



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 8, ISSUE 4

JULY - AUGUST 2016

Inside

PAGE 2

Engraved stone found in New World glacial paleosol

Jeffrey Goodman

PAGE 5

Member news and other information

Virginia Steen-McIntyre, Terry Bradford, Bonnye Matthews, Ray Urbaniak, John Feliks

PAGE 6

16,000-yr old artifacts, Gault, Texas

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 7

Children stand up for their rights

John Feliks

PAGE 8

Big Tobacco and the science community

John Feliks

PAGE 9

A nostalgic return to Calico

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 11

Possible Pleistocene-age artifact from Phoenix, AZ

Ken Johnston

PAGE 12

Archaeological objectivity?

John Feliks

PAGE 13

The controversial legacy of Arthur Posnansky: Part 2

David Truman

PAGE 16

1.84 mya modern human bone sold as "not" *H. sapiens*

Richard Dullum

PAGE 18

Debunking Evo-Prop, Part 19: Links

John Feliks

PAGE 19

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 2

Vesna Tenodi

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -



Special 3-part feature

A comprehensive update on Dr. Jeffrey Goodman's Flagstaff Stone and its recently-completed electron microprobe dating results as well as details on how the artifact was censored for 30 years—incl. by the Smithsonian Institution (see Goodman [p. 2](#)).



What the science community can learn from Big Tobacco

Public fraud by powerful organizations results in loss to millions of people. However, due to their extreme wealth such organizations can be hard to fight. One of the most inspiring stories on challenging powers abusing public trust is that of Dr. Jeffrey Wigand.

2016 marks the 20th Anniversary of Wigand's 60 Minutes CBS interview revealing the tobacco industry as knowingly making and keeping people addicted. Similar to the science community, Big Tobacco's techniques involved *withholding evidence* and marketing to kids. Are science CEOs prepared to stand before Congress like BT? Increasing control over schools means it's time to find out. Photo courtesy of Jeffrey Wigand and Smoke-Free Kids Inc. (see Feliks, [p. 8](#)).



U.S. children should follow the lead

of 4th-grader Sydney Smoot and fight for their rights against corrupted education. Corrupted education is increasing in the U.S. being spearheaded by institutions like AAAS, NRC, and NSTA. Pressure groups are gaining a foothold for controlling *in stages* the psychology of children via underhanded programs such as Common Core and the Next Generation Science Standards whereby *science religion taught as fact* is interwoven into normal science. Children need critical thinking skills *before* being subjected to NGSS K-12 or they will have no fortitude to later question—and the above organizations know this. Groups exploiting schools need to be exposed. Readers are asking how can we get actionable fraud out of the U.S. classroom? ([p. 7](#)).



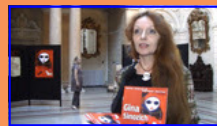
40,000 year-old rope-making tool

from Hohle Fels Cave, Germany, joins the growing list of profound inventions, creative works, and other products and observations proving that Paleolithic people were just as intelligent as us—contrary to mainstream dogma. The amazing tool is contemporaneous with "Venus" figurines and bone flutes. Images courtesy of the discoverer, Prof. Nicholas Conard, University of Tübingen (see Bradford [p. 5](#)).



A 1.84 mya modern human finger bone

is being sold to the public as "not" *Homo sapiens*. This is via science doublespeak: "These results lead to the conclusion that OH 86 represents a hominin...whose closest form affinities are to modern *H. sapiens*. However, the geological age of OH 86 obviously precludes its assignment to *H. sapiens*." Are we reading straight science here? (see Dullum [p. 16](#)).



Arthur Posnansky

believed that saber-toothed cats were depicted at the ancient city of Tiwanaku. They lived in the region until c. 10,000 years ago—within range of dating for the site (see Truman, [p. 13](#)).



The qualities of Paleolithic art

do not follow *simple-to-complex* mainstream expectations. For instance, sophisticated animal paintings such as found in the caves of Spain and France were followed by simple geometric motifs and childlike drawings by cultures tens of thousands of years later. Contrary to the books, this is more evidence that human intelligence does not increase through time. (see Tenodi [p. 19](#)).

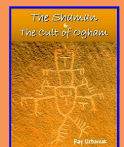


Dr. Curtis Runnels (MA, PhD), Professor of Archaeology at Boston U., and amateur archaeologist, Ken Stanton discover what it means to bring unexpected evidence to the dogmatically-fixed mainstream (see Johnston [p. 11](#)).



Tom Baldwin—PCN

editor and long-time worker at Calico Early Man Site since the days of Site Director Dr. Louis Leakey—provides an important update on what has happened to the site (see Baldwin [p. 9](#)).



Fiction—Two new novels by PC authors: *The SealEaters 20,000 BC* Bonnye Matthews *The Shamans and the Cult of Ogham* Ray Urbaniak ([p. 6](#)).

Engraved stone found in New world glacial paleosol

The Flagstaff Stone offers profound information on the age and intellect of early man in the Americas, Part 1

By Jeffrey Goodman, PhD, archaeologist, geologist

"A growing number of researchers ... are contradicting the establishment's refusal to



The Flagstaff Stone and engravings.

look at and fairly evaluate the mounting evidence for early man in the Americas."

Eds. Note: The figures in this series adhere to the numbering in Dr. Goodman's paper. They were selected out by Dr. Goodman from the originals in Dr. Allaz's 10-figure report. The figures used are **1-3, 6, and 10.**

In the [Sept-Oct 2014 issue of PCN](#), I wrote, "One cannot be a little bit pregnant. Either one is pregnant or one is not." Man was in the Americas before the most recent ice ages or he was not. Putting aside the academic "establishment" models that are based on absent evidence, if man was in the Americas during glacial times, then the artifacts he left behind should not only tell us that he was here, but how intelligent he was.

Clovis-First Model, which has the First Americans entering the New World across the Bering Land Bridge that emerged about 14,000 years ago. The theory of the Clovis-First Model requires extremely rapid changes on a number of fronts within just a few centuries. After the sea level dropped and the Bering Land Bridge emerged between Siberia and Alaska, it is as if a whistle was blown and Clovis sites suddenly spread across North America in less than a few centuries. In this same period, Paleo-Indian sites also suddenly spread across South America. Is this a coincidence? Further, in this same short period, myriad very diverse cultures developed, with diverse physical characteristics, and genetic variations. Years ago as an anthropology grad student I used to quip about Clovis man surviving the ice sheets that covered Alaska and Canada after crossing the Bering Land Bridge and then "racing down to Rio in Brazil to get warm." To defend their interpretation of the peopling of the New World, proponents of this "Clovis-First" model point out that there are no sites with indisputable artifacts that are clearly older than Clovis. Proponents of this "Clovis-First" model have been extremely critical of pre-Clovis site contenders, and an archeologist can literally put his or her career in jeopardy to try to excavate or research a pre-Clovis or a glacial site.

I found 23 feet deep in a test shaft in Flagstaff, Arizona conducted by Dr. Julien Allaz using the electron microprobe (EMP)¹ at the Department of Geosciences at the University of Colorado, provides solid scientific evidence that the Flagstaff Stone is an artifact that was engraved during glacial times long before the Bering Bridge became available. Dr. Allaz's EMP study supports the observations and conclusions of the three previous petrographic studies of the stone by geologists at three different universities. The stated goal of Dr. Allaz's study was to determine if the stone showed any signs of alteration, and determine if this alteration is older or younger compared to the grooves. Dr. Allaz's took two thin sections from the Flagstaff Stone for his study. The extremely high resolution and spectral identification abilities of the electron microprobe identified the signs of alteration of the stone from weathering and showed that they were younger than the grooves, in a way the optical microscopes used in the previous studies could not. In other words, the grooves were made before weathering began to significantly alter the stone. The electron microprobe produced images to document this. The Flagstaff Stone now stands in opposition to proponents of the "Clovis-First" model who say that there are no sites with indisputable artifacts from sites that are clearly older than Clovis. Just as Carl Sagan said, "the specimen is always right," the Flagstaff Stone is an artifact that can speak for itself. It can tell us where it came from, how old it is, approximately, when its

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Fig. 1: Sample #378 - thin section scans

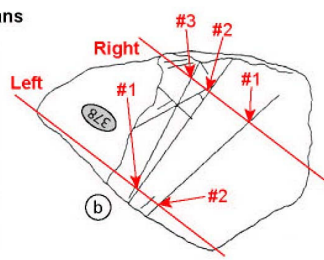


Fig. 1. Locations of cuts for preparation of two petrographic thin sections of the Flagstaff Stone and subsequent electron microprobe study by Dr. Julien Allaz (see text on the following page). The study focused on the side of the stone with the more distinctive grooves. The goal was to determine if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

Fortunately, a growing number of researchers who have no allegiance to preconceived models of early man in the New World are contradicting the establishment's refusal to look at and fairly evaluate the mounting evidence for early man in the Americas.

A number of researchers do not accept the establishment's

model who say that there are no sites with indisputable artifacts from sites that are clearly older than Clovis. Just as Carl Sagan said, "the specimen is always right," the Flagstaff Stone is an artifact that can speak for itself. It can tell us where it came from, how old it is, approximately, when its

Engraved stone from New World glacial paleosol (cont.)

grooves were engraved, and its period of burial. The stone even tells us something about the intelligence of the engraver.

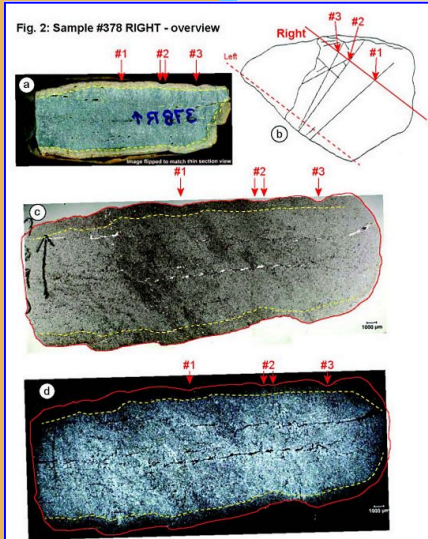


Fig. 2. As per Dr. Allaz's initial *petrographic microscope* observations the Flagstaff Stone shows "two distinct domains" One a fresh gray core and the other an altered brownish rim about 1-3 mm thick. Right sample.

The Flagstaff Stone is a brownish volcanic tuff, approximately three inches long by two inches wide by 3/8 inches thick. A number of straight 1-2 millimeter deep grooves occur on both sides of the stone.

After much discussion, Dr. Allaz and I decided to cut the sample along two edges to prepare two petrographic thin sections (see **Fig 1** on the preceding page). The study primarily dealt with the side of the stone with the more distinctive grooves. As stated, the goal of the study was to determine if the sample showed any signs of alteration, and if this alteration was older or younger than the grooves.

