



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 12, ISSUE 1

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2020

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

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Plasma physicist of Los Alamos National Laboratory **Anthony Peratt, PhD**

(one of the physicists challenging Big Bang theory), has compiled a large body of evidence many Pleistocene-age petroglyphs depict cosmological phenomena. Since discovery of Gobekli Tepe his work is often used (incl. un-credited) in the revival of interest in Plato's Atlantis as a 12,000 BP contemporaneous civilization. This issue, Dr. Peratt debuts a startling possibly related Aboriginal petroglyph. See [Peratt p.2](#) and [p.5](#).



Archaeologist **Michael Gramly, PhD**, and associate **Dennis Vesper**



made from the vertebra of an 'extinct' giant ground sloth. Dr. Gramly contends, contrary to long-held beliefs, nightfall did not force Paleo-Americans to gravitate around campfires only and that we need to change this simplistic and brutal view of our forebears as though they knew no comforts or pleasures, or that when crossing the Bering Strait, 'left all their culture behind.' See [Gramly p.7](#).

There can be little doubt that engineer and rock art researcher, **Ray Urbaniak**, is helping to change the entire picture of what native North Americans accomplished in pre-history and



what they were capable of both artistically and intellectually (e.g., recall the Pleiades). Like others in the Pleistocene Coalition, Urbaniak continues to challenge readers with evidence completely missed by mainstream anthropology due to its evolutionary and migration theory predispositions. This issue: another rare animal depiction, 'twisted perspective' in rock art, and a case for possible musical notation via aid from PCN Editor. See [Urbaniak p.13](#) and [p.15](#).



on the same panel as an 'extinct mammoth' could be reconciled with musical notation (per the Editor's background incl. music and the arts). See [Feliks p.16](#).

In **PCN #s 61 and 62**, a brief background, and Part 1 were provided for a published thesis called *The Impact of Fossils*—about how early humans may have been influenced by fossils in the development of rock art. Also included were comments from established scientists responding to the paper's censorship by *Current Anthropology* and competitive researchers promoting low intelligence in early people. The series continues with PCN's Part 2 of the main text. See [Feliks p.17](#).

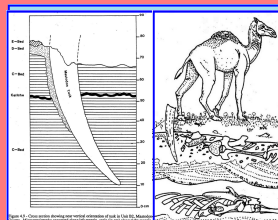
Welcome to PCN Volume 12 Issue 1

The Pleistocene Coalition has upheld its longtime position that the mainstream science community (in particular, anthropology, biology and paleontology) has misled the public for over a century regarding all topics related to pre-history and Paleolithic-Neolithic human ancestry. Nearly always, students who go through the system expect when they come out they will have accurate core knowledge of prehistoric realities. But

such is not the case if they weren't first taught the crucial science qualities of objectivity, open-mindedness, and curiosity. It is easier to pay and boldly echo back dogma for its instant rewards—publication, jobs—than to look into the evidence with an open mind. This is part of what leads to suppression of ideas and plagiarism in anthropology as those taught only dogma are frustrated when something new or confirmation of new ideas are instead discovered by others. Why not join us? Take the daring step and join our search for the truth beyond the dogma.



Ray Urbaniak, in submitting his recent materials, sent the Editor an additional image to see if a petroglyph discovery



In PCN 10 years ago

Along with other compelling articles in Issue #3, Pleistocene Coalition founding member, **Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD**, wrote her 2nd 'In their own words' installment: Caltrans.



This section is where she regularly exposed how the mainstream gets so tangled up trying to reconcile 'facts' with their predetermined beliefs the irony or understatement can be unbearable. Here researchers essentially say, 'Despite the facts, we still believe what we believe.' See [Steen-McIntyre p.10](#).

Archaeologist, **Vesna Tenodi, MA**, continues her exposé of fraudulent anthropology being sold as 'history' in Australia.



This time a fraudulent book is being made compulsory reading by the Dept. of Education. The book contains imaginary stories depicting Aboriginal Paleolithic culture as Neolithic in order to justify calling it a 'civilization.' Revelation the claimed Aboriginal author is *not* Aboriginal resulted in leadership saying, "Whether he is or isn't...is irrelevant." A recently-produced children's version is included on a compulsory reading list to be introduced in all primary schools by the end of 2020. See [Tenodi p.21](#) and [p.22](#).

The Pillars of Heracles (*Pillars of Hercules*), Part 1

By Anthony L. Peratt, PhD, physicist; on the occasion of his 80th birthday

January 6, 2020

**"It is likely
no other ac-**



**count of an
event in an-
tiquity from
such an au-
thority has
been inter-
preted or
misinter-
preted so of-
ten with the
possible ex-
ception of
the Indus
civilization's
Mahabharata
and the Ve-
das' Great
War."**

**The recent discovery of
Gobekli Tepe megalithic
complex in Turkey** dated c.
11,000–12,000 years old has
created problems with prior

conceptions about the
Paleolithic-Neolithic past
as it points to the existence
of Pleistocene-age civiliza-
tions. So, it is easy to see
how this has also rekindled
interest in the Atlantis
story as originally related
by the Greek philosopher
Plato and which he dated
to the same time period.
For nearly 2,400 years
scholars have debated
whether Atlantis was real
or just a literary device
especially in modern times

as leading archaeologists
were 'convinced' there were
no Pleistocene civilizations.
So, post-Gobekli Tepe it may
be best to go back to simply
presenting evidence and see
where it leads. In this article, I
offer an interpretation of Plato's
Pillars of Heracles aspect of the
story as perhaps not repre-
senting actual physical geo-
graphic points but observable
sky phenomena based on my
prior evidence that many petro-
glyphs worldwide represent
cosmological events witnessed
in the past. At this stage I offer
an amalgam of ideas, observa-
tions, and scientific facts.

Plato's Atlantis

First known mention of the
'Island of Atlas'—*Atlantis*—is in
Plato's dialogues *Timaeus* and
Critias written c. 360 BC. By
Plato's timing it would have
existed about 11,600 years
ago.¹ In *Critias*, Plato tells of a
mighty power which made an

expedition
against the
whole of
Europe and
Asia and to
which Athens
put to an
end: The
power came
forth out of
the Atlantic
Ocean which
in those days
was naviga-
ble; and
there was an
island situ-
ated in front
of the straits
which are
called the
*Pillars of
Heracles*;
Plato said the
island was
'larger' than
Libya and
Asia com-
bined (Fig. 1
and Fig. 2).²

Of special
interest to
me was
Plato's writ-
ing that the
men of Atlan-
tis had sub-
jected the
parts of *Libya*
*within the
Pillars of
Heracles* as
far as Egypt,
and of
Europe as far
as Tyrrhenia.
A naval
power lying
in front of
the *Pillars of*



Fig. 1. Plato's Atlantis was approx. equal in size to Asia (China), top; and the Libya-Tyrrhenian-Sea region, bottom.



Fig. 2. My leaning for Plato's Atlantis today as the 3km-thick ice-covered Antarctica. See Footnote 2. The name Antarctica was not given to this island continent, after several credible claims of discovery 17th–19th centuries, until after 1890. The yellow vertical stripe in the middle is the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) passing through London to the north.

¹ More on the exact sequence of the Younger-Dryas c. 12.9–11.6 ka will be given in a subsequent paper.

² In the maps shown, taking China to be representative of Asia with 9.6 million square kilometers and Libya with 1.76 million square kilometers, for a total of 11.36 million square kilometers while Antarctica has 14.2 million square kilometers. Some believe Plato may have had better maps than most assume the caliber of the ancient cartographer maps originating from an older Vedic civilization.

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

The Pillars of Heracles, Part 1 (cont.)

"Later in history, when 'pillars' did

Heracles, Atlantis conquered many parts of Western Europe and Africa 9,000 years before the time of Athenian states-

the *Pillars of Heracles* cited as many different locations over time (and with the fall of the Athenian empire to Rome later renamed the *Pillars of Hercules*). I suggest the 'Pillars' may not actually have been promontory points in the landscape (in fact, a geophysical study of all mountains on Earth including Antarctica show none are visible from the Atlantic Ocean proper) but *manifestations* appearing only briefly (at high northern latitudes) and sometimes over much of the earth about once every other century *visibly in the sky*.

Difficulties reading *Timaeus* and *Critias*

I think that much of the confusion relates to terms such as columns, pillars, lines, and straits, including the singular 'strait' as in Strait of Gibraltar. The confusion is present in both Greek and English. Plato's relating that Atlantis sank in the ocean in 'a single day and night' is also confusing as is that his description is an *engineering account* rather than describing a driving force.

Visible appearances of the Pillars of Heracles

Later in history, when 'pillars' did appear they were not recognized as the *Pillars of Heracles* but rather as a sign of ill omen during medieval times prompting pilgrimages to avert the 'wrath of Heaven.' While accounts of the phenomena I describe were historically recorded, one of the better known was recorded in Zurich, Switzerland in medieval time. **Fig. 3** shows several north-south oriented stripes in the sky as seen at Grossmünsterplatz (Great Minister Place), Zurich, Switzerland. Compare with the Aboriginal rock art in Part 2. Also shown is a modern view of this location around N Street as plotted by the author.

Fig. 4 and **Fig. 5** illustrate weak occurrence of the pillars as seen from land and the ocean at high latitudes, north and south.

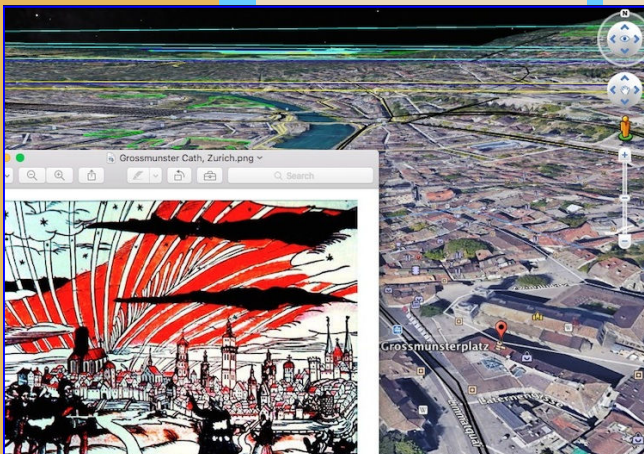


Fig. 3. Inset: North-south stripes in the sky as recorded at Grossmünsterplatz in Zurich in medieval time. **Background:** a modern day view of this location, approximately at N Street, as plotted by the author.

appear, they were not recognized as the Pillars

man, Solon, or c. 11,600 BP. After a failed attempt to invade Athens, Atlantis is said to have sank into the ocean *in a single day and night of misfortune*.

It is likely no other event



Fig. 4. Pillars of light in the northern sky as photographed in Scandinavia. Photograph contributed in online discussion of sky pillars.

of Heracles but rather as a sign of ill omen during medieval times."

account in antiquity from such an authority has been interpreted or misinterpreted so often with the possible exception of the Indus civilization's *Mahabharata* and the *Vedas'* Great War.

Ongoing doubts about the location of Plato's Atlantis may have something to do with the presumed physical nature of

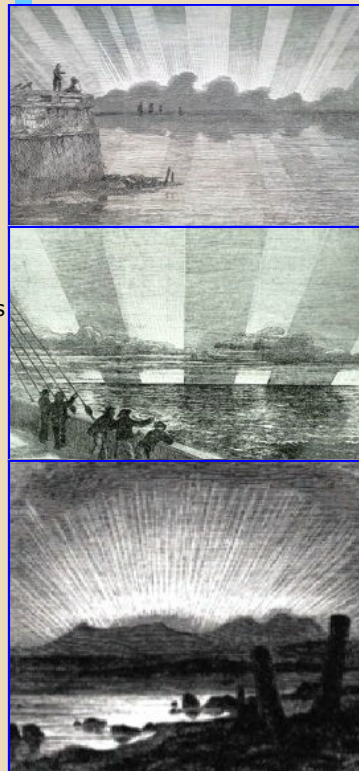


Fig. 5. The striped sky northward as sketched during the Carrington Event. The Getty Museum, Los Angeles.

