



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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Inside

PAGE 2

Bringing fresh eyes to buried-away archaeological evidence

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 5

Member news and other info

Ray Urbaniak, Tom Baldwin, John Feliks

PAGE 6

You can't get there from here: The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 1

Jeffrey Goodman

PAGE 9

You can't get there from here, Part 2

Jeffrey Goodman

PAGE 12

You can't get there from here, Part 3

Jeffrey Goodman

PAGE 13

Kudos for PCN

Our Readers

PAGE 14

Falcons and falconry U.S. rock art

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 16

Three-horned animals in Southwest U.S. rock art

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 18

The oldest proposed human dwelling depictions

John Feliks

PAGE 20

A society of sycophants and hypocrites

Vesna Tenodi

PAGE 21

What really happened to Mungo Lady and Mungo Man? Part 2

Vesna Tenodi

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

9th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Our readers the past 9 years have become much more savvy regarding the evidence for *modern-level*

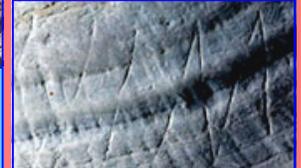


"Dr. Bryan, PhD, co-founder of the University of Alberta's Anthropology Dept., and I were stunned by the Forest Services' demand for us to essentially cease and desist excavation and to send them all the materials recovered from the site." Dr. Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, archaeologist, geologist, and professional mining (Geological) engineer reveals what institutions are willing to do in order to subjugate problematic evidence, [p.6](#).

intelligence in even the earliest Paleolithic people. Unlike the effects of popular media, PCN readers are well-informed about the withholding of evidence in mainstream

500,000-yr old 'modern skills' recognizable.

Automatic suppression of such evidence and an inability to assess evidence objectively is how anthropology has proved it is no longer valid as an interpreter of significance in Paleolithic artifacts. We need to bring fresh eyes to evidence continually misinterpreted or simply buried away. Tom Baldwin continues his compelling series on [p.2](#).



science reporting—an arena that promotes as fact the clearly false idea that we modern people are more intelligent than the Neanderthals or *Homo erectus*. Skillful, complex, or representational images found

where they 'don't belong' are suppressed by the mainstream. However, through the work of the Pleistocene Coalition, readers learn of this evidence and much more.

PCN readers were very surprised to learn of the connection between PC founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, and the Apollo Space Program moon landings geology work via her friend and colleague, famed archaeologist and stratigrapher, the late Dr. Roald Fryxell, PhD,



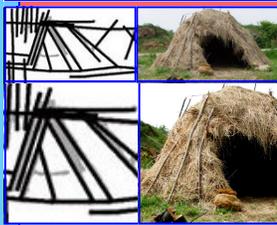
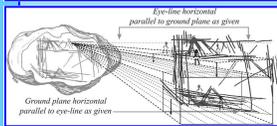
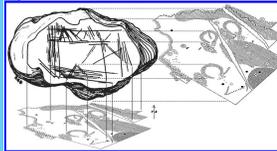
of NASA. Both were suppressed by the anthropology community.

Due to continuing interest in this story we will later provide more information and

Archaeologist Vesna Tenodi—former 25-yr employee of the Australian government—continues her remarkable exposé on political false science in Australia and the importance of public involvement to insist on truth in science.



links to the PCN Fryxell Apollo articles and Fryxell's work with VSM at Hueyatlatco see [Feliks p.5](#).



beyond. For direct PCN readers sending links noticed a false claim reporting the "earliest" campsite depiction—at only 13,800 years old. See [Feliks p.18](#)

Engineer Ray Urbaniak's exceptional skills of field observation, astuteness, and objectivity regarding North American parietal rock art continue to bring surprising discoveries to PCN readers in challenging the limited mainstream views of Native American intellectual and artistic heritage. In this issue, Urbaniak compares a unique rock carving with the feathers of a hawk.



Combined with other evidence he proposes that early N.A. tribes may indeed have practiced falconry despite the contrary consensus of anthropology. He also compares unique 3-horned antelope depictions with depictions on a Siberian shaman drum (Siberia recently discussed as a genetic source of N.A. tribes c. 24,000 BP). See Urbaniak [p.14](#) and [p.16](#).

The Lost and Found Department

The importance of bringing fresh eyes to buried-away archaeological evidence

By Tom Baldwin

"In most cases the paintings they find have gone unrecognized because they have been misidentified, misattributed, or there are just too many for the museum to go through properly."



I was watching one of our local PBS TV stations recently. They have a show I enjoy called *The Art Detectives*.

It features a man and a woman that go around to museums and search through old paintings that have been donated to the institution. Most of these art works are collecting dust in the museum's basement. The couple conduct their searches hoping to find lost

works by great artists. In most cases the paintings they find have gone unrecognized because they have been misidentified, misattributed, or there are just too many for the museum to go through properly.

Given my interest in archaeology, it makes me wonder what archaeological things have been misidentified or overlooked and now lie lost in a college or university's collection, or even that of a museum.

I can envision situations where the curator is something like the world's leading expert on Chinese clothing but knows little or nothing of painting or archaeological artifacts. Under his/her direction the museum may have brought together the world's finest collection of Ming Dynasty headdresses while ignoring the possibilities of a hand axe donated by an archaeologist.

Things can also get lost due to the huge numbers of items donated. I do not know how many readers are old enough to remember the movie *The Raiders of the Lost Ark* with the lead character being an archaeologist known as Indiana Jones. If you do remember, you may recall the final scene where the Ark of The Covenant is taken to this

immense museum warehouse that just appears to go on and on and on with boxes and crates

stacked to the ceiling. Once left there, you just know that even though it is a hugely important artifact, the Ark will never be seen again.

In the case of archaeology, which is more of an art than a science, I am sure there is also an element of prejudice at work as well.

Most archaeologists have a great deal of difficulty giving early man any credit where intellectual achievements are concerned. So, if some artifact does not fit with the accepted paradigm, it can many times be consigned to some box stuck under the stairs in the deepest and darkest regions of nowhere.

The above has apparently just happened again with artifacts from the 130,000 BP Cerutti Mastodon butchering site in California. If you read the literature, you will find that archaeologists are currently writing up reports on early man sites. These lists appear in their journals on an almost daily basis, yet Cerutti with its really early date, is conveniently left off any lists. The bones and tools found there are no doubt collecting dust somewhere in hopes they will soon be forgotten. After all, early man was too dumb to find his way to this continent even though dozens of other mega fauna were doing it all the time.

Luckily, archaeology has a Lost and Found Department.

There are people going through collections from years ago looking for new



Fig. 1. Sample artifact from Calico from PC founding member and archaeologist, the late Chris Hardaker's Calico Lithics Photographic Project; [Calico Redux: Artifacts or geofacts? Part 2](#). Original 2009 paper updated and serialized for PCN (PCN #26, Nov-Dec 2013).

evidence or evidence that has been overlooked.

As a first example: The late Chris Hardaker, a founding member of this Coalition went through Dr. Louis Leakey's finds from the Calico Early Man Site (**Fig. 1**). See, for instance, [The Abomination of Calico, Part 1](#) (PCN #6, July-August 2011), [Calico's "double-notched" blades from T-22](#) (PCN #20, July-August 2014), [Calico Redux: Artifacts or geofacts?](#) (PCN #24, July-August 2013), [Calico Redux: Artifacts or geofacts? Part 2](#) (PCN #26, Nov.-Dec. 2013), [Calico's only classic handaxe](#) (PCN #31, Sept-Oct 2014), and [Bipolar corner](#) (PCN #36, July-August 2015).

A **second example** is Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum who have devoted themselves to bringing the finds of James Reid-Moir in the U.K. back to light. See, for instance, [James Reid-Moir's Darsmden legacy](#) (PCN #18, July-August 2012), [Ancient](#)

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Bringing fresh eyes to buried-away evidence (cont.)

"About a hundred and thirty years ago, a Dutch physician and avocational archaeologist by the name of Eugene Dubois found the first *Homo erectus* skeleton along the banks of the Solo River in Java, Indonesia."

[tools of the Crag](#) (PCN #12, July-August 2011), [Forgotten heroes of archaeology: James Reid-Moir, FRS, 1879-1944](#)

(PCN #29, May-June 2014), and [Following Moir along the Norfolk coast at West Runton and Cromer](#) (PCN #38, Nov-Dec 2015). See **Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3** among many other examples.

A third example and one with some very important corroboration results: About a hundred and thirty years ago, a Dutch physician and avocational archaeologist by the name of Eugene Dubois

found the first *Homo erectus* skeleton along the banks of the Solo River in Java, Indonesia. Dubois called his find Java Man. The bones of the type human have been variously dated c. 500,000 to 1.8 million years old (britannica.com). Along with the human remains, a lot of animal bones and shells were found as well. These additional items were also collected and cataloged, and then put in boxes and packed away without being studied to any great extent. This is because, at the time, *Homo erectus* himself was the object of everyone's interest and not the detritus found buried with him.

Recently, however, a pair of scientists studying extinct

mollusks went through the shells Dubois had collected



FIG. 211.—Hollow-scraper, Erment, Egypt. (3)

Fig. 2. A 'hollow scraper' discovered by Kevin Lynch in the West Runton-Cromer region along the Norfolk coastline, U.K., compared with a similar characteristic paleolith from Erment, Egypt. Fig. 1 from Lynch and Dullum's, [Following Moir along the Norfolk coast at West Runton and Cromer](#) (PCN #38, Nov-Dec 2015).

along with Java Man's bones. When they took the shells out of storage and photographed them, they noticed that one of them had actually been engraved by early man,



Fig. 3. Both sides of a flint knife from the Norfolk coast at Cromer as found by Kevin Lynch; Fig. 4 from Lynch and Dullum's, [Following Moir along the Norfolk coast at West Runton and Cromer](#) (PCN #38, Nov-Dec 2015). According to Moir's observations which agree with the mainstream geology of the area—the knife could be Cromerian in age, i.e. c. 866,000–478,000 years or older. As noted by Lynch and Dullum the artifact is little rolled showing that it came out of a formation recently washed by North Sea storms.

perhaps even the very man whose grave they shared (see **Fig. 4** following page). The engravings are hard to see and were missed back in the 1890's. However, at the time of the carving, when the mollusks were alive or only recently eaten they had a paper-thin brown coating over the white calcium carbonate of the shell, thus the markings, now hard to see, would

have stood out quite prominently at the time the carving was made, most likely using a shark tooth.

Those carvings on that shell by *Homo erectus* are the oldest known artwork by any human anywhere. We would not know of them today had those two scientists looking for something completely different not gone rooting in a collection gathering dust in Indonesia.

The markings on the shell may not seem that important to the casual reader. However, when similar markings were found on a piece of ochre dated only 70,000 years old, *National Geographic* stated:

"These seem rudimentary, but creating a simple shape that stands for something else—a symbol, made by one mind, that can be shared with others... Even more than cave art, these first concrete expressions of consciousness represent a leap from our animal past toward what we are today—a species awash in symbols, from the signs that guide your progress down the highway to the wedding ring on your finger and icons on your iPhone."

Simple marks on a shell, yes, but very important marks in what they tell us about our early ancestors. They show that man was thinking symbolically almost a million years ago. One can only imagine how that upsets the evolutionists, who don't want any peoples capable of figurative thinking until *Homo sapiens* came along around a hundred thousand years ago.

