



# PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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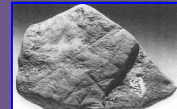
#### Pleistocene footprints in the U.K.

British avocational archaeologist—James Reid-Moir—was right 100 years ago when his evidence was ignored due to mainstream evolutionism.



#### Ice & air differentials;

Technical article on planet-wide effects during Pleistocene glacial maximals.



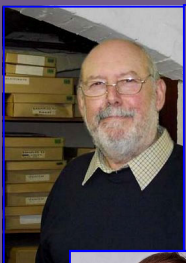
Update on Jeffrey Goodman's Flagstaff Stone. Mainstream anthropology does it again after keeping the stone for yet another 2 1/2 years.



Paleo-camera on Belgian TV and radio. Matt Gatton attributes normal human perceptiveness to *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals—a stance well away from standard anthropology regarding these peoples—e.g., that they were incapable of even basic observation.



Arkfeld Site: Controversial Virginia site yields unusual objects—possibly non-utilitarian artifacts.

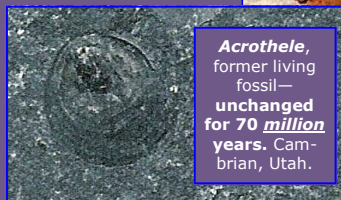


James Reid-Moir was way ahead of the mainstream anthropologists who attempted to discredit him—as Dullum & Lynch explain. Will anthropology now give proper credit? Not likely. It is one of three fields losing credibility as objective science.



#### Brain matters, Part 2: Trepanated and elongated skulls.

Controversial? Yes. Ignorable? No. Due to practices of censorship and pre-committed interpretation fiascos throughout the history of anthropology everything the field has published since Darwin needs to be reassessed objectively. The higher the bio, anthro, or paleo education—without critical thinking skills learned *first*—the more likely objectivity is missing.



Acrothele, former living fossil—unchanged for 70 million years. Cambrian, Utah.

Spirifer (genus), former living fossil—unchanged for 217 million years. Mississippian, Arkansas (fossil shown actual size, 3 3/8").



Echinoconchus, former living fossil—unchanged for 131 million years. Mississippian, Mississippi.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 6: The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Brachiopoda. Make no mistake; evolutionism (by whatever name) taught as fact is in trouble. It doesn't matter if there are 500 million adherents. The reason the author is calling anthropology (beginning with the axiom of cognitive evolution), biology, and paleontology to task 'as one' is because they all have an error in common. Even Darwin knew that the fossil record did not support evolution. *In science, you simply don't ignore what the physical evidence says.* According to paleontology's own numbers it can be clearly seen that the fossil record is not a record of species, genera, families or orders—let alone classes or phyla—evolving one into the other. *What the actual evidence shows*—in mainstream terms—is thousands of well-established genera living tens to hundreds of millions of years without changing.

## Member news and other info

### "The oldest known tent dwelling is from a roughly one million

#### Update: Paleo-camera at the Artefact Festival

—Matt Gatton

Pleistocene Coalition founding member, Matt Gatton,

recently did a demonstration of his paleo-camera theory at the *Artefact Festival* in Leuven, Belgium (February 9-13). The presentation was covered in Belgian television and radio programs.

Matt's colleague, French archaeologist and expert on the construction of Paleolithic tents, Dr. Claire Bellier, built the tent for the program (Fig. 1).

The general idea of paleo-camera theory is that natural light projections within hide tents were possible—if not likely—inspirations for early peoples such as

*Homo erectus*, Neanderthals, and early *Homo sapiens* either in visual artistic expression such as cave art or portable plaquettes or in the

development of philosophical or spiritual ideas. See Fig. 2 for examples of the quality of projection through a simple lens-less hole. The oldest known tent dwelling is from a roughly one million year-old *Homo erectus* site at Pont-de-Lavaud, Indre, France.

Following is a link to the radio program that covered the presentation. It is in Dutch although Matt's parts are all in English:

<http://www.radio1.be/programmas/bar-du-matin/artefact-de-prehistorie-van-het-beeld>

Below is the link to the television program that covered the presentation. It also is in Dutch with Matt's explanations in English.

<http://www.cobra.be/cm/cobra/videozone/rubrik/kunst-video-zone/1.1874453>

The television program includes some very nice shots of the Paleolithic tent Matt's team created as well as the simple hole in the tent through which the images were projected.

MATT GATTON is a multimedia artist and Paleolithic theorist with a BA cum laude from the University of Louisville and an MFA from the University of the Philippines. He has held adjunct positions at the University of Louisville, Kentucky; and De La Salle University, Philippines; and is an

artist-in-residence at St. Francis High School in Louisville. Gatton continues to do invited demonstrations in the U.S. and abroad having presented in the UK, Germany, France, Portugal, and Belgium. Gatton's articles in *PCN* giving overviews of paleocamera are:

Gatton, M. 2010a. [Paleo-camera and the Concept of Representation](#).

*PCN* 2 (3):4-5.

Gatton, M. 2010b. [Paleo-camera, Phase II: Projected images in art and ritual \(or why European Upper Paleolithic art looks the way it does\)](#). *PCN* 2(4):6-7.

Gatton, M. 2010c. [The Camera and the Cave: Understanding the style of Paleolithic art](#). *PCN* 2 (5):8-9.

Gatton, M., and L. Carreon. 2012. [Projecting projection: a statistical analysis of cast-light images](#). *PCN* 4 (4):1.

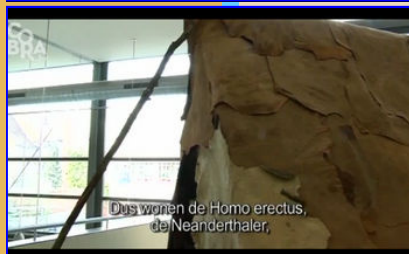
Other selected publications:

Gatton, M., and L. Carreon. 2011. Probability and the Origin of Art: Simulations of the Paleo-camera Theory. *APLIMAT: Journal of Applied Mathematics* 4:181-90.

Gatton, M. 2009. First light: Inside the Palaeolithic camera obscura, In A Kaniari and M Wallace (eds), *Acts of seeing: Artists, scientists, and the history of the visual*. Zidane Press, London.

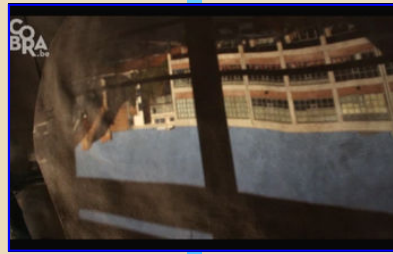
WEBSITE:

<http://www.paleocamera.com/>



**Fig. 1.** Paleolithic hide tent constructed by French archaeologist and specialist in Paleolithic tents, Dr. Claire Bellier. **Top:** Long shot of tent in the exhibition space. **Middle:** Close-up showing external construction of the tent. **Bottom:** Internal construction of the tent with Matt explaining paleo-camera theory. To Matt's upper left can be seen a sample hole which works as a camera-obscura through which very high quality natural images are projected (see Fig. 2). General translation of the Dutch subtitles: Middle, "So lived *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals," Bottom: "Our oldest tent stood in Pont-de-Lavaud in France." Pont-de-Lavaud is a one million year-old *Homo erectus* site in Indre, central France." Stills from Dutch Cobra television program.

### year-old *Homo erectus* site at Pont-de-Lavaud, Indre, France."



**Fig. 2. Top:** Detail of sample image projection through hole in hide tent. **Middle:** Another sample image projection. Stills from Dutch Cobra television program. **Bottom:** Paleo-camera theory as rendered by Matt Gatton.



## Member news and other info (cont.)

### Genes shared with the Neanderthals: good and bad news

—Virginia Steen-McIntyre



**Fig. 1.** Ideas about who the Neanderthals were in relation to us continue to go back and forth. Image courtesy NASA (Ed. crop).

A January 29, 2014 article by Paul Rincon on the *BBC News*, Science and Environment website reports that multiple matings between *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*), most likely over a long period of time, gave us gene types that influence disease, particularly type 2 diabetes, Chron's disease, lupus, long-term depression, and smoking addiction. It is not that any

one thinks Neanderthals may have smoked but instead researchers argue that the mutations—including the smoking gene—may have more than one function.

Present-day non-Africans carry between 2% and 4% Neanderthal genes which are grouped in specific regions of the genome. They are commonly found in areas that affect the skin and hair. The suggestion is that such gene variants provided a rapid way for modern humans to adapt to the cold as they moved out of Africa. Neanderthals had already adapted long prior (**Fig. 1**).

What of the “desert regions,” parts of the genome devoid of Neanderthal DNA? It has been suggested that Neanderthal genes in those regions were so deleterious that those unfortunate enough to carry them did not live long enough to pass them on. It seems that Neanderthals and modern humans were at the very edge of being biologically compatible.

