



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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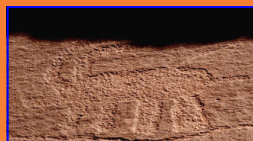
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Reclaiming ancient man in East Anglia

A homage to James Reid-Moir's foresight in light of recent finds in Norfolk, U.K., and Lake Turkana, Kenya

By Richard Dullum and Kevin Lynch

Beginning in 1909, the amateur archaeologist/anthropologist and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, James Reid-Moir, predicted that evidence of very early humans would be found in the U.K.'s East Anglian countryside.¹ Reid-Moir's later discovery of the modern type Ipswich Man skeleton—which we covered in [PCN #31, September-October 2014](#)—is only part of a major amendment to the mainstream's long-held ideas about human prehistory (**Fig. 1**).

Moir's investigations into the flint tools of the North Norfolk coast in East Anglia also particularly interested him, but due in part to science dogma at the time he had great difficulty

convincing his detractors of their importance. However, remarkable recent finds at Happisburgh of flint tools and *in situ* human footprints dated between 850,000 and 1.75 million years old have finally confirmed Moir's 100-year old prediction.³ Unexpected new evidence from Lake Turkana in Africa of a modern-type human hand bone dated to over

1.4 million years old adds even more strength to Moir's ideas and interpretation of Ipswich Man as being essentially modern.

The very fact that Ipswich Man was found under the glacial Chalky Boulder Clay, deposited in the only glaciations to reach that far south in England⁴—which was at its maximum by

450,000 years ago—makes him older than that time period by as much as the Cromerian interglacial period which was the last time for millennia that East Anglia would have been habitable (see **Fig. 2**). Strikingly, to evolutionists, Ipswich Man is of modern form, with a brain capacity of 1450cc, equal to the normal modern

human range. He had no sloping forehead and had a very small brow ridge. His height was 5'10" which is also within the range of modern humans.

According to current human evolutionary theory we should expect Ipswich Man to be *Homo heidelbergensis* in form, from the time period, roughly equivalent to the early human remains from Sima de

los Huesos in the Atapuerca Mountains of Northern Spain,⁵ which are now being called their own species extending as far back as 400,000 years.

> [Cont. on page 2](#)

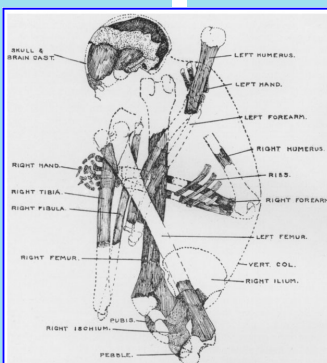


Fig. 1. Detailed sketch of Ipswich Man's skeletal remains. Ipswich Man is of modern form with a brain capacity equal to modern humans (J. Reid Moir *et al* 1912).²

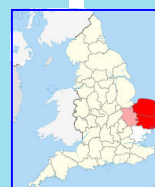
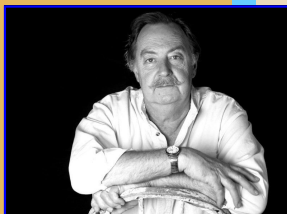


Fig. 2. East Anglia region, U.K., location of Ipswich Man, and recently-discovered footprints and stone tools c. 850,000–1.75 mill. years old.

Reclaiming ancient man in East Anglia (cont.)

"Does it make evolutionary sense to put mod-



ern, dexterous, human hands on a savanna-living, naked, inarticulate, supposed ancestor with a brain incapable of commanding those hands to do anything but randomly strike rocks?"

Unlike *H. heidelbergensis*, considering the whole skeleton of Ipswich Man, we find a 'tallish', somewhat gracile human.