A fourth example shows a startling similarity to the previous two. In 1920 French archaeologist, Henry Breuil, digging in Shuidonggou, China wrote in his notes

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Bringing fresh eyes to buried-away evidence (cont.)

"Their conclusion: the marks were



Fig. 4. Comparing the Blombos Cave engraved ochre, c. 75,000-year old (Top) with the well-dated c. 500,000-year old engraved shell from Eugene Dubois' original *Homo erectus* artifact collection, Indonesia, 1891 (Bottom and Inset). There can be little doubt that the very same mental abilities are represented in each artifact. Blombos ochre: Wikimedia Commons. Engraved shell photo by Wim Lustenhouwer, VU University of Amsterdam. Comparison from T. Baldwin's, [The first artist: Comparing Blombos with an artifact dated half a million years older](#) (PCN #33, Jan-Feb 2015), and [reprint PCN #52](#), Jan-Feb 2018).

made by humans and done so intentionally. This is important because engraving objects...is seen as a hallmark of intellect and thinking symbolically."

of finding parallel incisions on the surface of siliceous pebbles at his dig site. He provided no details nor does it seem he collected any of the pebbles. He just noted them in passing.

In 1980, further digging was done at the site where Breuil worked and an engraved pebble was found. Located in soils dated to 30,000 BP, it was kept this time, but instead of being set apart for study it was stored with the stone tool collection from the site. Only recently was the tool assembly finally analyzed and the pebble's importance recognized (Fig. 5).

Archaeologists used a digital microscope to study the incisions in the stone. They were able to exclude natural cracking, trampling, and animal-induced damage, and they also eliminated inadvertent human causes. Their conclusion: the marks were made by humans and done so intentionally. This is important because engraving objects such as stones, shells, wood, bone, etc. is seen as a hallmark of intellect and thinking symbolically which are features that set man apart from other creatures.

In closing this article, I want to urge a new lost and found effort. Some important carved bones were found at a dig in Bilzingsleben, Germany. The carvings on those bones were put down as just marks made while butchering the animal bones for their meat, or as the result of what one anthropologist called, "clear indications of gnawing." None of the engravings suggest these or any of the other non-symbolic explanations for them (see Fig. 6 for an example and link). The archaeologists' collective rational for the dismissing of the scratches? They are 400,000 years old! Everyone "knows" man was incapable of thinking symbolically that long ago, so, the marks could not have had any meaning or symbolized anything.

Now, however, we have the shell markings from Java that have been dated 100,000 years older than Bilzingsleben—and recognized as symbolic. With evidence like this, the excuse for ignoring Bilzingsleben will no longer hold water. It is time to find them, wherever they have been stored, and not just find them, but take them out, blow the dust off, and give them a serious re-examination. Their implications for intelligence in early man are profound.

TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah. He has also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. Baldwin has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in

Barstow, California) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only site in the Western Hemisphere which was excavated by Leakey).



Fig. 5. A new artifact discovered at Breuil's Shuidonggou, China site dated c. 30,000 years old. It shows the very same type of engraving skill seen in the South African, German, and Indonesian engraved objects.

Baldwin's recent book, [The Evening and the Morning](#), is an entertaining fictional story based on the true story of Calico. Apart from

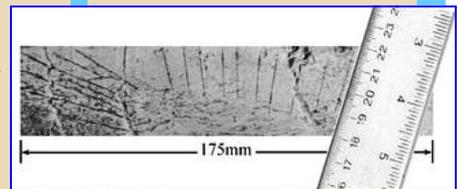


Fig. 6. Bilzingsleben artifact straight edge study (<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~feliks/bilzingsleben-series-prt1-straight-edge/index.html>); Crop of J. Feliks slide presented at XV UISPP World Congress, Lisbon, 2006, held back from publication until 2011. It shows the very same type of skill as the several artifacts I reproduce in Figs. 4 & 5—more evidence buried away by the mainstream.

being one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Baldwin has published 33 prior articles in PCN focusing on *H. erectus* and early man in the Americas.

Links to all of Baldwin's articles on Calico, *H. erectus*, and many other topics can be found at:

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

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in [PCN #54](#):

PAGE 2

[Even suppressed Roald Fryxell's science top notch](#)

John Feliks

PAGE 4

[The keystone effect in Upper Palaeolithic Cave Art](#)

Matt Gatton

PAGE 7

[The life of V.S. Wakankar: Milestone of Indian rock art. Part 1](#)

Sachin Kr. Tiwary

PAGE 10

[The life of V.S. Wakankar, Part 2](#)

Sachin Kr. Tiwary

PAGE 12

[Member news and other info](#)

Terry Bradford, Tom Baldwin, John Feliks

PAGE 13

[Million-year old human bones in Spain contemporaneous with U.K. evidence](#)

Richard Dullum

PAGE 15

[The Pleiades 1600 BC](#)

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 17

[Some observations on the controversial topic of the peopling of the Americas](#)

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 19

[How anthropology simply deletes undesired evidence](#)

John Feliks

PAGE 20

[What really happened to Mungo Lady and Mungo Man?](#)

Vesna Tenodi

Ray Urbaniak discovers more science falsehood published as fact in a recent *Nature* article

In perfect time with Tom Baldwin's brilliant exposés on the misidentification, false statements of priority, and general lack of credibility in professional journals, Ray Urbaniak makes note of yet another piece of so-called peer-reviewed science just published in the journal *Nature*. The following excerpts from the article's abstract remove all doubt that the authors, professionals well aware of *much older* symbolically-engraved artifacts by *Homo erectus*, are knowing participants in falsehood through the non-citation of relevant facts. The outright false statement is bolded. The authors' whole premise is standard anthropology refusing to credit early peoples and propagating the myth that they were less capable than *Homo sapiens*:

"Abstract and depictive representations produced by drawing...after 40,000 years ago—are a prime indicator of modern cognition and behaviour. Here we report a cross-hatched pattern...73,000-year-old...**...This notable discovery pre-dates the earliest previously known abstract and figurative drawings by at least 30,000 years.**...[It] demonstrates the ability of early *Homo sapiens*...to produce graphic designs..."

–Henshilwood and d'Errico *et al.* 2018. An abstract drawing from the 73,000-year-old levels at Blombos Cave, South Africa. *Nature*, September 12, 2018.

As reiterated regularly in *PCN*, knowingly false statements like the *Nature* citation, accompanied by a refusal to follow the scientific protocol of citing pertinent prior evidence such as the 500,000-year old



[Link to PCN #54](#)



[Link to PCN #53](#)

engraved Indonesian shell highlighted this issue by [Tom Baldwin](#), are typical in the sullied field of anthropology. The field has long consisted of competitive researchers who due to predisposition never "objectively" assess archaeological symbolic evidence including mathematically, psychologically or linguistically, or artistically operate at the top of the field while participating in the blocking of evidence and unquestioningly perpetuating already well-disproved false ideas to the public regarding the nature of Paleolithic humans. Blocking evidence and not citing prior evidence is not accepted in normal sciences where

prior discoveries and rigorous work are credited adding to the accumulated data in any given field. One reason proper crediting and acknowledgement of prior evidence is standard protocol in "science" is so that reputable researchers can trust that their own work is being based on the most up-to-date objective assessments of facts.

Since many readers do not yet know how to spot falsehood in anthropology here are a couple of fictional examples of how similar false claims would sound in normal sciences like astronomy or chemistry; one would never read such 'peer-reviewed' reports as the following:

"January 2018: Astronomers Discover the First Quasar."

"The First Radioactive Element has Just Been Discovered in a Texas Lab, February 2018."

Yet this is *exactly* what the anthropology community gets away with through standard outlets such as *Nature*, *Science*, *Smithsonian*, etc.

This problem of low academic credibility, dishonesty, and unaccountability is what is pushing anthropology away from normal healthy science. Normal sciences at the "tops" of their fields when publishing in journals such as *Nature* don't attempt to conceal evidence from the public so that an ideological mythology of human prehistory can be promoted.

The public often unknowingly pays for anthropology being further unaware that the bulk of the money goes to proselytization in the "guise" of science. They have a right to know that when well-established evidence is blocked from their knowledge this is the kind of science they are paying for. It is also the kind of science parents are paying for when sending their children to school and conflicting evidence is blocked from them by their teachers.

When the actual physical evidence turns out to show something other than what ideology-driven researchers seek it creates problems for them and their whole community. However, that is the way science, as a purported "self-correcting" entity, is supposed to work. It does not honor any demographic for a science to ignore, refuse to cite, or suppress pertinent rigorous evidence that does not support its claims, especially when such things are done in so-called "peer reviewed" professional journals. *Nature*, has lowered its standards in recent decades just like *Science* (as regularly demonstrated in *PCN*), etc. In order to be worthy to be called "science" anthropology must learn to abide by the same standards of honesty and rigor as all other sciences.

Update regarding Virginia

For those who have asked, Virginia's present difficulties have limited her ability to keep up with her Avocational Archaeology section.

You can't get there from here

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 1

By Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, archaeologist, professional (Geological) mining engineer

"In 1979 Dr. Alan Bryan, an early

Over the last several years I have written a number of articles for the Pleistocene Coalition about

types of edge-wear demonstrate that the lithic collection from the site is the result of man instead of nature.

acquainted with this soil informally called it "the 100,000-year-old soil (Sangamon soil, last interglacial soil)."



Fig. 1. One of several photos showing the hoist (and hoist operator) and construction of the shaft at various operational stages; Flagstaff excavation, 1979.

man specialist with the University of Alberta and his wife Dr. Ruth Gruhn, an archeologist at the same institution took over the daily excavations... Dr. Bryan and his wife were co-founders of the University of Alberta's anthropology Department."

an engraved stone and lithics I recovered from a ten-foot square 35-foot deep exploratory shaft I excavated in the mountains of Northern Arizona (**Fig. 1**). I worked on the shaft during the summers of 1973, 1975, 1977, and 1979. In 1979 Dr. Alan Bryan, an early man specialist with the University of Alberta and his wife Dr. Ruth Gruhn, an archeologist at the same institution took over the daily excavations, while I visited the site on weekends. The late Dr. Bryan and his wife were co-founders of the University of Alberta's Anthropology Department.

Chert cores, flake debris, flakes and tools showing use wear were recovered from the shaft in several distinct zones, extending down to the bottom. Micro-flaking characteristics from different

The engraved stone dubbed the "Flagstaff Stone" was found at 23 feet in a compound soil that began at 22 feet. Radiocarbon dates by

the Smithsonian Institute and Teledyne Isotopes for a soil at 15 feet were approximately 25,000 B.P. The thick compound soil at 22 feet had not been dated, but is believed to be much older. Dr. Thor Karlstrom, a senior USGS geologist, believed this soil was interglacial. Other geologists working in the area who were ac-

Most importantly a small precisely engraved flat stone (3" x 2" x 3") was found in 1979 in the last days of excavation (**Fig. 2**). The stone was a piece of hardened volcanic ash (tuff) that was ejected during a volcanic eruption in the area dated to approximately 250,000 years ago.