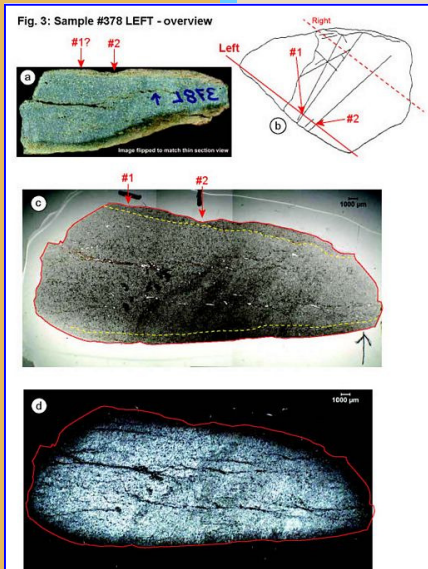


Fig. 3. Left sample showing the gray core and brownish rim domains.

Dr. Allaz writes (with own emphasis), "Initial petrographic observations under a petrographic microscope reveal two distinct domains: a fresh gray core domain and an altered brownish rim domain forming a 1-3 millimeter thick rim, especially on the top and bottom part of the sample (**Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3**)...The mineralogy of the fresh core domain is 75-80% elongated 50-100 micrometer plagioclase grains." The rim domain has a similar composition with a color change indicating oxidation resulting from alteration (weathering). He also said that "detailed observation" of the grooves show that the alteration domain (weathering rind) is truncated by the grooves, and that the alteration domain lies below and to the sides of the grooves. Allaz also noted that it is difficult to estimate how long such an alteration domain would take to develop, since it depends on the history of the rock after deposition and this was a subject beyond his expertise. Fortunately, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, one of the petrographers that studied the Flagstaff Stone specializes in tephrochronology (volcanic ash), has expertise on this subject and she dealt with it in her study of the stone (see [PCN #11, May-June 2011](#)).

After Dr. Allaz did a general petrographic study of the stone using a petrographic microscope, he focused on a more detailed analysis of the breakdown of the specific minerals of the stone under extremely high magnification. Then Dr. Allaz used an electron microprobe equipped BSE (backscattered electron) detector for imaging, an EDS (energy dispersive spectrometer) detector for qualitative analysis, and a WDS (wavelength dispersive spectrometer) detector for quantitative analysis and X-ray element mapping. The minerals of the stone were identified by their components (**Fig. 6** on the

following page), and the presence of certain elements provided evidence of weathering or alteration of the stone. Dr. Allaz said, "the mineralogy and mineral composition of the volcanic tuff... points to a dacitic tuff as suggested by previous geologists studying this sample."

Dr. Allaz writes that a "striking feature of the rim domain (weathering rind), clearly visible only under the electron microscope, is the presence of small clay patches (10-50 micrometers) that appear to be mixed with remnants of the primary minerals (plagioclase, apatite, ilmenite...) and oxides (chiefly Fe-oxide...). Interestingly, clay is present both along the very rim (weathering rind) of the sample and within the bottom of grooves, suggesting that the clay formed after the grooves were made (e.g. **Fig 10** on the following page)." In conclusion, Dr. Allaz writes, "I suggest the following time sequence:

1. The ash is deposited and the tuff is welded shortly after deposition,
2. A pebble detaches from the massive tuff layer and suffers a first alteration that leads to the formation of the 1 to 3mm alteration rim domain marked by alteration of most primary minerals:
 - a. Ca-rich plagioclase (labradorite) is altered to Na-richer plagioclase (andesine to oligoclase),
 - b. Ilmenite is altered to hematite,
 - c. Partial breakdown/alteration of olivine (and clinopyroxene?),
 - d. Hematite re-deposition at the grain boundary, producing the brownish staining.
3. Later the *pebble is marked with the grooves.*
4. Finally, a second alteration is responsible for the formation of *clay minerals* on

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Engraved stone from New World glacial paleosol (cont.)

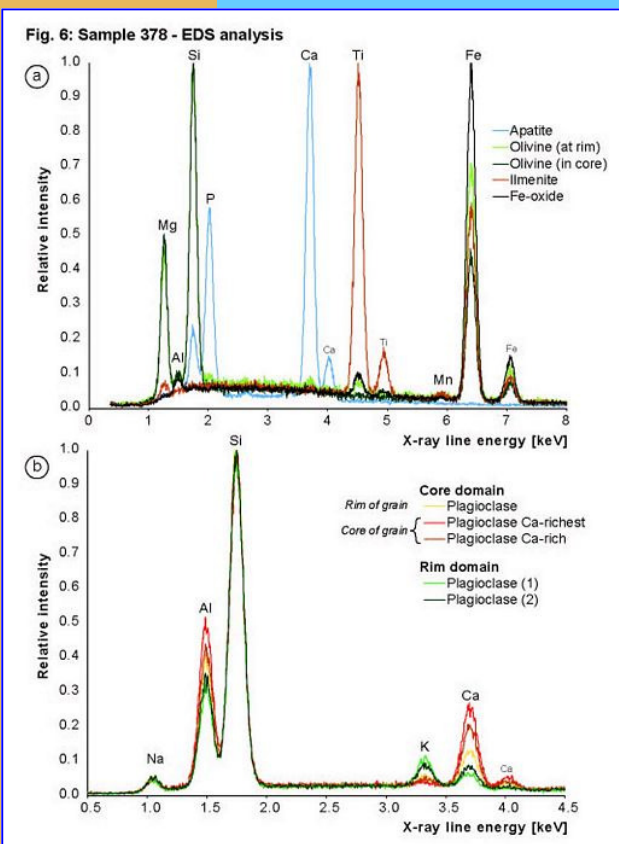


Fig. 6. Part of Dr. Allaz more detailed analysis of the stone’s minerals under high magnification. Dr. Allaz used an electron microprobe equipped BSE detector for imaging, EDS detector for qualitative analysis, and a WDS detector for quantitative analysis and X-ray element mapping.

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

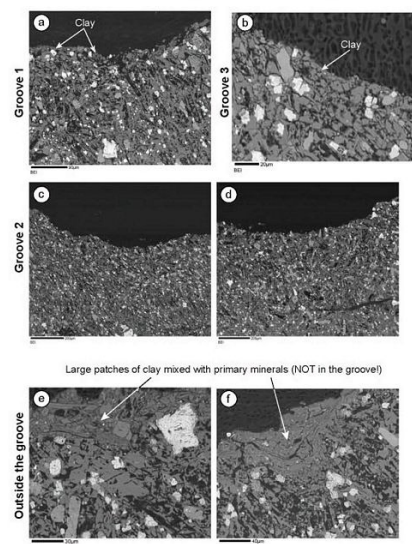


Fig. 10. Clay is present both along the rim and within the grooves, suggesting that the clay formed after the grooves were made.

surface of the sample, including at the bottom of the groove(s). It is possible that the clay started forming during the initial alteration (step 2 above), which would explain the largest patches observed outside of the grooves,

and the rarer clay observed within the grooves. Unfortunately, it remains difficult to put a time scale on the two aforementioned alteration events.”

Most important, Dr. Allaz was able to document the presence of clay at the bottom of the grooves, which speaks to the great age of the Flagstaff Stone. This great age is consistent with the stone being found 23 feet down in sediments believed to be a compound soil, informally called by geologists in the area the “100,000-year old soil”—a Sangamonian or last interglacial soil. Allaz’s study finding clay at the bottom of the grooves confirms the three previous petrographic studies that made observations of the grooves on the stone with clay in them, indicating great age. For example, Dr. Ferry, a petrographer at Arizona State University, observed that the undisturbed clay on the bottom part of the stone (the result of the

in situ weathering) had a characteristic flakey structure to it (a sort of crater pattern) and noted that the clay in the grooves also had this distinct pattern. To Dr. Ferry, this meant that all the grooves with clay in them were old. This assessment is also consistent with Dr. Steen-McIntyre’s more comprehensive petrographic study (including field lab chemical tests) of the stone. In the general examination section of her study she wrote, “The grooves in question were undoubtedly made before the waxy clay coating was formed.”

To be continued in Part 2...

Endnotes

1. An electron microprobe (EMP), or electron probe microanalyzer (EPMA)), works similarly to a scanning electron microscope combined

with a spectrometer. A microprobe is used to non-destructively determine the chemical composition of solid materials by bombarding a small sample (down to 1-3 microns) with an electron beam, which causes the sample to emit x-rays at wavelengths characteristic of the elements being analyzed. Electron microprobes can measure elemental concentrations as low as 10µ. The electron microprobe can also function like a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and obtain highly magnified secondary and backscattered-electron images of a sample’s topography, grains, layers and coatings.

2. Clay being rarer within the grooves may in part also be a result of cleaning; selective sampling; loss of material during thin section preparation/ polishing; and/or some of the waxy clay, with flakes that seemed to want to curl on the edges, having passed beyond the allophane weathering stage into a layer silicate of some kind, which may not be possible to directly observe under the electron microprobe unless it is a few microns in size. (Allophane is a weathering product of volcanic glass. Allophane is not that organized; no peaks on x-ray diffraction, just a low, wide trace.)

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

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

Member news and other info

"I didn't realize the full significance of our dates back in 1973, nor how deeply woven into our thought the current theory of human evolution has become. Our work at Hueyatlaco has been rejected by most archaeologists because it contradicts that theory, period."

—Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, volcanic ash specialist

Virginia Steen-McIntyre and an important insight behind PCN's continuity

As mentioned in a recent group mailing, there have been many thoughtful ideas sent to us by our readers in 2016 showing that they understand the knowledge importance of getting suppressed information about human prehistory out to the public. Now that we have firmly established the fact that suppression is occurring there is some interest in what exactly is behind it all. This is a crucial time to ask because Americans are being increasingly bulldozed by the science community with human origin myths now right in the middle of our educational system. With this kind of control it is easy to dupe the masses.

Our readers have also expressed frustration as they realize that the suppression of evidence that would give them a different view of reality is "deliberate." It is how old-school brainwashing works: Continually pump in what you want your victims to know while blocking what you don't want them to know. As hard to believe as it may seem, Virginia already identified a *single root cause* of the suppression in 1981. To make this point, we reproduce an excerpt from our July 7, 2016 mailing which also serves as a reminder that the Pleistocene Coalition was not formed to be a standard archaeology group echoing mainstream news but rather to challenge a science community which has gone astray by manipulating the past. Mainstream ideologies are being sold to the public as fact. The value of science that depends upon propaganda is not true science:

"In 1981, many years prior to the Pleistocene Coalition, PC founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre (originally with the USGS as a physical science technician) identified what was the ultimate force behind the suppression of

challenging evidence regarding human prehistory. As published by Michael Cremona, Virginia described it in a letter to the Associate Editor of the journal *Quaternary Research* explaining what she perceived as a scientist. Her observation foreshadowed one of PC's focal points very clearly:

The problem as I see it is much bigger than Hueyatlaco. It concerns the manipulation of scientific thought through the suppression of 'Enigmatic Data,' data that challenges the prevailing mode of thinking. Hueyatlaco certainly does that! Not being an anthropologist, I didn't realize the full significance of our dates back in 1973, nor how deeply woven into our thought the current theory of human evolution has become. Our work at Hueyatlaco has been rejected by most archaeologists because it contradicts that theory, period.