Visible and electrical appearances of the Pillars of Heracles

In modern times *Birkeland currents* were observed both in the visible and as disruptive electrical phenomena, the most noted of these being the Carrington Event of September 1-2, 1859. These received worldwide press notice as recorded by the Astronomers Richard Carrington and Richard Hodgson. Unrecognizable bright lights from the sky were seen around the world in the northern hemisphere as far south as the Caribbean and also visible as far south as south-central Mexico, Queensland, Cuba, Hawaii, southern Japan, China, and also at latitudes closer to the

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

The Pillars of Heracles, Part 1 (cont.)

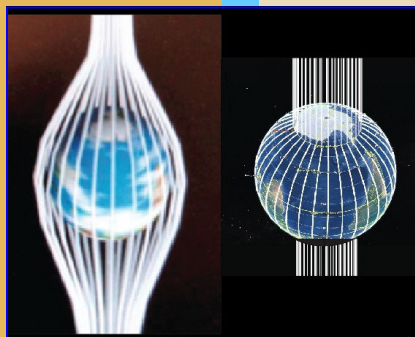


Fig. 6. Left: Complete Tri-Stan (Tristan-Stanford) 3D computer simulation profile with Birkeland currents encircling the Earth. **Right:** Mock up of vertical and curving currents in order to get exact latitude/longitude positions on the Earth.

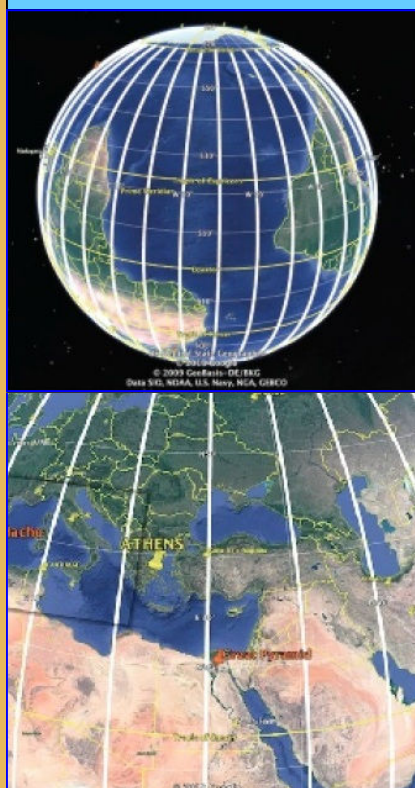


Fig. 7. Figure of Plato's within the pillars of Heracles. Top: Birkeland filaments (pillars) in Earth's plasmasphere. **Bottom:** This refers to Plato's statement exactly: *The men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the Pillars of Heracles as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia.* Better seen in Fig. 1 of the region is the dire strait that Athens was in. The largest Lingham in the world, representative of Atlantis—the Ggantija in Malta—had been constructed at the very 'doorstep' of the Greek city (from a worldwide survey of Lingham around Antarctica).

equator, for example, Colombia. In the southern hemisphere, these were also reported in Santiago, Chile, 33° south, Brisbane, 27.46° south, Sydney, about 34° south, and Melbourne 37.81° south.

Unrecognized (Kristian Birkeland had yet to publish his 1901 *terrella* experiment) as—astronomers attributed the phenomena to sun-spots or aurora. But the phenomena were plasma currents that originated much further in the Galaxy than the Sun: intense self-pinch currents of electrons and ions that enveloped the Earth (Fig. 6). Telegraph operators worldwide found arcs of electricity around their equipment until they found they could communicate better with their batteries disconnected.

What is seen in the sky as

stripes or pillars, in reality are heavily pinched plasma currents, first demonstrated in the laboratory by Kristian Birkeland in 1901 focusing an electron beam onto a *terrella*—a magnetized metallic globe—for which the beam pinched into filaments that flowed above the globe from south to north, Fig. 7, never touching the globe.³

The pinched currents (*Pillars of Heracles*) are sources of intense visible light emission seen sometimes even through clouds and onto the ground.^{4,5} Coming from within the galaxy, these never move as the Earth rotates within. When illuminating the ground, these make excellent and precise N-S survey lines, if quickly recorded, or marked simultaneously at two points far apart, as the Earth rotates at a velocity of 1674.4 kilometers per hour (faster than the speed of sound at the equator).

Deserving some mention in Fig. 7 (Top), is that closer to Antarctica, more than two pillars were seen. This is mentioned in A. McCollum (2012), *A Syriac Fragment from the Cause of Causes on the Pillars of Hercules, ISAW Papers 5*.

Continued in Part II...

The author acknowledges his decades long research with fellows Juan Crocco, Patricio Bustamante Diaz, and John McGovern of the Epigraphic Institute, Australia.

ANTHONY L. PERATT, PhD, began his academic/scientific career with his first two years spent at Glendale City college, Glendale, CA, 1958, where he studied mathematics, machine shop, and the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He received his BSEE from California

State Polytechnic University, 1963, followed by his MSEE from the University of Southern California, 1967. Assigned for two years to Professor Hannes Alfvén, he translated *Cosmic Plasma* into English, receiving his Ph.D. in 1971, the year after Alfvén was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Dr. Peratt joined the University of California laboratories (Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, 1972, and Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1981) receiving his 30-year University of California Alumnus Award in 2005. He also spent sabbaticals at the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics, in Garching, Germany (1975–77) and the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden 1985 and 1988. He gave the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters prestigious Birkeland Lecture in 1995. He received two Department of Energy (DOE) awards for his experiments and computations. With Professor O. Buneman, Stanford, of Bletchley Park fame, Peratt ran the Tridimensional-Stanford fully 3D, gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years in a Stanford-Los Alamos collaboration. 1995–1999 Peratt served in the Department of Energy Defense Programs and as Acting Head of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since that time he served in Los Alamos' Associate Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations. Subsequently, Peratt's research has focused on studying the source of petroglyphs as an ancient above-Antarctic intense outburst, with ground GPS measurements and their distribution-orientation with earth-orbiting satellites, primarily in North, Central, and South America, Australia, Polynesia (including Easter Island) and the Alps. Dr. Peratt is Senior Editor of the *IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science* and a Life Fellow of the IEEE, a member of the American Physical Society, American Astrophysical Society, and Archimedes Circle.

Website: plasmauniverse.info

³ *Physics of the Plasma Universe*, A. L. Peratt, Springer Verlag, New York, 2015; Chap. 12.4, Birkeland's Terrella Experiments.

⁴ *Lines On The Landscape*, Pennick, N. and Devereux, P., Robert T. Hale, London 1989.

⁵ Often confused with the Borealis or lightning, Birkeland currents never touch the ground but are instead a thousand kilometers high in the ionosphere.

The Pillars of Heracles (*Pillars of Hercules*), Part 2

By Anthony L. Peratt, PhD, physicist; on the occasion of his 80th birthday

January 6, 2020

"Worldwide, depending on location,



high latitude north and

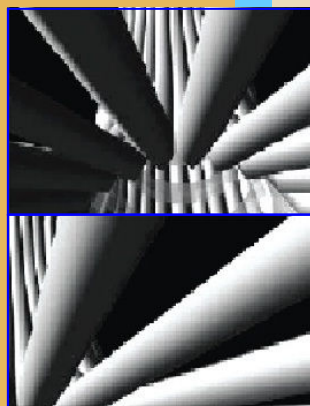


Fig. 8. Computer simulation of the Pillars of Heracles just at the outer boundary of Antarctica (Atlantis appearing to block any further ship travel into the continent, although, of course, the land would do the same. The horizontal lines depict the pillars as seen above ship deck, as in Fig. 7 in Part I.

south, human settlements must have been greatly disrupted."

Continuing from Part I...

Location of Plato's Atlantis

Almost always misinterpreted in my view is the location of Atlantis. Again it is the lack of a steady presence of observable pillars. According to Plato, Atlantis lies *in front of the Pillars of Heracles—and go no further (Fig. 8)*. If interpreting Atlantis as a real location, in my opinion, only Antarctica meets this criteria; it is impossible to miss this boundary aboard ship as the pillars shoot straight upward at Antarctica's shoreline,⁶ the result of the energy carried by the Birkeland currents from the rest of the galaxy downward in a nearly circular cusp.⁷

It is these twenty-eight filaments⁸ that, over the lifetime of the Earth, define the circular-continent and:

1. Impart a counter-clockwise momentum to the continent.
2. Provide a non-solar source of heat to the continent that before the ice, produced the semi-tropical climate of the island with concomitant forests and vegetation.
3. Are causing the deglaciation of the island and the appearance of non-petrified tree stumps and leaves along parts of its boundary. These are very much younger than petrified tree stumps, for example, those very ancient ones found in the Petrified Forest of Arizona.

fied Forest of Arizona.

4. Finally, as it has been since glaciation, the continued Birkeland current inflow is causing large-scale deglaciation with icebergs falling into the sea.⁹

Atlantis sank in the ocean in a single day and night

In mankind's myths and memories, Atlantis did sink in the ocean in a single day and night. Not physically, but visibly.¹⁰

For centuries the southern Atlantic was not navigable because of the 'shoals of mud,' as reported to Plato. The plasmasphere-atmosphere was pushed closer to the surface of the earth at the poles at the start of the Younger-Dryas.¹¹

Worldwide—depending on location, high latitude north and south—human settlements must have been greatly disrupted. Populations close to Antarctica must have suffered terribly. Those in the Amazon rainforest, now known to have once been farmers, recall an instant freeze of even large animals within about four hours as the temperature plummeted. A persistent Native American account is that 'where they could, animals left to their deaths—as did the humans.' This would require temperatures of 100°K, or lower, the temperature of the plasmasphere. The great

cities of South America, e.g., Puma Punku, Bolivia were

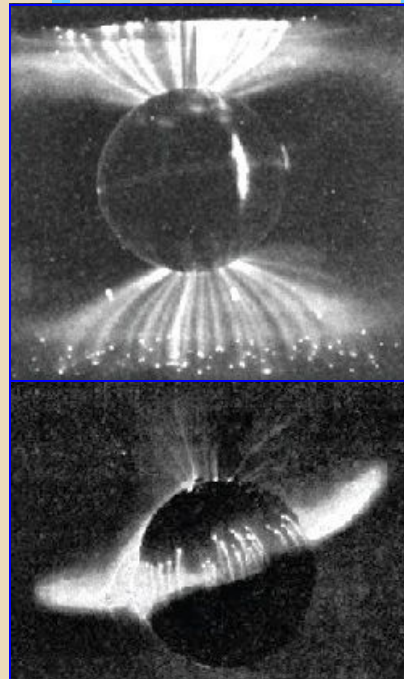


Fig. 9. Plasma filaments in Birkeland's *terella* experiment encircling a magnetized copper globe. Experimental parameters adjusted such that the near globe or atmospheric currents are mostly visible. A. Peratt, *Physics of the Plasma Universe*, 2015, Loc. cit.

leveled and Native American populations in Central and Northern America recall a time when they too fled northward as did populations in the high-north seek a warmer, placid mid-America. This is a story told at high latitudes, north and south, worldwide.

In the last decade, Birkeland currents (**Fig. 9**) were rediscovered at the Murchison Wide

⁶ Currently at some 66 degrees south of the equator.

⁷ Birkeland currents were first discovered by the U.S. Navy navigation satellite 1963-38C at approximately 1100 km altitude (Potemra, TA, *et al.* 1988. Satellite Observations of Currents and Waves in Space Plasmas. In *Laser and Particle Beams* 6: 503).

⁸ Peratt *et al.* 2007. Characteristics for the Occurrence of a High-Current Z-Pinch Aurora as recorded in Antiquity, Part II: Directionality and Source. *IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science*, v.35 n. 4, August 2007.

⁹ These might be wisely harvested as sources of fresh water.

¹⁰ Even today, tsunamis cause a rise in ocean waters but the large ocean, to the eye, appears unmovable while a smaller island appears to sink.

¹¹ More on the Younger-Dryas c. 12.9–11.6 ka will be given in a subsequent paper. > [Cont. on page 6](#)

The Pillars of Heracles, Part 2 (cont.)