Petrographic studies of the engraved stone in 1980 were performed by Dr. Arend Meijer, Professor of Geology, University of Arizona, who specialized in the study of volcanic rocks; and Dr. John Ferry, Professor of Geology, Arizona State University. Both concluded the stone was very old, and agreed the lines on the stone were man-made because they were consistent in width and depth. Dr. Ferry was able to show the lines did not cut down at the edges of the stone and were once part of longer lines. Both petrographers were able to distinguish between the clay matrix which coated the stone and the clay which resulted from the *in situ* weathering (weathering in place) of the original rock. Dr. Ferry observed that the undisturbed clay on the bottom part of the stone (the result of *in situ* weathering) had a characteristic flakey structure to



Fig. 2. The Flagstaff Stone and its straight line geometric engravings.

it (a sort of crater pattern) and noted that the clay in most of the grooves also had this distinct pattern. To

Ferry, this meant that all the grooves with *in situ* weathered clay in them were old.

A third petrographic study of the Flagstaff stone was made in October 1982. Dr.

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 1 (cont.)

"Dr. Bryan and I were stunned by the Forest Services' demand for us to essentially cease and desist excavation and to send them all the materials recovered from the site."

Virginia Steen-McIntyre, a tephrochronologist (a petrographer who specializes in the study and dating of ejected volcanic materials), then an adjunct professor in the anthropology department at Colorado State University, conducted a detailed study of the piece (Steen-McIntyre, 1982) where she took specific samples of all the weathering products coating the stone and chemically analyzed them in a field laboratory. Steen-McIntyre's chemical tests showed: 1) the "fresh" or unweathered

parent rock ("tuff"); 2) the weathered volcanic glass and mineral fragments immediately below the waxy clay; 3) a red-dish stain on the surface of the tuff; 4) the waxy clay rind that still partially covered the rock—the result of weathering *in situ*, and 5) a sample of the adhering sandy matrix in which the fragment had been buried and coated the weathering rind in places. The matrix itself was weathered and the feldspar fragments were coated with a dusty tan clay. Flakes of the waxy clay weathering rind were still occasionally preserved in the scribed grooves, demonstrating that the grooves themselves were made before the piece was buried and had begun the *in situ* weathering process. In effect, the engraved lines were encased in a time capsule produced by the weathering rind. Weathering rinds of this type usually take a long time to form and worked like a piece of plastic wrap that

perfectly preserved the engraved lines over the millennia. Dr. Steen-McIntyre wrote in her report (Steen-McIntyre, 1982):

"The petrographic character of the volcanic rock

feet above the soil that contained the stone, was radiocarbon dated to approx. 25,000 B.P."

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 at the site by Dr. Bryan and me, and demanded the return of the Flagstaff Stone and related stone tools. The study of the stone in Flagstaff at the Forest Service's offices by Dr. Steen-McIntyre in



Fig. 3. Some of the people involved in the Flagstaff excavation directed by the late Dr. Alan Bryan, Professor of Archaeology, University of Alberta, 1979. Several screening tables can be seen—left, center, and right. The hoist and excavation shaft can be seen at the right.

itself, the waxy clay coat, and sandy matrix material [as seen through the microscope] suggest considerable age. The only samples I have examined that show a comparable degree of weathering were samples dated 250,000–300,000 years from the Valsequillo region, central Mexico. In this region occur several dated layers of dacitic [volcanic] ash. Of these layers, those younger than approximately 20,000 years contain fresh pyroxene crystals and clear [volcanic] glass shards. It is only at approximately 22,000–24,000 years that orthopyroxene crystals begin to show signs of etching and the glass begins to cloud. ...The samples from specimen #378 (Flagstaff stone) are all highly weathered by comparison. This suggests an age for them considerably greater than 24,000 years. A soil at 15 feet at the site, 8

1982 required special permission from the Forest Service. 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 they honored my request for its return. Efforts were then made to complete the analysis and authentication of the Flagstaff Stone and its age using the most advanced scientific instrumentation currently available. Dr. Bryan and I were stunned by the Forest Services' demand to cease and desist excavation and to send them all the materials recovered from the site. In a letter dated January 18, 1980 Bryan wrote a lengthy appeal to the Chief of the Forest Service, R. Max Peterson to keep the site open. Bryan wrote:

"I am appealing to higher authority because I believe that the site should not be considered as a local problem, but must be seen in

> [Cont. on page 8](#)

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 1 (cont.)

"I am appealing to higher authority because I believe that the site ... must be seen in the much broader context of the significant question of just who were the earliest people in North America. ... I do not think ... the regional archaeologists are sufficiently aware of the complex problem concerning the question of really early man to be in a position to make a balanced decision."

-Dr. Alan Bryan, early man specialist and Co-founder of the University of Alberta's Anthropology Department.

the much broader context of the significant question of just who were the earliest people in North America. It should be realized that the whole question of just when man first colonized America and what cultural equipment he brought with him from Asia is now being intensively reexamined by archaeologists in several countries. In the light of recent discoveries of definite evidence for early man in the Yukon more than 30,000 years old, and in Pennsylvania and Mexico some 20,000 years old. An integral part of studying the complex question of early American man has to be careful examination of all available evidence from reputedly early archaeological sites in various parts of America. One of these sites is the ESP (Flagstaff) site, and I agreed to take charge of the 1979 excavations at this locality because I thought it quite likely that some of the thin chert flakes recovered from the site in stratigraphically early contexts were man-made artifacts. Last season's excavations recovered an apparently artificially incised stone that is being analyzed by Alexander Marshack of Harvard University. Radiocarbon samples, which are being analyzed at the Smithsonian Radiobiology Laboratory, were also collected. If these and other analyses tend to confirm our hypotheses regarding the presence of really early man at the site, further excavations would become essential... I do not think ... the regional archaeologists are sufficiently aware of the complex problem concerning the question of really early man to be in a position to make a balanced decision."

The shoring is solid and has not deteriorated. There has been no damage to the immediate environment other

than a backdirt pile. Thus, there is no practical reason for requesting that the shaft be backfilled at this time.

I would like to request consideration of two alternatives before the shaft is backfilled and the site abandoned. One is to allow continuation of tunneling from the shaft, with no surface disturbance until such time as a more secure conclusion can be reached as to whether early man occupied the site. This might take several more actual field seasons because of the handicaps. A better solution archaeologically would be to allow mechanical equipment (bulldozer and/or backhoe) to open up a larger area adjacent to the most critical levels already ascertained in the 30-foot deep shaft. This more rapid alternative would ... assure that enough information is recovered to support the present suggestions that the site was used by man at a significantly early time

In June of 1980 Bryan wrote me and said he had sent the Forest Service a vita update and an expanded proposal, but had heard nothing from them. In November the Forest Service Director of Recreation, Paul D. Weingart wrote me a threatening legalistic letter regarding the question of possible violations of Antiquities Act for removing objects I was "forbidden to remove in the first place. Thus, there was a permit violation when you didn't immediately stop work and call in the Forest Service to view the suspected object and make some determination on its disposition...A belated request to the Forest Service as to what to do with it does not set things right." I wondered if Weingart knew it took weeks to clean up the engraved stone and I had consulted with petrographers to determine what the nature stone was. I also wondered if Weingart knew the local Forest Service ar-

cheologist Peter J. Pilles regularly visited the site and was aware of all that had happened, or that Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian and lithic expert Dr. Bruce Bradley had visited the site and examined the lithics recovered. Had Weingart been reminded that the Forest Service was to seek direction on archeological issues from the Smithsonian and Dr. Stanford?

In May of 1981 Dr. Bryan received a letter from the Forest Service Director Weingart stating, "We have closed your application file because of failure to perfect an application." This letter arrived almost in response to Bryan's recent letter to Mr. Overbay of the Forest Service asking why, after seven months, he had not heard back on his application for continued excavation.

Continued in Part 2...

JEFFREY GOODMAN, PhD, is an archaeologist, geologist, and professional (Geological) mining engineer. He has a professional degree in Geological Engineering from Colorado School of Mines, an MA in anthropology from the University of Arizona, an MBA 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) 1978-1987. 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.

E-mail: Jeffrey Goodman <jdgd818@yahoo.com>

You can't get there from here

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 2

By Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, archaeologist, professional (Geological) mining engineer

"It would do no good to go to the Washington office be-



cause they would refer the matter to the Smithsonian, and therefore to Dennis Stanford."

-Dr. Alan Bryan, early man specialist and Co-founder of the University of Alberta's Anthropology Department.

"In my correspondence with Marshack, he never wrote this to me [what Stanford claimed he did]. Dr. Stanford simply made this quote up!"

Continuing from Part 1...

On June 11th Bryan wrote Mr. Weingart and said:

"Right after I had sent a letter of inquiry to Mr. Overbay asking why I had not heard anything about my request for [an] excavation permit at Little Mt. Elden, I received your cryptic letter dated May 11 and mailed May 13 stating that the application file had been closed. I do not understand why. I sent an expanded application with fuller vita as requested in early November and have heard nothing since then. Is it possible that you or Mr. Overbay corresponded subsequently and the letter was lost?"

On October 21, 1981, Weingart wrote a somewhat insulting letter to Dr. Bryan. Weingart wrote:

"Your application file was closed on May 11, and it will not be reopened."

After receiving Bryan's June 1981 letter, in August 1981 Weingart went on to tell Bryan:

"You could not deal with it in a timely manner."

Then ignoring the things found to date—including the engraved stone—Weingart criticized Bryan for working "under a very tenuous theory and a research design that seems to say if one only digs enough something might turn up."

On November 17 1981, after returning from the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, and the Conference on Quaternary Land Bridges, Bryan wrote me the following about Weingart closing the file on his application. Bryan said:

"I do not see any sense in pursuing the matter further.

Obviously, Weingart is not going to change his mind, no matter what. It would do no good to go to the Washington office because they would refer the matter to the Smithsonian, and therefore to Dennis Stanford, and he is obviously in no mood to cooperate at this time. Best to go ahead and backfill the shaft carefully, which will preserve the site, and allow excavation to continue sometime in the future when the air has cleared."

In the months that followed I had the shaft backfilled.

Not surprisingly, Dr. Stanford wrote a review of my then recently published book, *American Genesis*, about early man sites in America. In the June 1981 issue of *Science 81*, Dr. Dennis Stanford, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C., published the following:

"Paleolithic art researcher Alexander Marshack wrote to me that '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.'"

It would appear that Dr. Stanford—an advocate of the Bering Land Bridge theory—had successfully put down yet another very early man contender. However, in my correspondence with Marshack, he never wrote this to me. Dr. Stanford simply made this quote up! When I brought this to the attention of the editor of *Science 81* and documented it, the magazine printed a correction in their next issue. The editor wrote:

"In a review by Dennis Stanford of the book *Ameri-*

can Genesis by Jeffrey Goodman, Alexander Marshack is misquoted as saying: '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.' What Marshack actually said was that the stone 'was heavily reworked and cleaned... including deepening or strengthening the grooves... in terms of the possibility of human workmanship, the stone has been compromised by the changes.' Dr. Stanford regrets the error."

Notice the two ellipses in this correction (ellipses or three dots are used when omitting a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a quoted passage). In this second supposed quote, Stanford used three out of context phrases from two different letters Marshack sent to me a month apart to string together a negative sentence about the potential of the Flagstaff Stone.