**“Nothing about it [the recently-discovered Tennessee early man site] fits what we know about early Americans.”**

—Jay Franklin, archaeologist

### New early man site in Tennessee

—Virginia Steen-McIntyre

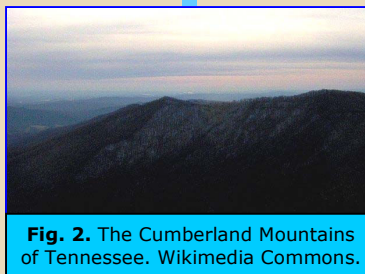
*The Johnson City Press* (Tennessee, March 8, 2014) issued the report of a new early man site in a rock shelter located high on a remote bluff in the Upper Cumberland Plateau (**Fig. 2**).

Test pits five feet deep uncovered primitive stone tools similar to those used more than 11,000 years ago. The shelter is located 1,000 feet above the modern valley floor, which makes it unusual. “Most of the earliest sites in the Americas you find in the lowlands, along major rivers,” says Jay Franklin, archaeologist and East Tennessee State University associate professor of anthropology, who is studying the site. “Nothing about it fits what we know about early Americans.”

### Update on Jeff Goodman’s Flagstaff Stone

Jeff Goodman, PhD anthropology, has reported that his controversial artifact known as the “Flagstaff Stone” (**Fig. 3**), held unstudied in a university laboratory for the past 2 1/2 years, has been returned to him.

The Flagstaff Stone was dis-



**Fig. 2.** The Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. Wikimedia Commons.

covered by Dr. Alan Bryan—co-founder of the University of Alberta’s Anthropology Department—excavated at

Goodman’s Flagstaff Arizona site in 1979. The artifact was discovered at a depth of 23 feet and is thought to be approximately one

hundred thousand years old.

Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, has done extensive analysis of the grooved lines in the stone. Dr. Steen-McIntyre, a tephrochronologist, is of the opinion that a clay rind that formed over the stone’s en-

graved lines could be reliably dated at c. 75,000–250,000 years. Steen-McIntyre also suggested that the stone appeared to have been fired making it potentially the oldest ceramic artifact.

Goodman is now looking for a new geoscientist with access to a lab and the necessary equipment to assess the artifact.

Goodman told the entire story of the Flagstaff Stone in the following issue of *Pleistocene Coalition News*:

Goodman, J, 2011. [The Flagstaff Stone](#). PCN #11, May-June 2011 [a.k.a. PCN 3 (3): 1].

More on this piece in the next issue.



**Fig. 3.** The controversial “Flagstaff Stone” is a piece of hard volcanic tuff with enigmatic engravings. It was discovered at a depth of 23 feet at Jeff Goodman’s archaeological site outside of Flagstaff, Arizona, by University of Alberta professor Dr. Alan Bryan in 1979. Photo by Alexander Marshack.

# Avocational archaeology

## The Arkfeld archaeological site (44FK731) on Opequon Creek at Clear Brook, Virginia

By Adam Arkfeld

*"After accumulating what I considered a sizable collection, I felt it was time to contact an archaeologist."*

**The Arkfeld site—registered 44FK731—is located on my farm in the northern Shenandoah Valley north of Winchester, Virginia.** The site area is on both sides of Opequon Creek—a tributary to the Potomac River (Figs. 1-3).

The first apparent early American artifacts were found almost two years ago when I was wading in the creek in a place where a 10-foot bank had eroded over the past 30+ years from flooding. The creek bottom in this area had always been sand and gravel. I noticed a



**Fig. 1.** General area of the Arkfeld site (arrow) northeast of Winchester, Virginia, on both sides of Opequon Creek—a tributary to the Potomac River—in the center of the Potomac River watershed. See Fig. 3 for detail of the Opequon Creek watershed. Image: Wikimedia Commons.



**Fig. 2.** Arkfeld\_Site on both sides of Opequon\_Creek\_in the Opequon Creek Valley.

lot of unusual broken stone on the creek bottom that had not been in this area before. After

washing the mud off a few stones, I realized they showed signs of human modification.

Over the next year I spent my weekends and free time digging test pits and probing the stream banks searching for the center of what increasingly appeared to me to be a genuine archaeological site.

Last spring, I located the central area of the site and began recovering hundreds of stone tools, and possible effigies and other objects that appeared to be humanly reworked (Fig. 4 on last page).

After accumulating what I considered a sizable collection, I felt it was time to contact an archaeologist. I had read in a local pa-

per that a Paleo solstice site named Spout Run was being investigated 15 miles to the east. The lead investigator was Jack Hranicky RPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists). I phoned him and asked if he had found a settlement area anywhere near his site. He responded that he had not. I told him that I might have located one in my back yard.

A week later Jack came by to view my collection. He immediately recognized the artifacts as "old world."

Jack has been working with me for the past year on the site. We have mapped out four quarry areas. Three of them are limestone and the other is hard shale. There are many imported stone types as well, which have yet to be sourced. There are two fresh-water

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

## The Arkfeld Site (cont.)

***"There is evidence of red ocher (or***

springs on the site, each located on different sides of the creek (See **Fig. 3**).

The run off from the limestone bedrock has produced beds of fine grey clay in the stream banks. We have found numerous objects which appear to be fired-clay effigies (animal like-

unique position in American prehistory. It represents a technology organization that has a basic stone technology, scrapers, knives, points, perforators, etc., but the configuration of the tools and implements is different than the succeeding Holocene prehis-

tory in the eastern U.S. There is a major revolution in U.S. prehistory, which is simply called bifacial technology that comes with the advent of Clovis and the Holocene. The tools and implements at sub-area called Arkfeld pre-date this revolution in American prehistory; they basically are called blade technology. The lifestyles represent a different adaptation and exploitation of an environment, which is called the end of the Ice

Age. One major difference between the two human eras is the size of the tools—macro tools at Arkfeld."

"Another element in this organization is the production of clay figurines. This technology is argued as a separate organization or source, but one that was a production of socially related artifacts which did not have a direct relationship to livelihood survival, namely food acquisition methods. There is evidence of red ocher (or limonite) on tools suggesting a religious or ceremonial function at the site for these people. Another art form is stone sculpturing, which includes engraving and working limestone into images. **Fig. 4** on the next page shows several of the various kinds of artifacts found at the Arkfeld site. One, which is not pictured

we regard as a baby mammoth sculpture. It has been named the Mammoth in Calcite as it appears to have been carved out of piece of limestone that has a vein of calcite running through it..

Most of the artifacts have been recovered in the creek's modern floodplain. The creek channel has meandered in history/prehistory and many artifacts have been exposed by erosion and surface collected along the banks. Last summer, we opened a 5' x 15' trench in the floodplain. Artifacts were recovered at 8-10 feet below the pasture surface. Strata layers were disturbed by past flood activity.

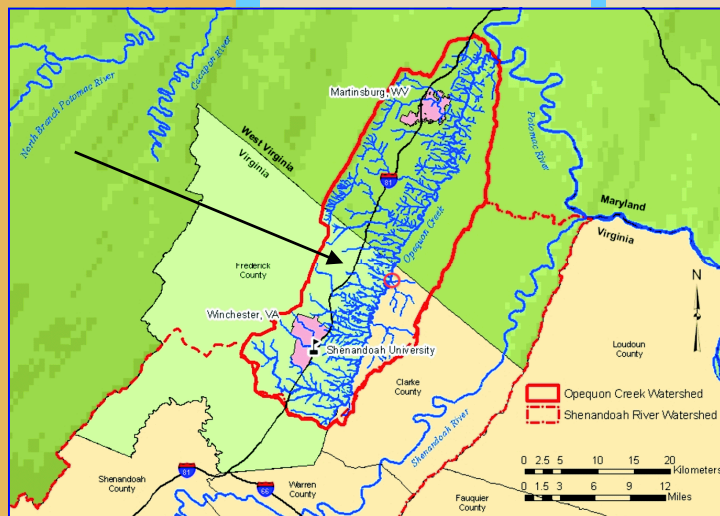
There are areas along the stream banks with high concentrations of artifacts. The artifacts are in groupings and not dispersed as would be expected after thousands of years in the flood plain. Unlike the rivers in the region, Opequon Creek was not subject to the destructive flooding that ensued at the end of the Ice Age. It was affected by rising water levels though.

Here I present a theory explaining how the strong water currents at the end of the Pleistocene did not wipe out this site:

The context photo (**Fig. 2**) was taken from my back deck. The site is in the stream valley below. The headwaters of the stream are formed by springs about 20 miles to the south. A few small tributaries add to the flow as it approaches my farm. It is a relatively slow moving stream with little vertical drop as it heads north to the Potomac some 35 miles downstream. The Opequon's drainage area is 273 square miles.

The Opequon Creek drainage would not have been affected by glacial activity as we are too

> [Cont. on page 6](#)



**Fig. 3.** Opequon Creek watershed. Location of site is indicated by the red circle.

***limonite) on tools suggesting a religious or ceremonial function at the site for these people."***

nesses) made from the clay at the site. There are no potshards, pottery, pipe stems, or traditional projectile points on the site. Also, there appears to be no sign of Woodland Indian habitation which is unusual considering the ideal campsites and hunting grounds along the stream. Jack theorizes that the Indians considered the area taboo. I have recovered what perhaps served as large territorial markers on the outskirts of the site that may be responsible for the taboo perception.