And in an interview originally slated for publication in *Harper's Magazine* about maverick scientists (1997) but never published until reworked into an article called "What's Wrong with Science" (*Midwestern Epigraphic Journal* Vol.16, #1, 2002), Virginia explained the importance of confronting a science community which is increasingly ignoring conflicting evidence in order to promote a single idea:

We must somehow reverse an alarming trend that has appeared in the research community today, a trend towards 'feel good' science, where facts no longer count if they question a politically correct world view."

After 42 issues of *PCN* and over 800 pages we continue to provide proof that the mainstream's dogma regarding early humans and prehistory is not based on the col-



Fig.1. Top: 40,000-year old rope-making tool, Hohle Fels, Germany demonstrating human intelligence no different from that of modern people. **Bottom:** Facsimile showing how the tool was used to make rope, University of Liege. Images courtesy of the discoverer, Professor Nicholas Conard, University of Tübingen, Baden-Württemberg, Germany.

lective evidence but only the parts they permit the public to see. Paleolithic people were not "ape-men." Evidence shows they were just as intelligent as we are today.

Terry Bradford, PhD, sent more game-changing news confirming that early humans were just as intelligent as we are today. A 40,000-year old "rope-making tool"—a carefully carved well-preserved piece of mammoth ivory (**Fig. 1**)—was recently recovered from Hohle Fels Cave, in southwestern Germany—in layers dated to the base of the Aurignacian age (N.J. Conard & M. Malina. *Außergewöhnliche neue Funde aus den aurignacienzeitlichen Schichten vom Hohle Fels bei Schelklingen. Archäologische Ausgrabungen in Baden-Württemberg* 2016, pp. 61-66).

> [Cont. on page 6](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)



Direct links to recent articles PCN #41, May-June 2016:

[Megaliths in Delhi-Aravallis-System, India](#)

["They" used stalagmites to build deep-cave structures](#)

[Member news and other info](#)

[Gobekli legacy](#)

[Smithsonian challenged at traveling propaganda show](#)

[Gobekli Tepe: hunter-gatherer's architectural world map](#)

[Debunking evo. prop., Pt 18, Stratigraphic Column: Devonian](#)

[From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 1](#)

Mainstream science, committed to Darwin's idea that human mental capabilities must "of necessity" have been added by gradation must continue to have their objectivity questioned if they claim such finds as the rope-making tool represent anything other than completely modern-level intelligence. The special tool is another vindication of a basic PC tenet that while populations and social products may change through time actual human abilities remain the same.

16,000-year old artifacts discovered at Gault site, Texas

-Tom Baldwin

Some interesting findings from the Gault Archaeological site (about an hour north of Austin, Texas) were recently presented at the Plains Anthropological Conference by Dr. D. Clark Wemecke. He announced that archaeologists working the site had found a new tool layer that lay below an already well known strata of Clovis tools. They have already found ninety some tools that they classify as blades and bifaces as well as thousands of flakes left over from tool making. The tools have been dated as approximately 16,000 years old, which would predate Clovis tools by several thousand years.

This discovery flies in the face of North American archaeological dogma going back decades that—until recently—demanded that the first humans on this continent were those of the Clovis Culture. However, Dr. Wemecke stated,

"The most important take-away is that people were in the New World much earlier than we used to believe."

He goes on to point out:

"It was not possible to walk here until much later, with 3-mile-high glaciers in the way. If people got here

15,000 to 20,000 years ago, they had to have come along the coast in boats."

Man may very well have come to this continent by boat. However there have been five ice ages in the last half million years. They resulted in four other opportunities for man to have walked across the Bering Land Bridge and populate this continent. *Homo erectus* found his way from Java to Britain, from Africa to Siberia, and everywhere in between (see, for instance, my prior article, [The Pleistocene's most well-traveled creature](#), PCN #24, July-August 2013). He could have found his way across the Bering Land Bridge during one of the earlier ice ages as well. Evidence for earlier crossings can be found at the Calico Early Man Site in California, and the Hueyatlaco site in Mexico.

Two PC members publish new fiction

[The SealEaters 20,000 BC](#)

2016. Long-time PC member and fiction author Bonnye Matthews (Alaska) has just published the final book in a 5-part award-winning series called *Winds of Change*. The new book is *The SealEaters 20,000 BC*.

"*Winds of Change* by Bonnye Matthews is an exceptionally and impressively researched five volume series of prehistoric novels focused upon a theme of the Peopling of the Americas."

-James A. Cox, Editor-in-Chief, Midwest Books Review, April 2016. (Cox studied the peopling of the Americas for 30 years.)

Bonnye Matthews' website: www.booksbybonnye.com

[The Shaman and the Cult of Ogham](#)

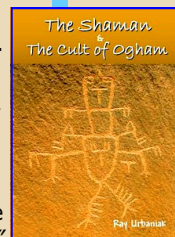
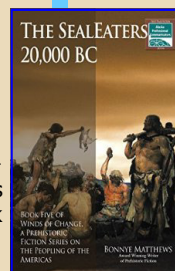
2016. Long-time PC member and writer, Ray Urbaniak, is an engineer by education and profession; however, he is an artist and passionate amateur archeologist at heart with many years of systematic field

research on Native American rock art, especially as related to archaeo-astronomy. He has also played a major role in documenting and raising concerns for the accelerating vandalism, destruction and theft of Native American rock art bringing state representatives to rock art sites in hopes of aiding in the protection of what he calls "sacred art" sites. In 2006, Urbaniak published a book called *Anasazi of Southwest Utah: The Dance of Light and Shadow*. Urbaniak's recent venture into fiction is a side-branch off of his field research. It was inspired by his many findings in SW Utah and the Arizona strip which appear to show Celtic Ogham writing for which he has collected an extremely large amount of circumstantial evidence over the years. Urbaniak explains: "This is a very controversial sub-

ject area and for this reason I have been reluctant to publish it in any form. However, I recently realized it would make a great prehistoric novel based on actual findings. Quick overview: Great Eagle, an ancestral Puebloan shaman, follows the bread crumbs (corn crumbs), to unravel the story of a Celtic visitation in the distant past. The shaman's exciting explorations include his migration to Florida. The journey culminates in an unexpected ending.

Avid PCN reader, friend, and mentor passes away

Professor of music theory, music history, and technology; mentor and friend; Dr. Bradley Bloom, passed away June 6, 2016, in Washington State. In 1996, Brad was collaborator with J. Feliks on a multimedia theatre production about prehistoric people.



Exposed psychological manipulation in Florida Common Core could inspire children to play a bigger role in fighting corrupt U.S. education

By John Feliks

"I am not comfortable signing something like this. I have the right to talk to my parents about any and everything related to school and my education."

"I am not comfortable signing something like this. I have the right to talk to my parents about any and everything related to school and my education."

– 9-year old Sydney Smoot in a speech to the Hernando County Florida School Board about Common Core-related testing (Fig. 1)



Fig. 1. 4th-grader Sydney Smoot speaking out against Common Core-based intellectual abuse and underhanded education.

right to talk to my parents about any and everything related to school and my education."

– 9-year old Sydney Smoot, in a speech to Hernando County Florida School Board.

As regularly explained in *PCN*, the U.S. Education System—now being aggressively influenced through legislation by the vested interests of powerful non-profit science organizations such as AAAS—is increasingly proving it cannot be trusted to honorably teach American children.

Having kids sign confidentiality agreements in captive audience U.S. public schools should be a red flag that there is something wrong and to start snapping dazed parents and other U.S. citizens out of their complacency. Consider the following definition:

"A Confidentiality Agreement... also known as non-disclosure agreement or NDA, is... a contract between two or more parties where the subject of the agreement is a promise that information conveyed will be maintained in secrecy."

–Gene Quinn, Patent Attorney, Editor and founder of *IPWatchdog.com*).

"These agreements can be mutual... or they can be unilateral... where only the receiving party becomes obligated to maintain secrecy. ... The creation of a confidential agreement is really the creation of a confidential relationship." –*ibid*

"It is my opinion that you should always get the agreement in writing... even if you need to water it down a little to get a signature." –*ibid*

Above is lawyer perspective. Now consider the implications of forcing children to sign such things from the perspective of institutional psychological manipulation. For those who have never studied 'cults' one of the most basic tools of manipulation is that of isolating the individual, i.e. keeping the intended victim away from receiving any concerned input regarding what the cult is attempting to do. This includes from family and friends.

What the public doesn't realize is that when it comes to [Common Core and the Next Generation Science Standards](#) we are dealing with science *fraud* hidden deep behind-the-scenes in a systematically-implemented, now 14-year-long, ideological catechism (*Pre-K-12*) interwoven with normal science to conceal it. They are trying to get the kids early for ease of manipulating them during their formative years before they have had any chance of developing critical thinking skills. More insidiously, their tendrils extend much farther into non-scientific areas by way of attaching [origin myths imposed as "fact"](#) to control future personal and cultural identities. As noted in [PCN #41](#) (p. 19), this gives the science community easy control

over any cultural group that has begun to assimilate its ideology. Most of the already-affected groups have no idea what is going on including the constant coercion of younger and younger students.

Things like this are what the science community employing techniques of intimidation depends upon. However, their tactics are slowly being brought to light, for example:

"In a remarkable admission, the former director of the Race to the Top (RttT) competitive grant program and chief of staff to U.S. Education Secretary Arne Duncan says the federal government 'forced' full support for... Common Core... from each state by requiring [them to] sign off on the grant application."

–Feds Admit U.S. Education Department 'Forced' States To Accept Common Core From Its Start. September 15, 2015. [Breitbart.com](#)

Can 4th grade students understand corruption like this? Sydney Smoot is proof that they can. Young people of America, we live in intellectually oppressive times. If you have the ability, consider following Sydney. Don't waste time with Student Council bickering over what color to paint the school hallways because your future autonomy and freedoms are now being imminently threatened by U.S. legislators and pressure groups that do not have your best interests in mind. Start flooding your local school boards with letters and personal appearances; and be fully confident that there is plenty of factual evidence to back you up.

"I felt proud of myself for taking a stand and standing up for all the students who had to take this FSA test."

–Sydney Smoot, *Bay News 9*

What mainstream science can learn from Big Tobacco, Part 1

By John Feliks

"Of the 7 CEOs that testified before Congress that nicotine was not addictive, 'all 7 faced charges of perjury and resigned from the industry.'"

"Isn't it possible to file suit on behalf of the public against the teaching of blatantly false material in public schools?"

—A concerned PCN reader

As published in 42 issues of PCN (since October 2009), our mission has been to challenge an increasingly aggressive science community which is now not only manipulating U.S. legislation influencing beliefs about human origins but is also blocking evidence that would potentially give U.S. citizens a different view of reality. We have been doing this primarily through bringing censored and suppressed evidence regarding Paleolithic people and evidence from the fossil record to the public. Already-debunked ideas being called "scientific" are now affecting entire cultures worldwide. Science organizations which are concealing important evidence need to be called to task regarding the actual motives behind what they are doing.