From the point of view of further study, it is a shame that the entire exhibit is encased in a clear resin exactly as it was found *in situ*. However, without this preservation treat-

ment back in the early days of British archaeology, the Ipswich Man remains would very likely have turned to dust by now and would certainly crumble if the resin were to be removed. Although there are modern forensic methods and tools such as CT scanning that can now perform many workarounds, it is still a pity that the right tibia as now frozen in place covers the wrist-bones of Ipswich man, so much so that the right hand—

reported complete by Sir Arthur Keith who studied and reported on the skeleton—cannot be seen completely in the exhibit case we were shown. The proximal end of the right third metacarpal and the wrist-bones remain under the right tibia.⁶ Therefore, at present we cannot compare directly the wrist-bones to modern humans which have a styloid process or projection on the third metacarpal joint with the capitate bone of the wrist. Only modern humans are known to have this feature. It is part of a constellation of features of all the wrist bones (8 in number) which allow the dexterity and strength of the human hand. No other hominid or ape has a third metacarpal styloid process, save Neanderthal. *Australopithecus africanus* hand bones are known, as are *Homo floresiensis*, neither of which possesses this feature.⁷

The attention to this particular anatomical detail is emphasized by the recent discovery, in Dec. 2013, by Carol Ward,

PhD, in East Africa near Lake Turkana, of a complete third metacarpal hand-bone with a styloid process indistinguishable from modern man, in volcanic ash layers dated securely to 1.42 million years old (**Fig. 3**).⁸

This has been seen as evidence by evolutionists that

H. erectus had a modern hand. However, we must clarify that it could also be interpreted that a modern man left the bone. In point of fact, no *H. erectus* hand bones have ever been discovered, for a comparison.

Does it make evolutionary sense to put modern, dexterous, human hands on a savanna-living, naked, inarticulate, supposed ancestor with a brain incapable of commanding those hands to do anything but randomly strike rocks? Then, we are in the position of saying hands evolved before the brain; the tools evolved before the master. Would nature really put human feet on creatures that definitely had to climb trees and had climbing upper-limb anatomy, with elongated, curved finger-bones, and heavily built shoulders? Why evolve a climbing ape-man with flimsy modern human feet? Yet, mainstream archaeology claims *A. africanus* left the Laetoli footprints, at 3.5 million years old which are characterized by the finder's expert, Louise M. Robbins, as typically human in every way.⁹ Without a modern brain, these creatures would surely perish from 'natural se-

lection'. The missing hands and feet of our supposed ancestors were likely munched off by their scavengers, or predators, or couldn't fossilize as well as the larger bones, so we don't have them to compare. Consider why these bones are missing (always) in these finds: these bodies were left in the open where they

dropped, and dragged to a lair where they are found nowadays in excavations. They didn't bury their dead because they didn't have a prefrontal cortex to contemplate their place in the universe, and anyway they were too busy trying to

keep from being eaten, with their hands and feet unable to help them grasp tree limbs and climb quickly.

Besides being an anomaly for his time, Ipswich Man also has another anomaly, which is anatomical in nature. His tibia shows a "D" shape in mid-shaft cross-section, noted by Sir Arthur Keith.¹⁰ All other tibiae of humans, hominids and apes have an anterior tibial crest, a 'shin', making their mid-shaft cross-section triangular. Ipswich Man's tibia inexplicably lacked this feature. I have worked in a large operating room as a scrub nurse for thirty-plus years, and never have any orthopedic surgeons been able to explain this anomaly, which they have

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

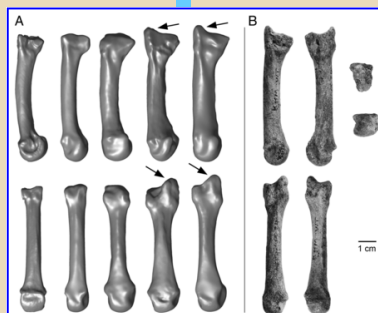


Fig. 3. Section 'B' at the right shows several views of the oldest known human hand bone. It is from Lake Turkana in Africa. Despite being 1.42 million years old it shows the same distinctly human 'styloid process' or 'projection' as both Neanderthals and modern-day humans (the bones with arrows in Section 'A'); The other bones in Section 'A' are chimpanzee and *Australopithecus* bones. Figure from *PNAS* Vol. 11 (Dec, 2013) no. 1, open access article, "Early Pleistocene third metacarpal from Kenya and the evolution of modern human-like hand morphology," by CV Ward.