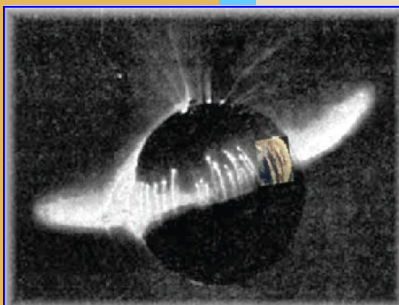


Fig. 10. S. Loi's Murchison false-color recording overlaid on Birkeland's terralla experiment photographs. Note the middle right-hand side is in color. As shown, Birkeland's data has current intensities appreciably higher than at the time recorded by the Murchison array. Otherwise, S. Loi's data—six currents directly above Australia—are an excellent replication of the mid-section currents.

"It is likely no other account of an event in antiquity from such an authority has been interpreted or misinterpreted so often with the possible exception of the Indus civilization's Mahabharata and the Vedas' Great War."

Field Array radio telescope in Western Australia.¹² An artist's false-color drawing of this data has been overlaid on Birkeland's 1901 photograph of the midsection of his terralla and shifted to the north of Australia viewed by the Murchison array, matching six filaments (of 28 fila-

ments) in each recording. Although the data, differing by nearly 115 years in recording, is in excellent agreement. See **Fig. 10**.

However, Plato was not the only person to report the *Pillars of Heracles*. Around the world and at a southern latitude much closer to Atlantis (if interpreted as Antarctica), the Aborigines of Australia saw them clearly and both carved and painted their geometry on granite. Finally, **Fig. 11** shows the proposed millennia-old line-of-sight Aborigine recordings of the *Pillars of Heracles*, at Iga Warta, Australia.

The author acknowledges his decades long research with fellows Juan Crocco, Patricio Bustamante Diaz, and John McGovern of the Epigraphic Institute, Australia.

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year after Alfvén was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Dr. Peratt joined the University of California laboratories (Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, 1972, and Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1981) receiving his 30-year University of California Alumnus Award in 2005. He also spent sabbaticals at the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics, in Garching, Germany (1975–77) and the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden 1985 and 1988. He gave the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters prestigious Birkeland Lecture in 1995. He received two Department of Energy (DOE) awards for his experiments and computations. With Professor O. Buneman, Stanford, of Bletchley Park

signed for two years to Professor Hannes Alfvén, he translated *Cosmic Plasma* into English, receiving his Ph.D. in 1971, the

fame, Peratt ran the Tridimensional-Stanford fully 3D, gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years in a Stanford-

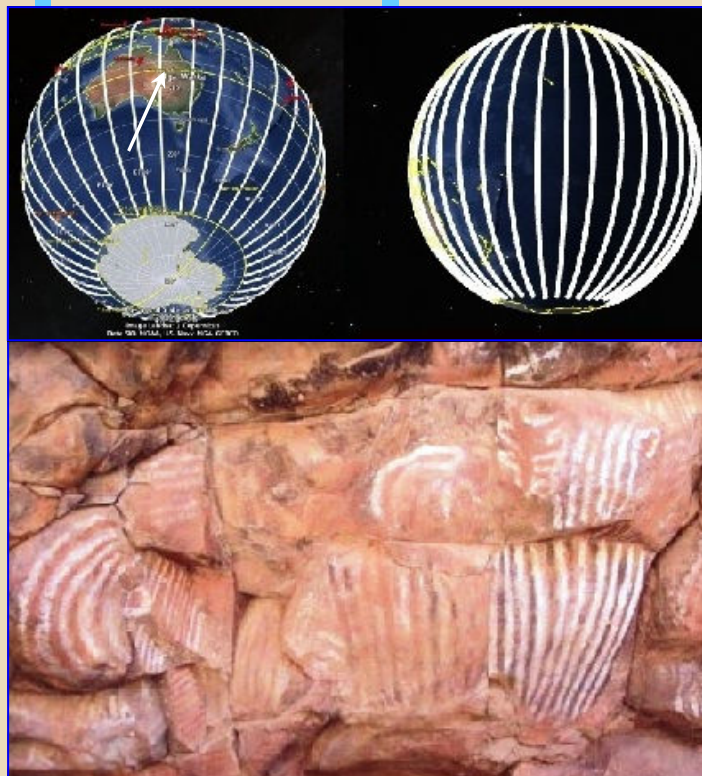


Fig. 11. Proposed view of the *Pillars of Heracles* (Birkeland Currents) as recorded for millennia along a cliffside at the Australian Aborigine village of Iga Warta. **Top Left:** Location of Iga Warta with respect to Antarctica, white arrow. **Top Right:** The pillars visible to the Aborigine residents of Iga Warta. **Bottom:** The actual rock art lines recorded at Iga Warta. These go back undated millenia and are continually repainted at intervals. Figure courtesy of J. McGovern, Epigraphics Institute, Georgetown, Australia.

Los Alamos collaboration. 1995–1999 Peratt served in the Department of Energy Defense Programs and as Acting Head of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since that time he served in Los Alamos' Associate Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations. Subsequently, Peratt's research has focused on studying the source of petroglyphs as an ancient above-Antarctic intense outburst, with ground GPS measurements and their distribution-orientation with earth-orbiting satellites, primarily in North, Central, and South America, Australia, Polynesia (including Easter Island) and the Alps. Dr. Peratt is Senior Editor of the *IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science* and a Life Fellow of the IEEE, a member of the American Physical Society, American Astrophysical Society, and Archimedes Circle.

Website: plasmauniverse.info

¹² S. Loi, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 Jun 2015, *Science*, communicated to the author by Professor H. Hora, University of New South Wales.

Lighting, heating, and cooking during the Late Pleistocene Upper Paleolithic lamps in the Old and New Worlds*

By Richard Michael Gramly, PhD, anthropology
and Dennis J. Vesper

*An earlier version of this paper was presented at the Northeast Natural History Conference annual meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts, May, 2019.

Abstract

Oil or fat-burning lamps have been used at various times and places since 30,000 years ago. Highly developed lamps characterize the European Upper Paleolithic. Here, we present new evidence suggesting these devices were also employed by the Paleo-Americans of North America.

Keywords

Reservoir lamps, portable lamp, sloth vertebra, mastodon ramus

During nearly a century of archaeological research into the life and times of America's colonizing populations, little has been learned about methods of food preparation, general lighting, and how Paleo-Americans kept warm. The dearth of information cannot be explained by archaeologists overlooking such vestiges, nor is it simply a matter of poor preservation of Ice Age remains. Rather, an explanation may lie with Paleo-American technology itself, aspects of which did not enter the archaeological record often enough to be discovered.

Hearths employed for cooking, warmth, and lighting habitations are on record for northern Eurasia during the later Upper Paleolithic. Some hearths were large in diameter and were even bordered with rocks (Hoffecker 2005: 189)—a stratagem for promoting drafts and radiating heat. Deep hearth-basins, cooking pits and earth ovens appear not to have been used.

During the Clovis era in the New World, likewise, well-defined hearths and cooking pits are seldom encountered.

The few features of this sort known for Paleo-American sites of North America (e.g., Vail, Maine; Sugarloaf, Massachusetts; and possibly Whipple, New Hampshire) are linked to late manifestations of the Clovis tradition.

More typically, Clovis people kindled fires directly upon the ground without preparation or use of rocks. An example of this practice was observed at Area 4 of the Murray Springs site, Arizona, where charcoal, burned bone, unburned bone and stone artifacts were spread among scattered remains of bison. Natural hollows in the ground surface sufficed for these unstructured hearths, some of which were extensive (2.4–5.6 m in length)—see Hemmings (2007: 120–21).

Hearths at Eurasian sites in regions with few trees (e.g., Gravettian age sites north of the Black Sea) were fueled with bones; elsewhere, wood must have been utilized. In the New World during the Paleo-American era there is no clear evidence of using bones to feed fires. The calcined (heated to high temperature) pieces of mammal bone, which were recovered from hearths at the Sugarloaf site (Gramly 1998, 2013) and the Whipple site (Curran 1987), are finely comminuted (reduced to small particles), ruling against a derivation from large bones used for fuel. An explanation for the small size of these pieces is that after calcining, bones were pulverized and sprinkled upon animal hides to absorb grease—a practice that Lucien Turner observed among the Naskapi hunters of Labrador (1894: 295).

Twigs of trees and bushes serve to heat tents and lodges of hunters dwelling among northern forests and forest-



Fig. 1. A handled lamp from La Mouthe, Dordogne region, France, showing its fuel reservoir. Made of sandstone. Dimensions of reservoir are 110 X 104mm X 18mm (deep). Photo of a cast.

tundra—as among the Naskapi of the Ungava region (Turner 1894). However, under full-arctic conditions that exist farther north in Ungava, burning wood for lighting, heating, and cooking is not feasible. The Inuit of that region use lamps within their dwellings. Lamps would be employed during the coldest season and when temporary camps had to be made. Portable lamps fueled by animal fat were favored by Inuit hunters on the move who resided within hastily-erected snow-houses (Hough 1898: 122).

Typically, stone lamps used by travelers were small, measuring 5–6 inches in width and an inch in thickness (Dinsmore 2003).

Late Upper Paleolithic lamps of Eurasia

Upper Paleolithic lamps of western Europe are made almost exclusively of stone. Initially they were reported from excavations during the third quarter of the 19th century. However, the first lamp to be described and published is the specimen from La Mouthe (**Fig. 1**) in the Dordogne region (Riviere 1899). Finds have been made at caves, rockshelters, and open encampments and are associated with Solutrean, Gravettian, and Magdalenian cultures. The number of possible candidates for lamps is large (N = 547), but fewer (N = 169) have proved acceptable to all analysts (de Beaune and White 1993).

> [Cont. on page 8](#)



"Highly developed lamps characterize the European Upper Paleolithic, and new evidence suggests that these devices were also employed by the Paleo-Americans of North America."

Lighting, heating, and cooking during Late Pleistocene (cont.)

"We report for the first time a port-



Fig. 2. Top: The Steinhatchee River, Florida, lamp made from the centrum of a giant ground sloth vertebra, compared with, **Bottom:** Vertebra of Jefferson's Ground Sloth. Oil reservoir measures 40 X 49 mm X 21-22 mm (deep).

able lamp discovered



Fig. 3. Views of the Steinhatchee River, Florida, lamp made from a vertebra of a giant ground sloth. Greatest width of oil reservoir is 49mm. Lithic Casting Lab photographs.

two generations ago within the Steinhatchee River, north-west Florida."

Lamps are divisible into various categories. They are separable into 1.) specimens without purposefully-made reservoirs for fuel (oil and fat) and 2.) those lamps that have actual reservoirs—usually circular or oval in shape and made by pecking, cutting, and grinding.

The lamps without reservoirs, as a class, tend to be large and not easily moved about. The ones with reservoirs, however, are portable and were sometimes embellished upon their underside with depictions of animals or abstract designs (e.g., de Beaune and White 1993:110).

A small number of lamps with a reservoir for fuel were furnished with a handle. Approximately 30 handled stone lamps have been reported for western Europe. The best-known example is Magdalenian in age from Lascaux (see de Beaune and White 1993: 108-9 for a photograph of this lamp in color). It "came to light" during

1961 archaeological explorations. It has a shallow, oval reservoir measuring 75 X 84 mm with a maximum depth of only 17 mm. There are several handled lamps having bowls of similar shape and size. For example, there is the lamp from Grand Moulin with an oval cup

measuring 68 X 85 X 18 mm (Ferrier 1942). At the top end of the size range of handled lamps is the piece from La Mouthe, which has reservoir dimensions of 110 X 104 mm X 18 mm. When level-full it would have held 80 ml.

Portable lamps, with or without handles, obviously were intended for illumination and not for cooking and heating, except perhaps in an *ad hoc* manner. However, they could have served as traveling lamps for lighting, heating, and cooking after the practice of Inuit hunters in the modern day.

Lamps made of other raw materials, besides stone, are exceedingly rare in the Upper Paleolithic of Eurasia. The long-studied Kostenki I site on the Don River north of the Black Sea (Klein 1969) reportedly has "portable lamps" made from the ball joints (proximal femoral heads) of mammoths (Hoffecker 2005: 191). Unfortunately illustrations of these specimens and other possible examples from the Kostenki-Borshevo site cluster are not easily available (Don Hitchcock, pers. comm.). Therefore, we must infer the dimensions and shape of such lamps from mammoth femoral heads, which if split in half, would be circular with a diameter of approximately 15 cm. Allowing for wall thickness, the oil reservoir of such a lamp might measure 100-120 mm across and be 50-60 mm deep. A portable lamp made from a mammoth femoral head, being hemispherical, might hold twice as much fuel as the well-known stone lamp from La Mouthe does.