Jack is assembling a site report and tool catalogue. He has labeled the 10-acre site—including the quarries—as the Opequon Quarry Complex. The following is an excerpt from his draft under the heading, Societal Organization:

"The Opequon Complex presents what is presently a



## The Arkfeld Site (cont.)

**"Based on my theory, and supported by**

far south. The Potomac River on the other hand, with its source in the Alleghany Plateau and a drainage area of 29,900

square km., would have experienced massive flooding due to climate change.

The vertical drop from the Arkfeld site area to the confluence of the Potomac is only 50-60 feet. Local

scientists claim that the flow of the Opecon Creek reversed direction in the Pleistocene. This could only take place if the current water levels in the Potomac were 60+ plus feet

higher. In recent history, March 19, 1936, the Potomac River flooded at a height of 36.5 feet. This measurement was taken at Harper's Ferry WV, 15 miles down river from the confluence of the Opecon.

There is geological evidence that the Potomac did indeed experience mass flooding for a sustained period of time. I have included an excerpt

from a report titled *Rapid Late Pleistocene Incision of the Atlantic Passive Margin*:

"The direct and secondary effects of rapidly changing climate caused large rivers draining the Atlantic passive margin to incise quickly into bedrock beginning about 35,000 years ago. Measured in samples from bedrock fluvial terraces, 10-beryllium shows that both the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers incised 10-20 meter deep gorges along the steep, convex lower reaches during the last glacial cycle. This short-lived pulse of unusually rapid down cutting ended by 13,000-14,000 years ago. The timing and rate of down cutting are similar on the glaciated Susquehanna and the unglaciated Potomac Rivers, indicating that regional climate changes, not simply glacial melting, initiated incision. From 32 ka to 16 ka the normal rate of bedrock incision more than doubled."

If sustained water levels in the Potomac were high enough, the flow of water in the Opecon would have had no where to go and the flow would indeed have reversed. The result would have been the inundation of the Opecon stream valley and the Arkfeld Site. The stream valley would have become a backwater lake. The site would have been underwater but spared from destructive fast moving currents and erosion. For how long it remained a flooded backwater, we may never know. But based on my finds, contexts, and artifact concentrations, this site was abandoned quickly with everything left behind. This suggests that water levels rose quickly, perhaps overnight.

Assuming the lake remained for a period of time, the site would have been buried under silt as the floodwaters finally receded. This assumption is supported by artifacts still

being in concentrated groups (of varying sized stone). They have not been tumbled and scattered as would be expected with mass flooding and strong currents from above.

The Opecon watershed would also have been affected by the regional climate change and associated rainfall. Sustained precipitation in the Shenandoah Valley alone causes the Opecon to leave its banks and fill the floodplain. Prolonged episodes of high rainfall would not allow the floodwaters to recede and the Arkfeld site would have eventually been abandoned.

The geological record, written in the incised stone of the Potomac River, shows that sudden climate change and the associated flooding would have made the Opecon Creek valley uninhabitable.

Based on my theory, and supported by the geological record, I believe that the Arkfeld Site was flooded and abandoned approximately 35,000 years ago."

ADAM ARKFELD is a farm owner and certified appraiser in Winchester, Virginia.

JACK HRANICKY, RPA, is a registered professional archaeologist and retired government contractor. Although he has worked in all facets of American archaeology for over 40 years his main interest is the Paleo-Indian period. Hranicky taught anthropology at Northern Virginia Community College and St Johns College and has published over 200 papers and over 25 books on archaeology. He has served as president of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) and the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF), and was past Chairman of the Alexandria Archaeology Commission. He runs the Virginia Rock Art Survey and the McCary Fluted Point Survey. In 2011, Hranicky excavated the Spout Run site which he believes to be a paleo-calendar site. His major Virginia excavations are the Fout, Fisher, and Tanner sites, and he has participated in close to 50 other excavations.



**Fig. 4.** A few of the many non-utilitarian objects recovered from the Arkfeld site. **Top:** Unusual stone object with the appearance of having been humanly engraved. **Middle:** Gomphothere tusk (extinct elephant-like animal) showing possible human engraving. **Bottom:** Tusk with what appears to be a carved horse's head. Among other possible animal representations, the many horse-like objects has led us to consider that there may actually be a horse theme present.

**the geological record, I believe that the Arkfeld Site was flooded and abandoned approximately 35,000 years ago."**

# **James Reid-Moir was right on track 100 years ago** proven by 850,000-year old footprints recently discovered in Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K.

By Richard Dullum and Kevin Lynch

***"One conclusion that can be drawn from the character of this print is that feet haven't changed much over 950,000 years!"***



**Happisburgh and North Norfolk—indeed the North Sea coast from Kessingland in Suffolk to Weybourne in Norfolk—** has long been

an area of interest to geologists, paleontologists and archaeologists because the 60-100 ft. seaside cliffs, largely composed of glacial muds and sands, called 'contorted drift' are prone to rapid erosion by the North Sea winter storms.



These clay-sand and pebble cliffs were left by the retreat of Britain's last glaciation in this area—the Anglian—ca. 450,000 years ago. The foreshore marks the base of the cliffs a century ago, and their interaction with the endless stormy surf reveals numerous flints still to be found at the low tide mark,



**Fig. 1.** The setting at Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K., where 850,000-year old footprints were recently discovered. Wikimedia Commons.

found by researchers at Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K., in May of 2013 (**Fig. 2**).

The Cromer Forest Beds are a seaside geological formation of Eastern Britain lying atop the London Clay, which formed the Cromerian land surface. The formation is composed of three divisions: a Lower Freshwater Bed, which is mostly peat, covered by an Estuarine Middle

Layer, largely composed of gravel and sand and topped by an Upper Freshwater Bed, composed mostly of peat. It has been securely dated,

The British museum team was able to document photogrammetrically 56 human footprints of an estimated five individuals—in a 12 square meter area—who were walking into the mud flats of an estuarine marsh environment existing at the time (approximately 750,000-one million years), before they were covered, eroded or otherwise obscured by the North Sea wave action.

Analysis of the prints reveals possibly three children and two adults, one an estimated adult male (see **Figs. 4 and 5**). Toe prints are to be seen in one (again, Fig. 2). One conclusion that can be drawn from the character of this print is that feet haven't changed much over 950,000 years! Of course, the footprint analysis is based on modern human measurements (what else have we got?) to which these prints conform with

> [Cont. on page 8](#)



**Fig. 2. Left:** Medium view of 850,000-year old Footprint #8 in context with other footprints at Happisburgh Area A. **Right:** Enlargement of Footprint #8 showing the presence of toes (image was rotated by originator of this pair so the toes upward). Wikimedia Commons. Clearly, human feet have not changed very much in nearly a million years.

eroding out of the peat-stained scabble. This foreshore (**Fig. 1**), a dark layer known as the Cromer Forest Beds, which is exposed at low tide is the geological layer where human footprints were

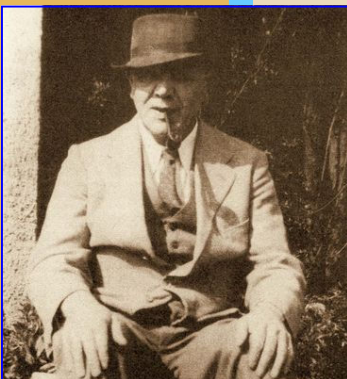
(800,000-1.75 million years old) to within the Lower Pleistocene since the 1840's.

The flint tools and flora, in 2005, and now, in May 2013, the human footprints, found by recent excavations at Hap-



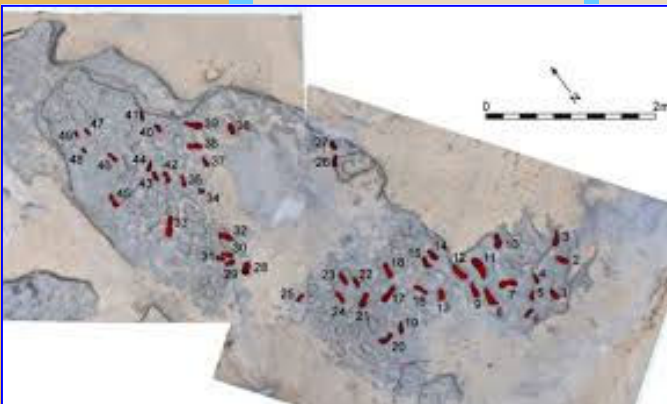
## James Reid Moir on track 100 years ago (cont.)

**"This discovery was really a re-**



**Fig. 3.** The last known photo of James Reid Moir who, due to other evidence which was ridiculed by mainstream anthropology, concluded the presence of Pleistocene man in the U.K. a hundred years before the footprints were discovered.

**discovery of findings already made nearly 100**



**Fig. 4.** Vertical image of the 850,000-year old 'Area A' footprints at Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K. The model of the footprint surface shows 49 footprints believed to represent upwards of five individual persons, perhaps three children and two adults. Wikimedia Commons.

**years prior by James Reid Moir."**

straight short toes, big toe leading, heel-to-ball stride and lateral arch evident, all characteristics of modern humans walking and seems to fit well with the pattern observed at Happisburgh.

