is British archaeology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the life and works of J. Reid-Moir. He and Richard Dullum have blended their interests in prehistory to write informative articles related to the hey-day of British archaeology at the turn of the 20th Century.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years and a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. In addition to his work with Kevin Lynch, he has written eight prior articles for PCN.

All of Dullum and Lynch's articles in PCN can be found at the following link:

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



Fig. 2. Happisburgh bone implement. **Top:** A perfect fitting of the two ends suggests left hand use. E.g., heel of the bone fits perfectly and comfortably into the palm of the hand; Index 'finger pad' is polished from use; Slot for middle finger to curl around underneath is also polished. **Bottom:** View of the complete implement from proposed underside. Photos by Kevin Lynch.

lieve this was the layer where the now famous dated Happisburgh hand axe is from."

hand axe is from. Thereupon, I discovered what to my first impression appeared to be a piece of wood protruding from the clay bed. It was for a considerable portion of its length worn completely flat by the tides. On further inspection, however, I decided it was a piece of fossilized whale bone. Whale bone is common on the beaches of Norfolk and Suffolk. Only the very tip protruding it was with some difficulty that I dug it from the clay. At the time I gave it little interest as I placed it in our finds bag. It was not until several weeks later while going through our

its likely use as a tool is most apparent when held.

Towards the presumed "tip" it has been cut at an acute angle seemingly to serve a particular purpose and likely subsequent use had the effect of causing a polish on the angled edge. Further handling reinforced the idea that the object was used as a tool possibly in the preparation of animal skins, scraping the fat from the skin perhaps? Further down the shaft of the bone appears to be additional use polish perhaps from where it was held. The fitting seemed to suggest it was used by a left

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 4

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer



"In order to hide the truth, archaeological evidence of sophisticated earlier cultures was destroyed, thanks to the repatriation law, also enforced by the Aboriginal industry."

Australian archaeology on the crossroads

Any information about technologically advanced races inhabiting the Australian continent tens of thousands of years before the influx of Stone Age Aboriginal tribes has been deleted from Australian textbooks. The information as provided by Aboriginal informants and collected by past researchers over 200 years, was systematically replaced with a fabricated story about Australian prehistory, concocted by the taxpayer-funded Aboriginal industry.

For the last fifty years, the Aboriginal industry has been misusing taxpayer money to invent a culture that "never existed," according to Professor Emeritus, the late Dr. John Mulvaney (2013).

In order to hide the truth archaeological evidence of sophisticated earlier cultures was destroyed thanks to the repatriation law and also enforced by the Aboriginal industry.

Professor Mulvaney with other courageous prehistorians such as Rhys Jones and Alan Thorne, was able to foresee where the Aboriginal-empowerment policy would lead. He predicted the destruction of important archaeological evidence, and its replacement with fabricated theories of the Australian past.

In the 1980s, Dr. Mulvaney warned the authorities about the damage that would be done to Australian archaeology if it were to be run by politicians and lawyers to suit the new political agenda and support Aboriginal land claims.

Until the day he died on September 21, 2016, Mulvaney criticized destruction of po-

litically undesirable archaeological material, especially human fossilised remains.

Throughout the 1980s, while this trend of fabricating Australian prehistory was gaining momentum, he was one of its most vocal opponents.

The dire consequences of misdirected policy as foreseen by Dr Mulvaney are obvious to all of us today. His predictions were proven to be correct. In my conversations with him, Dr Mulvaney criticized the Aboriginal industry for tampering with his publications, deleting anything they deemed to be "damaging" or "offensive" to Aboriginal tribes.

Throughout the 1990s, Mulvaney kept warning both his students and the public in general that newly-invented stories about Australian prehistory should not be trusted. Archaeological conclusions should not be manufactured by politicians and lawyers. He kept reminding the public of the forbidden truth: apart from the Aboriginal past as traced back to the Kow Swamp site Australia also has a different past, reaching much deeper into antiquity long before Aboriginal tribes colonized the continent. For instance, the Kow Swamp material, with its ample *Homo erectus* skeletons dating to c. 9,000 to 14,000 years old is now claimed by the contemporary tribes as their ancestors.

Dr. Mulvaney (in mainstream anthropology terms) claimed that there had been an inversion of evolutionary progression, a hiccup in linear evolution so to speak. According to Mulvaney, prior to *Homo erectus*, Australia was inhabited by advanced *Homo sapiens* species (see **Eds. Note** following page) which were not genetically con-

nected to contemporary tribes or their ancestors. This was evidenced by the Mungo Man remains dated to c. 60–70,000 years old. He agreed with Rhys Jones, and spoke about a 'cyclic evolution-devolution' interchange of completely different races and cultures.

By the early 2000s, Dr. Mulvaney became aggravated with the seemingly unstoppable Aboriginal industry, which according to him had destroyed Australian archaeology. He objected to genuine research data being replaced by a politically correct fabrication of so-called "research results." This Aboriginal industry, with its endless litanies about Aboriginal "sacred culture," by now has descended into a farce, making absurd claims that any archaeologists wishing to keep their jobs must pretend to subscribe to.

Dr. Mulvaney further noted that the Aboriginal industry has caused irreparable damage not only to Australian archaeology but also to our "basic scientific prerogative to examine material and make conclusions without political interference" (pers. comm. 2013).

He and his colleagues Rhys Jones and Alan Thorne were the most enthusiastic archaeologists one could hope to encounter.

When I met them in the mid-1980s at the National University in Canberra, Professor Mulvaney struck me as a real gentleman. Softly-spoken and mild-mannered he talked with such deep conviction that his theories immediately resonated with me. By contrast, Rhys was a passionate warrior for the truth, and refused to tone down his scorn for the then emerging

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 4 (cont.)