A portable lamp from the Steinhatchee River, Florida

The densest concentration of archaeological occurrences with artifacts made of extinct animal bone and ivory in eastern North America lies in Florida. The cultural affiliation of the Paleo-American makers of these objects is thought to be Clovis (Hemmings 2014: 123). This inventory of Clovis objects from the rivers of Florida has not included any lamps; however,

here we report for the first time a portable lamp discovered two generations ago within the Steinhatchee River, northwest Florida. Its finder is Florida resident, J. Grove; later it was owned by Paul Lein of Tampa, Florida, until the lamp passed to the junior author during 2018. Its exact findspot is known; both the circumstances of the lamp's discovery and its former association with fossil remains of tapir are understood.

As shown in **Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3**, the lamp is made from the centrum of a lower thoracic or lumbar vertebra belonging to a giant ground sloth (species?). The vertebral process has been trimmed away neatly and a straight-sided cavity, 21-22 mm deep, was cut into the centrum. Care was taken to make the floor of the cavity flat. The configuration of the oil reservoir reflects the heart- or spade-shape of the original vertebra. Dimensions of the cavity are approximately 40 mm X 49 mm, and the capacity of the reservoir is 34-35 ml. The size of this lamp (and the volume of oil it can contain) is equivalent to illustrations of certain "closed circuit" lamps from Upper Paleolithic Western Europe (see de Beaune and White 1993 for examples).

Artifacts of sloth bone, even specimens showing only cut-marks of a stone knife (Redmond *et al.* 2012; East-erla 2009), are rare in North America. One of the few implements of sloth bone is a fluted projectile point made by grinding that was discovered near Moore Haven, Glades County, Florida (Gramly 2000: 30); however, its present whereabouts are unknown. Evidence for the exploitation of giant ground sloth seems to be more common in South America (Farina *et al.* 2014); nonetheless, artifacts made of sloth bone appear to be rare for that continent as well.

A lamp from Ohio, USA

A possible preform for a portable lamp with a handle was > [Cont. on page 9](#)

Lighting, heating, and cooking during Late Pleistocene (cont.)

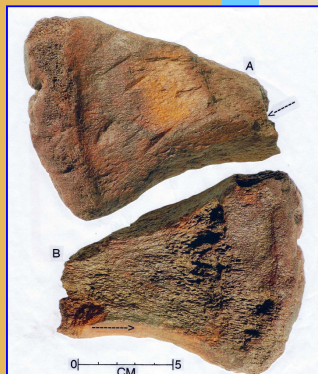


Fig. 4. Views of a rejected preform for a handled lamp, Cedar Fork Creek site, Ohio. Arrow **A** points to an ancient transverse cleave or cut. Arrow on **B** is parallel to the axis of a massive blow that irregularly split the lamp preform, ruining it.

"These lighting devices, which also may have served for cooking and heating while traveling, will continue to escape recognition unless American archaeologists become more familiar with the record of discoveries across Eurasia."

recovered during 2014 from the Cedar Fork Creek site, Morrow County, north-central Ohio. This culturally modified mastodon bone has been identified as a condyle of a mandible (Brush *et al.* 2018: 226). Unfortunately it was destructively sampled (sawed) for radiocarbon dating at the end opposite the articulation. A photograph of the artifact in its original condition reveals that it had been anciently cleaved or chopped at a right angle to the long axis (**Fig. 4a, arrow**). Further, the side without short cut-marks had been thinned by a massive, planar blow, which removed nearly its entire surface (**Fig. 4b**).

The estimated original dimensions of this unique artifact are: L = 130 mm; W (across articulation) = 110 mm; W (at the end that was sawed for absolute dating) = 47 mm; maximum Th. = 40 mm. Had the ancient thinning blow been successful and achieved a regular, flat surface, it would have been possible to carve a cavity or fuel (oil) reservoir 20–25 mm deep measuring 40–45 mm wide by 50–55 mm long. Too, ample bone would have remained to serve as a handle. Such a lamp would have contained about the same amount of oil as the specimen made of a sloth vertebra from the Steinhatchee River, Florida, described above.

Conclusion

Upper Paleolithic lamps of finely finished forms come to light infrequently. In a century and a half of archaeological excavations at Western European sites, the rate of discovery has been only one lamp per year from deposits spanning 20,000 years! In the New World, the duration of Upper Paleolithic culture was, at most, 3,000–5,000 years; therefore, far fewer lamps could have entered

the New World archaeological record, and the chances of their recovery are slim.

Making the hunt for these artifacts even more challenging, is the fact that large-sized bones of extinct mega-fauna might have been the preferred raw material for lamps during the Paleo-American era. Bone is less likely to endure millennia of burial at open encampments of the earliest Americans. Since open workshops and habitation sites have been (and still are) the primary focus of archaeologists investigating Paleo-American cultures, it follows that lamps are less likely to be discovered than might be the case if (instead) the focus of fieldwork were caves and rock-shelters. These lighting devices, which also may have served for cooking and heating while traveling, will continue to escape recognition unless American archaeologists become more familiar with the record of discoveries across Eurasia.

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RICHARD MICHAEL GRAMLY, PhD, is an archaeologist with a BS in geology (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) and an AM and PhD in anthropology (Harvard University). He has conducted archaeological and geological fieldwork in six countries and 30 states. His PhD dissertation (1975) focused on Kenyan and Tanzanian prehistory. Dr. Gramly worked for six years in East Africa two years of which he was an Exhibits Planner at the National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi, under famed anthropologist Richard Leakey, being well-acquainted with the entire Leakey family.

DENNIS J. VESPER is an independent archaeology and paleontology researcher living in Covington, Kentucky. He graduated from Xenia College, Ohio, and served on the state government's Kentucky Heritage Council promoting Kentucky's archaeology and paleontology.

Revisiting PCN#3 (Jan-Feb 2010), "In their own words," with additional figure

After 22 years, Caltrans mastodon butchering site still being ignored

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, volcanic ash specialist

"Scientists describe an apparent mastodon butchering site some 300,000 years old..."

If an announcement was made to the media, the media have ignored it. A classic example of how data on an important but controversial archaeological site can get buried."

NOTE: Since we had already published this important exposé as a reprint in [PCN #45](#) just 'prior' to the *Nature* article, this is a copy of that reprint. Today makes 10 years since Virginia first brought the suppressed site to PCN reader-ship worldwide.



Following are quotes from an open-file report dated July 28, 1995, prepared for Caltrans (California Department of Transportation)

District 11 and titled *State Route 54, Paleontological Mitigation Program, Final Report*. In the report, scientists describe an apparent mastodon butchering site some 300,000 years old, uncovered during high-way improvement

work in San Diego County (**Figs 1-3**). Bones had originally been modified and moved around, rock cobbles had been split to form tools, and one tusk had been thrust vertically deep into the fine-grained sediment, apparently to mark the site.

I obtained copies of the report shortly after it was published (minus the full set of appendixes) from two late colleagues, George Carter and Charles Repenning. We agreed to wait and say nothing about it until the researchers and their colleagues made this exciting discovery public. That was fifteen years ago. If an announcement was made to the media, the media have ignored it. A classic example of how data on an important but controversial archaeological site can get buried.

On page 51 of the copy sent to me by Charles Repenning is a hand-written note from him giving subsequent information about the site. I've reproduced it also, below.

Page 1, Executive Summary

"...The fragmentary skeletal remains of a single individ-

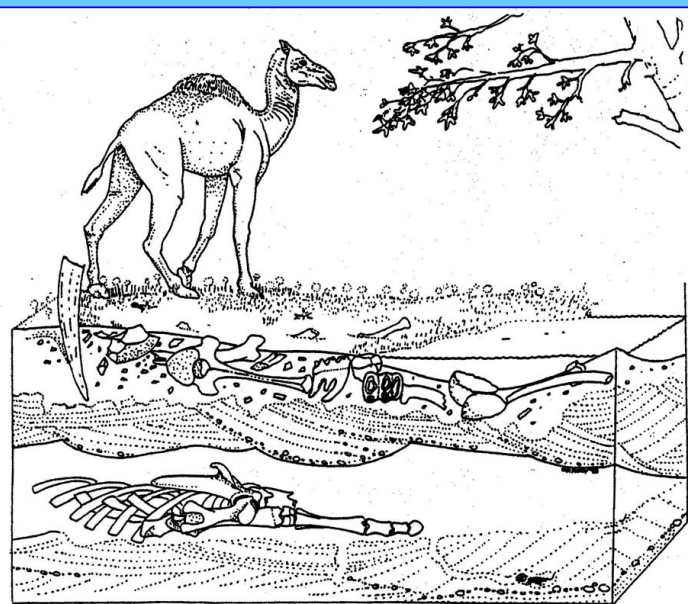


Fig. 1. Cutaway view of the Caltrans, California, 300,000-year old mastodon butchering site, 1995, cropped from California Dept. Transp. report. At the left is the mastodon tusk found preserved in a vertical position.

ual of the American Mastodon, *Mammot americanum*

was collected from a quarry excavation. This quarry produced interesting and puzzling taphonomic results. Radiometric dating of ivory and soil carbonate from the quarry yielded dates of 335+/-35Ka (thousands of years before present) and 196+/-15Ka respectively, late

Pleistocene, Rancholabrean NALMA (North American Land Mammal Age). Other

fossil mammals salvaged from the Pleistocene stream

deposits included ground sloth, shrews, rodents, rabbits, wolf, camel, deer, and mammoth. Overall, the collecting localities and their contained fossil remains represent the

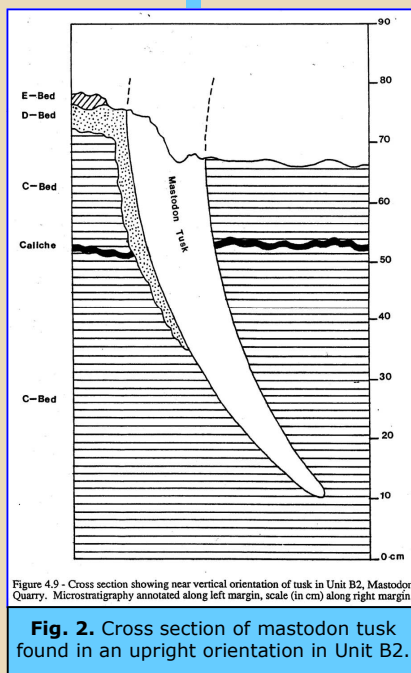


Figure 4.9 - Cross section showing near vertical orientation of tusk in Unit B2, Mastodon Quarry. Microstratigraphy annotated along left margin, scale (in cm) along right margin.

Fig. 2. Cross section of mastodon tusk found in an upright orientation in Unit B2.

most significant Pleistocene paleontological discoveries > [Cont. on page 11](#)

Caltrans Mastodon site still being ignored (cont.)

"We agreed to wait and

yet known from coastal San Diego County."

Pages 22, 32, Collecting Localities

...Mastodon Quarry

"...The mastodon material collected from Bed E consists

turing. In units J4 and K4 a large, sharply fractured piece of long bone (#340) was found with a distinct impact scar on its internal surface...

In Unit B2 the distal 70 cm of a tusk (#56) was found distal end down in an upright orientation (62°-64° dip), concave

portion of curvature to the south. The proximal end of the tusk had been removed by the backhoe at the level of Bed E... The tusk extended from Bed E through Bed D, reaching 65 cm into Bed C... Coarse sand from Bed D was found as

an infilling alongside the tusk some 40 cm into Bed C."

Page 49, Conclusions

"The paleontological resource mitigation program conducted for SR 54 was successful in terms of the quantity and quality of recovered fossil remains. Prior to this project our knowledge of the Pleistocene vertebrates of coastal San Diego County was extremely limited.

The discovery and documentation of 32 fossil collecting localities and recovery of hundreds of vertebrate and invertebrate fossil specimens represents a tremendous resource for future research projects including studies of systematics, paleoenvironments, biostratigraphy, and local sea level history. In addition, the fossils from SR54 represent an important educational resource in

terms of their exhibition and academic value."