Even at this late date, it had been recognized by some—when excavations were started by Chris Stringer in 1999 at Happisburgh—that this discovery was really a *re-discovery* of findings already made nearly 100 years prior by James Reid Moir (**Fig. 3**) under the supervision of and close cooperation with Sir Ray Lankester and H. Clement

Reid, both members of the Royal Society (perhaps the oldest learned society for science still in existence). We have written of the previous

discoveries Moir made: [Ancient tools of the Crag](#) (PCN #12, July-August 2011), [Ancient tools of the Crag, Part 2](#) (PCN #14, November-December 2011), [Who was Red Crag Man?](#) (PCN #16,

March-April 2012), and [James Reid Moir's Darmsden legacy](#) (PCN #18 (July-August 2012)). Moir documented finds of stone, bone and wood tools in the Cromer Forest Bed formation—the same formation of the British Museum team recently found the footprints, and the same as their finds of stone tools and cores.

The finds at Happisburgh and their connection to James Reid Moir have been commented on in *Current Archaeology*, Jan/Feb 2006, Issue 201, called, "Why the site was ignored," showing a photo of the West Runton beach. Published right after the Happisburgh finds in 2005 were discussed, a surprising disclaimer appears at the very

end of the very prejudicial and dismissive to Moir article: "It is ironic that the recent work has at least to some extent provided a partial rehabilitation of Reid Moir." Moir, although well-educated was not an academic and as such was never accepted by those who were (Phillips, Clark, etc). The last straw for them was when he received his Fellowship of the Royal Society. After this they were out to get him.

The article states Moir assigned the Cromer Forest Beds to the Pliocene when, in fact, he never did so. He referred to the stone tools he found as "pre-Paleolithic" and Pre-Chellean. The short article labeled his stone tools

from Cromer and West Runton as "shattered and battered pebbles," even though Moir used the same criteria used by modern lithologists to determine human manufacture of stone tools—all of



**Fig. 5** Sample size of one of the 850,000-year old footprints next to a Canon camera lens cap for scale. Wikimedia Commons, Crop of photo by Martin Bates.

which are discussed and illustrated in his book *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia*.

Moir was driven by a passion for human origins, not

just professional pride. This allowed him to speak from the heart while others in their ivory towers would not be prepared to risk their reputations and therefore their livelihoods so readily. The word "arrogance" should be mentioned here; and we think this is most fitting for the way Moir was and still is treated today.

Recent finds at Happisburgh do indeed go some way towards vindicating Moir's reputation as we see begrudgingly from the likes of *Current Archaeology*. The connection has been realized but "they" do not want to acknowledge it. This should be brought to the attention of the general public so Moir receives the recognition he deserves for being the first to find evidence of man in England in geological formations of proven early Pleistocene age. (Early Pleistocene is a geological term which essentially corresponds to the Lower Paleolithic in the cultural terms of archaeology—i.e. the bulk of time synonymous with *Homo erectus*.)

Besides the issue of who found what first, there is the issue of what *kind* of man

> [Cont. on page 9](#)



## James Reid Moir on track 100 years ago (cont.)

**"Moir, although well-educated was not an academic and as such was never accepted by those who were (Phillips, Clark, etc). The last straw for them was when he received his Fellowship of the Royal Society. After this they were out to get him."**

made the footprints at Happisburgh. According to evolutionary theory, the likely candidate is *Homo antecessor* dubbed 'pioneer man,' thought to be the ancestor of the later *Homo heidelbergensis* and *Homo neanderthalensis*. Remains dating to over one million years old have been found in Atapuerca, Spain. So far, the controlled use of fire, making shelters or clothing has not been associated with these mentioned 'hominins.' Hand axes, scrapers and choppers, all of the pebble variety have been recovered from Spanish sites, showing that the technical sophistication of these people was minimal.

In England, during the now proven habitation of man in the era of 850,000-one million years the climate was at least temperate, possibly boreal. It's difficult to see how man could have survived there without the ability to make shelters, clothing and fire. [*Homo erectus*, by whatever name they are known, are well-known to have created both shelters and fire]. Does the evidence from Happisburgh rule out the presence of modern man if we suspend our evolutionary preconceptions? Is there any corroborating evidence to show that modern-type humans were around at that date? No and Yes. The footprints are within modern human range and the stone tools have modern-day equivalents in the tools used by modern-day stone-tool societies living currently or recently.

The *Ipswich Skeleton*, currently resting in the basement of the Ipswich Museum, was found beneath the boulder clay of the Anglian glaciations placing its burial to before 400,000 years ago; and it could be older because from 400,000-600,000 the ground would

have been frozen perpetually in near-Arctic like conditions. It was examined by anatomist Sir Arthur Keith and pronounced to be modern in form which can be seen from the diagrams published by the discoverer, James Reid Moir. This places modern man in Britain before the last Ice Age (again). Both hands still exist on the skeleton, so if there is a styloid process on the third metacarpal of either hand, that would make its owner a modern human, and the skull did not have a pronounced brow ridge. All this can still be checked, as the bones still exist.

Modern paleoanthropology tries to claim that the human foot appeared on *Australopithecus* first and was unchanged since the time of the Laetoli prints c

Three years ago and the human hand developed to its modern extent by 1.42 million years ago. That would put ape hands and human feet on *Australopithecus afarensis*, until *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus* two million years ago, with the same arrangement, yet, by 1.42 Mya, they magically acquire dexterous hands like ours, yet, in popular parlance, their brains are still a million years behind! They could tie a knot, but their brains couldn't think it. Is it that the *head* of man has evolved behind these limbs, lagging along like a poor cousin? Especially telling is how a modern hand could be of adaptive value to a creature without a brain that could utilize it?

Is there any doubt that without evolutionary preconceptions to the contrary, the evidence presented here points as much—if not *more*—to modern man as any hominin known, to be the likely footprint maker on that ancient British mudflat?

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

# Ice and air differentials

By Trevor R. McNaughton

***"The Southern Hemisphere does not have the land masses to create the complexity of run-off or the more sudden rebounds of the Northern Hemisphere."***

Alan Cannell's article, [Atmospheric pressure, sea levels, and land temperatures during glacial maxima](#), in the May-June 2013 issue of PCN made me think of some other planet-wide effects that the alterations he outlined might stimulate. While there are many, I will suggest only a few here.

The weight differentials of the ice accumulation in the polar-regions of the planet have a great effect on the shape of the planet as well as the shape of the atmosphere. It is a critical point often overlooked that the planet does not cease with *Terra Firma* (Fig. 1).

At times of maximum glaciations the accumulation presses down at the polar extremes and the central or tropical median is expanded to compensate in the effort to maintain a roughly spherical shape in the totality of the planet. This alters the magnetics as far out at the Van Allen belts and further, and from those changes there is a consequential rebound.

Spherical anomalies are in themselves indications of on-going changes, and several of these are become obvious when you take the planet as a whole rather than as rock, water, air. What is pleasing about Cannell's article is the con-

sideration of some of the multiples rather than the specialist single focus.

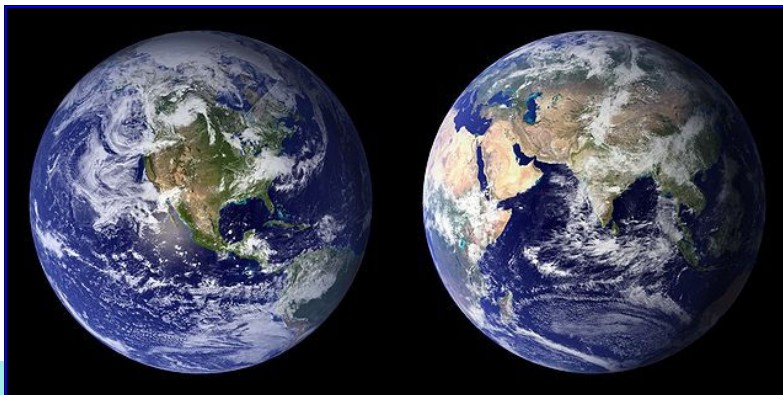
The accumulations and dissipations also alter the pressure displacements on and under the tectonic plates, those plates wholly or partially under the accumulations being the most immediately affected and then the others play catch-up in both lateral positional shifts with zonal pressure being placed by the crust on the underlying strata. The variation is systemic and focal from multiple to single plates and eventually right around the planet.

The North American plates are a good example because of their extent and latitudinal spread. At times of maximum glaciation, like the Laurentide Maximum when the polar ice was exerting the most pressure on the northern part of the plates, the southern portions of the plates were raised and the apparent shift in sea-level was at least exacerbated along the southern and south eastern rim. (Because of the plate/plate's weight displacement). Alaska almost disappeared under the weight of ice and Florida compensated to roughly the same extent by lifting a similar weight/area ratio out of an

already depleted ocean, and the forces on the mantle increased to their maximum at a fulcrum point about; shall we say, Yellowstone through to the future position of the Great Lakes, stimulating a zonal weakness and a stress-irritant and pressure initiated thinning of the crust. The ice and the pressure shifts caused alterations in the spine structure and fault lines right throughout the period and are still going on. A portion of the post glacial rebound is contained in the Montana badlands and the way that the great lakes formed and the pressure relief in the raising of the Yellowstone magma dome.