Aside from Stanford's contrived Marshack quotes, the irony here is that since the time Stanford wrote this review, two petrographic studies including the use of an electron microprobe (scanning electron microscope and spectrograph) unequivocally showed that the statements Stanford strung together (like the contrived Marshack quotes) were also incorrect. Yes, the stone was cleaned, but there was no evidence to support the statement that the grooves had been "heavily reworked... including deepening or strengthening the grooves." The two thin sections taken from the stone in

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 2 (cont.)

"The grooves show no indication of having been re-worked, deepened, or strengthened. ... Stanford's attempted slight of hand was exposed by the microprobe."

September, 2015, cross five different grooves in six different places. These showed the cross sections of these grooves. Each of these grooves lie in the weathering rind with clay in their bottoms and along their sides or walls. This indicates the clay formed *after* the grooves were made (Fig. 1). In general, all of these grooves have the same approximate depth, width, and profile. One would not expect such uniformity from a forgery or vigorous cleaning. The grooves show no indication of having been reworked, deepened, or strengthened. Point of note, the stone is about a seven on the Moh's scale, and one would need a tool as hard as stainless steel to engrave the stone. Stanford's assertion that the stone had been "compromised by the

[supposed] changes," simply does not apply, since the electron microprobe showed the bottoms of the grooves were covered by clay after they were made and are still covered by clay after cleaning. Stanford's attempted slight of hand was exposed by the microprobe. Further, Stanford totally missed the elephant in the room: the geometrical and mathematical information conveyed by the grooves. This issue is discussed in greater detail in PCN #43 containing Part 2 as linked above; pages 3-4.

I doubt if a high school graduate could make a drafting with the precision of the line work on the stone, and the calendrical and geometric information these lines convey.

With all due respect to the late Alexander Marshack (1918-2004), one could ask how could Marshack have been so far off in his analysis of the grooves. First, it should be noted that Marshack 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 cov-

ered 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 zone or weathering rind with waxy clay and highly weathered minerals. Marshack wrote that "the areas of the grooves are drastically different in color and texture from the rest of the stone." The electron microprobe photos showed that this area of "drastically different in color and texture" was the clay of the alteration zone or weathering rind that enclosed the entire stone. 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 that needed to be removed to properly study the grooves. Marshack, did not recognize that the distinct change in color and texture was the result of chemical weathering. These issues are discussed in greater detail in PCN #44, Part 3, pp. 3-4.

The following section is taken from PCN #42, Part 1, pp. 3-4. "The most recently completed petrographic study in September 2015 of the engraved stone I found 23 feet deep

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

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

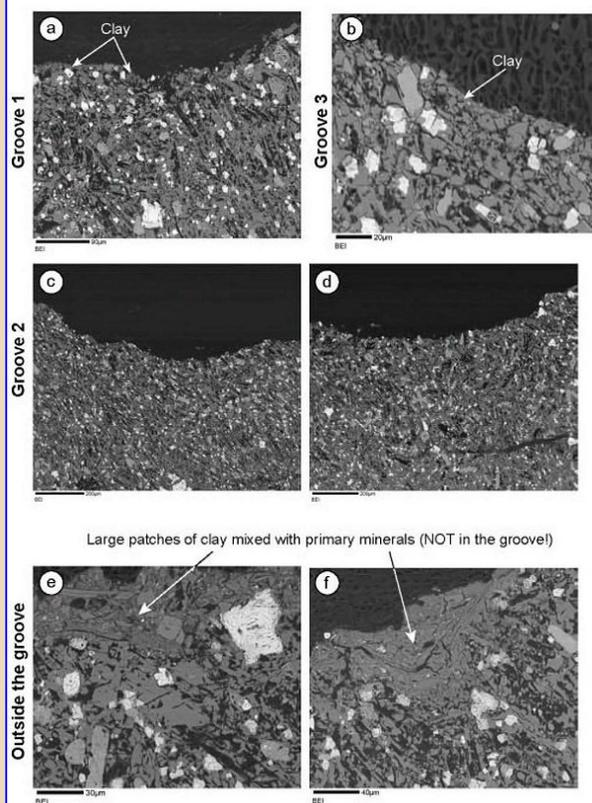


Fig. 1. Clay is present both along the rim and within the grooves, indicating that the clay formed *after* the grooves were made. From [Engraved stone found in New World glacial paleosol, Part 1 \(PCN #42, July-Aug 2016\)](#), [Part 2 \(PCN #43, Sept-Oct 2016\)](#), and [Part 3 \(PCN #44, Nov-Dec 2016\)](#).

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 2 (cont.)

"The most recently completed petrographic study in September 2015 of the engraved stone I found 23 feet deep in a test shaft was conducted by Dr. Julien Allaz using the electron microprobe (EMP)1 at the Department of Geosciences at the University of Colorado. It provided solid scientific evidence that the Flagstaff Stone is an artifact that was engraved during glacial times."

in a test shaft was conducted by Dr. Julien Allaz using the electron microprobe (EMP)1 at the Department of Geosciences at the University of Colorado. It provided solid scientific evidence that the Flagstaff Stone is an artifact that was engraved during glacial times long before the Bering Bridge became available. Dr. Allaz's EMP study supports the observations and conclusions of the three previous petrographic studies of the stone by geologists at three different universities. The stated goal of Dr. Allaz's study was to determine if the stone showed any signs of alteration, and determine if this alteration is older or younger compared to the grooves. Dr. Allaz's took two thin sections from the Flagstaff Stone for his study. The optical microscopes used in the previous studies of the stone could not produce the extremely high resolution and spectral identification abilities of the electron microprobe. However, the scanning electron microscope combined with a spectrometer identified the signs of alteration of the stone from weathering and showed that they were younger than the grooves. In other words, the grooves were made before weathering began to significantly alter the stone. The electron microprobe produced images to document this. The Flagstaff Stone now stands in opposition to proponents of the 'Clovis-First' model who say that there are no sites with indisputable artifacts from sites that are clearly older than Clovis. Just as Carl Sagan said, "the specimen is always right," the Flagstaff Stone is an artifact that can speak for itself. It can tell us where it came from, how old it is, approximately when its grooves were engraved, and its period of burial. The stone even tells us something about the intelligence of the engraver. Initial observations under a petrographic microscope showed ... the alteration domain (weathering rind)

is truncated by the grooves, and that the alteration domain lies below and to the sides of the grooves. ...Then Dr. Allaz used the electron microprobe equipped BSE (backscattered electron) detector for imaging, an EDS (energy dispersive spectrometer) detector for qualitative analysis, and a WDS (wavelength dispersive spectrometer) detector for quantitative analysis and X-ray element mapping. The minerals of the stone were identified by their components. As stated, the goal of the study was to determine if the sample showed any signs of alteration, and if this alteration was older or younger than the grooves. The presence of certain elements provided evidence of weathering or alteration of the stone. Dr. Allaz said, "the mineralogy and mineral composition of the volcanic tuff... points to a dacitic tuff as suggested by previous geologists studying this sample." Dr. Allaz wrote that a "striking feature of the rim domain (weathering rind), clearly visible only under the electron microscope, is the presence of small clay patches (10-50 micrometers) that appear to be mixed with remnants of the primary minerals (plagioclase, apatite, ilmenite...) and oxides (chiefly Fe-oxide...). Interestingly, clay is present both along the very rim (weathering rind) of the sample and within the bottom of grooves, suggesting that the clay formed after the grooves were made." Most important, Dr. Allaz was able to document the presence of clay at the bottom of the grooves, which speaks to the great age of the Flagstaff Stone. This great age is consistent with the stone being found 23 feet down in sediments believed to be a compound soil, informally called by geologists in the area the "100,000-year old soil"—a Sangamonian or last interglacial soil. Allaz's study finding clay at the bottom of the grooves confirms the three previous petrographic studies that made observations of the

grooves on the stone with clay in them, indicating great age. Dr. Allaz's analysis was consistent with Dr. Ferry's (the petrographer at Arizona State University) who had examined the stone in 1980 and observed that the undisturbed clay on the bottom part of the stone (the result of the *in situ* weathering) had a characteristic flakey structure to it (a sort of crater pattern) and noted that the clay in the grooves also had this distinct pattern. To Dr. Ferry, this meant that all the grooves with clay in them were old. This assessment is also consistent with Dr. Steen-McIntyre's comprehensive petrographic study (including field lab chemical tests) of the stone. In the general examination section of her study she wrote, "The grooves in question were undoubtedly made before the waxy clay coating was formed."

Conclusion in Part 3...

JEFFREY GOODMAN, PhD, is an archaeologist, geologist, and professional (Geological) mining engineer. He has a professional degree in Geological Engineering from Colorado School of Mines, an MA in anthropology from the University of Arizona, an MBA 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) 1978-1987. 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.

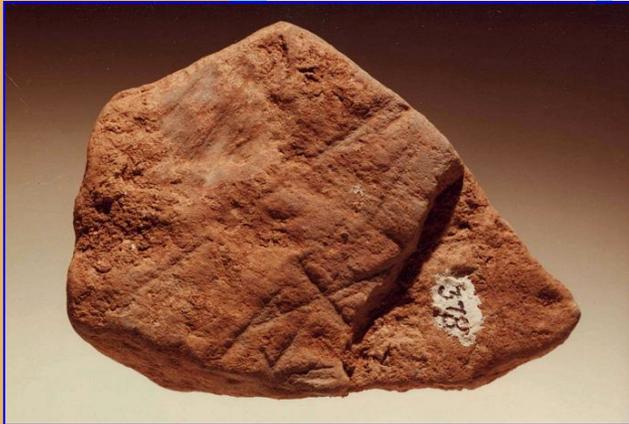
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You can't get there from here

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone, Part 3, Conclusion

By Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, archaeologist, professional (Geological) mining engineer

"Earlier in this report, the geo-



metrical and mathematical information conveyed by the arrangement of the lines...were referred to as the 'elephant in the room.' This information clearly testifies to the human workmanship and intelligence that produced the stone."

Continuing from Part 2...

From Issue 44, Part 3, page 4:

"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 were 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.

In 1984, a number of eminent university scholars wrote letters of support for some of these initial mathematical findings. These scholars included: the late Dr. Lloyd Motz, professor emeritus of Astronomy at Columbia University; Dr. Michael Hudson, New School for Social Research; the late 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 the late Doug Mazonowicz, Upper Paleolithic art expert and Research Associate of the Carnegie Museum of National History.

For now, the most important thing would be to better establish the Flagstaff Stone's provenance, and age. A multidisciplinary group of scientists going over Dr. Allaz's microprobe study and examining the Flagstaff Stone could do this. I wonder if any of those who read *Pleistocene Coalition News* would be interested.

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."

The multi-talented and hard-working editor of this publication, John Feliks, wrote:

"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."

In regard to the engraved Flagstaff Stone it should be noted that several engraved stones from the Lower Paleolithic have recently been found in Europe, Africa, and Australia. Also, several new entries in the human tree have been found and archeologists are gaining a new appreciation of the capabilities of early man, even the Neanderthals. Is the Flagstaff Stone from Arizona an exception, or is there a wealth of new information yet to come from the Americas? So where are all the early man sites in Americas?