It is finally becoming better known that suppression of evidence and the spreading of ideology as fact (not only to adults but to younger and younger children trapped in captive-audience classrooms) is indeed part of the mainstream science community. The focus of claims can be shown to be related to gaining control over people's beliefs about what it means to be human, who they are, and where they came from. Does an agenda controlling what people believe about such important topics sound like it belongs in the U.S. classroom? Anyone taught to think for themselves should be able to see that blocking conflicting evidence in order to manipulate the beliefs of children is

a tactic of pressure groups mis-using public trust in the 'name' of science.

What do we do as a country when science fraud, is at the very top? We got a sense of the problem in the 1990s when Big Tobacco was sued for \$300 billion. It was demonstrated that they had been knowingly deceiving and controlling the public via chemical addiction (**Fig. 1**).

In this series, the current flood of ideological social changes being imposed on the American people through legislation will be compared to the nature and eventual downfall of Big Tobacco. 'Physical health damage' was easy to measure which is why the tobacco industry was able to be sued for billions of dollars. But how do you measure 'mental health damage' such as is being inflicted on children being held back? How do you measure the loss of critical thinking when a child's mind is psychologically manipulated during their formative years to accept the evolution myth as fact? How do you measure damage to rational autonomy or the ability of children to come to rational conclusions when systematic duping prevents them from seeing evidence objectively?



Fig. 1. The "7 CEOs of Big Tobacco" standing before the 1994 Congress Ethics Committee swearing under oath that they believed nicotine and tobacco were neither bad for you nor addictive. Once news broke that Big Tobacco was *deliberately* making cigarettes more addictive—by way of what CBS regards as their most important *60 Minutes* story, the interview with Tobacco insider Dr. Jeffrey Wigand—the world began to take notice. Up to that point few were convinced to quit smoking. Of the 7 CEOs that testified before Congress that nicotine was not addictive, all 7 faced charges of perjury and resigned from the industry. Photo: Courtesy of Jeffrey Wigand, PhD, and *Smoke-Free Kids Inc.*

These and other questions will be explored. We will hear from experts in their own words including leading science CEOs demonstrating that they know well what is right but wind up doing the opposite. We are not only talking about individual scientists or teachers but massive vested interest organizations attempting to set up a

future safety net for themselves via control of K-12 education. Big Tobacco set up its safety net of future addicts by marketing to kids; and the power the science community is gaining similarly is potentially more dangerous. If allowed to continue on this path it will eventually have its finger on the beliefs of every cultural group in the world. This needs to be investigated before complacency against such power becomes the international norm.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence that human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and Ontario, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. Feliks and a group of scientists and other researchers formed the Pleistocene Coalition in 2009.

A nostalgic return to Calico

By Tom Baldwin



Fig. 1. The author at Calico Early Man Site, Barstow, California, May 2016, where I discovered a very nice worked flake. It showed a striking platform, bulb scar and waves of percussion. It was very obviously man made.

"Up to that point Calico had been blessed with great Site Directors in the persons of Dr. Louis Leakey, Ruth Dee Simpson, and Fred Budinger. All three believed the site to be the oldest in the United States at something over 200,000 years."

Four months ago I decided to make the long trip from my home in Utah back to the Calico Early Man Site for a dig weekend. (For those interested, dig weekends are the 1st weekend of the month, October through May, it being too hot to dig in the summer months. For more information visit <http://www.meetup.com/Friends-of-Calico-Early-Man-Site/>.)

I moved from Southern California to Utah ten and a half years ago. Until I made that move I was a regular volunteer worker at the Calico Early Man Site for about 20 years. It is located in the Mojave Desert along the shore of the Pleistocene's Lake Manix (one of hundreds of lakes that filled the Great Basin during that epoch) near the modern-day town of Yermo.

I now wish that I had made the extra effort to stay a regular at the site and to have heeded the many requests to join the Friends of Calico's board (I was a member of my local school board

at the time and felt another meeting a month was too much). Still, if I had, I might have been able to stay some of the troubles that have plagued the site over the last decade.

First, the Master Pits were closed by the California Bureau of Land Management (BLM), declaring them a "Confined Space." This was a travesty and anyone ever involved with OSHA knows the archaeological pits did not fit the definition of a "Confined Space." To

my knowledge in the forty years those pits were worked, nobody ever sustained an injury that was pit related, or had something fall from above on them. This is because nothing comes loose on its own. The soil in the pit is so hard that everything has to be removed with a hammer and awl.

Second, the popular site director, Fred Budinger, was removed. I did not follow the details of this matter too closely. (I liked people on both sides of the issue and I am not the greatest fan of politics that blows things out of proportion. Suffice to say I do not believe any wrongdoing took place. There were just divided factions and people picked sides according to their own understating of the circumstances at the time. Still, there was a parting of ways that left residual negative feelings behind.)

Third, up to that point Calico had been blessed with great Site Directors in the persons of Dr. Louis Leakey, Ruth Dee Simpson, and Fred Budinger.

All three believed the site to be the oldest in the United States at something over 200,000 years. This flew in the face of the Archaeological Establishment's long-held Clovis theory that had man entering the New World only some 12,000–13,000 years ago. However these original site directors were willing to, as Fred put it, *go where the science led them*, which was not down the rabbit hole of the Clovis-Firsters.

With the end of Fred's tenure came a new site director who does not hold to an old date for Calico. People in the Friends of Calico, volunteers and avocational archaeologists like myself, were not able to stand up to the mainstream professionals and so they went along with the idea of a new, more recent date for the site.

Fourth, the Great Recession ate up most of the money the site had been endowed with making further scientific date testing harder to pay for.

Fifth, in an endeavor to make finds 'more acceptable' to the Archaeological Establishment, a winnowing of the lithic collection took place wherein a large number of artifacts were discarded. Some claim this was criminal in that the collection belongs to the people of the United States and is just curated by San Bernardino County Museum. To my knowledge, the BLM that owns the land the site is on—and thus the artifacts found there—did not authorize this winnowing.

I am especially aware of what this winnowing means as I contributed a lot to that col-

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

A nostalgic return to Calico (cont.)

"In an endeavor to make finds



Fig. 2. Those who come to Calico now do so only to learn how excavation work is done and are not actually involved in any scientific research. Photo: Tom Baldwin.

'more acceptable' ... a winnowing of the lithic collection took place wherein a large number of artifacts were discarded. ... To my knowledge, the BLM ... did not authorize this winnowing."

lection in my over twenty-plus years of volunteer work at Calico. We followed George Carter's maxim that anything which had been altered by a human was an artifact. Thus, we did not throw away anything that we thought man made including flakes and debitage.

Now things have changed.

Working in a pit my Saturday at the site (see Fig. 1 on prior page), I discovered a very nice flake. It showed a striking platform, bulb scar and waves of percussion. It was very obviously man made. But it was not a tool, just a flake; so it was discarded.

So then, despite the decade of setbacks enumerated above, things are still progressing at the Early Man Site—just not as I might wish they were. For instance:

- **Digging now being done seems to be more for education than scientific research.** The current site director is not interested in reopening the master pits or obtaining new artifacts. That means people who come to dig do so only to learn how it is done, but are not involved in actual scientific research. However, even that is not being done well (Fig. 2).

- In Figs. 1–2 you can see that the digging is not being done as usual, there being walls left between the squares.

- **When something noteworthy is found it is not properly triangulated.** Only its depth, and distance from the Northwest Corner is recorded. This means it could have been found anywhere along an arc in the square. If

its distance from the Northeast Corner were also recorded then you would have three points and could easily determine its exact location in the pit.

- **The location of the pit now being dug seems to have been selected for ease of access and not its archaeological potential.** As mentioned above, the soil in the closed Master Pits is rock hard. The soil in the present pits is soft enough to be removed with a brush. This indicates to me it just recently washed down in the form of erosion from the hillside above it. The archaeological value of things dug up in this pit thus become negligible in that they are in essence surface finds.

On the bright side, excellent people are still interested in the site and willing to give of their time and efforts to keep it open and operating.

I was also very encouraged to learn that a sample of five (I believe that is the number) artifacts that appear to have been heat-treated have been sent off for thermoluminescence testing.

Ancient man learned that heating cherts and other lithic materials changed the stone and made knapping and the removal of long thin flakes much easier. They just knew what worked. We modern men have determined that heating the stone to above 500° C changes its crystalline structure making it less difficult to knap by reducing the point-tensile strength of many varieties of micro-crystalline quartz, including chert, which was a favorite of the early men that lived around Calico.

This heating of the stone also gives it a waxy look. That is also true of tools made from heat-treated material and makes them easy to spot.

As I understand it, this heating not only makes the rock easier to work, it also forces out radiation trapped in the rock. It exits in the form of

light. Once the rock cools again it is made into a tool. This tool is eventually lost or discarded and becomes buried in the soil. Sitting there in the earth it begins collecting radiation once more. The longer it sits the more radiation is collected. Then when it is dug up thousands of years later by an archaeologist it can be sent off for thermoluminescence testing. In a lab the rock is again heated and any radiation collected over the time since the stone was first heated is again given off in the form of light. This time, however, the amount of light given off is carefully measured. The more light the longer the time since the stone was last heated. Assuming the heat treating of the original stone and the making of it into a tool were roughly coincidental we can thus determine the age of the tool.

The Friends of Calico Early Man Site sent the tools off for testing about a year ago. They have not heard back from the testing lab yet, but hope to within a month or so. I hope I can report then that an early date for the site has once more been indicated.

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 Dr. 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. Apart from being one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Baldwin has published many prior articles in *PCN* focusing on Calico, early man in the Americas, and *Homo erectus*.

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

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

Avocational archaeology

Possible Pleistocene-age artifact from Phoenix, Arizona

By Ken Johnston

"Upon subsequent examination, both faces and the exposed portions of the lateral edges were observed to have been shaped by hard-hammer percussion."

-Curtis Runnel, PhD, Professor of Archaeology, Boston University

In 2012 Ken Stanton, an amateur geo-archaeologist, identified suspected stone tools exposed in a suspected Pleistocene cemented breccia or debris flow in Phoenix, Arizona.

To back up his own observation Ken has had a favorable opinion from an archaeologist with "Old World" experience regarding the artifactual nature of his sample. What follows is a description of the sample by Dr. Curtis Runnels (MA, PhD), Professor of Archaeology at Boston University:

Description

A6553 [Fig. 1] is a biface (a chopping tool or cleaver) or flake core of white vein quartz.

The artifact is 13.23 cm in maximum length and 10.96 cm in maximum width. The maximum thickness at the proximal end ("butt") is 10.45 cm. The artifact has two flat faces, a squarish butt, and two lateral edges. From the squarish butt the piece thins to a straight, transverse distal end. One lateral edge is straight, and the other is sinuous. The overall shape of the artifact is that of a wedge.