Another point: with so much fresh and brackish water tied up in the ice crust, if a huge percentage was originally seawater the salinity of the oceans must have had some correlation with the freeze, or if the build-up had little to do with sea water and the sea levels retreated due to lower replacement from exposed plate runoff, the atmosphere would have become dryer and naturally cooler, and the salinity would have possibly stabilized without the saline increment from

> [Cont. on page 11](#)



**Fig. 1.** Two views of the earth—Left, the Western Hemisphere; Right, the Eastern Hemisphere. Most think of the earth as pretty much round, however it changes shape determined by many geological effects.

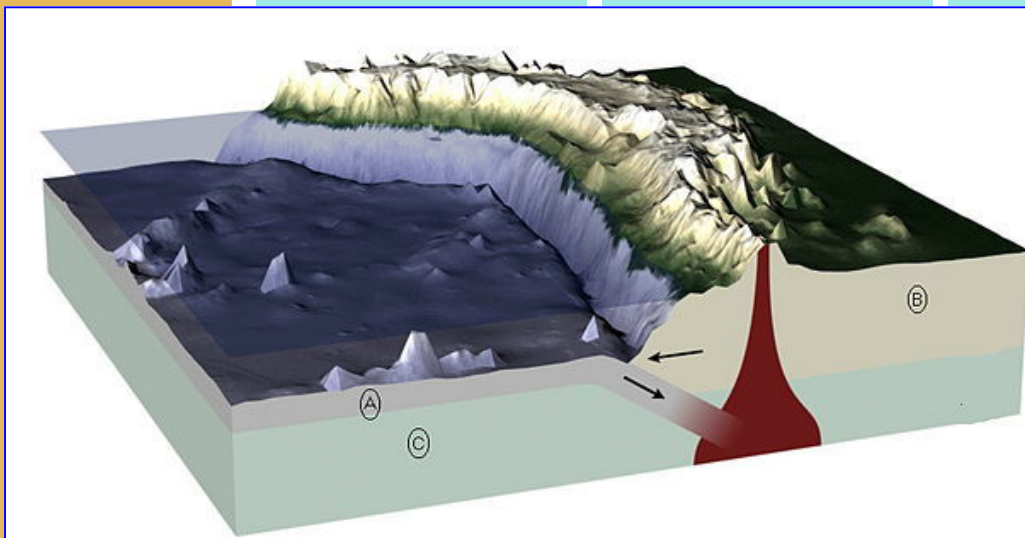


## Ice and air differentials (cont.)

exposed plate runoff. A comparison needs to be done with the continental spring run-off covering the

the other planetary forces were moving in the opposite direction; hence there was an increase in crustal

tel, that are positionally different to those at times of peak glaciation. With solids the crust can deform upwards and the expectation is the deformation will remain in the new position and release the pressure, but with water the up-thrust is different, and all movement eventually becomes down by depression and weight, or sideways. Any infill that raises a fluid level is surface contained and more immediately spread than with solid plate materials and does not relieve the weight/mass stresses from



**Fig. 2.** NASA graphic showing how subduction of a tectonic plate works: A.) Oceanic crust, B.) Continental crust, C.) Mantle. Image courtesy of NASA; Wikimedia-Commons.

***"The quicker the atmospheric changes, the more difficult for the more compacted portions of the planet to catch up."***

northern hemisphere and an analysis of the salinity alteration in closed field areas such as the Hudson Bay and the likes of the Yenisi Basin just above Ust-Port or Dudink in the Russian Federation, looking for the shifts in salinity and the alterations to the fresh/salt water line under the Tundra in an effort to draw some reasonable conclusions.

The Southern Hemisphere does not have the land masses to create the complexity of run-off or the more sudden rebounds of the Northern Hemisphere.

The quicker the atmospheric changes, the more difficult for the more compacted portions of the planet to catch up; consequentially zonal changes in one directions could be still occurring at times when

deformation. So the reaction time of material types becomes crucial to the assessments of the possible and expected environmental changes: gasses being able to alter quicker than liquids and liquids can accept change faster than the large range of solids that make up the planet. These all exhibit a different reaction coefficient assisted or obstructed by temperature and pressure.

There is also the problem that is almost impossible to measure at this point in time and that is the amount of crust, sub-crust and mantle deformation under the sea beds at times of peak glacial pressures and post-glacial rebound. The extra weight of water held in a basin during rebound periods places pressures on the ocean crust and underlying man-

any area of sub-ocean deformation. As the infill continues the weight deformation increases, sub-oceanic plates deform downwards and sideways pushing against the continental plates and increasing subduction into the mantle in other areas while accepting the pressure increases (**Fig. 2**).

None of the forces work alone. The planet is a single unit, from the core to the area out beyond the Van Allen belts.

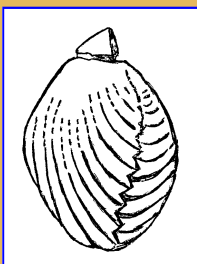
Trevor McNaughton is a retired stud breeder from New Zealand. His two prior articles in PCN are "[Basic polynomial genetics applied to hybrid vigor](#)" (PCN #20, November-December 2012) and "[In Defense of Neanderthals](#)" (PCN #25, September-October 2013).

# Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 6

## The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Brachiopoda

A lifelong reader of textbooks in every field exposes “thousands” of examples of false statements of fact and other propaganda techniques easily spotted in anthropology, biology, and paleontology textbooks

By John Feliks



**Fig. 1.** 35,000-year old Neanderthal “living fossil” rhynchonellid brachiopod personal ornament redrawn by the author after Leroi-Gourhan, 1964, for *Musings on the Paleolithic Fan Motif*, 2006. Even in early Upper Paleolithic times 30-40,000 years ago humans had no difficulty recognizing the same shell types whether in living or fossil form. They even made necklaces consisting of both living and fossil shells side-by-side.

In 1859, Charles Darwin appeared on the world stage with a bedazzling theory that all life evolved—one animal or plant gradually morphing into another—by a process he called ‘natural selection.’

However, from the very beginning, Darwin knew he had a *big* problem—the fossil record.

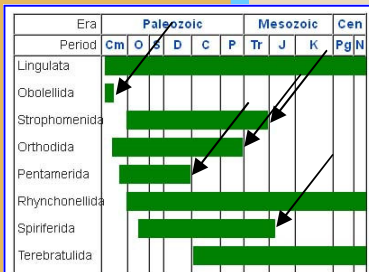
Still, science took the bait, hook, line, and sinker; *ignored the facts*, discarded normal objectivity and critical thinking, and sold all that it had to adopt evolution “as a fact.”

According to paleontology’s own numbers it can plainly be seen that the fossil record is not a record of species, genera, families or orders—let alone classes or phyla—evolving one





into another but a very clear record of thousands of well established organisms which have not changed for tens to hundreds of millions of years. For the first examples proving this to

be true, see **Figs. 1-7.**







This installment is about brachiopods, marine



**Fig. 2.** Timeline of major brachiopod-groups (Wikipedia after ucmp.berkeley.edu after Gould & Calloway 1980, *Clams and brachiopods—ships that pass in the night*). Note that lingulids, rhynchonellids, and terebratulids are still alive today. Note also the tremendous time spans of several of the now extinct orders (arrows).

Genus	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils
<b>Lingula</b> Living genus; Rare fossil at right; see <i>Tales of a Fossil Collector</i> , this issue.	<b>Unchanged after 513 million years</b> Cambrian–Recent; 513.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	1" wide (2.6 cm)  (2.6 cm) <i>Lingula w/pedicle</i> ; Ordovician; rec. by author; Eureka, Missouri
<b>Rhynchonellida</b> Living order; Extinct genera include <i>Rhynchonella</i> (Fig. 1) and <i>Rhynchotrema</i> (right)	<b>Unchanged after 488 million years</b> Ordovician–Recent; 488.3 MYA–Present	Worldwide	9/16" w (1.5 cm)  (1.5 cm) <i>Rhynchotrema</i> ; author; Ordovician; Georgetown, Kentucky
<b>Terebratula</b> (Living genus)	<b>Unchanged after 375 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 375.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	2 1/4" w (5.6 cm)  (5.6 cm) <i>Terebratula</i> ; Pliocene (Wikimedia Commons)
<b>Terebratulina</b> (Living genus)	<b>Unchanged after 165 million years</b> Jurassic–Present; 164.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	1/2" w (1.1 cm)  (1.1 cm) <i>Terebratulina</i> ; Cretaceous, UK (Wikimedia Commons)

**Fig. 3.** A few examples of thousands of orders and/or genera (presently brachiopoda) showing no evolution across hundreds of millions of years. The science community’s success at selling evolution as “fact” despite what the fossil record shows depends upon requiring students to interpret evidence in only one way rather than objectively.