NOTE: There wasn't ONE mention of the mastodon site in the Conclusions!

Hand-written note from paleontologist Charles Repenning, on page 51 of my copy of the report:

"Note 1. About 60 pages of appendices have been omitted in this copy. Many mammal fossil specimens found.

Note 2. Subsequent to this report three items of interest have happened.

A. I examined the fossil rodents—all microtines were correctly identified: a *Microtus californicus* (Irving) but one. It was an extinct species.

B. C14 ages became available—all infinite. [i.e. too old to measure by that method.]

C. Fragmented boulders (to make butchering tools) were fitted together to make complete boulders that SOMEBODY had carried to the site for that purpose."

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

All of Virginia's articles in PCN can be accessed directly at the following link:

http://www.pleistocenecoalition.com/#virginia_steen_mccintyre

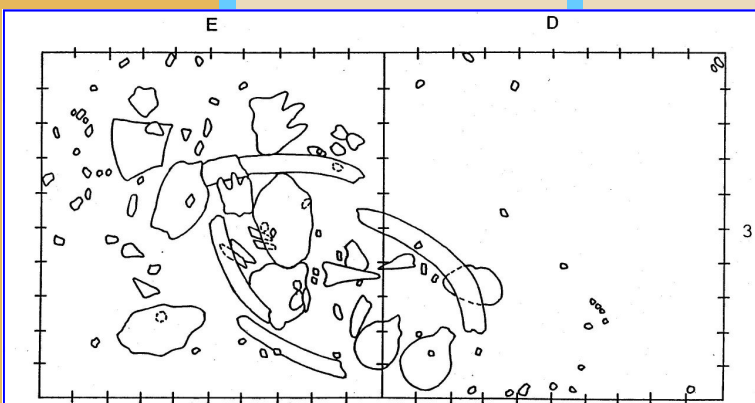


Figure 4.5 - Plan of Units D3 and E3, Mastodon Quarry, showing concentration of fossil and rock specimens. Individual units measure 1 X 1 meters. Graduations within units is every 10 cm. North is towards top of figure.

Fig. 3. Plan view of the Caltrans, 300,000-year old mastodon butchering site (Units D3 and E3 1 meter square in 10cm increments), 1995, from California Dept. Transp. report. It shows the concentrations of fossil bone and rock specimens.

say nothing about it until the researchers and their colleagues made this exciting discovery public. That was fifteen years ago."

of the right and left tusks, two molars, three vertebrae, 10 ribs, portions of both femurs, at least two phalanges, and numerous large and small bone fragments. The bone is moderately well-preserved with many elements found encased in calcium carbonate (caliche) nodules. . . Many bones were fragmentary and displayed distinct types of breakage. . . Of special note was the discovery of both isolated femur heads side-by-side, one with its articular surface up (#252) and one with its articular surface down (#258).

Adjacent to the femur heads lay fragments of ribs, one of which (#253) was found lying directly on a plutonic cobble (#254). Also found in this concentration was a large piece of a long bone shaft displaying distinct spiral frac-

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in [PCN #62](#):

PAGE 2

[Denisovan news: Keeping these remarkable though enigmatic people up front](#)

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 4

[10 years ago in PCN: Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre's first In Their Own Words column](#)

Virginia Steen-McIntyre

PAGE 5

[Putting megalithic sites into Paleolithic contexts, Baalbek, Part 2: Enigmas of construction](#)

Rockey Whipkey

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PAGE 9

[Giant ground sloths and rethinking the life expectancy of pictographs](#)

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[Dissecting a woolly mammoth petroglyph image](#)

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 14

[The Impact of Fossils, searchable text, Installment 1](#)

John Feliks

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[References for The Impact of Fossils, Installment 1](#)

John Feliks

Clinical psychologist, Dr. Terry Bradford, PhD, sends news of the discovery of ancient

rock art in a Borneo cave. They are being called the world's oldest 'figurative paintings' dated c. 40,000 years old and include the depiction of a 'cattle-like animal' strikingly similar to rock art found in other parts of the world (World's Oldest Known Figurative Paintings Discovered in Borneo Cave. Smithsonianmag.com. Nov. 7, 2018).

Correspondence including Virginia's health, recent stroke, and related

Dear PCN readers, this brief update is just to let everyone know that we greatly appreciate your patience regarding correspondence as we are all volunteers with only so much time to both correspond and produce *Pleistocene Coalition News*. This fact necessitated employment of the system we have used the past several years involving very little back and forth regarding specifics. Journals produced by paid professionals are under entirely different circumstances and cannot be compared to PCN. When inquiring we found that readers much prefer continued production of *Pleistocene Coalition News* over losing the venue to more timely or extensive correspondence and we are very appreciative for the

excellent feedback we receive for PCN. This relates to what, by now, is known to most readers that Pleistocene Coalition founding member, Dr. Virginia

Steen-McIntyre, PhD (volcanic ash), scientific advisor, writer, copy editor, and defender of truth in science related to the Paleolithic has not been able to maintain her correspondences, including with friends. On last count, Virginia was 1600 e-mails behind during what she recently called her end-of-life paperwork preparations. She turned 83 in December. And though not quite as many, PCN Editor-in-Chief and Layout Editor, John Feliks, among hundreds of other e-mails, has also not been able to keep up with all correspondences regarding Virginia either and produce the journal. Again, thank you for your patience.

For those who don't know, Virginia, for her steadfastness despite suppression and denigration the past '50' years and beyond has gained the admiration of PCN readers worldwide in about '20' different countries (according to those sharing their locations). Her steadfastness involves sticking to her guns and those of now deceased colleagues of the USGS, NASA, etc., taking on a stubborn anthropology community committed to preconceptions it can't let go of (not objective sciences such as geology, chemistry, etc.). Readers miss her articles and presence in the pages of PCN and have been enjoying her reprints in the meantime.

To alleviate at least some concern regarding Virginia's health, although having to limit her science time, Virginia is in good spirits. With her family concerned about potential falls in

her two-story Victorian Colorado home with basement she has the fortunate circumstance of two of her late husband Dave's nieces taking turns staying with her, so she is never alone. (Dave was USGS and an important early contributor to the Pleistocene Coalition.) She is presently under heart monitoring and is on oxygen to help keep her mind sharp. Otherwise, her health appears to be good and stable.

Regarding our reprints, this issue it is her 'reprint' of the suppressed Cerutti/Caltrans mastodon 'reprint'(!) as it was 10 years ago today, through Virginia's exposé, that PCN readers first heard about the site—including archaeologists and paleontologists! That is what suppression is all about. Because of the interest in the convoluted story of the site's suppression with strange gaps, explanations, and omissions we hope to provide the reprint of our 'definitive' timeline later to fill in the gaps missing from the politicized mainstream version published in *Nature* '25 years' after the site's discovery which Virginia and her colleagues knew about from Day 1! Even the lead *Nature* author didn't know about the site. As she noted, her and her USGS colleagues agreed not to mention it until the discoverers had a chance to publish it on their own. It never happened until seven years after Virginia's and PCN's relentless promotion of the site. Hopefully, we can also include PC founding member's, the late archaeologist and associate of the team, Chris Hardaker's article, explaining the psychology behind self-censoring important discoveries. The story as published in *Nature*, etc., and the San Diego Museum "Timeline" does not make sense of the facts and the claims have no strength in that they, as Virginia and other scientists pointed out, refused to credit prior established evidence that would have bolstered their claims. Again, that is part of the lone wolf problem in anthropology. As we've consistently shown in PCN it is a field that must be reformed if it is ever to be respected as a real science.



[Link to PCN #62](#)



[Link to PCN #61](#)



[Link to PCN #60](#)



Nevada 'moose' and mammoth petroglyphs and a note about persistent mainstream skepticism

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher, and preservationist



"The continuing skepticism I and colleagues run into de-

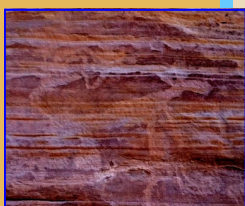


Fig. 2. Nevada 'moose' or other animal petroglyph in original hue and orientation. Photo: Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak.

cism I and colleagues run into de-

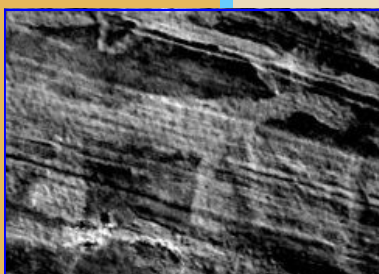


Fig. 3. Comparing the unusually large feet in the possible moose petroglyph (photo: Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak) with those of a modern rhino and the oversized feet in an Ice Age mammoth painting from Chauvet Cave, France.

spite all the evidence provided I find extraordinarily narrow-minded."

At an undisclosed Nevada petroglyph site, Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak took a photo of what may be the representation of a young moose, **Fig. 1.** The original photo and orientation can be seen in **Fig. 2.**

While the head seems persuasive, the legs are far stockier and the feet bigger than one might expect in a moose depiction. To consider one of other possible identifications, these traits suggest the remote possibility the petroglyph depicts a young woolly rhinoceros. Ignoring the clearly moose-like head, rhinoceros could account for the large feet. If it is a rhino depiction, albeit a 'thin' rhino, the style actually has a precedence in that of a mammoth image discovered in 1994 at Chauvet Cave (c. 33,000 BP) in southern France. The unusual image shows a mammoth with a thin body and huge feet (**Fig. 3**).

One thing going for the woolly rhino interpretation is

that these mammals were definitely in the area during the last Ice Age while the moose wasn't supposed to have traveled this far south. However, as I've noted re-

garding other animals in prior *PCN* articles, it is still possible that moose were in the area after they migrated into North America when an ice-free corridor first opened up. Petroglyphs are a type of documentary evidence.

At the same Nevada location as the 'moose' image, Enilse also photographed what appears to be a 'kneeling' Ice Age mammoth. See **Fig. 4** and **Fig. 5** and brief discussion on the following page.

In general, I am very skeptical and would not suggest these petroglyphs represented Ice Age animals had I not already documented a large number of other Ice Age animals in rock art (see the many Ice Age animal articles I have [published in PCN](#) the past seven years:

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

The continuing skepticism I and colleagues run into despite all the evidence provided I find extraordinarily

narrow-minded and even uneducated. I put this particular article together because I was shocked that the skepticism appears to persist.

It is a given that others are even more skeptical than I am. It appears that whatever is presented as a new find there are always those who challenge discoveries unless they are the ones who make them.

In *The Cave Beneath the Sea, Paleolithic Images at Cosquer*, by Jean Clottes and Jean Courtin (1996), the authors recall the skepticism regarding this well documented, extraordinary and difficult to access discovery. It is so hard to navigate that three (3) of the group of four (4) divers who accidentally stumbled onto the cave died. On pages 21–24 they state:

"After the official dives and the observations made on site, one might have thought the question would be considered settled. The very large number of depictions in the cave ruled out the hypothesis of a forgery being staged in a setting so difficult of access. The same went for

> [Cont. on page 14](#)



Fig. 1. Left: Unidentified mammal petroglyph—possibly a moose, Nevada. Photo: Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak. Right: Modern-day young moose. Image public domain. Petroglyph image rotated by Editor to facilitate comparison.

Nevada 'moose' and mammoth petroglyphs (cont.)

"It appears that whatever is pre-

the layers of calcite covering the finger tracings, paintings, and engravings. The plentiful supply of charcoal pieces, often coated with calcite, were

bon-14 date obtained agreed both with the style of the animals depicted and with the paleobotanical findings indicating flora of a cold climate, very

the same conclusions about the effects of bad science in the mainstream publication field encouraging stubborn beliefs about Paleolithic people as later detailed repeatedly by PhDs, engineers, and other reputable researchers in *PCN* these many years:

"But the harm was done: from then on, in the mind of the public the Cosquer cave was a fake. Moreover, these doubts and this suspicion persist at times even now, to the detriment of prehistoric research, despite the dates obtained since then for the paintings themselves, which are as a result beyond question. But no rectification was published, no 'mea culpa' in the manner of the great prehistorian Emile Cartailhac, who at the beginning of the century had the decency to admit his error concerning Altamira cave."