Upon initial examination, most of the surface of the artifact was observed to be covered with a thick deposit of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃). After dating assays were completed, this carbonate deposit was partially removed with HCl and a dental tool. One face was uncovered completely along with three

quarters of the other face. Most of one lateral edge was uncovered, and about half of the other edge.

The butt remains covered in carbonate.

Upon subsequent examination, both faces and the exposed portions of the lateral edges were observed to have been shaped by hard-hammer percussion. Invasive flake removals (3-5 cm in length) were used to flatten the faces and shape the straight, transverse distal end of the piece. Abrupt flake removals (scars are 2-3 cm in length) were used to shape the lateral edges. The flake removals originate from the edges of the tool, as is evident from the remaining negative bulbs of percussion, which are aligned along the margins of the tool. There are multiple sub-parallel removals, more than five for each face and lateral edge.

The carbonate crust covers



Fig. 1. The proposed Pleistocene-age artifact described by Dr. Curtis Runnels of Boston University.

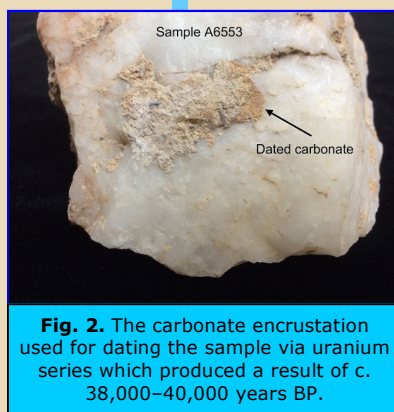


Fig. 2. The carbonate encrustation used for dating the sample via uranium series which produced a result of c. 38,000-40,000 years BP.

the flake scars. Some fresh chips are visible on the distal end of the tool, which was not covered by the carbonate. They appear to be fresh breaks and may have been created near to, or at the time the specimen was collected. The exposed quartz visible in these small chips is a

bright white color. It readily reflects light. The flake removals on the faces and lateral edges, by contrast, are dull in appearance, or at least less light-reflective, and appear to have been altered by exposure to the elements when on the surface or by contact with the surrounding matrix after burial ("patinated"). The flake removals on the faces and lateral edges may have been created as the result of one knapping event, as

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

Possible Pleistocene artifact from Phoenix, AZ (cont.)

Avocational archaeology is a special section of



Fig. 3. Debris-flow find location of the dated artifact in the Phoenix, Arizona, region.



Fig. 4. Ken Stanton where the artifact was discovered *in situ*.

PCN started by Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre to encourage amateur archaeologists.

they appear to have become uniformly patinated to the depth of a few millimeters (to judge by the patina exposed by the fresh breaks on the distal end)

before the carbonate was deposited over them.

Curtis Runnels, MA, PhD, Professor of Archaeology Department

Boston University 675 Commonwealth Avenue Boston MA 02215

Additionally, Ken was able to determine his sample artifact was a candidate for uranium series dating

because of a carbonate accumulation on the worked surfaces of the tool (**Fig. 2**). After testing in 2014, dating of the carbonate places a minimum date on the tool as it may have existed for many years before the carbonate began to accumulate:

“Hi Ken, I have just calculated dates for 2 small samples taken from the carbonate-coating on the worked face of sample A6553.

The samples yield U-series dates of about 38 and 40 ka! The carbonate is somewhat impure, and the dates required corrections of 6-8 ka due to the impurities. Nonetheless, I think the dates are accurate within a few thousand years.

Best, Warren

Warren Sharp

Berkeley Geochronology Center, 2455 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, CA 94709”

Ken Stanton’s discovery of a c. 38,000 year old stone tool in America has been ignored

by mainstream archaeology and Ken continues his efforts to call attention to the important implications of his find.

Addendum: See **Fig. 3** and **Fig. 4** for the find location of the artifact.

Ken Johnston, one of the primary researchers in the topic of “figure stones,” lives on Buckeye Lake in Hebron, Ohio. He has a B.A. from Ohio State University in Communication, including cultural anthropology coursework. He is now a self-employed software quality and testing analyst. He is a member of the Flint Ridge chapter of the Ohio Archaeological Society as well as the American Society for Amateur Archaeology. Johnston received over one hundred acclamations from like-minded amateurs in response to his locally published 2007 paper, *Forsaken Artifacts: Crude Stone Tools*. Johnston has three prior articles in *Pleistocene Coalition News*: [Pair of eyes or pareidolia?](#) PCN #9, Jan-Feb 2011; [“Figure stones,” what to do with them?](#) PCN #13, September-October 2011; and [Creators of widespread “hashtag” cave art are not so easily identified](#), PCN #31, September-October 2014.

Website: <http://portablerockart.blogspot.com/>

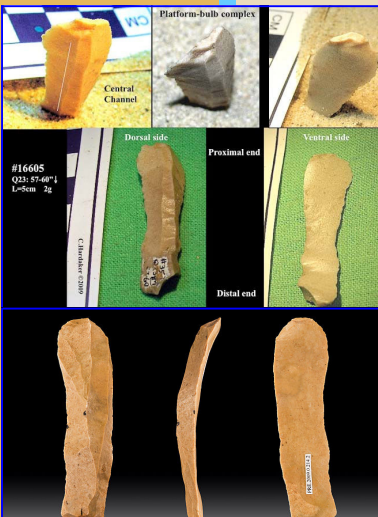


Fig. 1. Top: Five views of a Calico stone blade (Artifact #16605) called a “geofact” by predisposed evolutionary archaeologists compared with **Bottom:** an identical Upper Paleolithic stone blade from Brassempouy, France.

Archaeological objectivity?

Dr. Robert H. Gargett, known to his blog followers as the “Subversive Archaeologist,” was quick to publish condescending remarks regarding Stanton and Runnel back in 2012 calling them names such as “daft” and “credulous.”

This is standard propaganda technique; See [Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda, Part 1](#) (or in [html](#)).

While reading Dr. Gargett’s comments I noted his similar *follow-the-herd* jab at the late Dr. Louis Leakey regarding Calico. Dr. Gargett perpetuates the same claim about Calico as do nearly all with standard anthropology educations characterized by a dogmatically-embedded belief that there were no early humans in the Americas. Anthropologists trained this way are unable to see conflicting evidence even when it is staring them straight in the face. Since they already “know” there were no early people in the Americas then what look like manmade tools must be “geofacts” created by nature. This is why I reproduce again a comparison between a Calico blade that no archaeologist worth their salt would call

nature-made—meticulously photographed and cataloged by PC founding member archaeologist Chris Hardaker—with a virtually identical blade from the famous Upper Paleolithic site of Brassempouy France 22,000–29,000 years old (**Fig. 1, jf**). Readers can evaluate for themselves the objectivity of experts who claim Calico specimens are “made by nature” (see [Re-living the Calico of Louis Leakey, Part 3](#), PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016). Dr. Leakey was confident in the artifacts from Calico despite persistent attempts by mainstream archaeologists to denounce them as “geofacts.” Remember, as demonstrated in 42 issues of PCN, we are dealing with archaeologists who are completely predisposed. –jf

The controversial legacy of Arthur Posnansky, the half-forgotten pioneer of Andean archaeology

Part 2

By David Truman, ancient civilization researcher



In [Part 1 \(PCN #39, March-April 2016\)](#), I introduced the Austrian-born Bolivian archaeologist Arthur Posnansky, 1873–1946 (Fig. 1), well-known for his lifetime of work and controversial ideas surrounding the ancient site of Tiwanaku or Tiahuanaco. As noted in the article, Posnansky remains a rather ambiguous figure in contemporary Bolivian society. Although hailed as the father of Bolivian archaeology his findings and theories are regularly either ignored or dismissed. The result of this treatment is that most of the evidence Posnansky uncovered is excluded from archaeological syllabuses. See Part 1 for details. In this article, I will discuss Posnansky's ideas about Pleistocene mammals at Tiwanaku and the controversies surrounding the dating of the famous site.

"Posnansky identified what he thought may have been relief carvings of Pleistocene animals on the walls and many stone gateways of Tiwanaku."

When Posnansky excavated beneath Tiwanaku's Akapana Pyramid, he found a strange-looking skull, along with fragments of a human skeleton.⁹ He described the skull as being "fossilized," "deformed," and of great antiquity. This was because it was discovered deep beneath the Pyramid. He identified its geological stratum as being the same as one in which a *Toxodon* skull had been found. *Toxodons* were large hoofed mammals that lived in South America until the final warming that marked the end of the

Younger Dryas, between about 9,500 BC and 9,000 BC. It was one of the many species of large animals, or megafauna, that had become extinct at this time. Recent analysis of the structure of *Toxodon* leg bones indicates that they preferred drier environments, suggesting that the stratum in question may have dated from earlier than the very end of the Pleistocene.¹⁰

Relief carvings of megafauna?

Posnansky identified what he thought may have been relief carvings of Pleistocene animals on the walls and many stone gateways of Tiwanaku. He wondered if some of the carvings—which are now generally considered to be stylized representations of pumas—might actually have depicted memories of a genus of large Pleistocene cat called *Smilodon* characterized by its large saber-like teeth (Fig. 2).¹¹ *Smilodon* is known to have preyed on camelids in western South America.¹² In do-

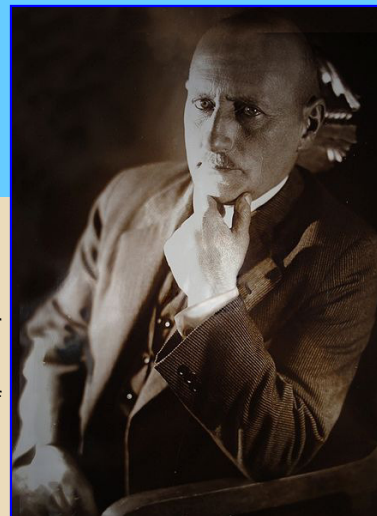


Fig. 1. Arthur Posnansky, considered by many to be the Father of Bolivian archaeology; Wikimedia Commons.

ing so, he posed a question that modern researchers overlook: Why do only *some* of Tiwanaku's representations of felines display unusually large canine teeth? It is widely accepted that the puma played a central role in shamanism at Tiwanaku, so the answer to this question may be ethnographic, rather than zoological. Even if the answer, however, is that they are not stylized portrayals of saber-toothed cats, its investigation would generate a line of enquiry that could further enrich our knowledge of this enigmatic site.



Fig. 2. Skull and fangs of the saber-toothed cat, *Smilodon populator*. Arthur Posnansky believed that *Smilodon* in stylized form was depicted in engravings at Tiwanaku. *S. populator* in South America is the largest known felid being nearly 4 feet tall and weighing up to 880 lbs. It died out only 10,000 years ago. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

stylized portrayals of saber-toothed cats, its investigation would generate a line of enquiry that could further enrich our knowledge of this enigmatic site.

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

Controversial legacy of Arthur Posnansky (cont.)