Based on my experiences at Flagstaff, one may face battle after battle to obtain permits, funding and research support. The establishment's efforts to find Lower Paleolithic archeological sites has not produced much. It seems nothing has been discovered at any sites older than Clovis (13,000 years ago).

In the 1990s six privately funded research groups, some with one million dollar grants focused on the peopling of the New World were established. One of these groups is the Argonaut Archaeological Research Fund based at the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona whose focus was on understanding the earliest peopling of the Greater Southwest. Early on, I contacted the Argonaut research group and offered all the information from Alan Bryan's and my work at Flagstaff. They politely answered and said they had plenty of Pleistocene sites to work on.

> [Cont. on page 13](#)

The true story of the Flagstaff Stone (cont.)

So, much like the end of the block buster movie *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, the Flagstaff Stone rests quietly in a box stored away waiting perhaps in vain to reveal its important story.

Addendum: Despite validation of the Flagstaff Stone, I do not see myself pursuing more work at the site. Any group interested in continuing research at the Flagstaff site is invited to contact me at: jdgdt818@yahoo.com.

JEFFREY GOODMAN, PhD, is an archaeologist, geologist, and professional (Geological) mining engineer. He has a professional degree in Geological Engineering from Colorado School of Mines, an MA in anthropology from the University of Arizona, an MBA 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) 1978-87. 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 (incl. 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.

Recent kudos for *Pleistocene Coalition News* from our readers

Prior PCN kudos issues:

- [PCN #19](#)
Sept-Oct 2012
- [PCN #22](#)
March-April 2013
- [PCN #29](#)
May-June 2014
- [PCN #30](#)
July-Aug 2014
- [PCN #34](#)
March-April 2015
- [PCN #37](#)
Sept-Oct 2015
- [PCN #43](#)
Sept-Oct 2016
- [PCN #48](#)
July-Aug 2017

Background:

PCN debuted in 2009. Six issues are produced each year at a cost of \$120.00/yr. The Pleistocene Coalition was founded to bring to the public important evidence about prehistory which is suppressed by the professional mainstream science community. All of the editors of PCN are volunteers.

"Congratulations for another excellent PCN issue. ...With all the best wishes to you and your wonderful team."

"PCN is the most amazing and most important publishing and I greatly look forward to every issue. Keep up the wonderful work!!!" –Germany

"Fantastic issue!"

"You are following the world class parameter." –India

"Dear John and all, I do fully appreciate all that you do. I thank you for it greatly...I greatly appreciate your efforts from my own journal's viewpoint." –U.S.

"Great job belling the cat. ... Thematically, a seamless monolithic issue."

"Compliments to all of you for your efforts and integrity. Per the motto at one of my Alma Maters, Fight on!" –Attorney

"I will...indeed let my colleagues in the different centers I have been working in know about the work you are doing."

"Your statement is superb. I've forwarded it to skeptical friends influenced by the views of the anthro establishment. Keep up the good work. It is much appreciated."

"Thank you John and other editors; Looks like another fascinating read! In appreciation...down under." –Australia

THANK YOU for PC. ...This knowledge should belong to us all, and not be held down and perverted under the brooding pinions of anti-scientists and anti-thinkers. ...I found PC through reading about Virginia Steen-Macintyre. ...I can't believe that your publications go back to 2009 and I'm only just hearing about this now! ...Your website is a huge...treasure we

are overjoyed to be privileged to have access to." –Spain

"Masterly work as always. The whole edition is great!!"

"All issue looks great, as always!" –Romania

"Thanks, John, and thanks for keeping this going for all these years! I've saved all of them."

"I do not know where you all get the energy and the drive from, but good on you." –Australia

"As always, the PCN Newsletter is really one of the only top-notch sources of archaeological sanity out there."

"Dear John, Virginia, Tom, and Rick...if you feel anything work related to academics, you are always welcome." –India

"All articles are fascinating. The Nebra Disc, Paiute petroglyph and the aboriginal rendering of the Pleiades knocks the socks off me! This entire issue is also very provocative and makes the point of the Coalition quite well throughout all the articles. Anthropology is useless unless it is based on truth."

"I admire the tenacity and fearlessness of the authors in this issue and their determination to keep deconstructing the traditional dogma."

"Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could open a school dedicated to teaching the enormously important work you folks are doing? If the subjects are important to our species they should be taught to our youth to give them some sense of history and our place in it... or at the very least made accessible to them. ...Since the standard timeline has been choreographed *ad nauseam*, and the non-standard covered up systematically by the Smithsonian, I wonder if

there's another way we could do it and make it easier for you as well as more widely accepted. ...The MOST important aspect of what you're doing is that you are truth seekers and your methodologies are priceless. ...a school worth attending."

"After recently reading Dullum, Lynch and Urbaniak's articles, I have to say they are absolutely splendid!"

"Do any of your contributors have videos of their work? ... Would they/do they have coursework set up for students? I believe that Public Education is killing itself and will be replaced by free market solutions. ... Would there be any interest in creating courses in what your contributors are finding?"

"Congratulations on 50 issues of PCN. What an Achievement! Since it now appears that mainstream academics are going to have no choice but to accept what you've been saying all along (as more finds push back the record), it's great to know there is already documentation that you all knew this was the case long ago. I just hope at some point it comes out that they refused to give your ideas serious consideration and stood in their way. ...History has a way of sorting it all out in the end, although vindication sometimes comes too late to be enjoyed by the vindicated. I can only imagine how much work it has taken to produce 50 wonderfully informative issues. I for one, have learned a lot more about prehistory. ...THANK YOU! I will continue to spread the word about PCN at every opportunity."

"Dear John and Team, thank you very much for this wonderful volume."

Falcons and falconry in Southwest U.S. rock art

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

"Based on my own field re-



search, some of the evidence from SW Utah and the Arizona strip supports Native American use of birds of prey for falconry. This is despite the consensus among archaeologists and anthropologists that Native Americans did not engage in falconry."

Several years ago I was hiking in southern Utah when I spotted a group of large boulders. I was strongly drawn to the site, so I returned a few weeks later again hiking to the site and found a small cave or rock shelter with intriguing petroglyphs. Their style was different from what I had encountered in this area of the South West.

The ambiance of the site continued to draw me back as I analyzed the glyphs and their solar alignments as well as their mirroring of the night sky. This was part of my longtime research work studying solstice markers and related subjects.

I had studied what I thought to be every inch of the cave. However, on my fourth visit, and just before leaving I noticed at the rear of the cave what appeared to be chipping on a sandstone rock in what I noticed to resemble a feather pattern. I studied it quite a while and photographed it. My conclusion was that it looked like a bird of prey with its wings spread (Fig. 1).

I was intrigued by the prospect, but assumed it must be a modern creation since I had never seen anything like it in my many years of studying the rock art of the U.S. Southwest.

However, the more I thought about it... that possibility made less and less sense to me since it took me four visits before I even noticed

the carving and modern artists want to be seen.

During that visit I also noticed a horizon pointer that pointed to the location of the Summer Solstice Sunrise.

I returned a 5th time to get a better photo of the bird using a low angle light (I reproduce that photo in large size on the following page). I then realized it definitely looked like a falcon. In Fig. 2, on the left, is a Native American petroglyph photo I took of a bird



Fig. 1. Top: Unusual relief style petroglyph which I discovered in a small cave or rock shelter while hiking in southwest Utah. It strongly suggested to me the feathers of a large falcon. The black portion, head, eye, breast, was drawn in for this article to help the reader easily grasp the interpretation. **Bottom:** Photo of a living falcon showing proportions very well matching those seen in the petroglyph. Photo source unknown. (Photo angled and cleaned in layout.)

Again, I was very intrigued, but since I did not recall ever seeing anything like it I didn't pursue it further. Well, it has



Fig. 2. Left: Photo of SW U.S. rock art petroglyph showing what appears to be a bird flying off the arm (or what appears to be an axe) of a falconer; Ray Urbaniak. **Right:** 6-year old female Harris' Hawk preparing to take off; Wikimedia Commons.

flying off the arm of what appears to be a falconer. At the right is a modern-day falconer.

now been a year since my last visit and I just recalled

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Falcons and falconry (cont.)

"On my fourth visit ... I noticed at the rear of the

seeing a similar image somewhere before. It was in an Egyptian painting (Fig. 3).

In fact as soon as I remembered this image I realized that the petroglyph bird was,

heritage/falcons-1.506763

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horus>

The Sun may actually illuminate the bird carving on the Summer Solstice Sunrise.

countries and even continents are really not so difficult as we in our modern culture of automobiles and other fast transportation imagine they are.

In my fiction novel, *The Shaman and the Cult of Ogham*, which is based on my own petroglyph findings in field research, I include

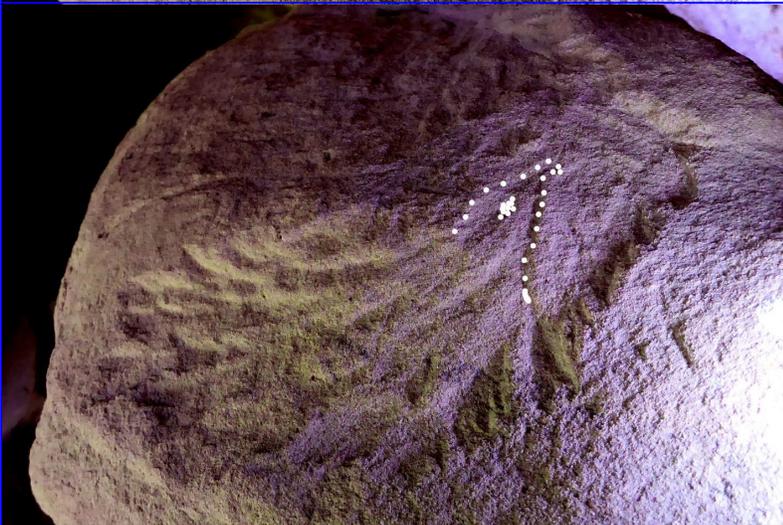
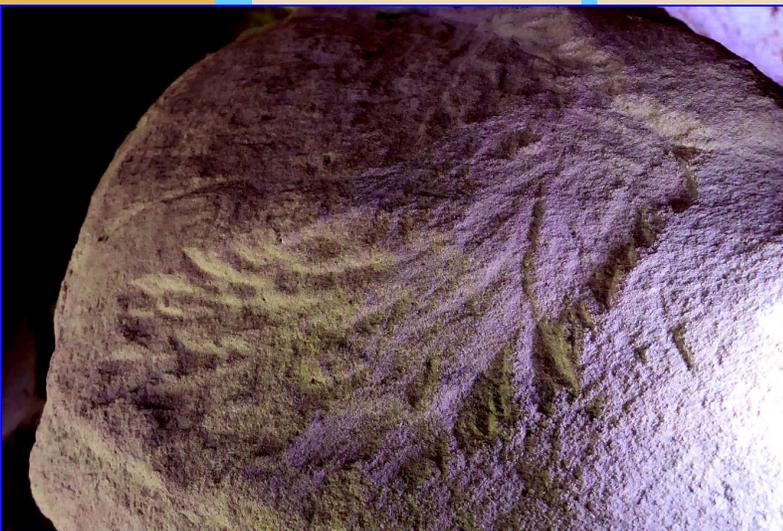


Fig. 3. Low angle light photo. If one looks close one can see what may very well be the legs and feet of the falcon directly below its head. SW U.S. Utah rock art discovered by Ray Urbaniak. Photo and superimposition by Ray Urbaniak.