For a deeper discussion about how mainstream dogma can control our perceptions about Ice Age artists see my article, [Reconsidering Paleolithic and other depictions and how knowledge is transmitted over time](http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2019.pdf#page=13), *PCN* #58, March-April 2019 at <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2019.pdf#page=13>.

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

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



Fig. 4. Kneeling mammoth petroglyph at the same Nevada rock art location as the 'moose' image discussed in this article. Photo: Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak. **Inset:** Kneeling elephant, 1893-1896.

sented as a new find there are always those who challenge discoveries unless they are the ones who make them."

found at times even below the water; and the car-

different from the present era. For us and many other scientists, the authenticity was no longer in question as all of these findings taken together had swept away our last hesitations."

Clottes and Courtin go on to say:

"We were surprised then, in the fall of 1991, to see our conclusions called into question in a series of contentious articles published."

Finally, Clottes and Courtin came to



Fig. 5. Kneeling mammoth petroglyph image isolated and rotated for clarity. Photo: Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak.

'Twisted perspective' in rock art

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher, and preservationist

"In this brief introduction to



the topic I will postpone discussion of the

In the parlance of visual representational art—and especially in rock art—"twisted perspective" is when an animal or a human being is shown in profile while another portion of the same is shown from a frontal view.

I first read about Paleolithic twisted perspective in the book, *Journey through the Ice Age*, by archaeologist Paul G. Bahn and famed cave art photographer, the late, Jean Vertut. I have seen the same twisted perspective in rock art depictions here in SW Utah and the Arizona Strip.

The similarity between these two, North American rock art

Fig. 2 shows a similar twisted perspective from La Baume-Latrone Cave in southern France. Notice the mammoth's short tusks. They would normally be facing to the left vs facing the viewer.

Fig. 3 shows a superb example from Chauvet Cave. Here the mammoth's body is clearly seen in profile while the mammoth's extremely long tusks are shown unambiguously from a frontal perspective. Normally both tusks would be to the left vs. facing the viewer.

Images from SW Utah and AZ strip

Fig. 4 shows a petroglyph representation of an unidentified animal in SW Utah. Notice the cloven hooves. They are depicted exactly like the bison hooves from Lascaux Cave in France.

Fig. 5 is another excellent example of the effect shown as unambiguously as the famous mammoth from Chauvet cave shown in Fig. 3. Notice the animals are portrayed in clear profile while their horns are rotated toward the viewer as though seen from the front.

Fig. 6. Notice the horns of the big horn sheep. Photo by Ray Urbaniak.

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



Fig. 1 is a famous Paleolithic painting from Lascaux Cave in France. Notice that the bison's body is shown in profile while the horns are twisted as though seen from the front. Notice also that the cloven hooves are twisted as well.

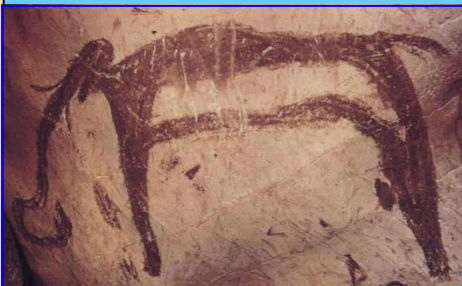


Fig. 2 shows a similar twisted perspective from La Baume-Latrone in southern France. Notice here that the mammoth's body is shown in profile while it is the tusks shown frontally.

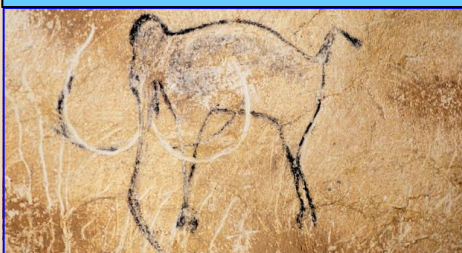


Fig. 3 shows a superb example of the same in a famous Chauvet Cave painting as seen in that from La Baume-Latrone. Chauvet Cave is also in southern France.



Fig. 4. Unidentified animal petroglyph from SW Utah shows the very same effect as that from Lascaux Cave in France, namely, the animal is clearly depicted in profile while its cloven hooves are portrayed as though seen from the front. Photo by Ray Urbaniak.



Fig. 5. Unidentified animal petroglyph from Arizona Strip shows the very same effect as that from Lascaux Cave in France, where the animal is depicted in profile while its horns are portrayed as though seen from the front. Photo: Ray Urbaniak.

possible significance of the similarities and



Fig. 6. Big horn sheep AZ Strip shows the same effect as the bison from Lascaux. The animal's body is in profile while its horns are as seen from the front. Detail of photo by Ray Urbaniak.

simply provide a few examples of each from both continents for comparison."

and that of the European Paleolithic, is quite intriguing. In this brief introduction to the topic I will postpone discussion of the possible significance of the similarities and simply provide a few examples of each from both continents for comparison.

Images from Europe

Fig. 1 is part of a famous Paleolithic painting from Lascaux Cave in France. Notice that the bison's body is shown in profile while both the horns and cloven hooves (split hooves) are twisted as though seen from the front. Normally the hooves would be facing to the left and the split in the hooves would not be visible in a side view.

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

Candidates for Paleolithic rhythmic notation

By John Feliks

"It makes perfect sense that the earliest musical notation would have been 'rhythmic' rather than 'melodic.'"

Are the oldest examples of musical notation really only Sumerian—as promoted by mainstream anthropology—and only Old World? This brief article provides support for an intuitive observation by longtime PCN writer, engineer and rock

(**Fig. 1a**, detail from photo), asking if I could reconcile them with some form of musical notation. I realized right up they did indeed resemble European-devised notation used to express 'rhythm' patterns. It wasn't until the past week I was able to notate an interpretation (**Fig. 1b**) and provide examples to demonstrate the resemblance of Ray's discovery to the little-known one-line staff notation of Medieval Europe (**Fig. 1c**) and modern AI music programs (**Fig. 1d**).

Although Ray doubted the pattern he discovered on a Utah rock face 12 years ago could actually have been what it appeared to be, he still conveyed he was drawn back to the idea whenever he viewed the panel. The fact that Ray discovered these symbols directly beneath the apparent depiction of an 'extinct mammoth' analyzed in his recent article, [Dissecting a woolly mammoth petroglyph image](#) (PCN #62, Nov-Dec 2019), no doubt added to the reluctance to interpret them in a way contrary to the mainstream dogma ancient peoples were 'less evolved' than us and incapable of devising such a system. This is not to mention anthropology's longtime promotion of indigenous North Americans as of less-than-European capability—a stereotype Ray has gone far toward revising.

A single line staff (rather than the modern 5) makes sense as a first development. In early melodic notation it allowed a single pitch to serve as a reference point.

As I noted in the censored *Graphics* paper (**Fig. 2**) and others it is typical for the anthropology community to block such work because evidence of measuring systems, use of ratios, etc., in Paleolithic contexts creates problems for the obstinate belief early peoples were intellectually 'not-quite-us' teaching the public they were links in

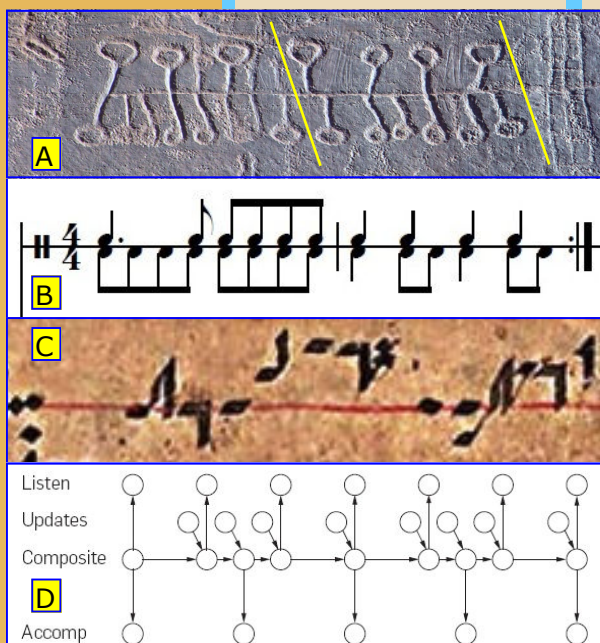


Fig. 1. (A) Ray Urbaniak's petroglyph discovery isolated and rotated with yellow lines dividing it into two 4-beat measures. The pattern was discovered directly beneath the *mammoth* depiction seen in Urbaniak's PCN #62, Nov-Dec 2019 article. 'Polyrhythm' ideas aside, it is very possible the second measure suggests a clearly repeated 2-beat motif as shown in the modern notation underneath. (B) A non-polyrhythmic translation of the pattern by the author in modern notation based on all the vertical lines touching the petroglyph's 'center-line' here regarded as the 'staff.' If it is such a pattern it is significant evidence of a rhythmic symbol system. (C) Most are not aware that Old World Medieval music staves, like suggested in the petroglyph, originally contained only 'one' line as opposed to the five everyone is familiar with today. This example is from a Beneventan manuscript (12th Century, Italy) in a style used by monks hundreds of years prior (public domain). Note: it was also a monk who expanded the staff to four lines. (D) Note the similarity between Urbaniak's petroglyph's rhythmic information and that conveyed (i.e., quarter note triplets over quarter notes) in this AI-generated composite (C. Raphael. 2010. Music Plus One and Machine Learning. ICML). It is not at all unlike Ray's discovery from a rock face presently about 30' above ground level. As Ray noted the location suggests the image is quite old as does the mammoth image.

tation would have been 'rhythmic' rather than 'melodic.'"

art researcher, Ray Urbaniak. Referring to my background in music (composition, etc.) along with his recent articles Ray sent me a petroglyph photo containing strangely enigmatic symbols

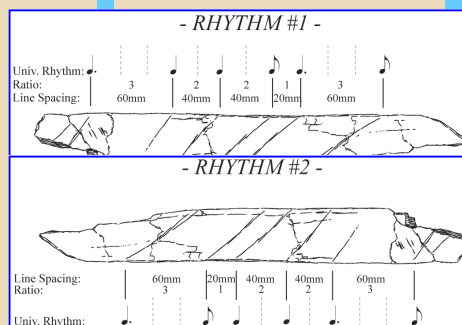


Fig. 2. Two studies of 350,000-year old *Artifact 2* from Bilzingsleben, Germany, applying the ratio 32213 (provided by its discoverer, archaeologist, Dietrich Mania) to modern musical rhythms. The figures are from [The Graphics of Bilzingsleben: Sophistication and Subtlety in the Mind of Homo erectus](#), presented and well-received at the XV UISPP Intl. Congress, Lisbon, in 2006. After its success, it was attacked by the competitive Session Chairs successfully blocking it from publication for "5 years." Mainstream anthropology organizations also participating in the censorship included the UISPP, IFRAO, EAA, and the *Journal of Human Evolution*, all pre-committed to promoting 'evolutionary' low intelligence in early humans. The studies were later included in [The graphics of Bilzingsleben series: Scientific misconduct over ancient artifact studies and why you should care, Part 4: 350,000 years before Bach](#) (PCN #15, Jan-Feb 2012).

an 'evolutionary' chain. Students are duped into believing such lines could only be tallies or calendars at most, or in the worst case phosphores created by artists unaware what they were doing. Also, anthropologists are more familiar with the above than the fractions and ratios of musical notation. Although Fig. 1c shows a melodic pattern, it makes perfect sense that the earliest musical notation would have been 'rhythmic' rather than 'melodic' as once one understands basic ratios rhythm is much easier to represent in graphic form and is certainly much easier to read and reproduce in audible sound.

The Impact of Fossils A paper on Paleolithic fossil collecting and its possible influence on early humans, text pp. 111–113

By John Feliks

"Every human culture must find some way



At the Permian-age seafloor diorama, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. The author's lifelong study of fossils began c. age 8. Photo May 1962 by V. Feliks.

to explain the enigma of naturally-occurring plant and animal images in stone."

[Click here](#) for the Introductory article describing the paper's suppression by competitive researchers and editors countered by quotations from reputable experts in many fields (PCN #61, Sept-Oct 2019).