Genus	Former living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered in situ by the author
<b>Ambocoelia</b>	<b>Unchanged 440 million years</b> Ordovician–Arikarean; 460.9–20.4 MYA	Worldwide	1/4" w (7mm)  (7mm) <i>Ambocoelia</i> ; recovered in situ Devonian; Sylvania, Ohio
<b>Orbiculoidea</b>	<b>Unchanged 338 million years</b> Ordovician–Cretaceous; 478.6–140.2 MYA	Worldwide	5/8" w (1.6 cm)  (1.6 cm) <i>Orbiculoidea</i> ; recovered in situ Ordovician; Butler Co., Ohio
<b>Chonetes</b>	<b>Unchanged 285 million years</b> Silurian–Permian; 460.9–175.6 MYA	Worldwide	1 1/16" w (2.7 cm)  (2.7 cm) <i>Chonetes</i> ; recovered in situ Devonian; Sylvania, Ohio
<b>Cyrtina</b>	<b>Unchanged 260 million years</b> Ordovician–Triassic; 460.9–201.6 MYA	Worldwide	1/2" w (1.2 cm)  (1.2 cm) <i>Cyrtina</i> ; recovered in situ Devonian; Rogers City, MI
<b>Dalmanella</b>	<b>Unchanged 236 million years</b> Ordovician–Permian; 488.3–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	3/4" w (1.9 cm)  (1.9 cm) <i>Dalmanella</i> recovered in situ Ordovician, Little Bay de Noc, U.P.
<b>Spirifer</b> (broad genus)	<b>Unchanged 217 million years</b> Ordovician–Triassic; 449.5–232.0 MYA	Worldwide	3 3/8" w (8.8 cm)  (8.8 cm) <i>Spirifer</i> recovered in situ Mississippian, War Eagle, Arkansas

**Fig. 4.** Before extinction *all* genera were living fossils. These examples were recovered by the author from formations across the U.S. and parts of Canada over a 30-yr. span.












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## The inconvenient facts of living fossils (cont.)

creatures that resemble clams but are of a completely different nature. Externally, each

of a brachiopod's two shells, when viewed straight on, are symmetrical like the well-known

Genus	Former living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
<b>Athyris</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>201 million years</b> Silurian–Triassic; 422.9–221.5 MYA	Worldwide	 1/2" w (1.2 cm) <i>Athyris</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> by author; Devonian; Arkona, Ontario
<b>Schizophoria</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>191 million years</b> Silurian–Permian; 443.7–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	 1 1/8" w (2.9 cm) <i>Schizophoria</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> by author; Dev.; Arkona, Ontario
<b>Rhipidomella</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>187 million years</b> Silurian–Upper Permian; 439.0–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	 11/16" w (1.8 cm) <i>Rhipidomella</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> by author; Dev.; Sylvania, Ohio
<b>Leiorhynchus</b> ( <i>Eumetabolotoechia</i> )	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>150 million years</b> Devonian–Permian; 409.1–259.0 MYA	Worldwide	 3/4" w (1.9 cm) <i>Leiorhynchus</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> by author; Dev.; Arkona, Ontario
<b>Leptaena</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>135 million years</b> Ordovician–Mississippian; 471.8–336.0 MYA	Worldwide	 1 1/8" w (2.3 cm) <i>Leptaena</i> ; <i>in situ</i> by author; Ordovician; northern Kentucky
<b>Echinoconchus</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>131 million years</b> Devonian–Permian; 383.7–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	 1 3/16" w (3 cm) <i>Echinoconchus</i> <i>in situ</i> ; author; Mississippian; Iuka, Mississippi
<b>Composita</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>127 million years</b> Devonian–Permian; 379.5–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	 11/16" w (1.8 cm) <i>Composita</i> ; <i>in situ</i> by author, Pennsylvanian; Paris, Illinois
<b>Atrypa</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>121 million years</b> Ordovician–Mississippian; 457.5–336.0 MYA	Worldwide	 1 1/4" w (3.1 cm) <i>Atrypa</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> by author, Devonian; Rogers City., MI
<b>Punctospirifer</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>112 million years</b> Devonian–Permian; 364.7–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	 1/2" w (1.3 cm) <i>Punctospirifer</i> ; <i>in situ</i> by author, Pennsylvanian; Paris, Illinois
<b>Marginifera*</b> *Compare age range with <i>Neospirifer</i>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>109 million years</b> Mississippian–Triassic; 360.7–251.3 MYA	Worldwide	 9/16" w (1.5 cm) <i>Marginifera</i> ; <i>in situ</i> by author, Pennsylvanian; Paris, Illinois
<b>*Neospirifer</b> *Compare age range with <i>Marginifera</i>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>108 million years</b> Mississippian–Permian; 360.7–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	 1 5/16" w (3.3 cm) <i>Neospirifer</i> ; <i>in situ</i> by author, Pennsylvanian; Paris, Illinois

**Fig. 5.** Continuing from Fig. 4, more examples of well established one-time living fossils with no morphing between genera. Specific date ranges are agreed to by international consensus.

heart-shape symbol, teardrop, or spade symbols; clam shells are asymmetrical.

Except for the two terebratulid brachiopods in Fig. 3, I personally recovered all specimens seen here directly from well-known formations throughout the U.S.

and parts of Canada across 30 years time. These few specimens are only the tip of the iceberg (i.e. it takes time to choose a few specimens, scan them in, and compile the details; very difficult to do when the brachiopod section alone could go on for many more pages). The same treatment presented here for brachiopods will be provided for other animal and plant groups as well and, hopefully,

will demonstrate the scope of the matter. I am providing the same information evolutionists already have but with a different interpretation. And again, make no mistake, this is all part of re-assessing the validity of the evolutionary interpretation of human origins sold to the public as scientific fact.

Darwin himself knew quite well that the fossil record was problematic and was honest enough to repeat this over and over again in *The Origin of Species*. He clearly expressed—without rhetorical trickery—that the fossil record did not support his theory; however, he believed that it must. Hence, the beginning of the world's first major science religion. Look at the facts presented here and ask yourself, "Is evolution set-in-stone?"

The date range details for each of the brachiopod genera are from *Fossilworks: Gateway to the Paleobiology Database* which is housed at Macquarie University's Department of Biological Sciences, Sydney, Australia. The database is assembled by hundreds of international paleontologists and is based on the fact that the same fossils are present in formations around the world.

In last issue's [Tales of a Fossil Collector, Part 4](#) (PCN #27, Jan-Feb 2014), I offered a simplified definition of the term "living fossils"—organisms that haven't changed since their first appearance in the fossil record—plus an expanded definition, namely, that at various points in time "all" organisms were living fossils (as exemplified in **Figs. 4-7**).

It has been my hope in this series to provide documented proof that three fields of science have been misleading the public regarding fossils—biology, paleontology, and anthropology—and that these three fields, unlike other sciences, depend upon preventing

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# The inconvenient facts of living fossils (cont.)












conflicting evidence from being seen in order to promote evolutionism as unchallenged.

Here is an overview of the evidence of this provided so far: [Part 1](#) listed well-known propa-

ganda techniques Darwinism depends upon to keep the public duped. [Part 2](#) provided proofs that college evolution textbooks are 'packed' with fictional statements presented as fact. [Part 3](#) showed how these falsehoods carry over from invertebrate paleontology into anthropology. [Part 4](#) provided proof that evolutionists are not objectively qualified to assess "any" evidence. And [Part 5](#) was offered as a wake-up call to American parents that through recent legislation they weren't aware of their children are on the

verge of losing their chance to develop critical thinking skills and exercise their right to use them. When it comes to something as important as ones beliefs about human origins, if an overarching scientific claim has obvious problems then everyone including children has a right to hear the issues and weigh the evidence for themselves.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for twenty years demonstrating beyond any reasonable doubt 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 parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts (*Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, Index Fossils of North America*, etc.). Feliks encourages students to challenge evolution-based ideas being forced upon them as fact with full confidence that evidence is there to support them.

Genus	Former living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered by the author
<b><i>Derbyia</i></b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>102 million years</b> Devonian–Triassic; 353.8–251.3 MYA	Worldwide	 (6.4 cm) 2 1/2" w <i>Derbyia</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> by author; Pennsylvanian; eastern Kansas
<b><i>Strophodonta</i>*</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>96 million years</b> Ordovician–Mississippian; 449.5–353.8 MYA	Worldwide	 (3.7 cm) 1 7/16" w <i>Strophodonta</i> ; <i>in situ</i> by author; Devonian; Sylvania, Ohio
<b><i>Sowerbyella</i>*</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>96 million years</b> Ordovician–Mississippian; 449.5–353.8 MYA.	Worldwide	 (1.5 cm) 1" w <i>Sowerbyella</i> ; <i>in situ</i> ; Ordovician; Little Bay de Noc, U.P.
<b><i>Sieberella</i></b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>81 million years</b> Ordovician–Devonian; 460.9–379.5 MYA	Worldwide	 (3.9 cm) 1 1/2" w <i>Sieberella</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> ; author; Devonian; Rogers City, MI
<b><i>Acrothele</i></b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>70 million years</b> Cambrian–Ordovician; 520.0–449.5 MYA	Worldwide	 (6 mm) 1/4" w <i>Acrothele</i> ; rec. author; Cambrian; Antelope Springs, Utah
<b><i>Rhynchotreta</i></b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>69 million years</b> Silurian–Mississippian; 439.0–342.8 MYA	Worldwide	 (1.2 cm) 1/2" w <i>Rhynchotreta</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> , author; Silurian; Waldron, Indiana
<b><i>Eodictyonella</i>*</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>69 million years</b> Ordovician–Devonian; 460.9–391.9 MYA	Worldwide	 (1.2 cm) 1/2" w <i>Eodictyonella</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> , author; Silurian; Waldron, Indiana
<b><i>Resserella</i>*</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>69 million years</b> Ordovician–Devonian; 460.9–391.9 MYA	Worldwide	 (1.1 cm) 7/16" w <i>Resserella</i> ; rec author; Ordovician; Georgian Bay, Ontario
<b><i>Meristella</i></b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>62 million years</b> Silurian–Devonian; 442.9–360.7 MYA	Worldwide	 (3 cm) 1 1/8" w <i>Meristella</i> ; rec. <i>in situ</i> , author; Silurian; Waldron, Indiana
<b><i>Mesolobus</i></b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>60 million years</b> Ordovician–Devonian; 313.8–254.0 MYA	Worldwide	 (1 cm) 9/16" w <i>Mesolobus</i> ; <i>in situ</i> by author; Pennsylvanian; Paris, Illinois
<b><i>Pholidostrophia</i></b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>55 million years</b> Silurian–Devonian; 439.0–383.7 MYA	Worldwide	 (1.8 cm) 11/16" w <i>Pholidostrophia</i> ; rec. author; Devonian; Sylvania, Ohio