Reclaiming ancient man in East Anglia (cont.)

"Reid-Moir has most recently been ignored as a pioneer in prehistoric research. It is now time to redress the manner in which he has been treated by history."

never seen in their careers. Tibiae without an anterior crest are unknown in the medical literature. The tibial crest has its slightly concave outside surface covered with a muscle, *tibialis anterior* for the first two thirds of its run down the anterior surface of the tibia, with the anterior crest as its inner border. Ipswich Man's *tibialis anterior* would have covered the entire front of the tibia and was perhaps larger. In addition, Ipswich Man's tibia is thicker both at the knee joint and in mid-shaft sections, by about a quarter of the modern tibia, suggesting that he could run well, the primary function of *tibialis anterior*, as well as being a strong jumper.

He looked modern, thanks to the re-creation in the April, 1912 *Illustrated London News* shown by John Feliks in Issue #33 of *PCN*; and his presence in 'Merrie Olde Eng-land' at close to a million years ago is not explainable by today's mainstream view of human antiquity.

The mainstream has itself found in Happisburgh, Norfolk, U.K., both human footprints and flint tools with edge pressure flaking and a boreal zone preserved pine cone dating to 950,000 years old, in the Cromerian Era.¹¹

Also, the find of the modern human hand-bone cited above was made by the mainstream archaeologist and anatomist, Carol Ward, University of Missouri, Columbia. That is also inside the time frame of the Cromerian in Britain.

We ourselves, in the person of Kevin Lynch, have collected stone tools down the beach from the Happisburgh footprint discoveries, cropping out of the softening mud of the Cromerian shores revealed at low tide. When any person can walk the foreshore at low tide in the environs of the Cromer headlands and find humanly made artifacts there washing

out of the now-eroding Cromerian sediments, it has to be admitted that there definitely was a human presence well before the glaciations started.

Some of these artifacts look like the eoliths found on the Kent Plateau and some look like Neanderthal work, which is confusing when matching a lithic style to a particular time frame. As we all know, even stone-age people living in modern times make eolith-like tools, as well as finely crafted implements; therefore, style of work cannot be used to date finds.¹² In 1927 Reid-Moir wrote,

"So far as actual evidence of Man's former presence goes, we have in East Anglia, as those who have read these pages will agree, a wonderfully complete record of nearly every stage of human progress, from the earliest and most primitive flint implements to the advanced types made at the close of the Stone Age. Thus it is possible, that what is now England was the home of the earliest men, and there can be little doubt that if a tithe of the money spent upon researches were expended on archaeological work in eastern England, still further and more important discoveries of man's origin would be made."¹³

Reid-Moir has most recently been ignored as a pioneer in prehistoric research. It is now time to redress the manner in which he has been treated by history. It is accepted that Moir did not always get it right, but in view of the fact that this was over 100 years ago and that he did not have the privilege of reference, some of his failings can be ignored.

James Reid-Moir was ahead of his time and was not afraid to voice his studied opinion. Archaeologists turned their backs on him, but his findings, especially in light of recent Happisburgh footprint discoveries, show the mistake made by

archaeology in ignoring British finds made by Moir.