I find it extremely unlikely that a modern artist would even be aware of the Summer Solstice Sunrise position or alignment let alone be inclined to take the time to create such an artwork in such a way and location that few people, if anyone, would ever be likely to see it.

That left me with the question of just how old is it. Finding what appeared to be a similar falcon representation and with what



Fig. 4. Falcon associated with the sun in ancient Egyptian art.

links to my findings. Some of the evidence from SW Utah and the Arizona strip supports Native American use of birds of prey for falconry. This is despite the consensus among archaeologists and anthropologists that Native Americans did not engage in falconry.

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, Urbaniak has written many prior articles with original rock art and petroglyph photography for PCN which can all be found at the following link:

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

cave what appeared to be chipping on a sandstone rock in what I noticed to resemble a feather pattern."

indeed, aligned in such a way to have the Summer Solstice Sun rise above its head (Fig. 4).

In later research I found the following interesting pages on related topics:

<https://www.ask-aladdin.com/egypt-gods/horus/>

<https://www.thenational.ae/uae/>

I was seeing as a certain relationship to the Sun in different part of the world made me wonder if there could be a possible connection in some as yet undefined way to other countries even as far away as Egypt or other countries in the Middle East. Other articles in PCN making clear that even "walking" distances between

Three-horned animals on a Utah rock art panel

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

"The book contains the



picture of a 'Siberian' shaman drum... Remarkably, the drum shows near replicas of



Fig. 2. Detail of a Siberian shaman drum's lower left corner from *Beyond the Blue Horizon: Myths and Legends of the Sun, Moon, Stars and Planets*, by Dr. E.C. Krupp. In the upper half can be clearly seen three antelopes each with three horns.

the lower animal depicted on the petroglyph panel."

A number of years ago I discovered a rock art panel which (due to the nature of the depictions, etc., I discuss in prior articles) I believe dates to the end of the last ice age. On this panel are two antelope depictions with the unusual feature of having three horns (e.g., **Fig. 1**).

Exactly what these three horn-horned figures represent has continued to puzzle me. Were there actually animals in the SW U.S. with 3 horns appearing quite natural as these do? Could they represent a mutation? Could they be shamanic images of some kind or images from genetic memory? Could the images be fictional and more symbolic, e.g., perhaps related to the idea of "3" as a sacred number? The answer could be a combination of some of these ideas.

I recently found an intriguing image in a 1992 book by Dr. E.C. Krupp called *Beyond the Blue Horizon: Myths and Legends of the Sun, Moon, Stars and Planets*; that seems to add another dimension to the puzzle. The book contains the picture of a "Siberian" shaman drum that Dr. Krupp had found in an even earlier book. Remarkably, the drum shows

near replicas of the lower animal depicted on the petroglyph panel (**Figs. 2-3**). **Fig. 2** is a detail of the shaman drum's lower left hand corner. It shows three identical animals each with three horns.



Fig. 1. Two three-horned animals I discovered depicted on a Southwest U.S. petroglyph panel. Photo: Ray Urbaniak. **Fig. 4** on the following page shows the images in context of the whole panel.

Also, during my online research, I found an interesting discussion about this drum titled, *Parts of a Story of a World Picture*:

<http://www.nbi.dk/natphil/Siberian.html>

In an attempt to find out more information, I contacted several of the people mentioned in the discussion. However, I never received a reply. The last comment on the web site was from 2008 so the site may no longer be active.

Putting aside the mutation idea, as I now know of at least five images on two different continents showing the *exact same feature* in an apparently 'normal' configuration (see **Fig. 3**), I wondered if the three horns could also represent an idea such as abundance for in the field animals viewed side-by-side can often appear to have extra horns.

An especially intriguing idea which I have discussed in several earlier issues of *PCN* is that the three-horned antelopes in the North American panel could also come from primal memory or descriptions passed down over many generations

through oral tradition. See, for example, [Oral tradition and beyond, Part 2](#) (*PCN* #49, Sept-Oct 2017):

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2017.pdf>



Fig. 3. Simple coincidence between two continents? **Top:** One of the two three-horned animals depicted on a Southwest U.S. petroglyph panel. Photo: Ray Urbaniak. A photo of the whole panel can be seen on the following page. **Bottom:** Uncannily similar picture painted on a Siberian shaman drum (*Beyond the Blue Horizon: Myths and Legends of the Sun, Moon, Stars and Planets*, by Dr. E.C. Krupp).

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

Three-horned animals on a Utah rock art panel (cont.)

In addition, the 3 horns could also certainly have been made in order to incorporate some tradition regarding the uniqueness of "3." Putting aside its various mathemat-

Some will question my logic even though I have shown that only scant evidence exists for some species that may have existed for millions of years.

cal record yet discovered. This is another indication as to how many megafauna may have left no large remains in the physical record. The only remaining record

"The only remaining record for some species may be the rock art images that were recorded after being passed down through oral tradition."



Fig. 4. The complete Southwest U.S. petroglyph panel discussed in this article. It shows the two three-horned antelopes in context with other figures. Photo: Ray Urbaniak.

cal qualities, in the multicultural beliefs of number symbolism the number three is well-known as a "sacred number" in many religions:

-*Meaning of Number 3.* <https://mysticalnumbers.com/number-3/>

Another topic I have written much about in *PCN* is rock art depiction of 'extinct' animals. There is no paleontological evidence that some of the animals I have covered in this context were at one time actually living in the SW U.S. Perhaps more intriguingly, there is no evidence that some existed anywhere at all except for in their depictions in rock art.

A skeleton was recently found of a new species of Gibbon in a Chinese tomb from a mere 2000 years ago:

-Extinct gibbon discovered in ancient Chinese tomb first ape to vanish after the Ice Age. 6-21-18. abc.net.au/news/science

Granted, this is a tropical area where things decompose rapidly, but if no evidence of this species has been found to date, other than that in the tomb, it is logical to conclude that 11,000 years ago there would have been additional species in the present day Southwest USA that have equally left no paleontologi-

cal record yet discovered. This is another indication as to how many megafauna may have left no large remains in the physical record. The only remaining record

for some species may be the rock art images that were recorded after being passed down through oral tradition.

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

The oldest proposed human dwelling depictions from the Paleolithic Era

By John Feliks

Below: A completely matter of fact description of a profound artifact that should make anyone wonder about the drafting capabilities of its maker:

"Object 6 ... is a tarsal joint bone of a straight-tusked elephant... found in the central part of the alluvial fan. On its concave surface it carries a number of rectangles that were placed into and on top of each other."

-Mania, D., and U. Mania. 2005. The natural and socio-cultural environment of *Homo erectus* at Bilzingsleben, Germany. In Gamble & Porr (Eds.) *The Hominid Individual in Context*.

PCN readers regularly send us links to news reports or articles supporting the precepts of the Pleistocene Coalition. Along with the premise that there were genuinely ancient people in the Americas, i.e. nearly as early as in Europe, these include the idea that all humans had *completely modern intellectual capabilities* from the beginning, even during the earliest Paleolithic times. Our readers are also aware of the level of academic misconduct involving the suppression of evidence supporting these ideas. Mainstream pre-commitment to the belief that early peoples such as Neanderthals and *Homo erectus* were less intelligent than us means that they have no choice but to block evidence showing that they were our equals. Informing the public about such a clearly non-scientific trait of anthropology has been one of our central goals since the Pleistocene Coalition was founded in 2009.

This brief installment is my response to a *PLOS One* article discovered by an attentive reader. The authors are claiming one of the first depictions of human dwellings—a "campsite." However, the evidence is only 13,800 years old, very late and firmly *H. sapiens*. They simply do not mention the fact that much older evidence exists. Ironically, the NYU professor advising the paper has had in hand the proposed 400,000-year old [Bilzingsleben campsite depiction](#), *H. erectus* (Figs. 1–3), for over 10 years being listed in the 2011 published Acknowledgements. The professor was in fact at the center of the 5-year suppression of the evidence involving competitive researchers, UISPP, IFRAO, EAA, and the journal edited by his associate in the Anthropology Department at NYU—*The Journal of Human Evolution*.

As PCN readers understand, it is unwise to include an ideology in the name of any field, journal, or institution. This is because if the ideology is disproved, the entire field, journal, or institution is at risk. That is why the *Journal of Human Evolution*—presuming inferior early peoples and peer reviewed by competitive researchers with obvious conflicts of interest—has no choice; it has to block from the public any evidence disproving its ideology.

The paper is called, "Looking at the Camp: Paleolithic Depiction of a Hunter-Gatherer Campsite," which the authors claim is perhaps the oldest representation of a human dwelling and

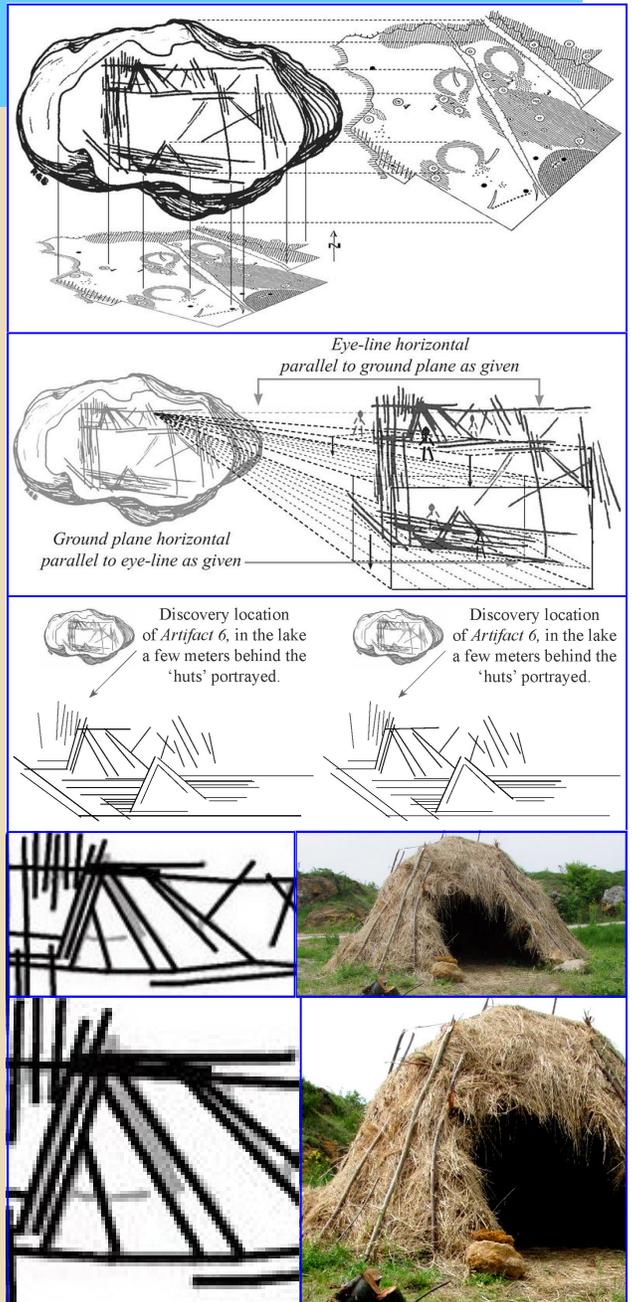


Fig. 1. Oldest corroborated evidence of a [campsite depiction](#) withheld from the public by the anthropology community. **Top:** The engravings on Bilzingsleben Artifact 6 compared with the actual layout of the archaeological site as drawn by its excavator Dr. Dietrich Mania. **Each is aligned north.** **Second from top:** Author's first proposal study that the engravings were meant to convey 3-dimensionality. **Third down:** Stereoscopic image of the two "planes" merged into single plane via self-contained "registration guides" (blur eyes to align). The most unexpected corroborative evidence is that the engraved object was actually found in the lake a few meters behind the "huts" portrayed. I.e. the proposed depiction is not of some imaginary camp but of the very site where the engraving was made. **Bottom:** Detail of proposed hut depiction showing propped up 'poles' for structure compared with the recreation of a hut at Bilzingsleben museum.

