PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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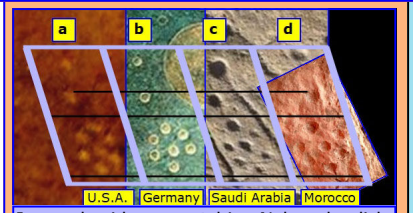
- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

Inside

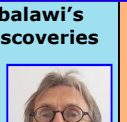
Welcome to *PCN* #75



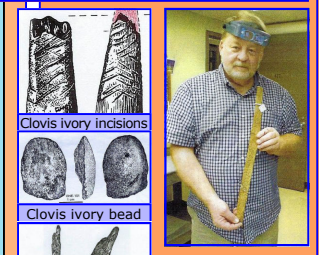
Ignored evidence matching Nebra sky disk. Pleiades' 7 stars are in the bottom sections.

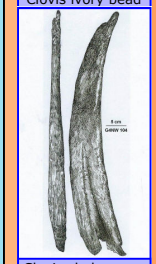
The science community can no longer make any rigorous claims *or interpretations* of the famed Nebra sky disk (Germany) as the 'oldest star map'—valued at *$11M*—without citing the Pleiades 'rock art' discoveries of Urbaniak and Albalawi. These demonstrate identical examples of the sky disk's Pleiades cluster (above groups of 7 stars seen in context w/ other apparent stars) in both New and Old Worlds. Their identicality suggests not only that they were produced during the same period astronomically but also contact between the hemispheres. Ignoring this evidence confirms—as the PC has long demonstrated regarding Bilzingsleben, Hueyatlaco, etc.—anthropology is not science as long as it blocks evidence crucial to our understanding of human history.

Urbaniak's and Albalawi's Pleiades rock art discoveries continue to challenge *PCN*'s mainstream readers. It is not about pop science fads such as 'entoptic phenomena' (e.g., phosphene hallucinations) aggressively promoted as the 'final word' in rock art for decades. Neither is it about pareidolia (seeing patterns in 'random' data). Rather it is increasingly unambiguous evidence the cluster was well known in antiquity portrayed in rock art worldwide—in Europe, the Middle East, the Americas, Australia, and now, Morocco in North Africa. See **Urbaniak & Albalawi p.14**.

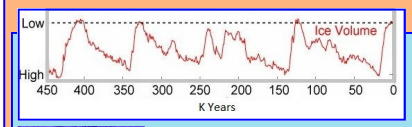

Clovis ivory incisions


Clovis ivory bead




Clovis sled runner

Dr. Richard Michael Gramly, PhD, one of the foremost Clovis experts and former Leakey family associate presents **Part 3** of his compelling series on **Clovis industry** proving *the famous ancient American culture was far more advanced* than long taught. See **Gramly p.4**.



See also *PCN* #72

Tom Baldwin provides two views of the **Bering Land Bridge** little discussed in pop science: 1.) Its effect on prehistoric parasites. 2.) Evidence of its existence as a route to the Americas *hundreds of millennia ago* suppressed by the mainstream ultimately responsible for destruction of the New World's oldest archaeological sites. See **Baldwin p.2** and **p.20**.

Chilean researchers, **Patricio Bustamante** and **Juan Crocco**, provide Part 1 of their **origins of astronomy** series. It includes astounding insect use of sun, stars, Milky Way not only to *navigate* as does the dung beetle but to *communicate complex information* as do forager bees to their peers. See **Bustamante & Crocco p.11**.

Relevant Reprint regarding *deliberate destruction of Calico* by the blinkered U.S. anthropology community: "This is not the type of management one expects of a 50-year old archaeological site with thousands of catalogued artifacts and a long history of researchers and publications." See **Steen-McIntyre p.23**.

Migrants walk from Central America to US in matter of months (Europe, India, etc.). So-called peer reviewed science journals say similar distances took Paleolithic people *thousands of years*!

Mainstream archaeology has a long history of ignoring the game-changing work of amateurs. Benjamin Harrison is one pivotal researcher who early on proposed *truly ancient artifacts*. See **Dullum p.9**.

The myth of millennial migrations last issue showed how U.S. education, so-called 'peer reviewed' science journals, etc., continue pushing a patently absurd idea as 'science,' namely, that it took *H. sapiens* 200,000 years to populate the world. Mass media unknowingly debunks this idea with regular coverage of migrant people walking thousands of miles in a matter of months. U.S. students becoming the anthropologists of the future are not taught to assess evidence objectively so they perpetuate unscientific myths as facts. *PCN* #23 reprint gives more perspective. See **Feliks p.22**.

Ray Urbaniak provides another fascinating rock art compilation of 'extinct' mammoths, shovel-tuskers, and other extinct animals he has documented in 20 years of field research in the SW U.S. See **Urbaniak p.16**.

The pros & cons of a natural Paleolithic remedy for intestinal parasites

By Tom Baldwin

"Pleistocene men and women—at

least those postulated to have crossed the Bering Land Bridge during the ice ages—had a remedy for parasitic intestinal worms they weren't even aware of.'"

Fig. 2. *Necator americanus*, 2007, Wikimedia Commons.

Note from the author: The following article deals with some disgusting creatures, that from early man right down to today, are a regrettable consequence to those who went bare foot and/or did not watch where they stepped. Those of a squeamish nature may want to skip the article.

Being very young can be a period of great joy and also a terrifying time too. For instance, your father or mother takes you to the doctor, you are placed in this tiny chamber with your parent, and after a long and boring wait this strange person enters. You must strip down to your underwear and they then proceed to poke and prod you with ice cold instruments for no discernable reason. When you are older such treatment will have become standard for a visit to the doctor and no cause for alarm. However, when you are very young it can be traumatic. Then, to make matters worse after the stranger leaves and you get dressed and think it is time to go home, well it isn't. Instead, you have to wait again until this woman all decked out in white comes into the room. She is wearing a badge that says Nurse Ratched, but luckily you are too young to read that. However, you can see what she is carrying, a hypodermic equipped with a long needle they intend to stick in you. It is time for the panic attack.

You think these the mad ravings of a demented old man, but I can remember taking my oldest son to the doctor and the nurse having to literally chase him down the hall, in order to give him his vaccinations. When she finally cornered him and administered the shot he was so tense she said it was like trying to stick the needle into a 2 by 4. I believe he may hold the distinction of being the original anti-vaxxer.

I can also recall myself being traumatized by a medical procedure I had to endure when very young. In my case it was decided that I had a case of parasitic intestinal worms of some type. To cure me a regimen of some sort of medicine was prescribed. This curative was to be delivered by enema. Every few hours I had to endure the indignity of having a tube shoved into my rectum and some fluid squirted up inside me. Thankfully, while still traumatized by the memory, I am now worm free.

I mention all of this because Pleistocene men and women—at least those postulated to have crossed the Bering Land Bridge during the ice ages (**Fig. 1**; see also my 2012 reprint article on page 20 of this issue)—had a remedy for parasitic intestinal worms (**Fig. 2**) they weren't even aware of. No enemas for them, the very ground they were walking on as they traversed between Asia and North America cured them.

Fig. 1. The Bering Land Bridge (central area in orange) as it was about 18,000–10,000 years ago. Note that the Land Bridge was also present *well before* 35,000 years ago, at 125,000, 325,000, and 425,000 years ago when other human groups likely crossed. I covered that in a much earlier article, Breaking the Clovis barrier (*PCN*#16, March-April 2012), reproduced this issue on p.20. Most mainstream readers are unaware of these important dates as their implications are kept under wraps. Like I suggested last issue truth-seekers need to look into such things for themselves. Map: USGS.

To comprehend how the ground cures hookworm one needs to understand the creature's life cycle. Hookworms living in human bodies attach themselves to the inner lining of a person's intestines. There they draw blood from the host to nourish themselves. They also copulate and then release eggs into the person's feces. The fecal matter is expelled from the victim's body to lie on the ground or get absorbed into the dirt. In a few days the eggs hatch and feed on the bodily waste or nutrients found in the soil. They undergo a few molts over the

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The Pros & cons of a natural Paleolithic remedy (cont.)

"Even early humans crossing Beringia at the height of summer would find the soil they were walking on too cool for the eggs and young hook-worms.'"

next month or so as they grow and after the second molt they become infective. At this stage of their existence, they attach themselves to someone who steps barefoot on them. Once attached they bore through the skin and enter the person's blood supply. They are carried along by the blood to the heart and then lungs of the victim. Once in the lungs they bore themselves out and crawl into the bronchial tubes of the person's lungs. Here they cause an irritation. The person then coughs up and swallows the worm which then rides along through the digestive tract until it arrives in the intestines where it attaches itself and lives out its life drinking blood and reproducing.

That portion of their existence outside a warm human body and living in the soil has to be warmer than you would expect to find along the arctic circle in a land of tundra, permafrost and glaciers. For these worms a ground temperature of 70–85 degrees Fahrenheit is optimum and if the temperature drops to 43–46 degrees Fahrenheit they die. Even early humans crossing Beringia at the height of summer would find the soil they were walking on too cool for the eggs and young hookworms. Once they left the warmth of a person's digestive tract they would find the ground fatally cool and they would die. At their demise their spirits would move on to the warm sunny climes of Alabama, or the hook worm equivalent thereof.

I am not making this up. To quote an archaeoparasitalogist. (*Pardon the aside here, but archaeoparasitalogy? How's that for a career choice? Tell me, sonny, what do you want to be when you grow up? Oh, I intend to be a world famous archaeoparasitalogist. That's wonderful. Good luck with that.*) But I stray, I have a quote here from a 2008 article titled, "Parasites as Probes for Prehistoric Human Migrations?" by A. Araújo et al. *Trends in Parasitology* Vol. 24, no. 3. It reads:

> "Hookworms (*Necator* and *Ancylostoma*), whipworms (*Trichuris trichiura*) and other helminths require specific conditions for life-cycle completion. They could not survive in the cold climate of the northern region of the Americas."

The worms only live about a year, maybe two. Unless you think early man walked quickly from some place in China thousands of miles to a warm area of North America all in one quick jaunt, then he should have lost his hook worms while crossing Beringia. That time outside a body would be fatal for the creatures. The worms he/she started out with would all have died of old age, the next generation would have died of the cold, and they would be worm free.

However, there is a problem. Humans on both sides of the Bering Land Bridge have hook worms. This fact argues against this continent being peopled by humans crossing the Land Bridge. That is not to say nobody came that way, but it does say some people came another way, a warmer way too.

Man crossed the Red Sea over a million years ago. They were on the island of Java 900,000 years ago. People were on the island of Crete half a million years ago. Besides elephants, man was the only megafauna to cross the Wallace Line which opened up Australia to him. This litany of accomplishments says early man had the skills necessary to make boats and use them.

So how did man get here? I think at least some came by boat. Given a choice, however, I'd opt for the Land Bridge, myself. I get seasick when out on the briny deep, and I could do with a few less of those enemas too.

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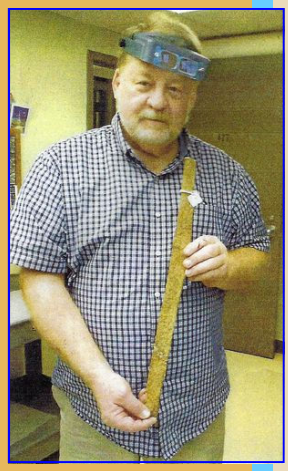
http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin

Ice Age industry: Essay 3—Focus upon artifacts made of ivory

By Richard Michael Gramly, PhD Anthropology, FRAI*

"The oldest sleds in the world



belonging to the 'low type'… are on record for the Hiscock site [NY] and Lower Blue Lick, north-central Kentucky."

* **FRAI**: Fellow of the Royal Anthropology Institute

Although it is soft, ivory is tough and difficult to shape except by grinding and polishing. At low temperatures (20–40°F), the workability of fresh ivory is good, and tusks may be split and trimmed into shape (Girya and Khlopachev 2018). Further, flakes may be struck from ivory cores for manufacturing ornaments, tools, and other articles.