"When Posnansky excavated beneath Tiwanaku's Akapana Pyramid, he found a strange-looking skull, along with fragments of a human skeleton. ... He identified its geological stratum as being the same as one in which a Toxodon skull had been found."

The taboo of astronomical dating

If he is remembered at all today, Arthur Posnansky is famous for the polemic that surrounds his astronomical dating of Tiwanaku at 15,000 BC. It is not just that this date is far too early to fit the conventional paradigm, but it implies the possession of a sophisticated understanding of the heavens amongst those who constructed Tiwanaku. His dating therefore challenges many current assumptions about the intellectual and technological capabilities of the inhabitants of the Andes at the end of the Pleistocene. Above all, Posnansky employed a methodology of astronomical dating pioneered by Sir Norman Lockyer¹³ that is still viewed with suspicion in some quarters [Eds. Note: Lockyer was the founder and first editor of the journal *Nature* and discoverer of the gas helium].

Lockyer had decided to measure the azimuths of heavenly bodies, as they rose and set over the horizon, in order to calculate the construction dates of numerous temples in Egypt and Greece. (A heavenly body's azimuth is simply the angle at which it rises or sets, expressed as the number of degrees that it lies off true north). He reasoned that any temple in question would have been built so that it aligned with the azimuth of a

particular heavenly body—usually but not always the sun—at significant astronomical events, such as solstices and equinoxes. He then vis-

the obliquity of the ecliptic. He also knew that documents called the *Nautical Almanac* and the *Astronomical Ephemeris*¹⁴ correlated the

variations in the angles of the Earth's tilt with particular dates in the past. (The Earth's axial tilt shifts between 22° 6' and 24° 30' over a cycle of 41,040 years and the angle is currently decreasing). Lockyer published his findings in *The Dawn of Astronomy*, a book that drew violent

opposition from many archaeologists. He replied to this by stating that he wished that archaeologists would learn just a little about astronomy.¹⁵

In order to date the Kalasasaya Temple at Tiwanaku (Fig. 3), Posnansky had used the same basic methodology as Lockyer. He did so by measuring the deviation in the position of the eastern cornerstones of the Temple from the azimuth of the solstice sunrises there. The resulting date of 15,000 years BC raised such furor amongst some archaeologists that a team of astronomers was dispatched from Germany to Bolivia. They worked for three months to re-calculate the date. In the end, they dated the Temple at 9,300 BC. Posnansky's critics persisted in urging them to reduce the site's age still further, which they flatly refused to do.¹⁶

> [Cont. on page 15](#)



Fig. 3. The Kalasasaya Temple at Tiwanaku. Photo: David Truman.

ited the temple he wished to date, at for example the solstice, and measured a particular azimuth from that location. For reasons of simplicity, I shall refer only to the sun's solstice azimuths in the paragraphs that follow.

Lockyer noticed that there was invariably a discrepancy between the orientation of the temple in question and, for example, the sun's azimuth at the summer solstice sunrise. He reasoned that the temple he was investigating would have originally been built to align with the solstice sunrise. Hence, the difference between the sun's current azimuth and the angle at which the temple was orientated could provide him with a measure of the time that had elapsed since the temple's construction. As a physicist and astronomer, Lockyer knew that changes in the sun's azimuth were caused by the slow shifting of the angle of tilt in the Earth's axis over time; a phenomenon that astronomers refer to as

Controversial legacy of Arthur Posnansky (cont.)

"The resulting date of 15,000 BC



Fig. 4. Cornerstone, Kalasasaya Temple. Photo: David Truman.

raised such furor ... that a team of

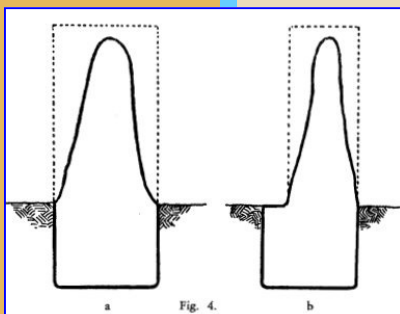


Fig. 5. Cornerstone diagrams.

astronomers was dispatched from Germany... to re-calculate... In the end, they dated the Temple at 9,300 BC."

Subsequent astronomical dating undertaken by Professor Neil Steede, yielding a date of 10,000 BC, was confirmed by Doctor Oswaldo Rivera in 1996. These dating exercises have benefited from the use of accurate computerized data, especially the Astronomical Almanac. This gives much more reliable values for the changes in the Earth's axial tilt over time than either

Lockyer or Posnansky ever had. Dr Rivera's work, however, measured the deviation of the angles of solstitial sunrises and sunsets. He did this by taking measurements from all four of the Kalasasaya's corner megaliths (e.g., Fig. 4 and Fig. 5). This rendered it extremely improbable

that the differences between the contemporary solstitial azimuths and the positioning of the cornerstones were simply inaccuracies on the part of any putative builders in a later epoch. He concluded that all four cornerstones had been positioned accurately somewhere around 10,000 BC.¹⁷ Dr Rivera resigned from his post as Director of the Boliv-

ian National Institute of Archaeology shortly after this announcement.¹⁸

The value and limitations of different dating methods

There is a natural tendency for people to select evidence that supports their worldview and ignore any that may question it. In Andean archaeology, it seems that radio C14 and obsidian hydration dating have been seized upon in order to support the relatively late emergence of civic society. Ironically, recent findings—using those same dating methods—have now demonstrated the existence of sophisticated urban life on Peru's coast at 2,600 BC¹⁹ and in the Andes from at least 3,500 BC.²⁰ The elevation, climate changes and geological history of the altiplano are capable of producing conditions that accentuate limitations in these dating methods. This has been coupled with a failure to define precisely what is being measured. After all, neither method can really tell us when a stone was worked or set in place, even if it may indicate the last time someone lit a fire nearby, or when a blade was discarded there.

Posnansky's approach to his life's work was what we may call today multidisciplinary, but it was not that of a dabbling amateur. He embraced many different sources of evidence and investigated them rigorously. If some of Posnansky's conclusions and hypotheses are found to be mistaken, they are still worthy of our attention. Even if they do not provide definitive answers, they may at least allow us to ask more pertinent questions about what sorts of people inhabited the Andes at the end of the Pleistocene.

Endnotes

9. Posnansky, A. 1945. *Tiahuanacu, La Cuna del Hombre Americano*. Augustin, Publ, New York and Minister of Education, La Paz, Bolivia, Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales de Bolivia, p44.
10. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxodon>
11. *Tiahuanacu, La Cuna del Hombre Americano*, p. 117.
12. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smilodon>
13. Michell, J. 1977. *A Little History of Astro-archaeology: Stages in the Transformation of a Heresy*. Thames and Hudson, London, p19.
14. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomical_Almanac_-_Publication_history
15. *A Little History of Astro-archaeology*, p20.
16. Wilson, C. 2006. *Atlantis and the Kingdom of the Neanderthals*. Bear and Company, Rochester Vermont, p. 60.
17. *Ibid*, p. 61.
18. Hancock, G. and S. Faiia. 1998. *Heaven's Mirror*, Michael Joseph Publishing, London. Pp. 305-6.
19. http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/first-city-in-the-new-world-66643778/?onsite_medium=internallink&page=1
20. <http://www.redhistoria.com/descubren-una-civilizacion-de-5500-anos-en-peru/#.Vm4TK4TWQyr>

DAVE TRUMAN is a writer, researcher and world traveler with a special interest in ancient civilizations. He has worked as a lecturer and civil servant. Presently, he divides his time between South America and the Wirral Peninsula in England. In addition to research, traveling extensively in South America has given him an in-depth perspective of the past and present of the southern continent. Truman has also written articles for such as Graham Hancock's page and has appeared as a guest on several radio programs including Sweden's Red Ice Radio.

1.84 million-year old “modern human” bone being promoted as “not” *H. sapiens*

By Richard Dullum

When my article, [Smithsonian challenged at traveling exhibit “Exploring Human Origins,”](#) appeared in *PCN Issue #41*, I thought

I was fortunate to be able to field a question to a real field archaeologist from the Smithsonian, a curator, no less(!).

The question was:

“When you find a part of a modern human being in a certain stratum how can you exclude the possibility that a modern human left it?”

In that article, I was featuring one particular bone that bears a unique modern human signature on it—the styloid process of the modern human third metacarpal bone of the hand. The age is 1.42 million years old. That is more than a million years before modern man is acknowledged to have appeared according to the current evolutionary theory. I say current evolutionary “theory” because it is a theory still. And as a scientific theory it is subject to being challenged. This is because all theories are falsifiable as Darwin himself recognized.

The scientific mainstream regards evolution as being proven in the case of human origins and this ‘regard’ actually functions like a dogma in their world. If dogma rules, then further inquiry and challenges become a threat that has to be snuffed out.

Are there further challenges to human evolution that continue to come from their own investigations in southern Africa?

Michael Cremo—doing research for his new book, *More*

Forbidden Archeology—was speaking about one new discovery on

a recorded YouTube program from a year ago and I heard him mention a hand-bone discovered near Olduvai that dated to greater than 1.84 million years old. Naturally, I thought at first he was referring to the Carol Ward hand-bone—the one I discussed

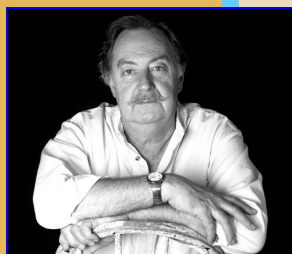
in my prior article. However, on corresponding with him I learned that this was another hand-bone altogether, from a different archaeological site, and published by different researchers. It is a proximal 3rd phalanx from the left hand of a modern human like us and is featured in a paper from Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo, *et al* (2015) titled: Earliest modern human-like hand bone from a new >1.84-million-year-old site at Olduvai in Tanzania. *Nature Communications* (Fig. 1).

The bone is older than the Carol Ward find (the bone of contention with Curator Rick

Potts from my previous encounter). Yet, as can be seen in the photograph as well as textually and graphically explained in a plotted chart included in Domínguez-Rodrigo *et al*’s paper, the phalanx is well into the modern human bone comparison range. In fact, OH 86 is the “earliest fossil specimen within the human variation.” I.e. as they clarify it is the “oldest specimen within the *Homo* cluster.”

Now, one is a lonely number no more, as this bone joins another modern human bone, also from the same time frame and a southern African location already famous for fossils and tools of early humans. As I was getting my thoughts together for this article, a *PCN* colleague notified me of evidence of footprints of modern dimensions and appearance, preserved in the greater than 1.5 million-year old layers of Illeret, Kenya, near Lake Turkana and near Koobi Fora. This was reported in *Science*

> [Cont. on page 17](#)



“As a scientific theory it is subject to being challenged. This is because all theories are falsifiable as Darwin himself recognized.”