"The original reports were sim-

trend of fabricating the Australian past. That attitude also resonated with me.

Neither could be silenced. While Jones and Thorne remained strong critics of the farce that

sapiens." When Aborigines started claiming that the very term "prehistory" is "very offensive" to them, the Aboriginal industry decided to replace the word with "deep past," which they

Pintupi Nine—living pre-history

This new "spanner-in-the-wheels" Dr. Mulvaney was joking about is the Pintupi tribe, consisting of nine people who never had any contact with our civilization, and was discovered in 1984 in the Gibson desert in Western Australia (**Fig. 1**).

The tribe had been unaware of the arrival of Europeans on the continent, lived an unchanged Paleolithic nomadic existence and roamed waterholes near Lake Mackay in Central Australia, naked except for human-hair belts.

Most Aboriginal tribes, when seeing white men for the first time, saw the white people as gods and were in awe. But the Pintupi, who were scared of the aircraft flying over their heads, thought the whites were the devil, and kept hiding. Once discovered, they chose to continue living in isolation for the next 20 years.

In 2014, the nine remaining members of the Pintupi tribe obtained an agreement that turned 4.2 million hectares (16,200 sq miles) into an Indigenous Protected Area or IPA (See **Fig. 2** on the following page).

The Australian land given to Aboriginal tribes, who form 2% of the Australian population—not including white people who *pretend* to be Aborigines—is now estimated to cover about 60% of the total Australian land mass. With 30 billion dollars of taxpayers' money that the tribes receive every year, as well as countless billions flowing to Aboriginal organisations from businesses conducted on the land given to them, it is now an increasingly thorny issue for a majority of Australians. Australia

> [Cont. on page 13](#)



Fig. 1. The Pintupi Nine in 1984; *BBC News*, December 23, 2014.

ply declared to be 'incorrect' and gradually replaced with a new paradigm, 'inventing a culture that never existed.'"

Australian archaeology had become, John Mulvaney tried to accommodate the new paradigm in his later work.

His *Prehistory of Australia*, originally published in 1968, was altered and tampered with. Three decades later, a revised edition was published in 1999. When I asked him why he allowed the heavy editing, his response was quite agitated: "I did not have a choice! They forced me to have a co-author for the new edition of my book. They said my conclusions offend Aborigines, causing anger and confrontation, that some parts must be altered in line with this new paradigm... Now we not only have to glorify an invented culture we all know never existed, but we also have to use this new jargon." This was in reference to Alan Thorne who excavated the Kow Swamp site uncovering the remains of more than 40 people. The remains were analysed; and while found to clearly belong to *Homo erectus*, they were renamed as "*robust Homo*

deemed a more politically correct expression.

Forbidden past, forbidden present

Dr. Mulvaney was often covering his frustration with humorous irony. "Look at the Pintupi tribe," he said, "they are a real spanner in the Aboriginal industry wheels. Since the Pintupi morphology is a typical *Homo erectus*, it was a marvelous opportunity for us to examine living pre-historic people, to gain an extraordinary, first-hand insight into Paleolithic lifestyle. But in this current ideological climate we are not allowed to investigate the past or the present. I'm sure the facts we can observe will in our textbooks be replaced with yet another invented story of some secret custom (to explain the morphology) that is too sacred to discuss without Aboriginal permission." This is not to mention that conducting any genetic research is also forbidden. [Eds. note: The terms *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* and their uses are in perpetual flux.]

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 4 (cont.)

"I see this moment as a long-overdue opportunity for Australian archaeology to be revived...and for the Aboriginal industry with its propaga-

lian people are now experiencing "compassion fatigue," and feel lied to and betrayed by the Australian politicians who kept claiming that eventually we will live to see some positive outcome.

It's time to tell the truth

Australia seems to have had enough of Orwellian Newspeak. For a long time, most Australians have been fully aware that we have all been lied to. But any of us was threatened with court action should we dare to speak about reality.

In 2009, I and my group of artists decided to speak out about Aboriginal violence and the corruption in the

an explosion of discontent. For the first time in recent history, Aboriginal violence—a taboo topic until a few months ago—is on everybody's lips. It appears on the front pages of Australian newspapers and in speeches of our politicians.

Archaeologists and artists strike back

I see this moment as a long-overdue opportunity for Australian archaeology to be revived. I see it as an opportunity for our vilified scientists to be rehabilitated, for our artists to regain their right to create art without fear of violence, and for the Aboriginal industry with its propa-

art. This is not to mention that the Wanjinia and Bradshaw anthropomorphic paintings were created by pre-Aboriginal races, as confirmed by all Aboriginal informants.

Political correctness and a long line of corrupt politicians have destroyed Australian archaeology and denied Australian artists their right to create art free of harassment.

After fifty years of suffering this ideological tyranny, Australians are now striking back, ready to destroy the corrupt policy which has ruined our Australian values.

Note: This article is dedicated to the late John Mulvaney, the father of Australian archaeology, who had the courage to criticize the corrupt Aboriginal industry for inventing a culture that never existed.

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



Fig. 2. The Pintupi today; BBC News, December 23, 2014.

tors of a falsified past to be held accountable, exposed and de-funded."

Aboriginal industry. We were attacked and terrorized by both violent Aboriginal groups and the arrogant organizations belonging to the Aboriginal industry. They were absolutely certain we would quickly be silenced by their well-proven effective methods of intimidation.

But we kept talking. They kept attacking. It took eight long and horrible years, but now, all of a sudden, we witness

gators of a falsified past to be held accountable, exposed and de-funded.

If there were to be any chance of revival for Australian archaeology, it is important to repeat some simple but forbidden legal facts. For instance, Aborigines do not "own the past." The tribes do not hold copyright on prehistoric art. No-one needs Aboriginal "permission" to reference their work to pre-Aboriginal rock



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