Ancient ivory preserved by permafrost is easily workable; however, ivory of equivalent age within bogs or stream deposits of warm regions is too weathered and fragile to serve as industrial raw material. For this reason it is thought that Clovis ivory artifacts in Florida rivers were manufactured only after tusks had been freshly obtained (see Hemmings 2004 and 2010).

During the Upper Palaeolithic of Eurasia ivory was an important raw material that was used for tools, ornaments, and even as a "canvases" for engraved artworks. Gradually, as the supply of fresh mammoth ivory was depleted in relation to the demand for it, bone and antler became acceptable substitutes. Tusks quarried from perma-frost regions would have continued in general use and may have been traded far and wide.

In the New World the oldest well-dated archaeological site—Monte Verde in southern Chile (Dillehay 1997)—has yielded artifacts made of tusk ivory (likewise, proboscidean rib bone), and the use of this raw material is on record centuries later for Clovis sites in North America.

Until recently it was thought that the majority of ivory artifacts used by Clovis people were points (*sagaies*), which served as weapon-tips or armatures. **Fig. 1** shows such an object from the Aucilla River, northwestern Florida with incised lines at one end (see close-up **Fig. 2**). The apparent scarcity of other sorts of ivory artifacts has given an impression early New World populations were "art-poor" and focused upon day-to-day subsistence activities only. Their lives, it is commonly believed, left no time to embellish artifacts or manufacture anything but a limited range of utilitarian objects.

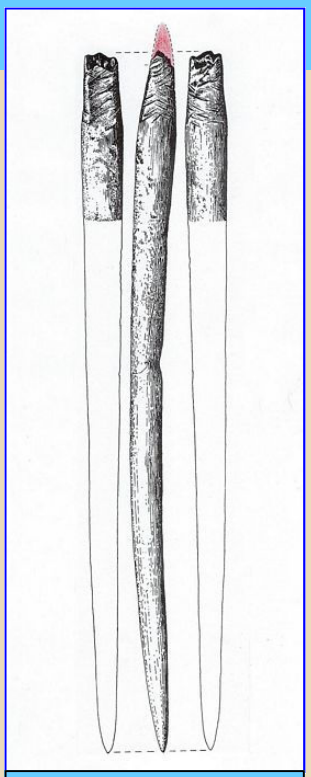


Fig. 1. A beveled ivory rod or point (*sagaie*) from the Little River rapids, Wacissa-Aucilla River, Florida. Note the incisions upon the damaged base (see close-up detail in Fig. 2). Length = 25.8 cm (Gramly 2000: Fig. 58).

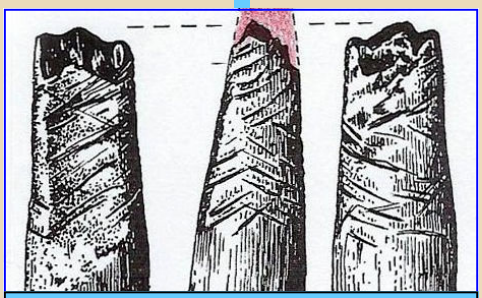


Fig. 2. Workmanship detail of Fig. 1 showing the finely-incised lines at the base of the ivory rod; Little River rapids, Wacissa-Aucilla River, Florida. The incisions extend vertically c. 25 mm (<1").

The error of this simplistic, unrealistic view is best illustrated by Clovis ivory artifacts recovered from the Hiscock and Bowser Road sites, New York State. These specimen types, many of them new to science, will be described below.

Ivory Artifacts from the Bowser Road and Hiscock Sites (A-E)

A proboscidean tusk has ivory with two different dimensions. The first is the solid ivory forward of the pulp cavity (tooth root cavity), and the second is pulp cavity wall ivory itself, which gradually tapers from a very thin edge deeply embedded within a proboscidean's skull to thicker-walled raw material where the tusk emerges from the animal's face.

For Clovis peoples and their immediate predecessors who arrived in the New World nearly 15,000 years ago, the pulp cavity wall ivory was versatile and may have been preferred for making artifacts. The length of the pulp cavity of a good-sized mastodon tusk is 40 cm,

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Ice Age industry—artifacts made of ivory (cont.)

"An ovate or tear-drop-shaped pendant-bead, is typical of 'Gravettian' culture and is used to recognize the culture."

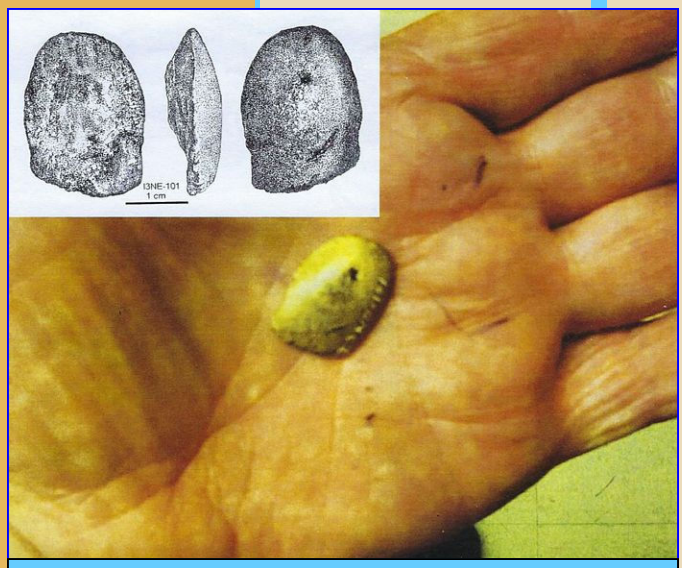

Fig. 3. Unfinished Gravettian pendant or bead fashioned of tusk ivory, Clovis zone, Hiscock site, western New York State. Length is 25 mm. Made from ivory flake struck off tusk tip.

Fig. 4. Top: Clovis adze made of proboscidean ivory—likely a slab of pulp cavity wall ivory from a mastodon. Bowser Road site. Length 83 mm. **Bottom:** Magnified view of the working edge shows polish and rounding resulting from heavy, prolonged usage.

which allows the fashioning of long points (*sagaies*), adzes, and other indispensable articles—thereby avoiding the laborious preparation of flat blanks or preforms from massive tusk.

Highly-skilled Upper Palaeolithic craftsmen in the Old World were able to cope with solid ivory forward of the pulp cavity in ingenious ways—among them striking off long prismatic sections towards the tip of a tusk from a platform created at the head of the pulp cavity. Such long sections were suited to manufacturing massive spears or composite spears made from only two or three sections. The Yana RHS site, near the Arctic Ocean of Siberia has provided examples of such amazing technology (Pitulko, Pavlova, and Nikolskiy 2015). Clearly, this work was enabled by cold temperatures, which enhanced the flaking properties of ivory.

A. Ivory ornaments

Beads, pendants, bracelets, and headbands are standard items among Upper Palaeolithic assemblages across Eurasia. One form, an ovate or tear-drop-shaped pendant-bead, is typical of 'Gravettian' culture and is used to recognize the culture, wherever it occurs (Vercoutere and Wolf 2018).

The Hiscock site in western New York state yielded a Gravettian bead that appears to have been made from a flake struck off the extreme tip of a proboscidean tusk (**Fig. 3**). It lay among a heap of Ice-Age artifacts (Cluster A) in close association with two sets of human remains. It is plausible that this bead is a souvenir of a proboscidean kill, in which its owner had participated. Certainly, it was a rarity, as only a few ornaments like it could be fashioned from either tusk-tip of a slain animal.

B. Ivory adzes

An 'adze' is a utilitarian tool (similar to an axe only oriented like a hoe) that is well-known from Clovis flaked stone assemblages. Two adzes, for example, were unearthed within Feature 1 of the Richey Clovis cache at East Wenatchee, Washington state among 51 other stone artifacts—mostly bifacial knives, projectile points, and preforms (Gramly 1993).

Adzes of ivory, however, were unknown for Clovis culture until the discovery of a specimen at the Bowser Road site, Hudson River region, New York state (**Fig. 4**). After this tool was reported (Gramly 2017), ivory adzes were immediately recognized at other Clovis-age sites—most notably the Hiscock site in western New York.

Pulp cavity wall ivory seems to have been preferred tool material, as the natural curvature of the tusk's interior surface provided a ready-made 'gougiform' shape that was well suited to making hollow-wares of wood and other natural materials. In addition to the Bowser Road and Hiscock sites' specimens, Palaeo-American ivory adzes are on record for 1) Monte Verde, Chile; 2) Cedar Fork Creek, Ohio; and 3) Coats-Hines-Litchy, Tennessee. They were perhaps ubiquitous among the earliest cultures of the New World.

Such practical objects were occasionally graced with artistic designs or sculptures befitting their origin as skeletal elements of ritually-significant proboscideans (mammoths, mastodons, gomphotheres). For example, in the pile of artifacts associated with human remains at the Hiscock site were four ivory adzes. The poll or butt of one adze had been sculpted as a stylized mammoth. The image can best be seen as a profile in the third drawing from the left in **Fig. 5** (on the following page). It is a strong piece of artistry and well at home with the corpus of Upper

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Ice Age industry—artifacts made of ivory (cont.)

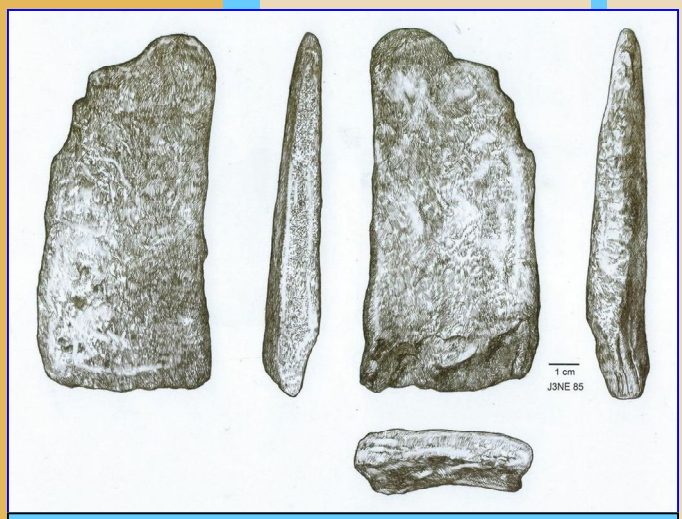

Fig. 5. Ivory adze (J3NE-85) with zoomorphic poll portraying a mammoth. Hiscock site. Length 112 mm. Its curved dorsal surface indicates it was fashioned from a segment of pulp cavity wall ivory.

"One of the Hiscock sled runners made of split tusk is shown in* Fig. 6. *Note the notching at either end, which was needed, one presumes, for attaching it to a sled's superstructure."

Palaeolithic zoomorphic sculptures on record for Eurasia, despite the fact it is uniquely North American.

C. Ivory sled-runners

The oldest sleds in the world belonging to the "low type," which is well suited to being hauled by dogs and human beings, are on record for the Hiscock site and Lower Blue Lick, north-central Kentucky. Both these sleds have three runners made from split-and-notched proboscidean tusks arrayed on each side. The runners are paired from side to side with the longest runner pair being located in the middle of the arrays.

For the Lower Blue Lick sled at least, cleverly made, stout cross-members fashioned with proboscidean limb bone were employed to anchor both sides (runner arrays) of the sled securely.

One of the Hiscock sled runners made of split tusk is shown in **Fig. 6**. Note the notching at either end, which was needed, one presumes, for attaching it to a sled's superstructure.

D. Knives made from ivory flakes

A series of five dull-edged "knives" made from thick flakes of ivory that were struck off proboscidean tusk-cores is on record for the Hiscock site (Gramly 2021). Lengths range from 19 cm to 33.5 cm. Knives of these dimensions with dull cutting edges, which were shaped and regularized by unifacial trimming with a hammerstone, could have been employed upon soft substances such as hides, fabric, vascular plants, or even snow.