Fig. 1. Four views of the manual proximal phalanx bone (finger bone) of OH 86. **Left to right:** dorsal, lateral, palmar, and proximal views. Scale bar 1 cm. The authors avoid saying outright that it “is” a modern human finger bone. One of their conclusions based on *all the evidence* shows that their reason for this is dogma:

“Collectively, these results lead to the conclusion that OH 86 represents a hominin species different from the taxon represented by OH 7 [*Homo habilis*], and whose closest form affinities are to modern *H. sapiens*. However, the geological age of OH 86 obviously precludes its assignment to *H. sapiens*.”

Image: M. Domínguez-Rodrigo *et al.* 2015. Earliest modern human-like hand bone from a new >1.84-million-year-old site at Olduvai in Tanzania. *Nature Communications*, Vol. 6, August 18, 2015.

1.84 mya *modern human* bone “not” *H. sapiens* (cont.)

“Collectively, these results lead to the conclusion that OH 86 represents a hominin species ... whose closest form affinities are to modern *H. sapiens*. However, the geological age of OH 86 obviously precludes its assignment to *H. sapiens*.”

Vol. 323, Issue 5918, pp. 1197–1201, 27 Feb., 2009, “Early hominin foot morphology based on 1.5-million-year-old footprints from Il-eret, Kenya,” by M. Bennett, S. Gonzalez, *et al*:

“The stratigraphic analysis in this article shows clearly that the footprints lie in the 1.5–1.54Mya range.

Although we cannot conclude with certainty what hominin species made the footprints at FwJj14E or GaJi10, these modern human characteristics, in combination with the large size of the prints, are most consistent with the large size and tall stature evident in some *Homo ergaster/erectus* individuals.”

This is a really good print, and its analysis by the authors with very refined laser measurements via a technique developed at Bourne-mouth University in U.K., takes measurement to a level unobtainable in Leakey’s time. Whether the variability of the respective substrates prints are found in, not to mention variability in human feet, is adequately factored into the scatter charts which show a separation between the Laetoli prints and theirs, is a matter of opinion. However, the science of footprint analysis in the late 20th century was—compared with this refined method of the authors—quite capable of distinguishing if a foot had a longitudinal medial arch, and other human anatomical foot hall-marks. One might argue that this paper overanalyzed the footprints. Of course, anatomically modern humans are the only hominid known that leaves modern human footprints. One would think that a mind free of preconceptions and one which was thinking critically would consider the possibility of modern humans, especially, since anatomically modern human bones have

been found in the same area.

All of the claims by archaeologists about 1.5 million years and older prints belonging to *H. erectus* are not backed up by skeletal post-cranial evidence. There are no hand or foot skeletons of *H. erectus* in existence with which to compare to these new African finds. The purportedly close relative of *H. erectus*, *H. habilis*, displays foot and hand characteristics suggestive of arboreal use and hand-walking. *H. habilis* is now considered an evolutionary dead-end (e.g., Tim White and Donald Johanson, 1987, in Olduvai Gorge).

H. floresiensis (popularly known as “hobbit”), whose ancestor was purportedly *H. erectus*, had ape-like hand skeletons, not human-like. Could isolation cause ‘devolving’ of previously adaptive characters like modern hands and feet? When *H. erectus* got to Flores in the first place he would have had, according to Bennett and Dominguez-Rodrigo, his African practically modern feet and hands. As isolation on Flores changed *H. erectus* into *H. floresiensis* these, instead of showing diminution, showed a change to ape-like foot and hand anatomy. If you say *H. floresiensis* didn’t come from *H. erectus* you have to posit a missing ancestor for *H. floresiensis* (very weak). If *H. floresiensis* ‘came from’ *H. erectus* isolation on Flores then caused evolution to run backwards!?

Speaking of skeletal evidence for Early Pleistocene or late Pliocene anatomically modern humans in southern Africa it is not limited to those examples above, which are actually quite recent. Many finds suggesting modern human presence in this very excavation area are well-documented in *Forbidden Archeology* including the Reck skeleton found in 1913

in Bed II at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, by Hans Reck. It dated to 1.15 million years old. This was a human skeleton of modern anatomical dimensions. It was complete in a block cut out of the hard limestone and had to be chiseled out. Reck, a competent geologist, observed no signs of disturbance from above, Nor did Louis Leakey, who was invited to observe the skeleton’s cutting out. Leakey himself had found several bones suggestive of fully modern human presence in the early Pleistocene-late Pliocene. The Kanam jaw discovered by Leakey in 1932 dates to greater than 1.9 million years old with a chin to match the earliest *Homo sapiens* mandible from the Cave of Hearths, South Africa, which dates the emergence of modern humans according to the accepted mainstream chronology to 200,000 years ago. Now here is a jaw with a chin, marking it as an anatomically modern human. The news of this emerged only by M. Cremona’s determined effort to search the primary literature of archaeology kept in dusty archives or cardboard boxes in some cases like the Ipswich skeleton. Many other finds of post-cranial anatomically modern human bones are documented in *Forbidden Archeology*, as well.

As a matter of fact, if all the evidence gathered about *H. sapiens* in the Early Pleistocene is reviewed, it appears that he lived side-by-side with his supposed predecessors and ancestors!

If *H. sapiens* was present in Africa at 1.9 million years ago then there is every likelihood that he made it to Britain by around 1.5 million years ago—at least. *H.*

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

1.84 mya modern human bone "not" *H. sapiens* (cont.)

"As a matter of fact, if all the evidence gathered about *H. sapiens* in the Early Pleistocene is re-viewed, it appears that he lived side-by-side with his supposed predecessors and ancestors!"

sapiens left the Happisburgh footprints that are identical to our own. The Ipswich skeleton is modern in form because modern men lived (and were buried) there around 1.0 million years ago.

H. erectus/ergaster, *H. antecessor*, *H. heidelbergensis* all lack full foot and hand skeletons to compare to modern. Only *Australopithecus*, *H. habilis* and *H. neanderthalensis* have hand skeletons to

compare with modern humans and only Neanderthals have the modern human styloid process on the third metacarpal; but these African bones predate them by hundreds of thousands of years.

By showing that anatomically modern humans existed in the earliest Pleistocene times, there can be no way that they can be ruled out as the makers of the prints at Happisburgh.

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

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

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

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 19: Quick links

By John Feliks

Several years ago we provided a series of quick links to all of our articles on *Calico Early Man site*. Calico, Hueyatlaco etc., are *blocked* because they provide factual evidence conflicting with mainstream mythologies. In the interim between articles in the *Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda* series here are quick links to each of the articles so far. Each deconstructs the ideology calling evolutionism "science." Essential exposés include propaganda techniques being used by the science community; invertebrate, vertebrate, and plant fossil evidence; and quotations proving that the fossil record does not support evolution and that experts already know it:

Part 1: [Basic propaganda techniques in college textbooks](#) (*Issue 23:10-12*, May-June 2013)

Question: How does one make an ideology claimed as fact appear overwhelmingly true to students never taught how to think critically? **Answer: 1.)** Turn science textbooks into propaganda; **2.)** Intimidate students who question the propaganda; **3.)** Withhold conflicting evidence. (Parts 1-11 in [html](#))

Part 2: [Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, 1st half](#) (*Issue 23:16-18*, May-June 2013)

Part 3: [Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, 2nd half](#) (*Issue 24*, July-August 2013)

Part 4: [Evolutionists are not qualified to assess 'any' evidence](#) (*Issue 25*, September-October 2013)

Part 5: [Mandatory U.S.-legislated indoctrination now in place - 1st target, captive-audience children in K-12 science classrooms](#) (*Issue 27*, January-February 2014)

Part 6: [The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Brachiopoda](#) (*Issue 28*, March-April 2014). The "living fossils" series follows the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* as well as plants and vertebrates. It unambiguously demonstrates through fossils recovered by the author direct from formations combined with expert quotations that not one "expert" has any idea what they are talking about when it comes to evolution.

Part 7: " " " [Mollusca](#) (*Issue 29*, May-June 2014)

Part 8: " " " [Porifera and Cnidaria](#) (*Issue 30*, July-Aug 2014)

Part 9: " " " [Echinodermata](#) (*Issue 31*, Sept-Oct 2014)

Part 10: " " " [Bryozoa](#) (*Issue 32*, Nov-Dec 2014)

Part 11: " " " [Arthropoda](#) (*Issue 33*, Jan-Feb 2014)

Part 12: " " " [Trace fossils & graptolites](#) (*Issue 34*, March-April 2014)

Part 13: " " " [Plants](#) (*Issue 35*, May-June 2015)

Part 14: " " " [Fishes and invertebrates](#) (*Issue 36*, July-Aug 2015)

Part 15: [Tetrapod evolution credibility questioned via invertebrate fossils](#) (*Issue 37*, Sept-Oct 2015)

Part 16: [Overview paragraphs and links for Parts 1-15](#) (*Issue 38*, Nov-Dec 2015)

Part 17: [The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column project: Ordovician](#) (*Issue 40*, March-April 2016)

Part 18: [The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column project: Devonian](#) (**Fig. 1**; *Issue 41*, May-June 2016)

Apart from propaganda, the evolutionary community diverts attention away from the lack of fossil evidence in two main ways: **1.)** Claim the changes are genetic. **2.)** Appeal to 'unknown ancestors.' Tricks like these are used for deceiving students and the public regarding facts. It is my hope that readers begin to realize that science like this needs to be confronted and held to the same standard of ethics as any other science.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years providing evidence that human cognition does not evolve but has remained the same throughout time. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and Ontario, Canada, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the encyclopedic *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*.



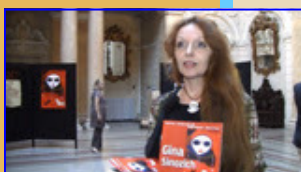
Fig. 1. There are thousands of "living fossils" that the U.S. public is not informed about. Never trust a science community that blocks fossil or archaeological evidence from the public. **Left:** Devonian fossils rec. *in situ* by author, **Right:** Living forms.



From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 2

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer

"The Neolithic revolution kept



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

In search of the origins of the most common Stone Age patterns

As can be inferred from archaeological finds, migrating prehistoric tribes had been passing through Central Europe from as far back as 1.8 million years ago. Most of them brought along and left behind some of their own

portable artifacts, often decorated with geometric patterns.

Archaeological material shows that almost every prehistoric culture used exactly the same decorative patterns.

Building on my early specialization in Central European prehistory, my research in Australia led to some interesting conclusions. In Palaeolithic art, identical motifs were used by prehistoric people all over the globe, in Africa, America, Asia and Europe, as well as in Australia, in an endless repetition of the same geometric patterns, symbols and signs.

Among those universally-used prehistoric patterns found in stone age cultures in all parts of the world are dots and circles, squares and triangles, zigzag, criss-cross and ladder patterns, which are as widely used today as they were at the time of *Homo erectus* in Africa, Neanderthal in Europe, and the Kow

Swamp hominids in Australia (Fig. 1).

Evolution and devolution of artistic skill

Rock art research also shows the apparent cyclic rise and fall of artistic ability in prehistoric man. Much like the inverted order of evolution, where anatomically modern humans preceded *Homo erectus* by fifty thousand years—as evidenced by Mungo Man and Kow Swamp skeletons in Australia—there is a parallel inverted order in development and decline of artistic skill.