[Click here](#) for PCN full-text Installment 1 (PCN #62 (Nov-Dec 2019)).

The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation

John Feliks. 1998. *Rock Art Research* 15: 109–134. [Submitted 1995, 1997, 1998. See [PCN #61](#) (Sept-Oct 2019) for the full story of the paper, experts' responses to its suppression, and what this serialized version hopes to fulfill.]

ABSTRACT

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

- 1.) Fossils were a means by which human beings came to understand the concepts of 'imagery' and 'substitution' prior to the creation of manmade images.
- 2.) Humans evolved their own forms of iconic visual representation (especially those in the medium of rock), having first been made aware of various possibilities via fossils.
- 3.) Many unexplained prehistoric artworks may be structurally and proportionally accurate depictions of fossils.

Because fossils are known throughout the world, the hypotheses have cross-cultural validity. Clinical studies offer the potential of analogical testability.

KEY WORDS

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

PCN full-text 2nd Installment continuing from [Installment 1](#) (after 'Iconic recognition')...

Palaeo-cognitive and ethnographic analogy

Potential clinical testing of the 'natural representations theory'

Because chimpanzees are, biologically, our closest of kin, results of cognitive testing with chimpanzees have long been used to infer ideas about our own ancient ancestors' cognitive abilities. Such testing offers valid analogies for understanding the beginnings of iconic recognition, signs of which are believed by many to date as far back as the Acheulian and possibly earlier.

Clinical studies indicate that chimpanzees can recognize iconic images depicted in photographs and well-defined line drawings (e.g., Gardner and Gardner 1969; Davenport and Rogers 1971; Itakura 1994). But since these forms of representation were non-existent in Lower Paleolithic times, analogous connections to the earliest iconic recognition are tenuous. However, if similar studies are conducted using fossils, persuasive connections are possible because fossils are iconic images known for certain to have been *seen and handled* by Lower Palaeolithic humans.

I predict that in test situations, chimpanzees will more readily associate well-preserved fossils (e.g., shells, ferns) with living forms than they will either line drawings or black and white photographs of the same because the resemblance is greater (see Premack 1976; Brown 1981). From positive results, it might easily be inferred that the more intelligent archaic *Homo sapiens*, *Homo erectus*, and possibly earlier

hominids, could have recognized fossils as 'representations' of living forms rather than mere 'interesting patterns' or 'curious objects,' as popular notions tend to imply. This would support the proposed chronology that human beings developed their own forms of image-making after exposure to 'natural imagery'.²

Indigenous myths suggesting an awareness of natural representation

Every human culture must find some way to explain the enigma of naturally-occurring plant and animal images in stone.³ In 'pre-scientific' cultures, this would likely entail the creation of myths. Fossils might easily inspire mythologies of design, creation, birth, death, and spirit world. Later, due to the shared medium of rock, such myths might also be applied to man-made images on rock surfaces. By analogy, certain myths of modern indigenous cultures may represent a link to prehistoric ideas concerning fossil imagery on rock surfaces (consider Marshack 1991b: 57).

Myths surrounding Australian Aboriginal paintings of various 'Ancestral Beings' seem to reflect an awareness of pre-existing iconic images on rock surfaces (e.g., Crawford 1968; Mowalljarlai 1992; Walsh 1992; Flood *et al.* 1992). Many accounts deny human involvement while seeming to describe quite well the process by which organisms are transformed into fossils. For instance, ancestral beings are said to have laid down here and there 'while the rocks were still wet' and eventually 'sank into the earth, leaving impressions behind that re-

² Similar testing might also be conducted with human infants and pre-school children.

³ For an overview on the development of Western ideas concerning fossils see Rudwick 1985.

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

The Impact of Fossils (cont.)

"Myths surrounding Australian Aboriginal paintings of various 'Ancestral Beings' seem to reflect an awareness of pre-existing iconic images on rock surfaces... Many accounts deny human involvement while seeming to describe quite well the process by which organisms are transformed into fossils."

main today as rock paintings' (Campbell 1988: 141).

Also suggestive of fossils are myths relating that ancestral beings simply 'turned to stone' in primeval times (Fullagar *et al.* 1996: 754), and that they are 'embedded in the rock for all eternity' (Arden 1994: 39). In whatever way such myths are interpreted, just like fossils, they represent creatures which *became* images on rock long before human beings *created* images on rock. These ideas may reflect Aboriginal memories of fossil observation passed down through many generations in mythological form. Only by Eurocentric pre-conditioning would we not consider the possibility that indigenous peoples could formulate their own accurate explanations for fossils. That the Aborigines have long been, and still are, aware of fossils is well established (e.g., Whitehouse 1948; Gill 1957; Pretty 1977; Oakley 1978, 1985; Flood 1990).

The physical evidence

Observation and collecting of fossils during Palaeolithic times

The 'natural representations

theory' might be dismissed as mere speculation were it not for the fact that human observation of fossils during the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic is well-established archaeologically. There is evidence of fossils having been collected as far back as 250,000 years ago. By the beginnings of the Upper Palaeolithic, collected fossils and shells are found as standard fare in prehistoric habitation and ritual burial sites (Breuil and Lantier 1959; Leroi-Gourhan 1964; Binford 1968; Soffer 1985; Taborin 1993a, 1993b).⁴

It is not surprising that fossils (especially invertebrate) would have been noticed; they are quite abundant in the natural world, and may be found anywhere on the earth where sedimentary rocks are exposed. They are present in flint, chert and other core elements from which stone tools are made. Metamorphic rocks such as marble and slate, and even some igneous rocks also contain fossils. (Fossils are rare, though not unknown, in igneous rocks. See Robin [1992: 130] for an excellent example of a fish fossilized by an underwater lava flow.) Even where no

surface bedrock is present, fossils transported naturally from distant sources may be found in glacial deposits.

Fossils were also visible in the caves and rock shelters where early people lived. The famous sites of the French Perigord, for instance, are formed entirely of limestone containing the fossil shells of marine organisms (Delluc and Delluc 1991, 1978; David 1985; Laville *et al.* 1980; Judson 1975; Laville 1975; Debelmas 1974; Fenelon 1951; Abrard 1948). Such fossils were observable not only in the cave and shelter walls but also on the very floors (of *éboulis*⁵) upon which prehistoric people sat. The most readily cited evidence for this are the fossiliferous limestone slabs upon which Aurignacians created the earliest *bas reliefs* (Delluc and Delluc 1991, 1978).

As one specific example of *éboulis* fossil experience, brachiopods from the rock walls of the Abri Pataud (Dordogne, France) were discovered in five of the twelve habitation levels excavated, spanning a time period between 32,000 and 23,000

⁴ Fossils collected by Acheulians [*H. erectus*, etc.] include, from England, *Spondylus* pelecypod and *Conulus* echinoid—central "ornaments" in two carefully-worked hand-axes, *Micraster* echinoid—reworked into a scraper, two humanly-flaked sections of *Isastraea* colonial coral carried from a distant source, and a shark tooth (Oakley 1971, 1973, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1985); crinoid columnals possibly collected and worn as beads, Israel (Goren-Inbar *et al.* 1991); and *Coscinopora* (*Porosphaera*) sponges possibly worn as beads, England (Marshack 1991b).

Fossils collected by Mousterians [Neanderthals] include a large, turreted gastropod, *Chemnitzia*, and a spherical colonial coral, France (Leroi-Gourhan 1964); a *Dentalium* shell possibly worn as a personal ornament, France (Rigaud 1988, Marshack 1991a:380); reworked shark teeth, Belgium (Van Neer 1979, Huyge 1990), and another example from Afghanistan (Dupree 1972, White 1992); belemnites possibly reworked, Hungary (Vértes 1964, Oakley 1978) and a reworked *Nummulites* (large foraminifer), Hungary (Vértes 1964, Marshack 1990, Bednarik 1995).

Fossils collected by Chatelperronians [Neanderthals, *H. sapiens*] include a *Rhynchonella* brachiopod reworked as a personal ornament, a perforated belemnite, and crinoid columnals presumably worn as beads (Leroi-Gourhan 1961, 1964; Movius 1969; d'Errico *et al.* 1998), *Glycymeris* pelecypod, *Ancillaria*, *Athleta*, *Bayana*, *Clavillithes*, *Crommium*, *Sycum*, *Turritella*, and *Tympanotonos* (*Potomides*) gastropods, France (Taborin 1993a).

Fossils collected by Aurignacians and other early Upper Paleolithic people since about 38,000 BP include belemnites and corals reworked for suspension as personal ornaments, Russia (White 1992, 1993a, 1993b).

From the Aurignacian onward, examples of fossil collecting are far too numerous to list here. Suffice it to say that ammonites; belemnites; scaphopods; gastropods; pelecypods; brachiopods; crinoids, echinoids, and other echinoderms; corals; sponges; foraminifera; wood; shark teeth; and even a trilobite were all collected—many reworked and presumably worn as personal ornaments (See the works of Oakley, Taborin, Soffer, White, Lejeune, David, Dance, Marshack, Leroi-Gourhan, and others).

⁵ Stone naturally dislodged from the cave or shelter ceilings and walls [clast]. > [Cont. on page 19](#)

The Impact of Fossils (cont.)

"That the Aborigines observed such fossils may be echoed in myths relating that animals and plants were 'painted' on rock surfaces in primeval times."

years BP (David 1985; Dance 1975). As evidence that the inhabitants of the Abri Pataud were aware of such fossils, and interested in fossils, in general, it is known that they collected fossil gastropods, ammonites, echinoids and shark teeth from localities other than the abri, as far back as 33,000 years BP.

In Paleolithic times, fossils were often collected and transported hundreds, possibly thousands of miles (Leroi-Gourhan 1964; Oakley 1965, 1978, 1985; Bahn 1977, 1997, 1998; Soffer 1985; Conkey 1985; White 1989a; Taborin 1993a, 1993b). This is known because fossils can sometimes

be traced back to the very beds from which their Paleolithic collectors obtained them. This traceability of fossils has been indispensable in the development of ideas concerning prehistoric migrations and possible trade networks over great distances. The practice of transporting fossils over great distances is cited as evidence of their importance in the culture of prehistoric societies.⁶

*Continued in PCN Installment 3**

References for the 1998 paper up to this point only follow. This Installment 2 represents pp. 111–113 (through the first half of p. 113) of the 1998 RAR publication.

*Installment 3 in the next issue begins with:

PART II

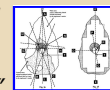
PERSPECTIVES ON THE TRANSITION FROM NATURAL TO ARTIFICIAL REPRESENTATION

Revealing and emphasizing natural imagery through the making of stone tools

"Retrospective predictability No. 1: Acheulian fossil collecting"

"Self-contained referent/icons"

"Actively revealing natural representations and making images visible"



"The earliest iconic image 'framed' by a human being"

⁶ Prehistoric people undoubtedly collected many more fossils than are known from the archaeological record. This assertion relates primarily to matters of excavation quality and resulting inventories. There is, first of all, a conspicuous discrepancy between cave site and open air site inventories. According to Hahn (1972: 260), the less exacting excavation techniques applied to cave sites likely resulted in the non-reporting of smaller objects [such as fossils and shells]. As case in point, of the eighteen Aurignacian sites he discusses, shells, both contemporary and fossil forms, were reported from nearly all of the open air sites, whereas none, whatsoever, were reported from the cave sites (Hahn 1972, 1977). [How many important sites, after all, excavated prior to Movius' excavation of the Abri Pataud 1953, 1958–64 (Movius 1975) which produced many fossil shells, can be said to have received a thorough treatment? (See Laville et al. 1980: 6.)] But most damaging to inventory credibility was the old 'museum approach' to archaeology. For instance, at an Aurignacian site where exquisite sculptures were discovered (Vogelherd), Hahn suggests that the smaller objects [including fossils and shells] were simply 'not recovered' (Hahn 1972: 260). As we now understand all too well, such biased sampling inevitably results in inaccurate or, at best, incomplete interpretations of archaeological data (Bednarik 1994b). In conclusion, both questionable standards as well as inadequate excavation techniques easily account for the non-recording of fossils and shells from sites which, likely, would have contained them.

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> [Cont. on page 20](#)

The Impact of Fossils (cont.)