1. Moir, JR. 1927. The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia. *Ipswich Press*. P. 162.
2. Reid Moir, J., and A. Keith. 1912. An Account of the discovery and characters of a human skeleton found beneath a stratum of Chalky Boulder Clay near Ipswich. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 42.
3. Parfitt, S., et al. 2010. Early Pleistocene human occupation at the edge of the boreal zone in northwest Europe. *Nature* 466: 229-33.
4. Parfitt, S., et al. 2012. The Early and early Middle Pleistocene context of human occupation and lowland glaciation in Britain and northern Europe. *Quaternary International* 271:6-28.
5. Arsuaga, J.L. 2014. Neandertal Roots: Cranial and chronological evidence from Sima de los Huesos. *Science* 344 (6190): 1358-63.
6. Steen-McIntyre, V. PhD. pers.comm.
7. Tocheri, M. et al. 2007. The Primitive wrist of *H. floresiensis* and its implications for hominin evolution. *Science* 317 (5845): 1743-45.
8. Ward, CV. 2013. Early Pleistocene third metacarpal from Kenya and the evolution of modern human-like hand morphology. *PNAS* 111(1): 123-24.
9. Cremona, M. and R. Thompson. 1993. Forbidden Archaeology. Pp. 742-47.
10. Ibid. reference (1), Plate XVI.
11. Ibid. reference (2).
12. Ibid. reference (8) Section 3.3.1: 118.
13. Ibid reference (1).

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 culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. In addition to his work with Lynch, he has written six prior articles for *PCN*.

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.

All of Dullum and Lynch's articles about Classic British Archaeology in *Pleistocene Coalition News* can be found at the following link:

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

Member news and other info

Anthony Peratt, physicist at the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico, writes that archaeological artifacts within a certain geographic range may have had their chronological dates unintentionally "reset" due to nuclear testing the Laboratory performed in the 1960's so that they appear younger than they actually are.

Dragos Gheorghiu and **Paul Bouissac** have collaborated on a new book titled, [*How Do We Imagine the Past? On Metaphorical Thought, Experientiality and Imagination in Archaeology*](#), Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2015.

The book is about the modern philosophical mindset in archaeology. One of its main ideas is that there is a lot more subjectivity going on in the field than the public impression of science as a purely objective endeavor would suggest, providing the backdrop for what Gheorghiu and Bouissac describe as 'forming part of the contemporary humanistic paradigm.' The book gives examples of modern approaches to archaeology with personal narratives from archaeologists who describe their working methods and other approaches to their field.

Bio from the *PC Gallery* page: Dragos Gheorghiu, PhD, is an experimental archaeologist, artist, pyro-technics expert, and Professor of cultural anthropology and prehistoric art at National University of Arts, Bucharest, Romania. For many years, Gheorghiu has attempted to tackle the difficult subject of understanding the spirituality of prehistoric people through experimental archaeology. His work involves such universal and timeless experiences as human perceptions of landscape and the shared experience of fire. Gheorghiu is also the author, co-author, and editor of multiple books on archaic technologies and the semiotics (study of signs and symbols) of material culture.

Paul Bouissac, PhD, is a linguist, Professor Emeritus, Graduate Department of Linguistics, University of Toronto (among other universities), and a world renowned figure

in semiotics. Dr. Bouissac's main interest in archaeology is the possibility of recovering the original meanings of symbolic prehistoric artifacts especially in rock art. Apart from publishing numerous books and articles on the formal study and analysis of many forms of symbolic communication, Bouissac is also Editor-in-chief of two semiotics series: [*Advances in Semiotics*](#), Bloomsbury Academic in London; and the popular online magazine [*SemiotiX*](#).

Anthony Peratt, PhD (physicist at the Applied Physics Group, Los Alamos Laboratory, New Mexico, and prior affiliations with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Max Planck Institut für Plasmaphysik, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, etc., as well as former Acting Director, National Security, Nuclear Non Proliferation Directorate) sends an interesting perspective on how archaeological artifacts within a certain geographical range may have had their chronological dates unintentionally "reset" so that they appear younger than they actually are due to nuclear testing the Laboratory performed in the 1960's: "From our 1.4 Mton 'Starfish' event 400 km above Johnston Island in 1962, and the Moruroa archipelago nuclear tests in French Polynesia (A. Peratt, [*Physics of the Plasma Universe, 2nd Ed.*](#), Springer 2014, p. xix), all archeological artifacts in the region (hundreds of miles) had their dates set back to zero."