> [Cont. on page 19](#)

Oldest proposed dwelling depictions from the Paleolithic (cont.)

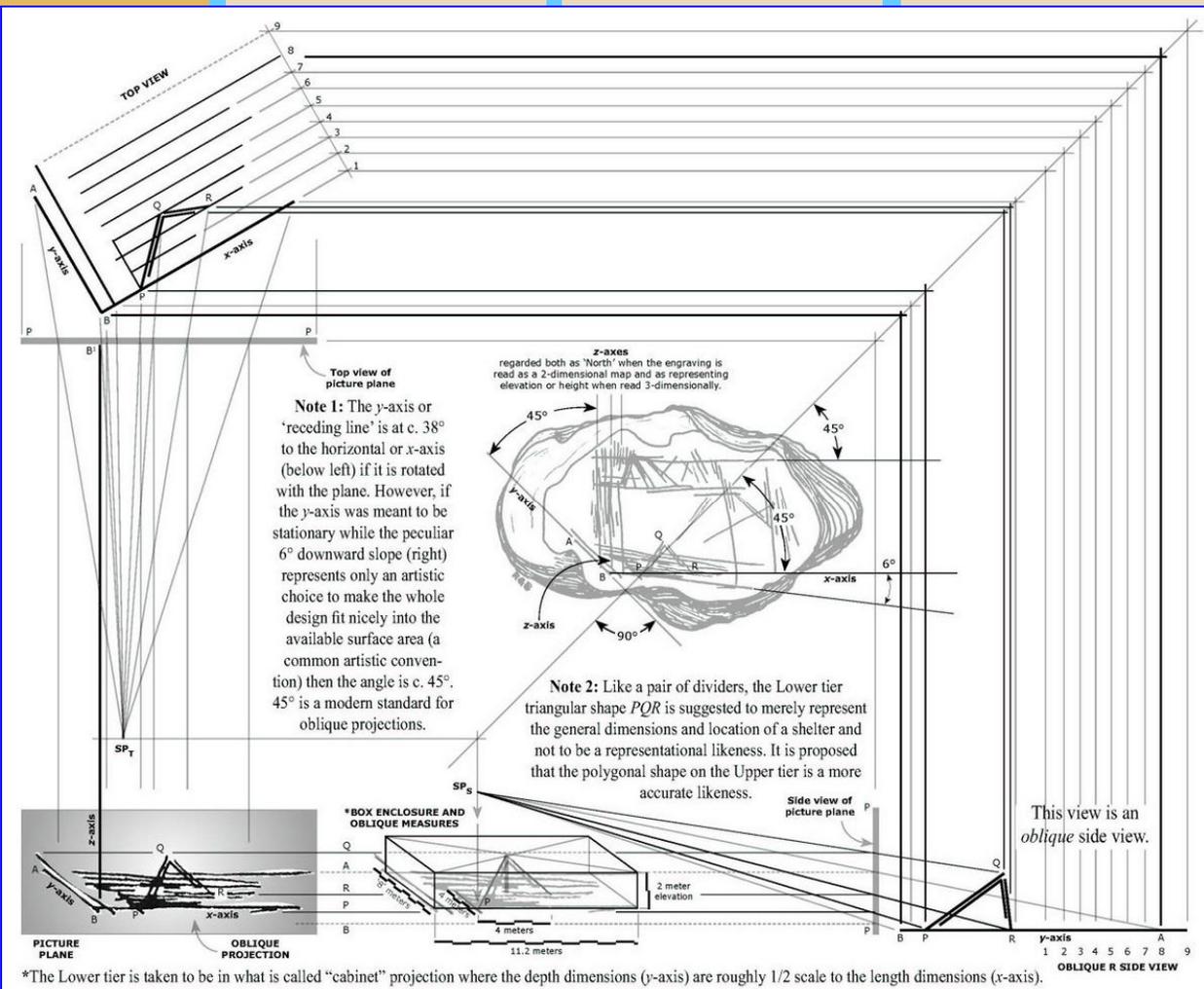


Fig. 2. Multiview perspective drawing of Bilzingsleben Artifact 6 Lower tier as further support of 3D intention. The author, who was taught general drafting at a young age by his father a pre-CAD tool & die designer, prepared this study for *PCN #20* (2012) to supplement "When a map is a 3D fractal" (The Graphics of Bilzingsleben presented Lisbon 2006). Title, focus, methods, setting, measurements from each are echoed in the 2015 *PLOS One* article. The paper was aggressively censored by competitive researchers acting as Session Chairs, General Editor of the XV UISPP Congress calling it "polemical," and *PLOS One* "Looking at the Camp" advisor Prof. Randall White's associate, Susan Antón of NYU, Editor *JHE*. The paper wasn't published until 2011 after a 5-year political battle and idea mining by UISPP, IFRAO and the *Journal of Human Evolution*.

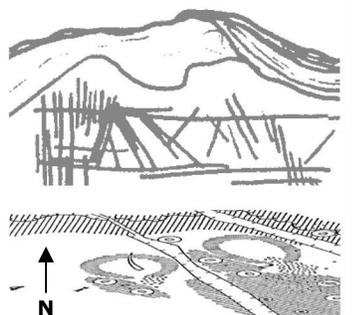


Fig. 3. Fig. 16d from *The Graphics of Bilzingsleben* comparing upper tier 'hut' positions of Artifact 6 with the two northernmost dwellings (circular areas) in the 1988 Bilzingsleben site map. Note the north orientation as proposed by the artifact's engraved 90° corner. The artifact was found in lake behind huts.

so suggesting "modern human behavior." Note that this "modern human behavior" is well within the mainstream *Homo sapiens* safety zone with its 13,800-year old date. Acknowledging that *Homo erectus* was making more sophisticated depictions 400,000 years

earlier does not help the researchers' other claim that the 13,800-year old drawings inform us about "human evolution," and may indicate the "emergence" of modern human communication skills. This story of what evidence is published and what is suppressed shows how anthropology has strayed from the ways of science. We need to ask ourselves if we are interested in the accumulated evidence and what it is telling us about our ancestors or if we want to keep looking past the evidence holding on to the romantic 19th Century idea

of ape-men evolving for hundreds of thousands of years. In light of the latter, it is obvious why the *PLOS One H. sapiens* campsite depiction was quickly published while the *H. erectus* campsite depiction (presented at the XV UISPP World Congress, Lisbon, 2006) showing apparent intelligence 'out of place' for the time period was blocked. Clearly, we must not allow knowledge of human prehistory to be controlled by those adhering to a single ideology. To best understand the human past we need to consider all of the evidence objectively.

A society of sycophants and hypocrites

By Vesna Tenodi, MA archaeology; artist, writer, and former

25-year employee of the Australian Government

"I call these



studies alleged research and see them as contentious because I regularly see a great many claims invented for political purposes and the personal gain of participants in the Aboriginal industry."

Tony Abbott was attacked and disposed of as our Prime Minister, for being disrespectful to our "first people."

As far as we can see, if there is anything disrespectful in Australia today it is

the Aboriginal industry's utter arrogance, and the complete absence of gratitude by Aborigines.

The Aboriginal industry has been so eager to replace fact with fiction because the facts might cost them billions in lost funding, allocated to sycophants and hypocrites who keep embroidering on the "first people" story and attacking anyone who may criticize the status quo.

A number of knowledgeable researchers established that there were advanced pre-Aboriginal groups inhabiting Australia hundreds of thousands of years ago, but we now have to subscribe to this culture of denial.

Earlier test results are now being declared "just wrong," just due to "contamination," and explained away with meaningless statements such as the following one by Professor Lambert from Griffith University's Research Centre for Human Evolution (RCHE). Professor Lambert says:

"The sample from Mungo Man which we retested contained sequences

from five different European people suggesting that these all represent contamination."

<https://phys.org/news/2016-06-conflicting-theories-mungo-debunked-aboriginal.html#nRlv>

Yes, sure, let's just accept his say-so, bury all of the rigorous earlier research, and uncritically accept that what Lambert's alleged study *suggests* is the truth.

I call these studies *alleged research* and see them as contentious because I regularly see a great many claims invented for political purposes and the personal gain of participants in the Aboriginal industry.

The fact is that nobody really knows what is being done and what is going on behind the scenes. Unlike in upfront and open research, most of it is shrouded in secrecy, and what the Australian taxpayer is told is that it is all just "too sacred to our first people" to be talked about.

The story about "new results" in dating the Mungo skeletons raises much suspicion to those in the know to the point of not ruling out being highly disreputable. And, yet, there is too much apathy and resignation among those who should actually be the first to object to such manipulation of science. As a consequence, we cannot hope to see any proper and vigorous investigation of these very suspicious and unbelievable claims.

So the Aboriginal industry can rest easy. In Australian archaeology and anthropology it will continue to be business as usual.

VESNA TENODI is an archaeologist, artist, and writer based in Sydney, Australia. She received her Master's Degree in Archaeology from Univ. of Zagreb, Croatia. She also has a diploma in Fine Arts from the School of Applied Arts in Zagreb. Her Degree Thesis focused on the spirituality of Neolithic man in Central Europe as evidenced in iconography and symbols in prehistoric cave art and pottery. In 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. She is developing a theory of the Pre-Aboriginal races which she has called the Rajanes and Abrajanes. In 2009, Tenodi founded the DreamRaiser project, a group of artists exploring iconography and ideas contained in ancient art and mythology.

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

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi

Mungo Lady and Mungo Man—what really happened with the Australian prehistoric skeletons, Part 2

By Vesna Tenodi, MA archaeology; artist, writer, and former 25-year employee of the Australian Government

"Some of our readers sent me mes-



sages telling me how much they enjoy reading the Pleistocene Coalition journal; because they are 'interested in a clear exposition of misrepresentation of facts for political gain.'"

Truths, half-truths and fabulous lies

Apart from falsifying Australian archaeology, anthropology and the arts, the Aboriginal industry, or the "political correctness mafia"—as they are dubbed by Australian intellectuals—is now interfering in almost every field of endeavour (Ali White, *Australian Aborigines and their cultural mafia*, 2012).