"Also suggestive of fossils are myths relating that ancestral beings simply 'turned to stone' in primeval times... and that they are 'embedded in the rock for all eternity.'"

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Fraudulent prehistory continues to be supported by Australia's mainstream

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



"Dark Emu ...received glowing reviews, literary awards and accolades, and was promptly introduced as compulsory reading into our high schools and universities as a factual history book."

In my last article ([PCN #61, Sept-Oct 2019](#)), I touched upon politics of deception, suppression of archaeological facts, and the current trend in Australia to reinvent Aboriginal Paleolithic culture (as found by British settlers when they arrived at our continent in 1788) and rename it as a "civilization."

I mentioned our fake scientists and their junk science—the blatant lies that are being embedded in recently-written history books, which have been systematically included as compulsory reading in our schools, replacing the factual historical accounts. The Australian public was aware of this for some time, but only now have we come to realize the extent of that ideologically-driven fraud.

Bruce Pascoe case study

In August 2019 a group of brave Australians decided that enough is enough, and formed a research group to investigate and expose one of the people pushed into prominence by the Aboriginal industry. His name is Bruce Pascoe, an author who claimed to be an Aboriginal and—like anyone who declares themselves as being of Aboriginal heritage—was instantly showered with privileges. In 2014 he wrote a book entitled, *Dark Emu: Black Seeds, Agriculture or Accident?* (later subtitle: *Aboriginal Australia and the Birth of Agriculture*), which was published immediately. The book contains imaginary stories about Aboriginal prehistory misrepresented as fact. But the Department of Education loved it! So, soon after

its publication, the book received glowing reviews, literary awards and accolades, and was promptly introduced as compulsory reading into our high schools and universities as a factual history book.

The sole purpose of *Dark Emu* was to depict the Aboriginal Paleolithic culture as a Neolithic culture, falsely claiming that it included the building of settlements with farming and agriculture, and so on—all in order to justify calling it a "civilization."

Getting an award for that book, plus a teaching job at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS)—also on the basis of his "aboriginality"—gave wings to Pascoe. So he quickly wrote its simplified version, titled *Young Dark Emu*, for children in primary Grades 3–4, containing the same falsified history.

This children's version has been included on a compulsory reading list to be introduced in all our primary schools by the end of 2020.

To sum it up, Pascoe was basking in his suddenly found fame and profiting enormously from his false claims, to the tune of about \$500,000 in various awards, grants and funding, all based on his self-declared Aboriginality.

And yet, all that was not particularly unusual, as we are quite used to seeing white people pretending to be Aborigines getting all the privileges and profiting from their arbitrary, unproven claims.

But pushing fake history onto a compulsory teaching list from kindergarten to university level, was the last straw.

So in August 2019, the newly formed research group—including historians, genealogists, and archaeologists—was assisting Roger Karge, an amateur historian from Melbourne, who set up a website dedicated to exposing the Bruce Pascoe fraud.

The researchers did extensive in-depth genealogical research, and established that Pascoe's claims to Aboriginal ancestry are as false as the stories in *Dark Emu*.

Discovering he has been lying about his identity, and receiving public money based on his false claims of Aboriginality, they alerted the media and got the word out. The findings are detailed at Karge's website dedicated to this monstrous fraud (www.dark-emu-exposed.org).

It became quite a scandal. One author wrote a book exposing this faux history as spun by Pascoe in *Dark Emu* (Peter O'Brien, *Bitter Harvest*. Quadrant magazine—with its editor Keith Windschuttle, widely recognized as being one of the finest Australian intellectuals—dedicated several articles to exposing the fraud (<https://quadrant.org.au/opinion/review/2020/01/dark-emu-skewered-grilled-and-served/>).

Bitter Harvest with its analysis of Pascoe's claims and detailing his outright lies was completely ignored by the media ("Bitter Harvest gets the silent treatment," <https://quadrant.org.au/>).

But in January this year even the Aboriginal people started voicing their dismay. Three tribes of the real—not the fake—Aborigines became revolted by the extent of

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Fraudulent prehistory supported by the mainstream (cont.)

"This children's version has been included on a compulsory reading list to be introduced in all our Primary Schools by the end of 2020."

Pascoe's deception, and by the taxpayer funded media supporting his. The story is still unfolding.

So if the real Aborigines are now denouncing Pascoe—who is it that is so fiercely protecting him? The Aboriginal industry, who else! All these hundreds of thousands of opportunists, including corrupted archaeologists and anthropologists, who built successful careers—and in some cases amassing personal fortunes—by being active participants in either suppression of the

truth or in promoting lies. For the last fifty years!

VESNA TENODI is an archaeologist, artist, and writer based in Sydney, Australia. She received her Master's 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.

Website: www.modrogorje.com
E-mail: ves.tenodi@gmail.com

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

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi

Cannibalism in Paleolithic/Neolithic Europe and beyond

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

"Analysis of the fossilized human remains found at the five localities shows that cannibalism was a common practice throughout prehistory and not just on south sea islands."



While I was preoccupied with developments in the latest case of blatant falsification of Australian history (the Bruce Pascoe case) and a fraud of proportions unseen in our recent history, another developing story piqued my interest.

Although the mainstream is systematically and successfully destroying the evidence of Australia's true past—and is intent on hiding early researchers' records and study results—in other parts of the world scientists are uncovering and analyzing archaeological evidence that can help us understand our real multicultural prehistory.

Among the new discoveries I found an article on research results from scientists now proving there was well-organized and consistent cannibalism throughout the later 'European' Stone Age c. 22,000–6,000 years ago.

In February, 2020, the *Journal of Archaeological Science* published a somewhat disconcerting article titled, "Making skull cups: Butchering traces on cannibalized human skulls

from five European archaeological sites" (F. Marginedas, *et al*). The sites covered in the article are: Gough's Cave (UK), Herxheim (Germany), El Mirador Cave (Spain), Gran Dolina (Spain), and Fontbrégoua (France). The Gran Dolina site contains human remains dating to about 800,000 years ago. Gough's Cave contains human remains dated 14,700–7,000 BC. Herxheim, a ritual centre and a mass grave, was dated 5,300–4950 BC. Fontbrégoua Cave was used by humans in the fifth and fourth millennia BCE and El Mirador Cave is dated as recent as 2,760–2,200 BCE!

Analysis of the fossilized human remains found at the five localities shows that cannibalism was a common practice throughout prehistory and not just on south sea islands.

Human skulls modified into skull cups

To be clear, the skulls of the cannibalized victims also had a practical utilitarian purpose. They were used as vessels, or bowls, to store and carry things around.

The lead author of the study, Francesco Marginedas, says

that at several sites it was documented that the skulls also had a ritual use. And that a parallel can be found in the use of skulls as war trophies, having them engraved or turned into a mask, or keeping them as a decorative element. The study mentions the detailed records about ritual use of human skulls in American Paleoindian cultures such as the Maya and the Inca, decorated with clearly-carved patterns, as well as evidence of cannibalism in other parts of the world.

The skull cups from all five sites studied have the following traits in common:

- Cut marks that are often associated with a process of scalping, de-fleshing, and dismemberment;

- Cut marks that are distributed in clusters localized to specific areas of the skulls;

- Frequency and clustering of cut marks that are related, made during the intentional preparation of skull cups.

These skulls, with bone surface modifications that turn them

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Cannibalism in Paleolithic/Neolithic Europe and beyond (cont.)

"The problem is that it is not only a matter of truth in science and anthropology but also politics and money including taxpayers' money."

into cups—with cut marks and percussion marks—show morphological similarities across Upper Paleolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age assemblages.

The facts of cannibalism are part of world history whatever the culture or time

The JAS article reminded me of an Aboriginal skull discovered in 2014 dated to the mid-13th century. The skull was quickly "returned" to a tribe which put up their hand claiming it as their own "sacred ancestor," and reburied it. This means it is now hidden and lost to science forever which is one of my reasons for being against 'repatriation' of remains that, in my opinion, actually belong to science rather than any particular group.

A photo of the skull, **Fig. 1**, shows cut marks and percussion marks similar to the European samples. Was it a cannibalized Aborigine? We'll never know because that type of research, even posing the question, is absolutely forbidden in contemporary Australia regardless of how such evidence is a crucial part of how anthropology is supposed to work as a science.

The article also reminded me of a related find on cannibalism practiced by the Aborigines as recorded by a number of researchers including such as Daisy M. Bates, anthropologist A.P. Elkin, to more recent accounts as revisited by M.H. Monroe in *Aboriginal Mortuary Rites—Cannibalism*, with references to early researchers.

(https://austhrutime.com/aboriginal_mortuary_rites_cannibalism.htm)

What researchers have learned is that cannibalism

involving Europe and even the Americas has been present in every century since the Middle Ages and every decade of the 20th century. So, the practice has certainly not been isolated to Australia and the South Pacific or even South America and Africa.

So what?! Everybody was doing it!

The problem is that it is not only a matter of truth in science and anthropology but also politics and money



Fig. 1. Cuts and percussion marks on the Aboriginal skull; Photo Credit: Michael Westaway.

including taxpayers' money. Cannibalism among Aborigines was relatively freely described and written about until the 1960s. It was detailed in *Queensland Heritage* vol. 1 No. 7 1967, and the Aboriginal industry found it necessary to reference that record in an article published in 2017, with a commentary typical for the Aboriginal industry—just as in the Pascoe case.

When the evidence irrefutably showed Pascoe had 'no Aboriginal ancestry,' no connection with any Aboriginal tribe, and was proven to have been making fraudulent claims of Aboriginality, the Aboriginal industry—which, up to that point, was attacking anyone who would dare question his identity—just shrugged its collective shoulders and said something to the effect of "So what, it doesn't really matter. Whether he is or isn't Aboriginal is irrelevant." Well, to the Australian taxpayer the half-a-million dollars of our money he obtained based on fraudulent claims is quite relevant. On the upside, the Australian Police are now investigating him for fraud and unlawfully obtained funds.

In the same manner, a similar commentary was made by the taxpayer-funded ABC (the Australian Broadcasting Corporation), in attempt to dismiss the evidence of cannibalism among Aborigines. In the *Cannibalism: How a widespread practice became society's ultimate taboo*, the ABC's attitude was exactly the same: "If they were cannibals, so what! Everybody was doing it." (<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-03-04/cannibalism-from-widespread-practice-to-ultimate-taboo/8322762>)

So what? We were lied to, that's what! We were lied to constantly—and systematically—for half a century! But the Aboriginal industry is mistaken if they believe these attempts to dismiss what they cannot deny are not important. They certainly didn't dismiss unwanted reality when Daisy M. Bates was in question. Quite the contrary, they vilified her and made efforts to destroy the memory of her 35 years of dedication to Aboriginal people, just because she, in her journals described the brutality and cruelty, and yes, the cannibalism that she witnessed was practiced by the tribes throughout the decades that she lived with them.

These studies—the current ones going on in Europe, as well as earlier research by Australian authors—show that cannibalism was a widespread practice in Paleolithic and Neolithic Europe, and was also common in South American paleo-cultures as well as among Australian Aborigines. It seems that all of our ancestors—be they Neanderthals, Cro-Magnon—or Aborigines, on all continents, were, until quite recently, cannibals.

So what?!

... to be continued



The Pleistocene Coalition

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- Learn the real story of our Palaeolithic ancestors—a story about intelligent and innovative people—a story which is unlike that promoted by mainstream science.
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**PLEISTOCENE COALITION
NEWS**, Vol. 12: Issue 1
(January-February)

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PUBLICATION DETAILS

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF/LAYOUT
[John Feliks](#)

COPY EDITORS/PROOFS
[Virginia Steen-McIntyre](#)
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SPECIALTY EDITORS
James B. Harrod, Rick Dullum,
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CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

Anthony L. Peratt
Richard Michael Gramly
Dennis J. Vesper
Ray Urbaniak
Terry Bradford
Vesna Tenodi
Virginia Steen-McIntyre
John Feliks

***Pleistocene Coalition
News* is produced by the
[Pleistocene Coalition](#)
bi-monthly
since October 2009.
Back issues can be found
near the bottom of the
PC home page.**

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The Pleistocene Coalition celebrated its ten-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now in its eleventh year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.