Dr. Peratt goes on to say that Tommy Gold (the late astrophysicist of Cornell University who hired Carl Sagan and also helped establish the world's largest radio telescope at the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico) sug-

gests that "similar energy releases from space might happen every 5,000–10,000 years, meaning that most items on Earth will not be found to be 'older' than 5,000–10,000 years."

Eds. Comment. Of course, in a case such as Dr. Peratt makes, it all depends on what dating methods one uses as to whether or not one is likely to get a young date. Still, it is very important that all evidence be made available to the public and investigated by scientists even if it creates more problems for the already questioned field of anthropology. The public needs to have confidence that they are getting all the information—pro or con. That's the only way fields such as anthropology and paleontology that sell challenged ideas as 'fact' can be held accountable. Artifacts may be 5,000 years old; they may be 500,000. Normal science is not predisposed. —jf

National Geographic does it again: another propaganda piece

Virginia Steen-McIntyre responds to *National Geographic*, March 2015:



Pleistocene Coalition News vs. National Geographic: David vs. Goliath. Washington Post science writer Joel Achenbach has written a lead article for the March 2015 *National*

Geographic titled, "The Age of Disbelief" (pp. 30-47) containing quite a few questionable statements. Here is it's main point which was fashioned as a 'leading question' (p. 31):

Skepticism about science is on the rise, and polarization is the order of the day. What's causing reasonable

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

"Even students with an advanced science education had a hitch in their mental gait when asked to affirm or deny that humans are descended from sea animals."

... There aren't really two sides to all these issues."

people to doubt reason?

It then goes on to give what reasonable people ought to believe. Here, in its own words, are some quotes:

Page 34,

We live in an age when all manner of scientific knowledge—from the safety of fluoride and vaccines to the reality of climate change—face organized and often furious opposition. Empowered by their own sources of information and their own interpretations of research, doubters have declared war on the consensus of experts.

Page 40,

Even students with an advanced science education had a hitch in their mental gait when asked to affirm or deny that humans are descended from sea animals... [A]s we become scientifically literate, we repress our naive beliefs but never eliminate them entirely.

Page 42,

There's no evidence that GMOs are harmful to human health.

Page 47,

Evolution actually happened. Biology is incomprehensible without it. There aren't really two sides to all these issues. Climate change is happening. Vaccines really do save lives. Being right does matter—and the science tribe has a long track record of getting things right in the end."

Scientists can be as dogmatic as anyone else, but then, dogma is always wilting in the hard glare of new research. In science it's not a sin to change your mind when the evidence demands it.

Readers. Contributors to the PCN newsletter. Care to comment on Achenbach's statements? As for me, good old multiple working hypotheses seems the only way to go! -VSM

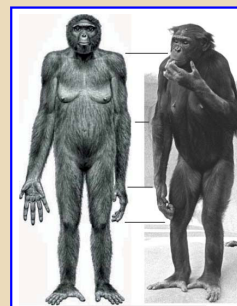
Ethiopian *Homo* jawbone 2.8 million years old

Virginia Steen-McIntyre (volcanic ash specialist) response to *Reuters/Arizona State University handout*, Ramon Arrowsmith. Reporting by Will Dunham; Editing by James Dalgleish, 3-4-15

A human jawbone with five intact teeth, discovered in the Afar region of northeast Ethiopia in 2013, has purportedly pushed back the dawn of humans by about 500,000 years. What is being called a new species has been dated at 2.8 million years old [apparently by using an associated tuff/indurated volcanic ash layer]. Until the find, the oldest known remains of the human genus were from a species called *Homo habilis* dated at 2.3–2.4 million years old.

Anthropologist Brian Villmoare, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, who helped lead the research said, "Although it is probably a new species, we are awaiting more material before definitively naming a new species." The research was published in *Science*.