**Fig. 6.** More examples of prior living fossils recovered by the author across the U.S. and parts of Canada. Interpretations of the fossil record taught to children as fact without uncontested physical evidence or consensus are not science.



**Fig. 7.** Two brachiopods—*Eodictyonella* and *Resserella*—that were living fossils after the exact same 69 million-year span. According to international consensus they both appeared 460.9 million years ago and they both disappeared 391.9 million years ago (see **Fig. 6**). Notice *Eodictyonella*'s remarkable double-spiral golden mean-style net-like ornamentation. One of the standard tricks in evolutionism to explain such traits is to produce a false sense of validation by making up stories, e.g., "this or that trait evolved because it offered an advantage." The ubiquitously-used trick diverts the focus from the facts of the fossil record. The fossil record does not show what should be trillions upon trillions upon trillions (no exaggeration) of easy-to-map evolutionary sequences. It is difficult to argue that traits 'evolve' when genera remain the same across thousands of millennia. We are not talking about changes at the 'dog-breed' level such as in paleontology papers but the overarching claims of macroevolution. Both specimens recovered *in situ* by the author (details Fig. 6).



# Brain matters, Part 2: Trepanated and elongated skulls

By Vesna Tenodi MA archaeology; artist

**"The evidence of this sophisticated ancient surgery can be found in prehistoric cultures in Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and Europe. Some date back as far as ... 12,000 years ago."**



## Does size matter?

Does size matter? The bigger the brain the greater the intelligence?

Or is it only in conjunction with the configuration of the brain that we get what is called a thinking man?

Despite their large brains, Neanderthals were, early on, deemed by the archaeology establishment to be incapable of cognitive thought comparable to modern humans. They were even excluded from the species *Homo sapiens* referring to them instead as *Homo neanderthalensis*. However, research of their settlements, and most of all their cave art, has shown there is much more to these *sapiens* relatives than previously thought.

Even though there are no actual brain specimens left to work with, their general shapes can often be inferred by means of an endocast, a measurement of the shape of the brain from the inside of the skull. As an individual matures, the growing brain pushes out the cranial vault and the internal shape of the brain case preserves the shape of the brain. Neanderthal brains did differ from modern brains in both size and shape and now provide a benchmark for comparison between different streams of

what are typically called hominids. To some, the shape of the brain implies personality; and combined with archaeological evidence we are gaining better insight into the prehistoric world (*How to Think Like a Neanderthal*, Frederick Coolidge and Thomas Wynn, 2012).

This 'neuroplasticity' or the changeable shape of the brain is today being seen as a factor that is more important than mere size. Learning can change the structure of the brain.

Present research suggests that a brain's shape and structure might indicate which activities were dominant in prehistoric lifestyles. For what are sometimes referred to as primitive hominid species the shape of the brain implies a lifestyle based on instinct and mimicry with skills acquired through imitation and repetition in a tribal group existence. This is similar to what we find in the 'higher' species of the animal kingdom.

So, the general belief is that morphological and genetic traits predetermine the overall capacity of any hominid group to a certain extent. However, these can be over-



**Fig. 1.** Trepanated skulls. **Top:** Neolithic (3500 BC); the patient survived. Natural History Museum, Lausanne. **Bottom:** Dated to the early Bronze Age, this skull shows evidence of multiple trepanation. The individual survived the first one as indicated by the almost complete healing of one hole near the front centre of the skull. Images: Wikimedia Commons.

and writer

ridden, changed, enhanced or dulled by behavior, learning and effort.

## Convergence of approaches

Until recently we have seen two approaches to brain-and-mind research.

The first is the *mechanical approach*. It concentrates on research of the human brain in terms of mechanics, biology and chemistry, with the assumption that the material dictates the immaterial.

The second, which is outside of traditional science, is the *esoteric approach*. In this approach studies are conducted by those with an interest in OOPARTS (out of place artefacts), who venture beyond the material and concentrate on the spiritual, advocating a top-down approach. This view proposes that the mind uses the brain as its vehicle and changes physical properties of the brain in the process.

A third approach, also outside of traditional archaeology, is now gaining momentum, and is conducted by spiritual archaeologists such as Michael Cremo in cooperation with open-minded researchers from other specialized fields. This approach is taking into ac-

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## Brain matters, Part 2 (cont.)

**"Random drilling and stab-**



**Fig 2.** ©Author's collection: Trepanned skull at the Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia

**bing are refuted by the sheer number of trepanned skulls. There are thousands of them on**

count the dynamics and interdependence between the brain and the mind. It is based on the premise that the mind and the brain are in a dynamic interaction

which continuously adjusts, shapes and reshapes both: the physical properties of the brain as well as the content and quality of the mind.

Through this dynamic process the brain and the mind can change, adjust, fine-tune, and enhance—or destroy each other.

This holistic approach has been recently adopted by some researchers who are now venturing into areas where mainstream science does not venture. As a result, we are seeing more

a migraine, or as part of mystical practice in prehistoric times, such as in an attempt to let evil spirits escape.

Random drilling and stabbing are refuted by the sheer number of trepanned skulls. There are thousands of them on all continents, showing that most patients survived the surgery. By examining the bone regrowth around the surgical hole in the skull, scientists are able to determine how long the patient survived. Most seem to have healed completely.

The evidence of this sophisticated ancient surgery can be found in prehistoric cultures in Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and Europe. Some date back as far as the Mesolithic period, about 12,000 years ago.

In Europe, with 450 trepanned skulls documented (Piek I 1999), some authors suggest that the practice started in Mesolithic times, and even during the late Palaeolithic (Gross 2003,

suggest this had been caused by a cultural spread of the practice, as was common during the mimetic and mythic stages of Merlin Donald's interpretation of human development (*Origins of the Modern Mind*, Merlin Donald 1991).

The richest material was excavated in Hungary, with 115 trepanned skulls. The records and research results are published in Hungarian, mostly in the annals of museums, but no cases were published in international periodicals. Consequently, this priceless archaeological material is unknown in the international scientific literature (*Human Tendencies*, Laszlo G. Josza, 1997).

**Elongated skulls—different races, a separate breed of humanity, or earlier civilizations?**

Elongated skulls are another puzzle waiting to be solved. Much like trepanned skulls, the mainstream was quick to offer a plausible explanation. The topic was treated with contempt, every new find promptly declared as a fraud, a fake, or explained away as being a birth anomaly, a freak of nature, or a deliberate cranial deformation for ceremonial purposes.

Anatomically inexplicable elongated skulls have been found in many different parts of the world, most dated to about 3,000–2,000 years ago. Their presence in the Middle East, Russia, Melanesia, and Central America, as well as in Germany and England, show the world-wide distribution of these mysterious people who gradually disappeared in some places and suddenly vanished in others, following the arrival of new tribes.

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**Fig 3.** Elongated skulls at the Paracas Museum, Peru. Photo courtesy of Brien Foerster.

**all continents, showing that most patients survived the surgery."**

comprehensive research into enigmatic finds such as *trepanned* and *elongated* prehistoric skulls taking place.

### Stone Age Surgery

Trepanation, a surgery in which a hole is drilled into the skull (**Figs. 1 & 2**), was one of the archaeological riddles initially explained away as either "random stabbing" in order to relieve

2009).

The percentages reported by various authors lead to the astounding estimate that about 5–10% of European Neolithic individuals could have been trepanned (Pioreschi 1996).

There is no obvious explanation for this frequency of trepanation. Some authors

## Brain matters, Part 2 (cont.)

**In Europe, with 450 trepanated**



**Fig. 4.** Two more elongated skulls at the Paracas Museum, Peru. Photo courtesy of Brien Foerster.

**skulls documented ... some authors suggest that the prac-**



**Fig. 6.** ©Brien Foerster, Paracas elongated skull with one parietal plate, Courtesy of Brien Foerster.

**tice started in Mesolithic times, and even during the late Paleolithic."**

Researcher Brien Foerster examined many of 300 elongated skulls found in the Paracas peninsula on the coast of Peru (**Figs. 3-6**).