If they were used to cut snow, the implements unearthed at the Hiscock site, might be more properly termed "snow knives"—making them the ancient proto-types of implements employed by Inuit (Eskimo) to cut snow blocks used for constructions. Inuit refer to their snow knives as *pana*.

A possible weaver's sword, also large-sized and made of ivory, has been described for the Gravettian archaeological assemblage at Predmosti, Czechoslovakia (Soffer, Adovasio, and Hyland 2003).

E. Atlatl weights or adornos

After assembling the fragments of 21 ancient atlatls fashioned from split proboscidean rib that had been deposited upon the butchered carcass of a mastodon at Bowser Road, I noted a rectangular area of abrasion upon two atlatls. These abrasions had been neatly made—likely with the assistance of a small grinding stone and flaked stone scraper or burin.

The dimensions of one of the rectangular abrasions, as well as its curved surface, conformed to the base of small ivory sculpture with the profile of a mastodon (**Fig. 7** on the following page)—leaving no doubt that at one time the sculpture was affixed to the dorsal surface of one of the atlatls. It may have served as both an adornment and a magical talisman for a hunting dangerous proboscideans. This ivory atlatl, now weighing only 30-40 grams, was ideally sized to have served as a spear-thrower weight or "balancer."

Zoomorphic sculptures of similar size (and presumably, function) are abundant at Gravettian-age sites in Eurasia (see Klein 1969 for examples). It now seems that such utilitarian, little artworks are characteristic of Upper Palaeolithic assemblages in the Northern Hemisphere of

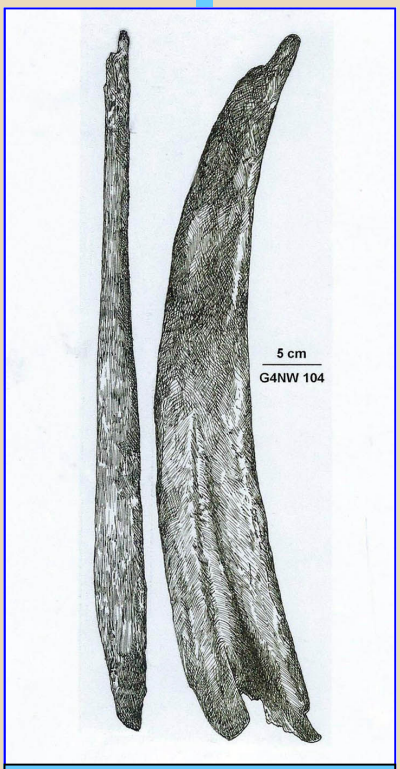

Fig. 6. Views of a sled runner made of proboscidean ivory (Artifact I3NE-168) from the Hiscock site, western New York state. Length 21.7 cm.

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Ice Age industry—artifacts made of ivory (cont.)

"One of the … abrasions, as well as its curved surface, conformed to the base of small ivory sculpture with the profile of a mastodon."

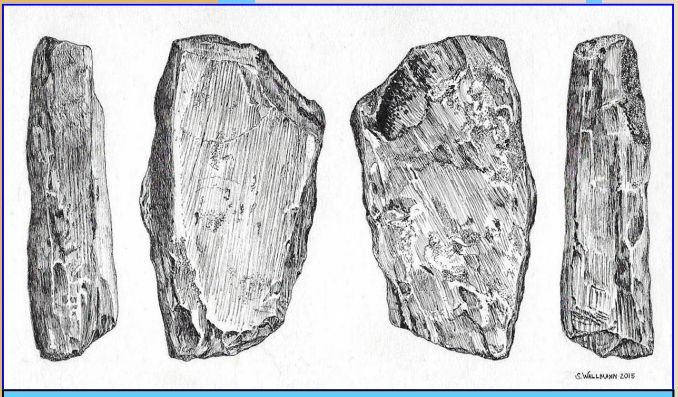

Fig. 7. Illustrations of a flaked and polished atlatl weight or adorno with the outline of a mastodon. Height of sculpture 42.9 mm. Discovered in 2014 at the Bowser Road site, Orange County, New York.

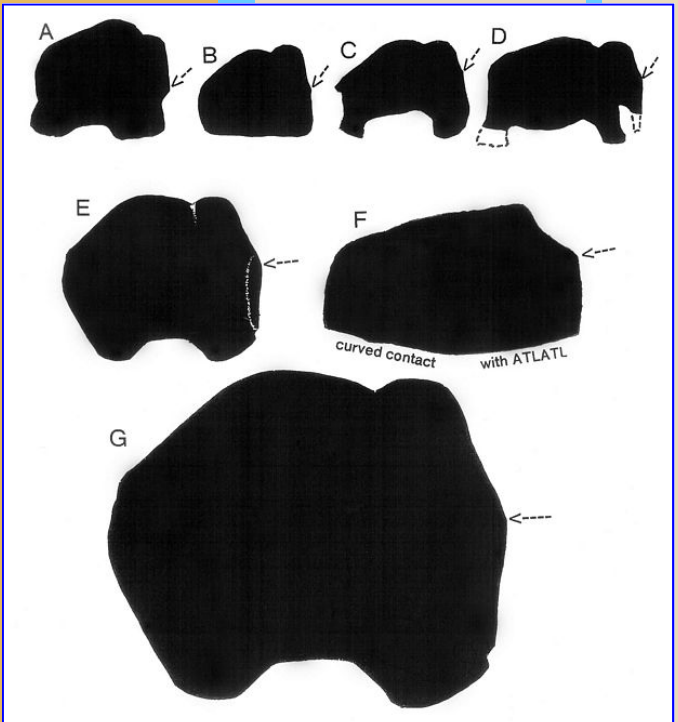

Fig. 8. Silhouettes of ivory sculptures of mammoths (A-E, G) and a mastodon (F) from Upper Palaeolithic sites in the Old and New Worlds showing relative sizes and the juncture of face and suspending trunk, which is a key to their identification. Height of F is 42.9 mm; approximate height of G is 100 mm.

both the Old and New Worlds (**Fig. 8**).

This listing of ivory artifact types from the New World—many of them new to science—can be expanded beyond the five types presented here. The point to be made is that ivory artifacts, like those manufactured of proboscidean bone and cervid antler, furnish a fuller understanding of Clovis culture and other Palaeo-American entities. This line of information should not be neglected by analysts seeking to reconstruct the lifeways and times of pioneering populations in the New World. Also, it is gratifying to learn that during early times there were numerous commonalities of material culture bridging the New and Old Worlds. These commonalities drive us to believe in the reality of a pan-global or "world" archaeology.

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–To be continued in Part 4…

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. Dr. Gramly feels a great sense of gratitude for the amateur archaeology community and is the Organizer of the American Society for Amateur Archaeology which has been active in his excavation work.

Links to all of Dr. Gramly's articles in *PCN* can be found at:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#richard-michael-gramly

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in *PCN #74*:

Dragos Gheorghiu, PhD, sends news of his recent article citing *PCN*, as part of the *IAA Newsletter* #58 (Nov-Dec 2021) titled Recent experimental research on Paleolithic art. IAA is the International Association for Aesthetics. Since the *IAA* article cites the incorrect *PCN* issue number, here is the direct link to Gheorghiu's original innovative article: Experimenting prehistoric art: Animated sounds, colors and flames, *PCN* #71, May-June 2021 (aka *Pleistocene Coalition News* 13 [3]: 8–9).

Gheorghiu's *IAA* article also reproduces one of his performance photos from *PCN*.

Experimental archaeology is one of the most effective means we have of exploring the psyche of Paleolithic people. Gheorghiu's unique approach seeks to understand earlier people and cultures through experiences common to all people such as landscape, fire, water and sky.

PROFESSOR DRAGOŞ GHEORGHIU, PhD, is a cultural anthropologist, experimental archaeologist and professional visual artist currently teaching at the Doctoral School of the University of Arts in Bucharest, Romania. He has conducted advanced theoretical and practical research in the study of prehistoric pyro-technologies, and acted as editor, etc., of conference volumes on imagination, prehistoric design, ancient ceramics, figurines, stamps, architecture and place.

Links to all of Dr. Gheorghiu's articles in *PCN* can be found at:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#Dragos_archaeologist_artist_pyro-techn

Link to *PCN #74*

Link to *PCN #73*

Link to *PCN #72*

Carl Sagan unwittingly equated anthropology with politics and religion

Reprint of Intro to *PCN* #30, July-August 2014

"'In science it often happens that scientists say, 'You know that's a really good argument; my position is mistaken,' and then they would actually change their minds... it happens every day.'

–Carl Sagan, 1987

The Pleistocene Coalition was founded in 2009. As of this issue [#30] we have published 'thirty' packed issues attesting to the fact that what Carl Sagan said is not true in sciences related to human prehistory or any life on earth. Sagan's words may be true in astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, mathematics, but not in anthropology, paleontology, or biology. Why would this discrepancy exist? Perhaps it is explained in how Dr. Sagan clarified what he said:

> 'I cannot recall the last time something like that happened in politics or religion.'
>
> –Carl Sagan, 1987 CSICOP Keynote Address

There's the answer. In anthropology, paleontology, biology—which are all connected—we are not dealing with the true spirit of science but with its politics and religion."

–John Feliks

2022 ADDENDUM: With the collective evidence of more than 40 issues of *PCN* since Issue #30 and experience with the groupthink of researchers in the above named fields, engineer and rock art researcher, Ray Urbaniak, reached the same conclusion as in the Intro to *PCN* #30 and other writers regarding suppression of evidence in topics related to prehistory:

> "I just realized that it doesn't do any good to present facts to many supposed scientists. They aren't open to any facts because they really aren't practicing science; they are practicing religion."
>
> –Ray Urbaniak, 2021

The profundity of Urbaniak's SW U.S. rock art discoveries over the years attacked by competitive writers, censors (and plagiarists), in anthropology should be enough to set critical thinkers into motion. The problem is critical thinking is not taught in grade school or at university in anthropology, biology or paleontology as these fields are used for controlling political and religious beliefs about origins (both prehistoric and historic) and, so, modern social groups. *PCN* has published countless citations and proofs of it since 2009.

However, American anthropology did not start out with such a deficit. That is why we quote Thomas Jefferson, The Father of Modern Archaeology (and an amateur) on the PC homepage. Jefferson's words are the opposite of groupthink (that leads to suppression of challenging 'arguments' or discoveries):

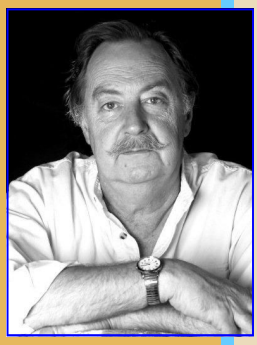
> "I never submitted the whole system of my opinions to the creed of any party of men whatever, in religion, in philosophy, in politics, or in anything else where I was capable of thinking for myself."
>
> –Thomas Jefferson, 1789

That's the kind of science we need in modern anthropology.

Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham (1837–1921),
and his central role in the eolithic controversy

By Richard Dullum

"Harrison also had access to a



reputable, respected, mainstream geologist of the time, Sir John Prestwich, who lived near Ightham, and advised Harrison, refined his knowledge of lithics, evaluated his evidence, and turned out to be his best friend in the development of the Eolithic theory."

Continuing in the series of Classic British Archeology, this is an introduction to the British archeological world slightly preceding that of J.R. Moir (see, for instance, Reclaiming ancient man in East Anglia, *PCN* #34,March-April 2015). The central subject is Benjamin Harrison of Ightham, Kent, U.K. (**Fig. 1**), an important figure among the academics of the late nineteenth century in Britain who were decidedly conflicted about Harrison's finds of humanly-worked stone tools in Tertiary deposits in Britain. This overview is based on the biography written by his son, Edward Harrison, M.P.