The media has been under this mafia's thumb for quite a few years now. Their tentacles have also reached so deep into the Australian psyche that now even the most progressive and fearless independent magazines and their editors are too intimidated to even mention anything controversial about Aborigines, or to tackle any topic that might upset our "first people."

If you truly care about Aborigines—stop lying!

At the same time, the body of publications presenting fake claims about Aboriginal prehistory as well as the present, concocted by the Aboriginal industry, is growing every day. The same as taxpayer funded research results fabricated by researchers favored by the current regime.

Some of our readers sent me messages telling me how much they enjoy reading the Pleistocene Coalition journal; because they are "interested in a clear exposition of misrepresentation of facts for political gain." They thank me for writing about the current state of indigenous affairs in Australia, urging me to "keep exposing fraudulent claims by comparing them with known facts."

I certainly wouldn't want to disappoint them. But, when exposing these fraudulent claims, where do we start? There are so many fake stories being force-fed to the Australian and global public. Both our prehistory and recent history of colonization of Australia are being reformulated and the data manipulated to fit the current paradigm.

Some Australian intellectuals concentrate on historical truth, some on social issues, some on Aboriginal crime rates—and the threat that Aboriginal escalating violence presents for our society as a whole—while some focus on the tribal traditional lifestyle and its cruel customs. Some of the most detailed descriptions of such customs are found in books by Daisy Bates (1859-1951). Some of the custom she describes in her book *Passing of the Aborigines: A Lifetime Spent among the Natives of Australia* are still very much alive and practiced even today in remote parts of the country.

Another question is, how should we do it? Should we keep exposing false claims, through dissecting, analysing and refuting every single lie we come across? Or should we stop dedicating time and energy to the spin-doctors and their countless tricks, just ignore their lies, and direct our energy to simply promoting the truth?

I did both. I spent ten years exposing the fake claims made by the Aboriginal industry, to make sure that—one day when the political climate changes—no-one would be able to feign ignorance and start claiming that they did not know. I made sure that everybody was

informed—every minister in the State and Federal parliaments, every newspaper and media outlet, every researcher in the relevant fields.

Some Australian intellectuals have criticized me for upsetting the Aborigines. Some of them threatened legal action if I should mention their earlier papers and research data that they were, at some point in their career, forced to recant. And some pleaded with me to join them and become a "part of the winning team."

In short, everybody knows, and most make a conscious choice to do nothing, for fear that they may damage their newly gained privileged status as Aboriginal industry pets.

Knowing that I have done what needed to be done, I can now concentrate on informing the public of the basic facts.

Aboriginal abomination of science, masquerading as sacred tradition

The fact is that prehistoric human fossils in Australia were excavated and studied freely and properly until the 1980s. Since 1984, when the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act (ATSIHP Act) was introduced, archaeological and anthropological work has been in steady decline. Information about Australian prehistory and Aboriginal culture is today very strictly controlled. Any new publication or project is guided by one of two main objectives—one is to hide the truth, and to vilify those who tell the truth. The other is to aggressively promote some invented notion or yet another fake story about Aboriginal culture that we all know does

> [Cont. on page 22](#)

Mungo Lady and Mungo Man (cont.)

"Based on conversations with Rhys Jones and John Mulvaney, my opinion is that, if the contents of those boxes were properly examined, by independent researchers outside of Australia, it would be proven to be just another scam in this incredible fraud of inventing a culture that never existed."

not exist. Archaeology in Australia today is at its lowest point—paralyzed by lawyers and do-gooders, who claim that only Aborigines have the right to examine and interpret our prehistory, and that only the Aborigines should have control over what we can say about our past and present. Nothing can be done or published today without approval from Aborigines and the Aboriginal industry.

This new approach and its associated policy were built upon the false premise that, to Aborigines, everything is too sacred to be handled or even discussed. This ever-growing Aboriginal industry—a monstrous machinery consisting of thousands of lawyers, academics, politicians and bureaucrats, who see the current aggressive promotion of the whitewashed past and present as their shortcut to success and wealth—came up with a new vocabulary, our own New-speak, to describe the non-existent culture upon which they rely. They are supported and assisted by about 300,000 of what is known as "fake Aborigines"—white people who decided to declare themselves as Aborigines, for all the advantages and privileges such status ensures today (Kerryn Pholi, *Why I burnt my 'proof of Aboriginality'*, 2012).

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2012-09-27/pholiaboriginality/4281772>

This whitewashing (censorship) has now been going on for a few decades. It is an ongoing campaign and a concerted effort to hide the unpleasant facts and inconvenient truth about Aboriginal Paleolithic culture and the Aboriginal mindset today. The "whitewash" metaphor means "to gloss over or cover up vices, crimes or scandals, or to exonerate by means of a perfunctory investigation or through biased presentation of data." So most of those Aboriginal cruel customs that Daisy Bates described in de-

tail are no longer mentioned in Australian schools and universities (Keith Windschuttle, *The Whitewashing of Aboriginal Manhood*, 2006).

Every ideologically based dictatorial regime has been doing that for ages. In Australia, over the decades, from time to time a number of politicians and media representatives have been assuring the public that there would be no whitewashing when investigating the real state of indigenous affairs, and of the damage and injustice that policy has caused to non-Aboriginal and, ultimately, to our Aboriginal Australians.

One of the very few who have been true to their word is Tony Abbott, who called for the end of this policy of indulging the demands of our over-privileged indigenous minority. When he said "enough is enough," and that Aborigines should start taking responsibility for their own lives, go to school and get a job, he was physically attacked on Australia Day 26 January 2012 by enraged Aboriginal "activists."

That, too, was played down and glossed over by the media. But the non-Aboriginal Australians loved him for having the courage to say out loud what the majority was thinking. So he claimed a landslide victory and was elected as our Prime Minister

in 2013. Once he became Prime Minister, he continued his efforts for a more balanced approach to Aboriginal affairs. For this, among his other steps going against the status quo, he was quickly backstabbed by his colleagues, who disposed of him in 2015 by what was basically a parliamentary coup.



Fig. 1. The Mungo Man skeleton, discovered in 1974, dated c. 62,000–68,000 years old. It was identified as "*Homo sapiens*" with Caucasian features and no markers typical for Aborigines or genetic connections with the Aboriginal people; Wikimedia Commons.

No-one has dared to mention these problems since.

Mungo Man Mantra

As an intended consequence of the current policy, any arbitrary claims circulated today can neither be proved nor disproved. No-one knows if any "sacred items" are indeed what they are claimed to be, since no-one is allowed to

touch fossils, nor even to view them. Whether there are any specks of bones of the actual Mungo Man (**Fig. 1**) or Mungo Lady in those boxes carried with such reverence to their "traditional resting place"—whatever that nonsensical term might mean—is anybody's guess.

Based on conversations with Rhys Jones and John Mulvaney, my opinion is that, if the contents of those boxes were properly examined, by independent researchers outside of Australia, it would be proven to be just another scam in this incredible fraud of inventing a culture that never existed. A bitter joke played on our nation, unparalleled in recent history.

> [Cont. on page 23](#)

Mungo Lady and Mungo Man (cont.)

"While access to the archaeological finds is denied, this new mantra is being repeated over and over again, ad nauseam. Mungo Man is an Aboriginal sacred ancestor. Mungo Lady was his beloved wife. They were a loving couple, which lived an idyllic, spiritual life, and died in an eternal embrace."

While access to the archaeological finds is denied, this new mantra is being repeated over and over again, *ad nauseam*. Mungo Man is an Aboriginal sacred ancestor. Mungo Lady was his beloved wife. They were a loving couple, which lived an idyllic, spiritual life, and died in an eternal embrace.

When I told members of the Aboriginal industry that this is all a bunch of lies, they did what they usually do—smirked and said "Heh, heh, you cannot prove it!"

I can not prove it. And neither can they. However, the team of genuine researchers who discovered and examined both Mungo skeletons could and did.

Mungo Man is what the Mulvaney-Jones-Thorne team said it is. Mungo Lady is what they said it is. If there were any authentic bones of those two finds remaining among the items now kept under lock and key, and if they were ever properly analyzed, that would be confirmed.

But all of us who hold that politically undesirable view are now vilified, and will continue to be denigrated until we see a regime change in Australia.

This recently fabricated claim—that the Mungo Lady and Mungo Man skeletons are contemporaneous—is bound to, eventually, also become widely known for what it is—just another elaborate lie in this sea of fake claims.

However, the Aboriginal industry spares no expense—it's taxpayer's money anyway—to keep adding newly invented stories, at the same time disparaging all research data and ridiculing every fact that does not fit into their enforced paradigm.

Even those long-dead are not spared their spite.

Daisy Bates is one of their victims. For quite some time now, the Aboriginal industry

has been trying hard to disparage this impressive woman, who spent 35 years living with the tribes and dedicated her life to the welfare of Aborigines in the stony desolation of the desert.

Her books, journals and notes are a gold mine for anyone interested in the Australian past. There is only one problem—the books are hard to come by, while her journals and notes are inaccessible to the public. All the public is allowed to know is that some author claims that Daisy Bates "invented everything" and her notes were just her "fantasies and hearsay."

Her notes, reporting on Aboriginal promiscuity, cannibalism, infanticide, sexual abuse, all the other customs she witnessed and described, are now being dismissed as "unfounded." She was labeled as a "racist," which is a sure way today to silence anyone expressing disagreement.

One of her journals describes Aboriginal lack of respect for their dead. She noted that the wandering, nomadic tribes had no history of burying their dead. If a sick or frail elderly member of the tribe was falling behind, and couldn't keep up with the rest, he or she was left behind, to die in the desert. If, during their seasonal wanderings, the tribe came across someone who died some time ago and there were just skeletal remains left in the desert, they would pick up the skull and use it to carry stuff.

This is one of those records that scare the Aboriginal industry the most. If the myth about "sacred ancestors" was proven to be unsustainable, all these protectors of "sacred business" affairs would be out of a job.

But Australian archaeology would be back on its feet.

So the Aboriginal industry simply has to do what it does, for the sake of its own

self-preservation. From being hailed as a humanitarian, as Daisy Bates was known for decades, they decided to repaint her and now claim that she was one of the Aboriginal people's "worst enemies." Once declared to be a "dangerous woman," the usual action of aggressive denial of almost everything detailed in her books was undertaken, in order to discredit her. Books are being published and PhD theses written with the sole purpose of maligning Daisy Bates.

Such is the fate of those who fall out of favour with a political regime.

And such is the Aboriginal way of thanking you for any effort undertaken on their part.

VESNA TENODI is an archaeologist, artist, and writer based in Sydney, Australia. She received her Master's Degree in Archaeology from Univ. of Zagreb, Croatia. She also has a diploma in Fine Arts from the School of Applied Arts in Zagreb. Her Degree Thesis focused on the spirituality of Neolithic man in Central Europe as evidenced in iconography and symbols in prehistoric cave art and pottery. In 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. She is developing a theory of the Pre-Aboriginal races which she has called the Rajanes and Abrajanes. In 2009, Tenodi founded the DreamRaiser project, a group of artists exploring iconography and ideas contained in ancient art and mythology.

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

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

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

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To learn more about early
man in the Pleistocene visit
our website at

pleistocenecoalition.com

The Pleistocene Coalition celebrates its nine-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now entering its tenth year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.