The new fossil is of the left side of the lower jaw. Tooth shape and jaw proportions separate it from the more apelike *Australopethicus*, but it still has a sloping chin. A separate study in *Nature* re-analyzed a *Homo habilis* lower jaw dated 1.8 my ago. It was unexpectedly "primitive" and resembled the newly discovered, much older jawbone. -VSM



Support for VSM's National Geographic propaganda alert and their claims about the consensus of "science experts"

Ardipithecus ramidus (a.k.a. Ardi)—a claimed unique human ancestor—compared with a modern-day bonobo. Their sameness should be obvious to everyone. Yet, here is some of the expert opinion on Ardi's appearance as published in the October 2009 issue of *Science*—the world's leading peer reviewed science journal:

"[Ardi] doesn't look much like a chimpanzee...or any of our closest living primate relatives."

How much credence should we give to expert opinions and proclamations from the science community that go so plainly against what anyone can see with their own eyes?

(Figure from [Ardi: How to create a science myth](#), PCN #3, Jan-Feb 2010, J. Feliks; Ardi image, J. Matternes, Wikimedia Commons; Bonobo photo courtesy of primatologist, Frans de Waal, used with permission).

Kudos from our readers

"I should write back much more regularly to these sterling editions that arrive in

my e-mail! Please accept my kudos and congrats on another spectacular, enlightening, and mind-bending issue of *PCN*. Your efforts, and the organization's, are

so necessary to bringing awareness to the science community. Especially when, as the commentary astutely

points out, religious views and political paradigms would block peoples' minds from considering something objectively. Carl Sagan's commentary on human reaction is so spot on.

It helps relieve the chafing frustration, gives me a better handle on understanding why there is so much resistance in the 'mainstreamers' to accept evidence when it stares them in the face. Would that such evidence had actual teeth to bite them and make them wake up to reality! ... Keep up the superb quality of publication."

"Congratulations! A great issue indeed!"

"I subscribe to this online magazine and it is a fascinating production with some

AMAZING history busting evidence from the world of paleontology."

"Thank you very much again for sending *PCN*—the last issue is marvelous."

"I continue to be very impressed with the Pleistocene Coalition! It is refreshing to have such open minded scientists that contribute to the site."

"Keep up the good work. Your site continues to always impress me."

"Its pretty incredible what you have all put together."

"Re: Fifth Anniversary Issue, *Pleistocene Coalition News* ... Bravo for this exceptional issue!"

"Congratulations for the 2015 issue! I wish you a fruitful year and look forward to reading your interesting articles."

"Congratulations on reaching this landmark—it's a great achievement! History will remember you for it—in addition to the current dialogue; you, Virginia, Tom, and David have created a public record which

will be evermore important as time progresses. Thank you for what you've done for all of us."

"Congratulations and kudos for another excellent issue that continues a tradition of excellence *PCN* has established. ... My deep appreciation to the editors and contributors to this latest issue."

"There is a hidden history of early man in the Americas that pushes the boundaries of human habitation way back. ... The attached newsletter of the Pleistocene Coalition is always fascinating for me to read. ...

if you enjoy it there is a free subscription available if you want your own edition sent to you."

"Really enjoyed this one!"

"Congratulations to you and the Team!"

"The debunking by John of evolutionary principles: descent with modification leading to speciation, isn't confirmed by the fossil record, just the opposite, is capped by my recent reading of Stephen Meyer's *Darwin's Doubt* shortly before the *PCN*#31 came out!"

"Kindly continue sending."

"Congratulations! Fifth Anniversary Issue, *Pleistocene Coalition News*. ... You do a great job!"

—The editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News* are all volunteers.



PCN #33, Jan-Feb 2015



PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014



PCN #31, Sept-Oct 2014

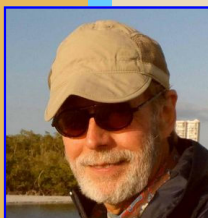


PCN #30, Jul-Aug 2014

Ice Age animals in SW USA rock art: More on their identification and protection

By Ray Urbaniak engineer, rock art photographer and preservationist

"I am also actively involved in the protection of such sites. ... one can clearly



Beginning with Issue#22 (PCN March-April 2013),

I have provided evidence that Southwest U.S. rock art depictions commonly referred to as 'big horn sheep' may actually depict animals that the artists lived with in the

Central to Eastern parts of Asia before they migrated to North America. In this installment I provide additional evidence for this possibility.