Harrison's finds were debated at the time of the discovery of Java Man (Indonesian *Homo erectus*), directly contradicting the widely touted 'missing link' expectations. This exposition of Harrison's work will take place over several articles, in a serial fashion, exploring this era, which had very important discoveries made in Britain and elsewhere that are consequential, and in some cases, confirmatory of similar age stone tool industries discovered in the U.S. at Calico and other early man sites, documented in these newsletter pages since the beginning of the Pleistocene Coalition and *PCN*.

It is instructive to reconstruct the mindset of nineteenth century scientists, most clearly seen in *Forbidden Archeology* (by M. Cremo and R. Thompson, 1993), p. 85:

> "Nineteenth-century scientists turned up large quantities of what they presumed to be stone tools and weapons in the early Pleistocene, Pliocene, Miocene and older strata. These were not marginal discoveries. They were reported by leading anthropologists and paleontologists in well-established journals, and were thoroughly discussed at scientific congresses. But today, hardly anyone has heard of them. I wonder why."

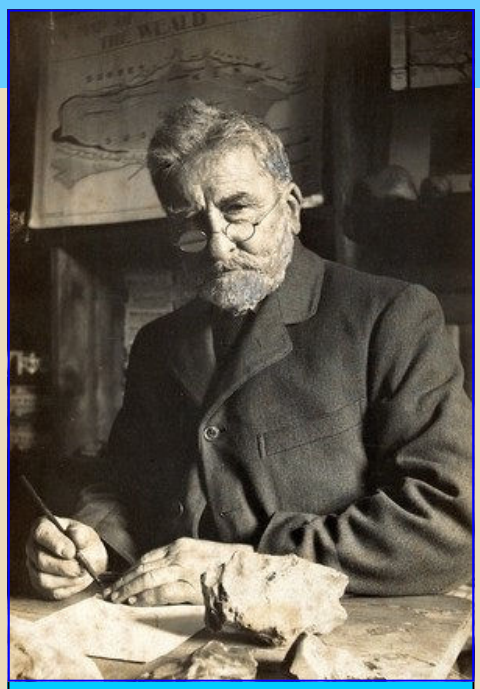


Fig. 1. Benjamin Harrison (1837–1921).

Another quote from Cremo appears to provide the most likely answer to his question:

> "How could such tool-making hominids have appeared long before their supposed ape-man ancestors? Such a thing would be impossible; so better to ignore and forget any discoveries that fell outside the bounds of theoretical expectations."

Such sentiment drives those in charge of maintaining the current archeological paradigm of human origins to this day. It is evidenced by the purposeful ignoring of hundreds of scientific reports documented in *Forbidden Archeology* that upset the evolutionary apple cart.

Harrison was an avid collector of 'flints,' from his beloved Kentish Plateau, in southeastern Britain, where he lived his entire life. From 1852 until the last year before his death, Harrison had amassed a large lithic collection from his surrounding countryside. The locations were reached primarily by foot on Sundays and 'bank holidays' (ordered by the British Parliament). This time also had to be shared with family and social obligations. Harrison inherited the Ightham General Store, after having been raised up in the business by his father, also named Benjamin.

Harrison's interest in his countryside's offerings of flint implements was part of a nationwide interest by many people, of all walks of life in the ancient history of Britain; the entire country was on fire with science, like an American fad.

> Cont. on page 10

Benjamin Harrison and the eolithic controversy (cont.)

"The boys all learned the significance of gravel deposits by ancient rivers, cutting through the landscape of that time: that these watercourses were the most likely places to search for evidence of ancient man and his activity."

Fossils of long-dead ancient mollusks were easily found weathering out of the ancient seabed outcrops (these still remain in many places on the landscape in this part of Britain) and were collected by the millions. Fossil-hunting and nature-walking was very much in vogue and practiced widely at this time. Darwin's theory was in circulation, compelling many to rethink their view of natural processes and the natural world around them. People met in clubs and associations to exhibit and exchange fossils and flints, many times attended by University professors, looking for interesting finds.

Harrison's reading of Lyell's *Elements of Geology* was stimulated by his overhearing conversations about geology his elder brother Thomas had with Benjamin's schoolmaster, Constable, at the Platt British School, when he was thirteen. This memorable incident was the moment, when his son writes, from his father's memoirs, young Benjamin, was "imperceptibly drawn to the subject" (geology), and borrowed the book from his schoolmaster, Constable. He started making trips to the chalk escarpments in the vicinity and other exposed geological formations. Ben's schoolmaster and older brother, Tom, hired a van and took all the schoolboys to a river drift bed above the Medway River, to view the layout of river-borne gravel deposition. The boys all learned the significance of gravel deposits by ancient rivers, cutting through the landscape of that time: that these watercourses were the most likely places to search for evidence of ancient man and his activity.

By the time he was due to graduate, 1856, he was called to assume partnership of the business, taking over for his elder brother Tom, who was leaving for Australia. Now Harrison's studies of the ancient Lithic industries in his area multiplied. He knew everyone coming into the store (which was really everybody!) and he used his social connections from his business to recruit a cadre of 'finders,' whom he trained himself to spot worked flints and to record their location. Over a 20-year period, Harrison used this technique to narrow down areas of promise where he would investigate in person. Also, he scouted newly-ploughed fields in promising areas during his daily rambles that were usually 10–15 miles long. He knew when fence post holes were going to be dug, cisterns and tanks buried, or virtually any kind of digging at all. He would show up to document the locations, depths, and finds of flints, if any.

As his collections grew, Harrison became more interested in the very oldest examples of flint-working he could find. He documented the particular type of flints showing workmanship that came from the oldest deposits was present only on "ochreous" flints that came from the hilltop gravel spreads. The oldest flints obtained their characteristic red staining from overlying ferrous-containing mud and sand in the Lower Pleistocene era,(1.2–2.0 MYA). The Dome itself was more like a long, shallow, upside-down dish, with its round terminus in southern England, extended and narrowing across what is now the English Channel, eastward into the Loire Valley, France, towards the Alps. In the late Pliocene, or earlier, as the dome slowly collapsed and eroded into a broad valley, humans could travel freely from Europe to Britain, and they very much did so, undoubtedly, the hunter-gatherers following game. This geological knowledge was current in Harrison's day, and it's clear that he had access to, and used it to narrow his searches.

Harrison also had access to a reputable, respected, mainstream geologist of the time, Sir John Prestwich, who lived near Ightham, and advised Harrison, refined his knowledge of lithics, evaluated his evidence, and turned out to be his best friend in the development of the Eolithic theory.

Coming in further articles: an exploration of what the Eolithic Controversy was all about at the turn of the twentieth century, and how it is still raging, although on a different continent. Harrison's distinguished visitors, and what they had to say about Harrison's discoveries. The scientific presentation by Sir John Prestwich of Harrison's finds and their implications for early man study.

–To be continued in Part 2…

Special note from the author: In these difficult times for her health, I wish to express my appreciation to our Co-founder, Virginia Steen-McIntyre and to express my sense of debt to everyone in the Pleistocene Coalition and especially the editors who have helped me along since 2010. I have long admired Virginia for standing up for what she knows to be good science against the mainstream archaeological establishment. I later gained a much better sense of Virginia's situation as a casualty of the American Clovis Firsters whom I began to see as archeologists with their heads in the sand. I am proud to have shared *PCN* pages with the Coalition team and am thankful to continue on with what we do here. Thank you again! –Rick Dullum

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RICHARD DULLUM, retired as a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years, is a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam veteran with a degree in biology. Aside from his work with Kevin Lynch, he has written ten additional articles for *PCN* and is also a *PCN* copy editor. All of Dullum's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

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

On the origins of astronomy, Part 1

Inherent astronomy: Celestial phenomena perception as an innate attribute of biological beings

By Patricio Bustamante & Juan Crocco

"Throughout history, humans have looked at the sky to navigate oceans, decide when to sow or plant, and answer questions like where did we come from and how did we get here."

Summary

KEYWORDS: Inherent astronomy, origin of astronomy, biology and astronomy

This is Part 1 in a series of three articles in which we will analyze the possible origins of astronomy from several different perspectives.

At its origin astronomy can be understood as an evolution of the inherent adaptive response of living beings, including human beings, to the cycles of the biological environment that are influenced by celestial phenomena.

Scientific astronomy is just one more step in our relationship with the cosmos.

Introduction

Throughout history, humans have looked at the sky to navigate oceans, decide when to sow or plant, and answer questions like where did we come from and how did we get here.[1] Astronomy is defined as the study of objects and matter outside the earth's atmosphere and their physical and chemical properties.[2]

To properly understand any phenomenon, it is necessary to know its origin, its development and the limits of its influence. Scientific studies suggest that the origin of astronomy is biological.

Astronomy as a phenomenon inherent to life

We attribute only to humans the capability to use events in the sky to navigate and other purposes, but the fact is that celestial phenomena are used by many living beings. Recent research suggests that animals and insects migrate or move using the sky as a reference. Likewise, the cycles of light and darkness appear to regulate biological clocks and calendars for activities that are vital for survival.

Circadian cycles

Most significant life events in astronomy are cyclical. Random events such as a comet or a supernova explosion have no daily influence unless they are extremely close and therefore catastrophic events, such as the meteorite impact believed to have triggered dinosaur extinction over 60 million years ago.

The most evident daily cycle is the 24-hour round produced by the earth's rotation on its axis, that causes day and night.

Circadian rhythm in living beings is a biological clock that is synchronized by exposition to hours of light and darkness. It influences physiology, behavior and hours of sleep and regulates itself by feedbacks from the environment that act as synchronizers (called zeitgebers, 'time givers'),[3] forcing the circadian clock to adjust to the 24-hour period. In humans, when altered by traveling across multiple time zones in a short period of time, produces jet lag, a health condition typified by fatigue, insomnia, irritability, poor concentration, daytime sleepiness and alertness and memory impairment.

Circadian rhythm characteristics are:

1.) Persists without external stimuli

2.) Resets at each light/dark cycle

3.) Is independent of temperature

4.) Does not depend on genetics

Since the believed formation of the planet approximately 4.5 billion years ago, the sun has been an omnipresent star. According to Edgar et al (*Nature*, 2012),[4]

> "Cellular life arose ~3.7 billion years ago. With few exceptions, terrestrial organisms have evolved under predictable daily cycles due to the earth's rotation. The advantage conferred on organisms that anticipate these environmental cycles has fueled the evolution of endogenous circadian rhythms that tune internal physiology to external conditions."

This is a key factor in biology. O'Neill and Reddy (2011)[5] state that circadian clocks (~24 hours) are essential to coordinate physiology in a high percentage of organisms as diverse as cyanobacteria and humans.

Cyanobacteria are very simple microscopic organisms, whose cells lack a nucleus (prokaryotes) and carry out photosynthesis, capturing CO2 from the atmosphere and releasing oxygen in daylight. They were the first prokaryotes in which a circadian clock was discovered. The evidence for circadian rhythms in cyanobacteria is strong and obvious as they photosynthesize. But there is also evidence of circadian clocks in bacteria that do not photosynthesize such as *Bacillus subtilis*, a bacterium

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On the origins of astronomy (cont.)

"Circadian rhythms influenced by the alternation of day and night, affect all living beings, from bacteria to fungi, plants and animals."

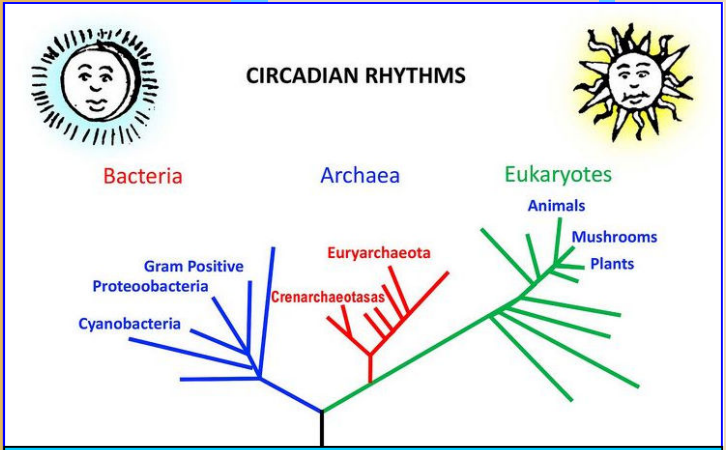

Fig. 1. Prokaryotes and eukaryotes are believed to have originated from a common ancestor shared with archaea.[6]

found in the soil and in mammal intestines. See **Fig. 1**.