The tradition of most sophisticated Palaeolithic cave art such as found in Altamira in Spain and Lascaux or Chauvet caves in France, was replaced with simple, geometric motifs, and child-like drawings by cultures which emerged tens of thousands of years later.

There is also a question of what caused the complex motifs and representations of people and animals in Lower Palaeolithic art to come to an abrupt end. What followed was a gap of thousands of years during



Fig 1. Some of the Stone Age motifs in the public domain.

which only simple geometric patterns were used, with no depictions of living beings—anthropomorphic or zoomorphic representational art.

Archaeologists who embrace the theory of cyclic evolution and devolution of mankind see this as confirmation that ancient advanced civilizations were destroyed—due to major geological or cosmic events. After hundreds of thousands or even millions of years a new evolutionary cycle was jump-started, and the same slow progress from brute to *Homo sapiens* unfolded all over again. Some of the leading authorities in archaeological research make an excellent evidence-based case for a cyclic evolution and devolution occurring many times over at least two hundred million years (e.g., Michael Cremo, *Forbidden Archeology*).

> [Cont. on page 20](#)

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 2 (cont.)

Segment of the Whole

While looking at one segment of our past, within one evolutionary cycle—the most recent

continental part of Croatia, these coastal sites with evidence of human occupation back to a million years ago, provide insight into the mind

ornaments. Jewelry finds in the Gravettian-Epigravettian layers of Vlakno Cave do not deviate from the general characteristics of the time, but

outnumber the finds at any other site on the eastern Adriatic coast (Dario Vujević, *Transition and tradition in Vlakno Cave: Modelling the Palaeolithic-Mesolithic transition in Northern Dalmatia*, University of Zadar).

Table 1. Chronology, subsistence, and geographic distribution of the main archaeological cultures of western Eurasia

Culture	Subsistence	Period*	Geography
Middle Paleolithic	Hunter-gatherers	300–30 uncal. ka BP	Western Eurasia
Upper Paleolithic (UP):	Hunter-gatherers	50–11.5 uncal. ka BP	Western Eurasia
Proto-Aurignacian/Initial UP	Hunter-gatherers	50–40 uncal. ka BP	Western Eurasia
Aurignacian	Hunter-gatherers	45–30 cal. ka BP	Western Eurasia
Gravettian	Hunter-gatherers	32–23 cal. ka BP	Western Eurasia
Solutrean	Hunter-gatherers	25–19 cal. ka BP	SW France, Iberia
Magdalenian	Hunter-gatherers	19–13.5 cal. ka BP	Western and Central Europe
Epigravettian	Hunter-gatherers	20–10 cal. ka BP	Europe
Mesolithic	Hunter-gatherers	11.5–5.5 cal. ka BP	Western Eurasia
Epipaleolithic	Hunter-gatherers, cultivators	20–11.5 cal. ka BP	Near East, Anatolia
Pre-Pottery Neolithic	Farmers	11.5–8.3 cal. ka BP	Near East, Anatolia
Pottery Neolithic	Farmers	8.3–7.8 cal. ka BP	Near East, Anatolia
Early Neolithic	Farmers	8.5–6 cal. ka BP	SE/Central Europe
Middle/Late Neolithic	Farmers	6.5–4.5 cal. ka BP	SE/Central Europe

*BP, before present; cal., calibrated; ka, kiloannum (1000 years); uncal., uncalibrated.

Fig. 2. Upper Paleolithic timeline

"What brought Vela Spila into focus ... was decorated pottery... dated to the late

one—I found a number of Palaeolithic sites on the Croatian Adriatic Coast and its islands, which provide evidence that the various stone age occupants of that region used the same universal patterns (Fig. 2). Among sites which are as informative and intriguing as Vela Spila on Korcula, near Dubrovnik in the South Adriatic (see [Part 1, PCN #41](#)),

behind the stone age decorative system.

Vlakno cave

In Vlakno Cave archaeologists have found 15,000 year old engravings, as well as fossilised bones, discovered in 1965. Excavations have so far reached a depth of 5 meters and unearthed cultural layers dating back to 19,500 BP.

Rich deposits of Mesolithic and Upper Palaeolithic material contain valuable items such as flint and bone tools, drills, scrapers, as well as stones decorated with ladder and mesh patterns (Fig. 3). A complete human skeleton with Cro-Magnon characteristics was found, ceremoniously buried under tumulus, surrounded with jewelry

Sandalja underground caves

Another important prehistoric site is the Sandalja cave-system near Pula, first excavated in 1961 by the Croatian geologist Ivan Crnolatac and Croatian geologist, speleologist and palaeontologist Mirko Malez, known as the "pioneer of Croatian cave archaeology." In 1961 Mirko Malez found fossilised remains of *Homo erectus*, dated to about 1 million years ago. The site was excavated under his supervision until 1989.

This Upper Palaeolithic site also yields a wealth of flints and stones and fossilised bones. Two main sites in this system consisting of surface and underground caves are known as Sandalja I and Sandalja II.

Sandalja I is characterized by the presence of a bone-breccia infilling in its deepest levels, and even though the strata dating is uncertain, it is believed to belong to the Villafranchian period of the Pleistocene, about 3 million to 1.5 million years ago.

Sandalja II contains a group of 29 people, in its Upper



Fig. 3. Flint engraved with a ladder pattern. Photo by Vladimir Ivanov / CROPIX.

Upper Palaeolithic."

there are also two sites of special interest in the Middle and North Adriatic.

One is Vlakno Cave, on the island of Dugi Otok (Long Island), archipelago of the city of Zadar in the Middle Adriatic. The other is Sandalja Cave close to Pula in the Northern Adriatic region of Istria.

Just as the Neanderthal sites at Krapina and Vindija in the

made of shells and bones. The layer was dated to 12–13,000 BP. More samples of human bones, belonging to at least three individuals, were discovered in December 2011, and excavation is still going on.

This again indicates that prehistoric people back then, the same as now, had some sense of beauty, and urge to create, decorating utilitarian objects as well as creating personal

> [Cont. on page 21](#)

From Stone Age to Space Age, Part 2 (cont.)

"The ornaments and



Fig. 4. The oldest tool (chopper) found in Sandalja I cave, one of the oldest ever found on the European continent.

decorated bones from Vela Spila suggest ... a symbolic tradition existed



Fig. 5. Blade from the Sandalja II cave.

here throughout much of the late Upper Palaeolithic."

Palaeolithic stratum (cc 27,000 BP). Their skulls were smashed, which was attributed to violent injury. It leads to the uncomfortable conclusion that, alongside a need for creative expression, the need for violence has also always been a part of the human psyche.

Sandalja is so far the only discovery testifying to the arrival of *Homo sapiens* in Istria. To date, Sandalja I has been excavated to a depth of 9 meters. A stone chopper found there was dated to about 800,000 years ago, which makes it the oldest artefact found in Croatia (**Fig. 4**).

Within layers attributed to the Aurignacian and Gravettian lithic periods (38 – 22,000 BP), most abundant finds are dated to 23,540 ± 180 BP [Mirko Malez, *The Upper Pleistocene ornithofauna of Sandalja I near Pula in Istria*, 1974].

The splintered bones (for marrow extraction) found in Sandalja I, associated with a couple of choppers, has convinced some authors that this cave reveals one of the earliest human occupations of Europe.

Further analysis could provide an interesting indication of the possible routes of *Homo erectus* spread over prehistoric Europe.

Aurignacian blades and cores are deemed to be an important technological innovation introduced by *Homo Sapiens*, existing in parallel with the Neanderthal inhabitants of Middle Paleolithic Europe (**Fig. 5**).

Some beautiful flint artifacts excavated from this site have been dated to the Epigravettian period. Engraved stones and bones, on display at the Archeological Museum in Pula, show why Sandalja II is one of the most interesting

palaeological and archaeological sites in Croatia.

Layers belonging to Aurignacian and Epigravettian cultures are important for reconstruction of the behaviour of pre-sapiens hunters and gatherers in the Adriatic region during the Upper Palaeolithic. The fossilised human remains are being used for further genetic analysis, and are expected to shed

more light on the coexistence and overlapping existence of *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* in the same region (Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Croatia, Encyclopaedia Croatica <http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?id=59323>).

Same signs, same minds

Palaeolithic artifacts found in both the Vlakno and Sandalja sites are decorated with identical patterns: parallel lines, ladder motif, cross-hatch pattern, dots and circles. Together with jewelry made of shells, bones or pebbles (**Fig. 6**), these form part of a decorative repertoire typical for the Upper Palaeolithic period in the Mediterranean basin.

The same motifs and decorative objects are also typical for stone age material found in Australia.

It implies the same urge to leave a mark, a sign, or a symbol, and that the same sense of aesthetics was present in the archaic mind everywhere. It hints that there was a similar mentality, and worldview, present among all ancient people in our pre-history. It indicates the same desire for self-expression, and the need for self-

embellishment, regardless of the stage of evolution of any of those ancient cultures.

In Part 3 we can take a closer look at some of the most



Fig. 6. Jewelry made of shells and bones; Sandalja Cave

common Stone Age motifs appearing in Australia...

VESNA TENODI is an archaeologist, artist, and writer based in Sydney, Australia. She received her Master's Degree in Archaeology from the University of Zagreb, Croatia. She also has a diploma in Fine Arts from the School of Applied Arts in Zagreb. Her Degree Thesis was focused on the spirituality of Neolithic man in Central Europe as evidenced in iconography and symbols in prehistoric cave art and pottery. After migrating to Sydney, she worked for 25 years for the Australian Government, and ran her own business. Today she is an independent researcher and spiritual archaeologist, concentrating on the origins and meaning of pre-Aboriginal Australian rock art. In the process, she is developing a theory of the Pre-Aboriginal races which she has called the Rajanes and Abrajanes. In 2009, Tenodi established the DreamRaiser project, with a group of artists who explore iconography and ideas contained in ancient art and mythology.

Website: www.modrogorje.com

E-mail: ves@theplanet.net.au

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

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

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

**PLEISTOCENE COALITION
NEWS**, Vol. 8: Issue 4
(July-August)

© Copyright 2016

PUBLICATION DETAILS

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

COPY EDITORS/PROOFS
[Virginia Steen-McIntyre](#)
[Tom Baldwin](#)
[David Campbell](#)

SPECIALTY EDITORS
James B. Harrod, Rick Dullum,
Matt Gatton

ADVISORY BOARD
[Virginia Steen-McIntyre](#)

CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

Jeffrey Goodman

Richard Dullum

Ken Johnston

David Truman

Tom Baldwin

Bonnye Matthews

Terry Bradford

Ray Urbaniak

Vesna Tenodi

Virginia Steen-McIntyre

John Feliks

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

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

pleistocenecoalition.com

The Pleistocene Coalition is in its
seventh year of challenging main-
stream scientific dogma. If you
would like to join the coalition
please write
to the editors.