Fig. 1 is an image from Azerbaijan, Western Asia, which shows an animal glyph almost identical to those found in Utah and the Arizona strip.

I have recently photographed some additional large horned animal petroglyphs on sandstone panels which further support this theory. These images resemble animals not known to have existed in the southwestern USA. Note, for instance, the length of the horns on the two animals depicted in **Fig. 2**.

Fig. 3 shows two more sandstone panels depicting long horned animals. They

are from the same site as Fig. 2 which is east of Hurricane, Utah, near the Arizona strip. They are also good examples of why I am actively involved in the protection of such sites as they surely need it. For instance, in the two photographs reproduced here, one can clearly see bullet holes where someone had used the ancient rock art panels for target practice.

The animal depicted in **Fig. 4**, on the next page,



Fig. 1. An image from Western Asia showing an animal representation almost identical to those found in Utah and the Arizona strip. Azerbaijan. Link provided courtesy of Yengi Oga from Tabriz, Iran.

has low sweeping horns similar to examples on a dark fully patinated panel with many extinct animals which I featured in previous articles.

At the same site with the red sandstone images I also photographed a large animal depiction which I could not initially identify. However, after an online search of various possibilities, I discovered what appears to be a likely identification in an article from the

Idaho Museum of Natural History. According to the Museum's article, "The

> [Cont. on page 8](#)



Fig. 2. Large animal petroglyph from a site east of Hurricane, Utah, near the Arizona strip. Note the length of the long horns (upper left). Photo by Ray Urbaniak.

see bullet holes where someone had used the ancient rock art panels for target practice."



Fig. 3. Notice the length of the long sweeping horns in the animals depicted in these two sandstone panels. Notice also the bullet holes attesting to why such sites need either to remain unknown to the public or protected in some way. Utah. Photos by Ray Urbaniak.

Ice Age animals in SW USA rock art (cont.)

emergence of people in North America," Yak's were one of the animals that would have been present on the Bering Strait Land Bridge or Beringia connecting Siberia and North America during the late Pleistocene.

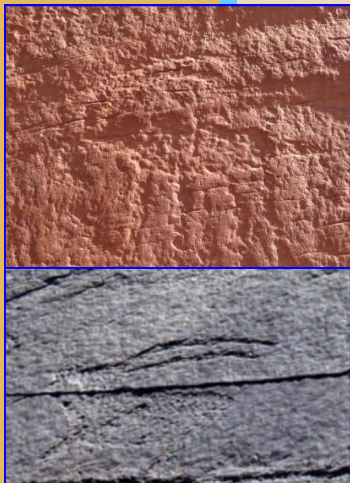


Fig. 4. Top: The animal depicted has long sweeping horns similar to images on a dark fully patinated panel I featured in previous articles which depicted many extinct animals. **Bottom:** Patinated image from a previous article a practically identical animal with long sweeping horns. Photos: Ray Urbaniak.

Fig. 5 shows the proposed yak petroglyph on the left comparing it with a modern-day living yak on the right. It seems unlikely to find a different animal identification more satisfying. Compare especially the horns, ears, and fore legs and hind legs.

While not reproduced in this article, on the same panel is another large animal which looks like a lynx. Lynx are still

present today, but since the large petroglyph image was pecked into the panel



Fig. 5. Left: Petroglyph of a large yak-like animal photographed by the author. **Right:** Photo of a living yak (Eds. Note: Image horizontally flipped for comparison.) Compare especially the horns, ears, and fore and hind legs. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

during the same time period as the yak image it may in fact depict an ice age lynx which was somewhat larger than the present day lynx.