O'Neill *et al* (2011b)[7] point out that,

"Circadian rhythms are ubiquitous in eukaryotes and coordinate numerous aspects of behavior, physiology and metabolism, from sleep/wake cycles in mammals to growth in humans and photosynthesis in plants. This daily timing is thought to be driven by transcriptional-translational feedback loops, whereby the rhythmic expression of 'clock' gene products regulates the expression of associated genes in approximately 24-hour cycles."

Eukaryotic cells are those that contain a nucleus. They are generally larger than prokaryotic cells and are found mainly in multicellular organisms. Organisms with this type of cells range from fungi to humans. Cell size ranges from 10 to 100 microns (μm).

Thus, circadian rhythms influenced by the alternation of day and night, affect all living beings, from bacteria to fungi, plants and animals.

Annual cycles

Humanity has devised calendars for civil, religious and agricultural purposes by tracking solstices and equinoxes. These calendars show the beginning of rainy seasons and dry weather, signal the right time to sow, harvest and perform various tasks to prepare the land, announce the arrival or departure of migratory animals, anticipate riverine inundations and announce animal mating and breeding seasons, all events in which the solar and plant and animal life cycles are synchronized.

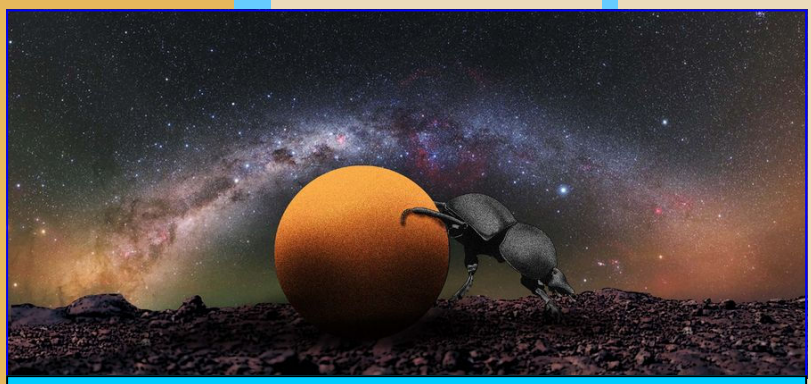

Fig. 2. The dung beetle orients itself and navigates with light from the Milky Way.

Sunshine and darkness hours change throughout the year. In the southern hemisphere the longest night and shortest day of the year happen at the winter solstice in June. In the northern hemisphere it's the summer solstice with the longest and shortest night of the year. At the December solstice in the southern hemisphere, day is the longest and night is the shortest of the year. In the northern hemisphere, the night is the longest and the day is the shortest. In the spring and fall equinoxes, day and night are of equal length.

Marra et al (2015)[8] show that vertebrate annual cycles are organized into a series of reproductive, non-reproductive, and migration or dispersal phases, which vary in duration and location and are related to their biology. These cycles are correlated to physical cycles in the environment such as the earth's orbit around the sun.

We support the idea that this annual solar cycle shaped the evolution of life on our planet.

Navigation

Within the annual cycle, species often migrate over great distances, which optimizes the species' use of resources and development.

Animal orientation and migration are unsolved enigmas. Mechanisms vary between species and within the same animal in different contexts and at different ages. Organisms use the sun, moon, and stars, polarized light and color gradients, endogenous timers such as daily, tidal, lunar and annual regulators, cognitive and memory maps of landmarks, magnetic fields, and more.

Some stellar orientation strategies noticed in animals and insects are[9]:

1.) Center of celestial rotation in night-migrating birds

2.) Milky Way orientation in dung beetles (**Fig. 2**)

3.) 'Uncompensated' night-sky orientation in moths

> Cont. on page 13

On the origins of astronomy (cont.)

"For some species the navigation system is part of a communication code.[10] For instance, bees returning from an especially rich food source perform a highly symbolic 'waggle' dance in the darkness of the hive."

For some species the navigation system is part of a communication code.[10] For instance, bees returning from an especially rich food source perform a highly symbolic 'waggle' dance in the darkness of the hive. During the dance, the bee moves in a compressed figure eight, swaying her body ('wagging') during the inner parts of the cycle. The direction of movement encodes the direction to food source by means of the sun's direction. The orientation of motion to the left or right specifies the relative azimuth of the resource. In turn, each wag is equivalent to a distance of 18 to 45 meters, depending on the subspecies. See **Fig. 3**.

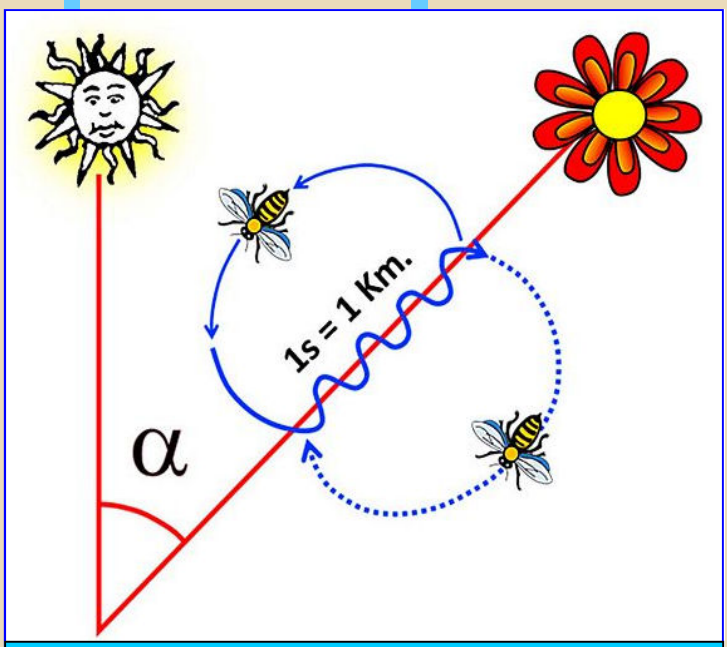

Fig. 3. The highly symbolic 'waggle' dance. The direction the bee moves in relation to the hive communicates the geographic direction outside of the hive. E.g., if the bee moves vertically the direction to the source is directly towards the sun. The duration of the waggle communicates the distance. Depending upon the subspecies of bee, each wag is equivalent to a distance of 18 to 45 meters.[11] Image: Wikimedia Commons.

Conclusion

The basic matter of all living beings comes from star-dust that we believe has turned into biological organisms over the eons, under the influence of the stellar environment. Thus, when we look at the sky we close a cycle, because it is star-dust that is looking at our place of origin with curiosity and amazement.

–To be continued in Part 2…

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PATRICIO BUSTAMANTE: Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía (Chilean Society of History and Geography). Bustamante's prior article, Earth and sky as a 1:1 scale astronomical instrument and Rorschach test (by Patricio Bustamante, Ricardo Moyano, and Daniela Bustamante) can be seen in *PCN* #18 (July-August 2012).

JUAN CROCCO: Fundación Altura Patrimonio (Altura Heritage Foundation).

Bustamante & Crocco's preview Summary of the astronomy series can be found in *PCN* #74 (November-December 2021).

The Pleiades rock art saga continues

By Ray Urbaniak & Abdulrahman Albalawi

"This time the now recognizable cup-mark arrangement comes from Morocco in North Africa."

Fig. 2. Yamani's Pleiades glyph with the cup-mark holes filled in to make the glyph easier to see; Morocco. Photo: Hassan Yamani; used with permission.

In January 2022, Abdulrahman sent me several photos of what appears to be yet another remarkable Pleiades rock art depiction. It follows right in line with what we had earlier published in The Pleiades rock art saga: New evidence and implications *PCN* #72, July-August 2021) and Saudi panel—Part 2 of the Pleiades rock art saga (*PCN* #73, September-October 2021).

This time the now recognizable cup-mark arrangement comes from Morocco in North Africa. It was created in the same tradition of cup-marks as in our prior discoveries. See **Fig. 1**. The photos were taken by rock art photographer, Hassan Yamani (used here courtesy of Yamani) and were posted to Facebook by Yasmine Bahaji of the Université Euromed de Fès (Euro-Mediterranean University of Morocco in Faz). Bahaji is also an avid hiker passionate about exploring the past. **Fig. 2** shows the Pleiades glyph's cup-mark holes filled with dirt by the photographers to help make the cup-marks more discernable.

Despite the fact this very same patterning corresponds to the Pleiades star cluster in many cultures worldwide, some still question why this is considered a depiction of a star cluster at all, and in this particular case, the Pleiades star cluster. Interestingly in this light, nearby to the 'Pleiades' glyph in Yamani's photos is a similar glyph that also appears to depict an astronomical phenomenon. It is a J-shaped glyph that we suggest may actually 'mirror' stars in the constellation Scorpius. See **Fig. 3** and **Fig. 4**.

Fig. 1. Another likely rock art depiction of the Pleiades star cluster, Morocco, posted to Facebook by Yasmine Bahaji, Euro-Mediterranean University of Morocco in Faz. Image courtesy of the photographer, Hassan Yamani. Compare this seven-part cluster with the Paiute Reservation glyph (Utah), the Nebra Sky Disk "star map" (Germany), and Abdulrahman's discovery (Saudi Arabia) in *PCN*'s front page composite and with *PCN* #73 (Sept-Oct 2021).

Another possibility we explored was that the rock art J-glyph might perhaps mirror a dark "J" figure in the Milky Way, as we see it, nearby to Scorpius in the night sky. An archaeologist friend of mine, Boma Johnson (who passed away a few years back in 2019), said this dark "J" was actually an area from our view of the Milky Way with an "absence" of stars and that it was a place some Native American tribal members were believed to go after death. See **Fig. 5** on the following page.

Whether this glyph depicts part of the Scorpius constellation or the Milky Way's dark "J" we can't say, but while there may be other explanations, we believe it most likely represents one of these or the other. If this is true, it supports the idea that both the 'Pleiades glyph' and the J-shaped glyph represent things seen in the night sky, and that the eight cup-marks pattern seen in Figs. 1–2 (more on this in the next issue) is yet another representation of the Pleiades.

See: http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2021.pdf

On the following page is the photograph of a rock art "J" glyph that I took in Utah which I compare with the dark "J" feature in the Milky Way (**Fig. 6**). Abdulrahman then provides another rock art "J" glyph quite similar to the Utah glyph and resembling the dark "J" feature,

Fig. 3. Cup-marks petroglyph that seems to have been deliberately laid out in the shape of a 'J' possibly intended to mirror the curved tail of the constellation Scorpius; Morocco. Photo: Hassan Yamani; Used with permission.

Fig. 4. The constellation Scorpius showing the upward-curving J-shape (the scorpion's 'tail') at the bottom.

> Cont. on page 15

The Pleiades rock art saga continues (cont.)

"Another possibility we explored was that the rock art J-glyph might perhaps mirror a dark 'J' figure in the Milky Way, as we see it, nearby to Scorpius in the night sky. An archaeologist friend of mine... said this dark 'J' was actually an area from our view of the Milky Way with an 'absence' of stars."

only this time, the figure is from the Tabuk region of Saudi Arabia. See **Fig. 7**.

We also noted that the Saudi Arabian mirroring glyph Abdulrahman provided could actually represent an early script of some kind vs. an astronomical image representing something seen in the night sky.