Every normal human skull is composed of 3 major bone plates; the frontal plate, which ends at the upper part of the forehead, and the 2 parietal plates behind, intersecting the frontal plate, making a "T"

shape.

Foerster suggests that with the Paracas skulls there is often only one parietal plate, where there should be 2 (though it may also reflect a medical condition in which one or more sutures fuse early).

The last of the Paracas people died 2,000 years ago. It was noted that their disappearance in the Paracas area corresponds with the arrival of the Nazca who were a very war-like people.

In February 2014 Foerster announced preliminary DNA results, with the expectation that genetic research will now clarify the picture and help us with mapping the appearance or migration patterns, and establish whether these different groups on different continents were genetically related. Although the results are controversial, initial DNA testing through an unidentified lab purportedly shows mutations "unknown in any human or primate species" known so far. Such results

might prove the existence of yet unknown human-like creatures, while the comparison with the genetic research results of hominid samples may establish whether these are the result of interbreeding or something entirely new.

**"Condemnation without investigation is the height of ignorance"** –Albert Einstein

Even though the number of the finds started running into the thousands, mainstream scientists still dismiss all elongated skulls as signs of malformation, results of hydrocephaly, or as being artificially reshaped, deformed or altered for ceremonial purposes.

That is certainly the case with some of the skulls belonging to cultures who practice the custom of head-binding to achieve

cranial deformation. But to subscribe to such a sweeping statement without any further research would be scientifically irresponsible.

**Pre-Aboriginal races in Australia—scientific observations trumped by ideology**

Some points of Foerster's theory are similar to my own hypothesis of cyclic multiregional evolution such as there having been other—more advanced—cultures predating the Old Stone Age in Australia. This stands in contrast to the politically-motivated and spurious theories about the accepted continuity of only one indigenous race in Australia's past. It should also not be ruled out that the an-

cient custom of head-binding in some instances could have been attempts to imitate the appearance of people others had seen in the past. Cultural imitations of all kinds are well documented in anthropology.

**Note:** Pre-Aboriginal Australia is explored by a number of authors in *Aboriginal Violence, Scientific Dishonesty and Corruption in the Australian Aboriginal Industry*, a collection of articles to be released in Vienna, December 2014.

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



**Fig. 5.** Brien Foerster examining an elongated Paracas skull

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 Dream-Raiser project, with a group of artists who explore iconography and ideas contained in ancient art and mythology.

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# Tales of a fossil collector, Part 5

By John Feliks

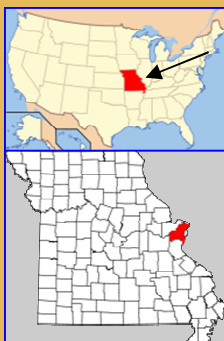


**"Soft-part preservation in linguloid brachiopods is a rare phenomenon known only from a few localities."**

-C. Bartels & M. Poschmann  
2002: 129

**"The basic anatomical structures of the linguloids developed in the Early Palaeozoic. A comparison of Recent and Devonian specimens reveals no change in aspects of form, dimension and structure of the pedicle."**

-C. Bartels & M. Poschmann 2002: 123



**Fig. 2.** The Ordovician *Lingula* brachiopod with soft pedicle preserved is from Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri, just west of St. Louis.

**"In the case of *Lingula* we are talking about no change in 500 million years."**

A key point here is not only how rare pedicles are as fossils (the pedicle is a stalk-like structure that a brachiopod uses to attach or anchor itself to something). Rather—and perhaps more significantly—it is the fact that Bartel and Poschmann's paper isn't unique. It is yet another example of hundreds of papers reporting "no change" in an animal throughout the fossil record. In the case of *Lingula* we are talking about no change in 500 million years.

Any time one hears paleontologists talk about no change in the fossil record one should instantly realize what it means. It means that there is more empirical evidence against the purportedly "unanimously accepted" theory of evolution. In fact, reports such as Bartel and Poschmann's have been published about practically every creature known.

If you think that this suggests there is something not quite right with the science community, i.e. that there seems to be a major contra-



**Fig. 1. Upper Left:** *Lingula* brachiopod fossil with soft tissue pedicle preserved. The effect of scanning this specimen at this angle created the illusion of a brachiopod lying on a sandy seafloor next to a rock. See Fig. 3 for a different scan of the same fossil. The fossil was recovered by the author from the Ordovician Plattin Formation (very fine-grained light gray limestone), near Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri, just west of St. Louis. The brachiopod was found in context with other standard Ordovician fossils, e.g., *Rafinesquina*, *Strophomena*, *Zygospira*, *Dalmanella*, *Batostoma*, and unidentified trilobite pygidia (see **Fig. 4**). **Upper Right:** Negative of same image showing more clearly how the pedicle extends from the brachiopod umbo, goes "underneath" a triangular ridge in the rock, and reappears 1/16" (2mm) away. This detail is clearly visible from all angled views (e.g., Fig. 3). **Lower Left:** Living *Lingula* burrowing in sand showing that the living *Lingula* shell is identical to the fossil shell even though the fossil is 470 million years old (*Guide to the Mangroves of Singapore*/Singapore Science Centre; used with permission). **Lower Right:** Living *Lingula* brachiopods in a Japanese aquarium with pedicles clearly visible (Wikimedia Commons).

diction between what you are told is fact and what the evidence actually says, you would be absolutely right.

Now, back to *Lingula*. While it was the general belief in 2002 that soft-tissue preservation in fossil brachiopods was rare it is a steadily declining belief. Once thought impossible as fossils, soft-tissue brachiopod pedicles have now been found in many locations around the world dating as far back as the Lower Cambrian of Chengjiang, China; and the Middle Cambrian of British Columbia, Canada; as well as the Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian in locations as diverse as, New York, U.S.A., Hereford-

shire, U.K., and the Rhenish Massif in southwest Germany.

For this installment, I would like to offer the above specimen (**Fig. 1** and **Fig. 3**) as another example of a *Lingula* fossil with pedicle preserved. It is from the Ordovician Plattin Formation, Eureka, Missouri, U.S.A. (**Fig. 2** and **Fig. 5**).

Part of this increased recognition of brachiopod pedicles in the fossil record certainly has to do with the discovery of exceptional sites as well as modern paleontologists developing a wider range of skills in assessing them. However, I would like to suggest an additional reason. Despite the fact

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## Tales of a fossil collector (cont.)



**Fig. 3. Left:** Slightly different angle view of the *Lingula* brachiopod in Fig. 1 showing more distinctly how the pedicle extends underneath the triangular ridge in the rock. **Right:** Negative of the same image. Scan photos by J. Feliks.



**Fig. 4.** Two views of the ancient Ordovician seafloor from the *Lingula* locality. **Left:** Showing the one-time seafloor from a living position view with a cross-section in front where older fossils can be seen in the densely-packed limestone below the surface brachiopods. **Right:** A more traditional bird's-eye view of a similar slab showing a few of the other creatures that the *Lingula* shared its local sea with including other brachiopods, bryozoans, and trilobites. Photos by J. Feliks.



**Fig. 5.** Satellite view showing the *Lingula* locality, near Eureka, Missouri. This view shows a perfect example of the technique I mentioned in [Part 2](#) (PCN #25, Sept-Oct 2013) that we often used for finding great spontaneous localities. After spotting a promising formation from the expressway (lower part of image) find an accessible continuation of the formation on a nearby side road (upper part). This was one of the ways it was possible to investigate literally hundreds of formations throughout the U.S. The technique offers a spontaneity of discovery that one does not experience when going straight to a destination. Had the side road cut not been checked the *Lingula* brachiopod would likely never have been found. Missouri is a quality science state because not only does it permit public paleontology but it encourages it. States that block public paleontology are accomplices in the kind of unaccountable science that forces evolutionary ideas on a public that can never check into things for themselves.

that the fields of biology, paleontology, and anthropology block from publication anyone such as myself directly challenging Darwinism more and more scientists are starting to question these fields when it comes to assumptions about the fossil record.

Darwin himself was greatly troubled by the fossil record as he knew it did not support his theory. He tried to suggest that the reason it didn't show the trillions upon trillions of transitional fossils his theory required was because it was a record imperfectly-kept and that we just hadn't explored enough of it to find these intermediate fossils that he—and his adherents—*just knew* must be out there somewhere.

One of the criticisms commonly given as proof of an "imperfect" fossil record is that many fossils are just too soft to be preserved. By now it should be clear that this is not always so. The more soft-body fossils discovered, the more Darwinism will lose its grip on those

who perhaps trust too readily that there are trillions upon trillions of unknown intermediate fossils yet to be found.

*Lingula* is one of the most well-known living fossils. It has survived unchanged since the Cambrian (Yuan and Li 1999) for the past 513 million years. It is one of thousands of fossils that prove the well-established continuity of genera through time.

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JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for twenty years demonstrating beyond any reasonable doubt 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 parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts (*Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, *Index Fossils of North America*, etc.). Feliks encourages students to challenge evolution-based ideas being forced upon them as fact with full confidence that evidence is there to support them.





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