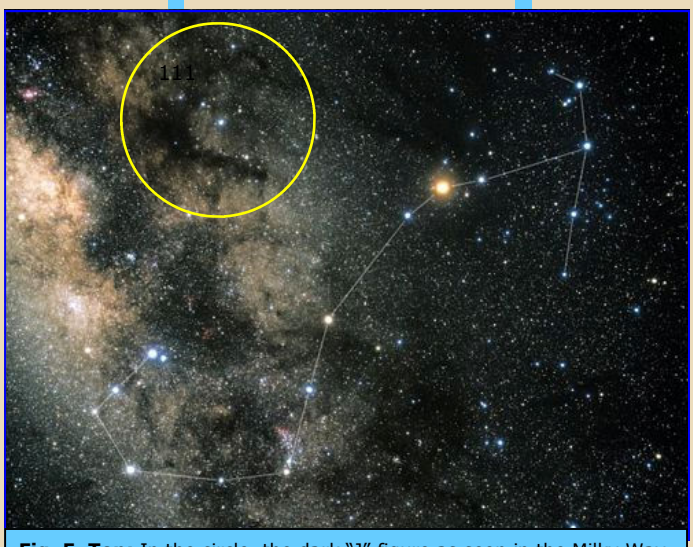


Fig. 5. Top: In the circle, the dark "J" figure as seen in the Milky Way. It is one of the astronomical explanations we explored as a possible inspiration for the six-part glyph of Fig. 3. **Bottom:** The stars of the traditional Scorpius constellation. The "J" curl at the bottom refers to the scorpion's tail.

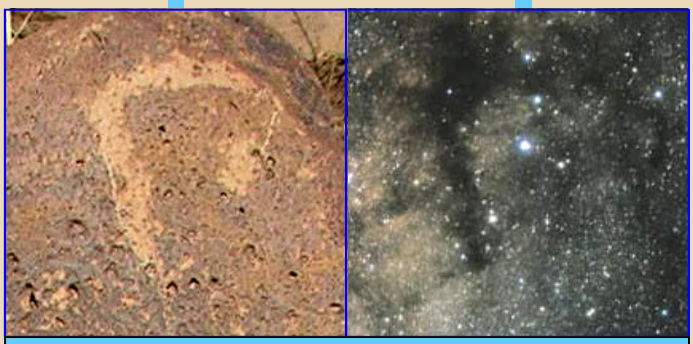


Fig. 6. Left: J-shaped rock art glyph in Utah compared with **Right:** J-shaped dark space in the Milky Way. Note the bright star location in the night sky photo compared with the mark in the middle of the petroglyph. Petroglyph photo: Ray Urbaniak.

Ray Urbaniak, engineer by profession, is a passionate amateur archeologist with many years of systematic field research in Native American rock art. He has written over 30 articles on many topics with original rock art photography for *PCN*. All of Urbaniak's *PCN* articles can be found at the following link:

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

Abdulrahman Albalawi is a technical engineer with a passion for rock art (including inscriptions) and history. He has been discovering and photographing rock art in the Tabuk region of northwestern Saudi Arabia since 2014. In 2019, Albalawi established a Facebook group devoted to rock art to help promote its study and lead to a greater understanding of the possible meanings behind rock art worldwide.

https://www.facebook.com/groups/463030367655466/posts/840031606622005/

Fig. 7. Possible "J" glyph from Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, mirroring the dark "J" near Scorpius in the Milky Way. We note that this particular rock art glyph could actually be part of an early script vs. an image seen in the night sky. Photo: Abdulrahman Albalawi.

A summary of Ice Age animal depictions in U.S. rock art

(plus megafauna and humans in the Americas)

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher, and preservationist

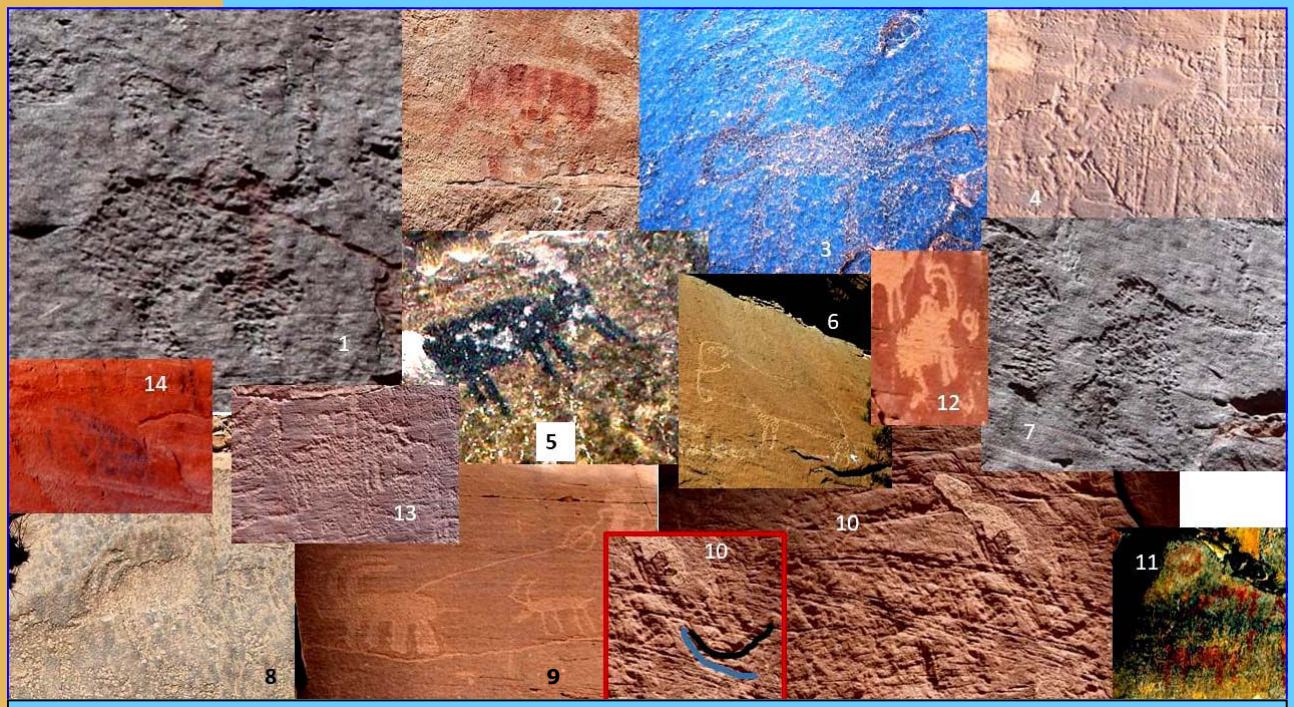


Fig. 1. 14 examples of possible early Native American 'extinct' proboscidean depictions (i.e. mammoths, mastodons, shovel-tuskers) that I have documented after 20 years of field research in the Southwest U.S. The age of the pictographs and petroglyphs are presently unknown but could range from dozens of millennia made by people who actually observed the animals when alive in the area to only a few thousand years old. The latter could be depictions of now extinct animals passed down through oral tradition.

"This begs the question:

How many other animals existed that we haven't found physical evidence for as yet... or we may never find physical evidence for other than in rock art?"

I would like to start this installment of my compilation work with a summary of Ice Age animals in rock art I did for the March–April 2018 edition of *Pleistocene Coalition News*. That is where, based on extensive field and academic research, I first offered my refined ideas regarding rock art:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf#page=16

(In this article, through the much-appreciated efforts of our editor, I provide direct links to many of the *PCN* articles for quick and easy access.)

Most recently, I did a full summary of the 29 different animal types (some of which could be identifiable to genera and perhaps even species) that I have documented over my now 20 years of research:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2021.pdf#page=14

For example, I documented many repeated images of some of the animals, i.e. those that are represented by many different proposed examples. **Fig. 1** is a collage of 14 possible *proboscidean* depictions. The order Proboscidea includes elephants and extinct animals such as mammoths and mastodons. The age of the pictographs and petroglyphs are presently unknown. They could range from being extremely old made by very early Native Americans as they observed the animals in the Southwest U.S. region to only a few thousand years old depicting animals passed down through oral tradition:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2017.pdf#page=14

Dating of the petroglyphs is a very controversial subject but dating of the pictographs can be done fairly accurately.

However, even though I have offered to pay for the dating I have not been able to get any agencies willing to date them. There is also the international problem of disreputable or biased researchers known to date rock art motivated by personal gain or academic persuasion and even resort to denigration of other researchers' work which I and others in the Pleistocene Coalition have experienced and written about.

The following link is to an article on the age of pictographs I wrote in *PCN* #62 Nov-Dec 2019:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2019.pdf#page=9

There may have been many Pleistocene sites that are

> Cont. on page 17

Summary of Ice Age animal depictions in U.S. rock art (cont.)

"Some antilocaprids that survived near the end of... the Ice Age may in fact be depicted in rock art... despite an absence of fossil evidence."

Fig. 2. *Tetrameryx shuleri* (Shuler's pronghorn) may be represented in rock art though either rare or unknown in the fossil record. Wikimedia Commons.

Fig. 3. Grand Canyon ibex pictographs from the 1924 Doheny Expedition. Public domain. (Eds. contribution *PCN* #72).

Fig. 4. Petroglyph image of ibex recently taken by archaeologist friend Robert Hamilton in Paria Canyon, Utah; used with permission (detail).

now underwater as well as sites buried under sand:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2020.pdf#page=13

It has recently been noted that more and more animals survived much longer into the relatively modern era (i.e. just a few thousand years) than anyone thought. They include, among others, horses and mammoths. Other animals are known to have existed based on very limited fossil evidence. See "Earliest maize depicted in southern Utah petroglyph, Part 2: Antiquity-corroborating images":

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf#page=19

Tetrameryx shuleri, a.k.a. Shuler's pronghorn (**Fig. 2**), is an extinct pronghorn which was originally believed to have lived until 11,000–12,000 years ago. This range is based on scant remains at five sites and possibly only three sites in Texas since horns were not found at the other two sites! (*Giant Sloths and Saber-tooth Cats*, Donald Gayson 2016: 113-15). However, as I pointed out last issue regarding other animals, some antilocaprids that survived near the end of—or after the end of—the Ice Age may in fact be depicted in rock art despite an absence of fossil evidence.

This begs the question: How many other animals existed that we haven't found physical evidence for as yet, fossils that were misidentified, or we may never find physical evidence for other than in rock art?

I recently wrote about rock art images of ibex that were summarily dismissed because of 'no physical evidence.' Yet there was one example of physical evidence the experts either never considered, forgot about, or just ignored. **Fig. 3** shows another example of early Native American 'documentary' evidence that stands on its own without requiring fossil evidence of such animals in the region:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2021.pdf#page=17

Fig. 4 is a recent photo of an ibex petroglyph taken in Paria Canyon, Utah, by an archaeologist friend of mine, Robert Hamilton. Compare Robert's Utah rock art images with near identical images from Azerbaijan (east of Armenia) in **Fig. 5** and Iran in **Fig. 6.** Fig. 6 is an ibex rock art image from Iran kindly provided by Dr. Mohamad Naserifard (PhD).

Megafauna and Humans in the Americas

As the dates for human occupation of the Americas keep going farther back in time the extinction dates for some of the large mammals actually keep getting more and more recent.

Humans were supposed to have first come the Americas about 12,000 years ago the dating corrections stretched the dates for Clovis to

Fig. 5. Ibex rock art image from Azerbaijan (east of Armenia and Turkey and north of Iran). Cropped image from *PCN* #68.

Fig. 6. Ibex image from Iran. Photo by Dr. Mohamad Naserifard (PhD); used with permission. **Inset:** Detail of central highlighted image.

14,000 years ago.

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2021.pdf#page=17

Several other sites have pushed these dates out a few thousand years, while a recent find of human footprints at White Sands, NM, has pushed the

Fig. 7. 23,000-year old fossilized human footprints, White Sands, New Mexico; www.nps.gov.

date in that particular region to 23,000 years! See **Fig. 7**.

> Cont. on page 18

Summary of Ice Age animal depictions in U.S. rock art (cont.)

"In fact, giant ground sloths—which were also supposed to have gone extinct around 12,000 years ago—may actually have survived until the end of the 19th century!"

Fig. 8. Giant ground sloth skin. Still from film by the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Center (https://www.facebook.com/yukonberingia/videos/890747761628403).

Fig. 9. Portion of Fig. 12 from my *PCN* #74 article showing detail of a Grand Canyon, Arizona, llama petroglyph photo by Jennifer Hatcher as compared with a modern llama (Wikimedia Commons).

https://www.nps.gov/whsa/learn/nature/fossilized-footprints.htm

Of course, and as always, these earlier-than-Clovis dates are being challenged.

https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abm4678

Yet there is also strong evidence for much earlier dates that have not as yet been widely accepted.

In the Sept-Oct 2016 edition of *PCN*, I mentioned that the old date for extinction of the mammoths was 10,000–12,000 years ago. Startlingly, that date has been cut in half to 5,600 years ago on St Paul island Alaska. That's hardly any older than the ancient Sumerians in historical times!

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2016.pdf

Further, researchers have found evidence in Siberia suggesting mammoths survived there even up to a mere 3,900 years ago. In addition wooly rhinos, once thought to have gone extinct 14,000 years ago are now known to have survived until just 9,800 years ago.

https://www.cnn.com/2021/10/24/world/mammoth-steppe-dna-scn/index.html

And as if these dramatically changing dates weren't enough, mammoths are now known to have survived until a mere 3,700 years ago on Wrangel Island in Russia.

http://www.sci-news.com/paleontology/extinction-wrangel-island-mammoths-07671.html

Even the gomphotheres, commonly known as 'shovel tuskers' have proven to have survived in South America as late as 6,000 years ago.

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/january-february2021.pdf#page=16

We've long been told American horses died out 10,000 years ago. However, new evidence suggests they survived until 5,000 years ago and may have even survived until historic times.

https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/hamilton/mammoths-and-northamerican-horses-vanished-later-than-previously-thought-researchers-1.6278399?fbclid=IwAR0gHXKysf1rLjajXcd_nX5c0dlL1zA81LiOhFQ51ZRLzfWxFZLDendsYZA

https://www.facebook.com/yukonberingia/videos/459757069037815

In fact, giant ground sloths—which were also supposed to have gone extinct around 12,000 years ago—may actually have survived until the end of the 19th century

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2019.pdf#page=9

See also **Fig. 8** for a sample of some well-preserved giant ground sloth skin.

https://www.facebook.com/yukonberingia/videos/890747761628403

After all my own field research and academic confirmation research it appears quite obvious to me that all Megafauna did 'not' go extinct 10,000–14,000 years ago as the science community has taught everyone now for decades. That realization leads naturally to the possibility that not all petroglyphs and pictographs featuring long thought 'extinct' animals necessarily have to date to 10,000–14,000 years ago or older in order to depict animals actually seen 'live' by the depicters.

The fossil record is not absolute. The sparse populations of these animals that lived on longer than 10,000–14,000 years ago didn't necessarily leave any fossil remains. Or, if they did, they haven't been discovered yet.

For example, the llama pictograph on page 14 of my article in the Sept-Oct 2021 issue of *PCN* photographed by Jennifer Hatcher (**Fig. 9**)...

(http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2021.pdf)

may not even be dateable if what independent researcher, Steve Freers, said in a presentation is true. Freers said he tried to date a pictograph in the Grand Canyon but it turned out to be impossible because of prior fallout from nuclear testing.

It is an equally important thing to consider that the age of various pictographs, and that the pictographs in the Grand Canyon could also be very old despite mainstream belief that they are no more than

> Cont. on page 19

Summary of Ice Age animal depictions in U.S. rock art (cont.)

"There are far too many images of the animals

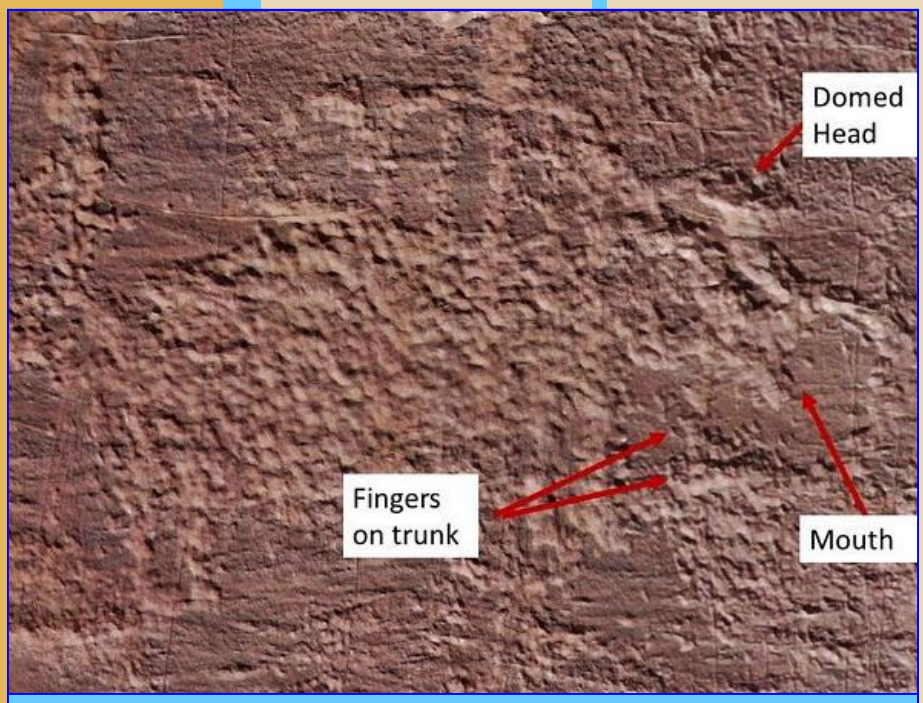


Fig. 10. Tuskless mammoth published several times in PCN over the years. Crop of photograph by archaeologist, Mark Willis, and Ray Urbaniak.

to be just stylized depictions of present day animals."

5,000 years old.

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2019.pdf#page=9

Tuskless mammoths

Most of the mammoth or mastodon images I have either discovered and/or photographed or written about over the years do not have tusks. I have written about this particular quality several times in *PCN*. See photo by Mark Willis and Ray Urbaniak (**Fig. 10)** and links below.

A fact most people are unfamiliar with is that in modern times the killing of elephants for their ivory has increased the percentage of tuskless elephants:

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-59008037

> "Before the war, about 18.5% of females were naturally tuskless. But that figure has risen to 33% among elephants born since the early 1990s."

This may have happened in the Pleistocene as well, which resulted in the depictions of tuskless elephants, from hunting of tusked elephants for their ivory (and/or the depicting of young elephants).

Below is a passage from *The Extinctions* by Tristan Rapp:

> "Even beyond these, one may readily conceive of other, non-meat-related reasons early humans may have had for hunting mammoths, from cultural/spiritual to the use of mammoth-wool as clothing. Another paper (18), studying the Yana Late Pleistocene site in Siberia, finds only sporadic hunting of mammoths by the Yana. The same authors, however, note in a follow-up study (20), that the hunting here is primarily for the gathering of ivory, not meat. It could be argued, then, that even if Karen Lupo (2016) is correct in regards to the cost/benefit analysis that would not necessarily preclude a heavy focus on megafauna-hunting for other reasons."

https://www.theextinctions.com/articles-1/europe-part-2-the-humandimension?fbclid=IwAR0dd_Ya2NdiYHxk78sPKEaClhGgvDCBOXyHXIwCvHzARanqgdbHeZSCNck

For more of my articles discussing tuskless mammoths see:

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2020.pdf#page=16

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2019.pdf#page=12

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2020.pdf#page=9

For one final thought on what may be behind some of the tuskless mammoth depictions in European rock art at least here is an excerpt from the *PCN* issue above:

> "However, even if the original example is not that of a young mammoth, it is not uncommon for tusks to not be depicted as explained by premier Ice Age art specialist Dr. Paul G. Bahn (PhD) in his and Jean Vertut's *Journey through the Ice Age*."

RAY URBANIAK, engineer by profession, is a passionate amateur archeologist with many years of systematic field research in Native American rock art. He has written over 30 articles on many topics with original rock art photography for *PCN*. All of Urbaniak's *PCN* articles can be found at the following link:

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

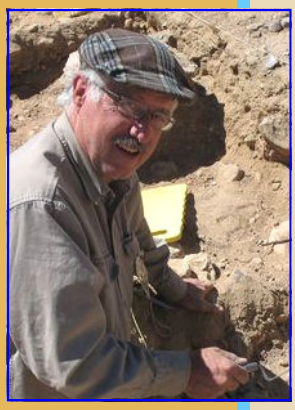
Relevant Reprint series: from 10 years ago, Revisiting *PCN* #16, March-April 2012

In my opinion…

Breaking the Clovis barrier

By Tom Baldwin

"While Clovis-first is being relegated to the dustbin of archaeology, these scientists are making only tentative steps away from these dates, and seem fearful of straying too far into the dim reaches of the past."



For most of the 20th Century and on into this the 21st the ruling paradigm of American archaeology has been that Clovis Man (about 13,000 years ago) was the first to people this continent.

While there are still die-hard adherents out there who cling to that theory, more and more its well deserved death knell is being sounded, and the date for human arrival in the Americas pushed back and back.

Main Street archaeologists now freely and openly speak of dates that are thousands of years older than Clovis. This is something they would never have done a decade ago—not if they valued their grants and funding.

Yet, while Clovis-first is being relegated to the dustbin of archaeology, these scientists are making only tentative steps away from these dates, and seem fearful of straying too far into the dim reaches of the past.

There is a problem with this tentativeness however, for it has implications that they do not seem to have thought completely through.

You see, there was a reason for Clovis. In its own way it made some sense. The archaeologists who had formulated it had talked to their geologist friends who told them that about 13,000 years ago conditions were about as good as they get for man to cross from Siberia to North America across Beringia Land Bridge.

The Ice Age had ended, the weather had warmed, the glaciers were in retreat, but the land bridge had not yet been flooded by the sea.

People could make the crossing on foot and not have to endure an Ice Age winter in the process.

These geologists told the archaeologists that if man came a few millennia earlier, he would have had to face much harsher weather conditions. If he had come a few millennia later he would have had to swim or come by boat.

In essence theirs was a tale similar to that of Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Papa Bear's porridge was too hot, Mama Bear's too cold, but thirteen thousand-year old Baby Bear's was just right.

At that time conditions were ripe and there very probably were humans that used that window to migrate to the New World. They may even have been the Clovis People. However, they just were not the first to come.

If one studies archaeological literature today one will find scientists bravely speaking of sites they have found here in the Americas that are 15,000 to 30,000 years old, each of them hoping that their find will be the seminal one, each wanting theirs to be the site of the First Americans.

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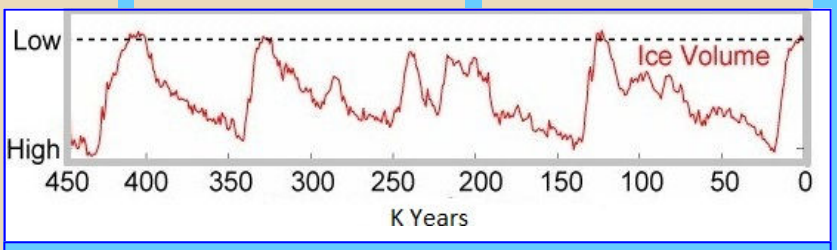

Fig. 1. Times when conditions were at their best for a Bering Strait Land Bridge crossing from the Old to the New Worlds. These are represented by the lowest dips in the figure at circa 13,000, 125,000, 325,00, and 425,000 years ago.

Breaking the Clovis barrier (cont.)

"Those times when conditions were at their best for a Land Bridge crossing were about 13,000, 125,000, 325,00, and 425,000 years ago."

Therein, however, lies a problem. If men did indeed first get to the America's 15,000 to 30,000 years ago then they made their crossing under the most extreme of conditions because 20,000 years ago ice volumes peaked. Ice volumes were almost at their highest point in the last half million years.

The dates being touted as those of the "*new*" First Americans relate to a time when a crossing from Siberia to North America was not impossible but would be at its most inhospitable.

So when were conditions ripe for folks to make a crossing?

A study of the Pleistocene shows us that there were several cycles of warming and cooling. When the planet is warming and the glaciers are shrinking—times when the Goldilocks principal is at work—conditions will be at their best for a land crossing from Asia.

If we consider **Fig. 1** we can see that during the last half-million years those times when conditions were at their best for a Land Bridge crossing were about 13,000, 125,000, 325,00, and 425,000 years ago.

The next question to ask ourselves is which of those windows did early man use to make his crossing? That is a subject that geology can't help us with, but on which archaeology can shed some light.

There are two major and extensively studied sites of early man in the Americas. The first is Calico Early Man Site. Test after test have come in indicating that man inhabited the Calico Mountains and the shores of Pleistocene Lake Manix (both near modern day Barstow, California) some 200,000 years ago.

Then in Mexico there are the Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo sites which have been extensively discussed in this newsletter over our last few issues. Dates for the sediments there come back in the 300,000 year range and possibly older—much older.

The First Americans must have crossed during the 325,000 year ago window, and/or maybe the one before that too.

Conclusion

We argue that the breaching of the Clovis barrier should not be heralded by a trickle of ages and sites which are just a few years earlier than the standard mainstream fare. Ice Age cycles argue that man could have been here far earlier than that. So, let the flood gates open.

There are a whole host of Pleistocene lakes that lay across the Great Basin of the United States. There are also huge ancient shell middens in South America that are begging to be studied. The list goes on.

This is the Pleistocene Coalition. We urge that not Holocene soils (0 to 12K years in age) but Pleistocene soils should now become the place where archaeologists go in search of evidence of the First Americans.

We believe that they will find what they are looking for and in the process show that early man was much smarter and adaptable than is currently believed.

2012 bio

TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah. He has also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. Baldwin has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, California) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only site in the Western Hemisphere which was excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's recent book, *The Evening and the Morning*, is an entertaining fictional story based on the true story of Calico. Along with Virginia Steen-McIntyre and David Campbell, Baldwin is one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

2022 bio

TOM BALDWIN IS an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah; an early founder of the Pleistocene Coalition; and writer and copy editor for *PCN* the past 11 years. Links to all of Baldwin's over 40 articles in *PCN*, including many on Calico and associated Lake Manix, can be found at:

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

The straight line route

A different perspective on trekking from Central Asia to the U.S. Southwest

By John Feliks

Relevant Reprint, Revisiting *PCN* #23, May-June 2013

Could individual prehistoric people have trekked from Central Asia to Utah remembering the animals of Asia as Ray Urbaniak suggests in our March-April issue? Yes, they could.

The distance from Central Asia to Utah (not counting terrain) is c. 5,000 miles. Many people have walked across the continental U.S., over 3,000 miles, averaging about 3-7 months. One made the trip with his dog. Another averaged 45 miles a day, another 34 miles a day carrying nearly 44 lbs. of gear. Another made the trip twice, totaling nearly 7,000 miles; another, three times, totaling nearly 10,000 miles. A runner did it in two months. And these are only a portion of the list.

If average modern-day people can do such things. how much more would our much stronger ancestors have been able to do?

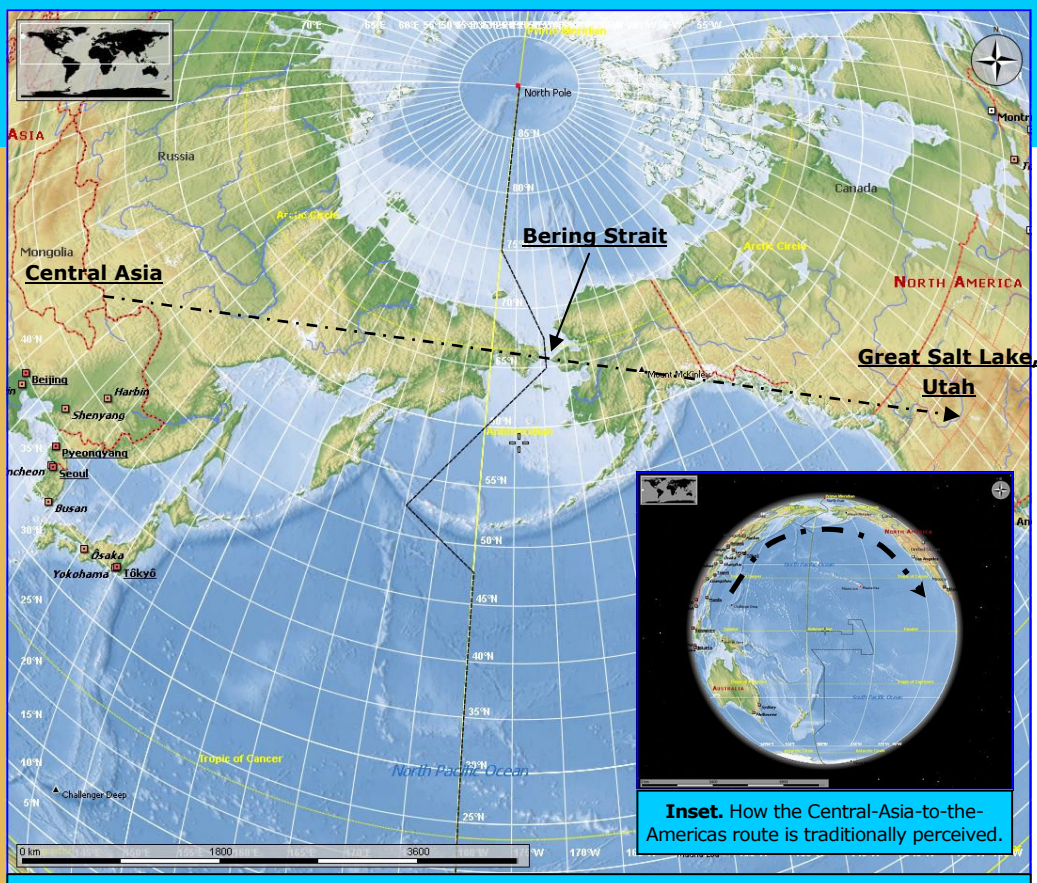

Fig. 1. Straight line route from Central Asia to the U.S. Southwest. This map assumes a Bering Strait land bridge present at many times in the distant past. Even without a bridge there would only have been a few miles of sea to cross. **Inset** shows the traditional way of perceiving the route encouraged by viewing the earth from the side.

In the March-April issue of *PCN*, engineer and rock art preservationist, Ray Urbaniak, offered a very interesting proposal that ancient people could have made the trip from Central Asia to the American Southwest within their own lifetimes—a brief enough time to remember and depict Asian animals in American rock art.

At first the idea seems ludicrous to all of us raised to think in the standard migration terms of thousands of years. And when a map of the world is viewed in the way everyone is accustomed to viewing it—from the side—as shown in the inset of **Fig. 1**, you can see why many imagine a 5,000-mile ocean voyage as a sort of shortcut to the New World. However, when you look at the world differently, a direct route across land from Central Asia to the continental U.S. is a lot more reasonable. It's all a matter of being open to looking at new evidence—and looking at old evidence in new ways.

In the March 8 online edition of *Science News,* Bruce Bower paraphrases a paper in the *Journal of Human Evolution* relating evidence that early people spent quite a bit more time on the move than originally thought ("Ancient people and Neandertals were extreme travelers," or, "Stone Age prime time for trekking," in the April 20 print edition). While Bower, unfortunately, continues to propagate the mainstream nonsense of distinguishing between Neanderthal's and "humans," the crux of his article is that early humans in general were characterized by "extreme mobility."

> Cont. on page 23

Straight line route from Central Asia to the U.S. Southwest

"Early humans in general were characterized by 'extreme mobility.'"

***PCN* #75 note:** For the reprint of [The myth of millennial migrations] Part 2 see *PCN* #74.

The original researchers, Colin Shaw and Jay Stock of the University of Cambridge compared the leg strength of stone age people with that of human groups today and came to the conclusion that ancient humans' legs were substantially more powerful than those of either Neolithic-age hunter-gatherers or modern tested groups. Combined with other interdisciplinary evidence this makes the potential of regular Paleolithic treks across the Bering Strait Land Bridge seem less formidable.

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

So, Urbaniak's idea that some U.S. rock art could be of Central Asian animals or extinct American species gains momentum as more evidence that people have been in the Americas a great deal longer than believed. And if Urbaniak is right, they may even have kept somewhat accurate visual records of animals which are now extinct or otherwise known to us only through fossils.

Without scientific oversight or consensus dates, Calico Early Man Site is renamed and emasculated

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre

Relevant Reprint, Revisiting *PCN* #23, May-June 2013 (and #72) regarding earlier efforts against Calico

"It reminds me of a scene from George Orwell's futuristic novel, 1984."

2022 Eds. Note: Corruption is common in biased mainstream fields involving human prehistory giving local governments the okay to destroy inconvenient archaeological sites. It happened to Hueyatlaco site in Mexico which Dr. Steen-McIntyre and the *PC* predicted many years prior and it is in process now for Calico as she and the *PC* had warned. Dr. Steen-McIntyre's Relevant Reprint this issue covers how such anti-Calico actions began.

The Calico Early Man Site is no more.

Oh, it's still there alright, but no one is permitted to examine the deep stratigraphic layers where the old tools occur.

And as if that weren't enough to make shrewd people wonder what is going on, the name of the site has also been changed after a 49–year history with the changes being quickly disseminated to various publications without professional consensus.

According to the spring 2013 issue of *The Calico Core*, the newsletter for the Friends of Calico, Inc., and the Calico Mountains Archaeological Site in Yermo, CA, it will be called, "The Calico Mountains Archaeological Site, a part of the 900-acre Calico Mountains Archaeological District." The announcement goes on to say, "To avoid any more confusion, we will be using only that name for now on."

This is not the type of management one expects of a 50-year old archaeological site with thousands of catalogued artifacts and a long history of researchers and publications. It reminds me of a scene from George Orwell's futuristic novel, *1984*.

In changes that must be questioned by objective scientists, it appears that new excavations will be confined to near-surface sites only.

The new director at Calico, Dr. Dee Schroth, does plan to archive field notes and letters on acid-free paper and plans to digitize "all the slides, photographs, tapes and videos that Calico has amassed through its 49+ years of history." However, digital is a complex and relatively new medium which has not stood the test of time as far as archiving goes; it is never a good idea to discard time-tested archival media such as photographs and slides if that is their intention; and from information we have from former site director, Fred E. Budinger, Jr., it is best not to take anything for granted in this case of altering the history of an archaeological site.

They have also started work on the debitage from the Master Pits at Calico (that is, the debitage that remains after much of the material was indiscriminately tossed out last year by the site's new director.

For details on the lack of scientific rigor involved in this clean-out project, see, Protecting Calico, *PCN* #17, May-June 2012 where former Director Budinger has told of deliberate destruction of evidence at Calico.

The evidence at Calico has been accumulating since Louis Leakey was its Director and excavator from 1963-72.

Any ideas what next discredited Early Man site we should focus our spotlight on?

The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

- 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.
- Explore and regain confidence in your own ability to think for yourself regarding human ancestry as a broader range of evidence becomes available to you.
- Join a community not afraid to challenge the status quo. Question with confidence any paradigm promoted as "scientific" that depends upon withholding conflicting evidence from the public in order to appear unchallenged.

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

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