I then remembered another very old sandstone petroglyph panel which is protected from the elements in a small cave. When I initially photographed the petroglyph (**Fig. 6 Left**), I noted that it looked like the hoof print of an extinct ice age camel. Location of the panel is an area north-west of St. George in south-west Utah.

Recently, I became curious and looked into camel

hoof prints and found them to indeed bear an resemblance to the petroglyph (**Fig. 6 Right**). Now extinct, camels were present in this area before and during the last ice age.

These ancient rock art depictions support my theory that early humans were present in the SW USA during or just after the last ice age. It is my belief that the artists either depicted the animals they saw in present day SW Utah and the Arizona strip or remembered these animals from their own

personal encounters with them in Asia and Beringa.

While working on this article I made a fascinating discovery in the same area.

I found a petroglyph panel that appears to depict a mammoth being hunted with an atlatl—a spear thrower (**Fig. 7** on the following page). According to my theory, it might represent a depiction as directly experienced by the artist or a story handed down in oral

tradition and then recorded in sandstone.

In the photo, one can see what appears

to be a hunter throwing an atlatl dart into a mammoth or similar animal as well as a dart into a smaller animal nearby. Note the size of the legs and their robustness as well as what appears to be an upward reaching trunk which tapers off in diameter.

Fig. 8 is a direct comparison between the petroglyph and a modern sketch of a mammoth.

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 archaeoastronomy, equinoxes and solstices in Utah. He has noted that standard archaeological studies commonly record details of material culture but overlook the sometimes incredible celestial archeological evidence.

Urbaniak has also played a major role in documenting and raising concerns for the accelerating vandalism, destruction and theft

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Ice Age animals in SW USA rock art (cont.)

"Along with tusks, a trunk and a small tail, the robustness of the legs is difficult to ignore."

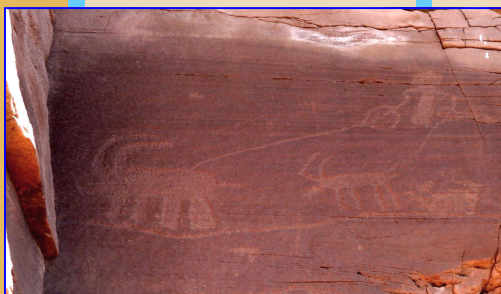


Fig. 7. A newly found petroglyph which appears to depict a mammoth or similar animal being hunted with an atlatl or spear thrower. Note the size and robustness of the legs and what appears to be an upward reaching trunk (in front of the tusks) which tapers off in diameter.

of Native American rock art. He has brought state representatives to rock art sites with the hope of at least placing labels as

Pueblo solstice markers, equinox and cross-quarter markers in SW Utah including both petroglyph and horizon

markers as well as the first general guidelines for identifying solstice and equinox markers. His rock art photographs include clear descriptions with many

protected nearby what he calls "sacred art" sites as a deterrent to vandalism. Urbaniak's book, *Anasazi of Southwest Utah: The Dance of Light and Shadow* (2006), is a collection of color photographs of previously unrecorded Anasazi or Ancestral

photographs being time-sequenced as events occurred along with compass, angular orientations, and other information. His prior articles in PCN are: [Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, Part 1](#)

(PCN #22, March-April 2013); [Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, Part 2](#)

(PCN #23, May-June 2013); [Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art, Part 3](#) (PCN #24, July-August 2013); [More on Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art](#) (PCN #26, Nov-Dec 2013); [Intriguing images from the Shaman's Gallery and some possible conclusions, Part 1](#) (PCN #32, November-December 2014); and [Part 2](#) (PCN #32, November-December 2014).

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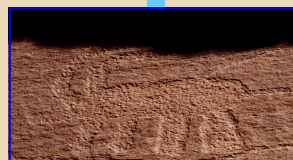


Fig. 8. A different photo of the petroglyph (eds. crop) compared with a mammoth sketch. Along with tusks, a trunk and a small tail, the robustness of the legs is difficult to ignore.

Migrations and the Younger Dryas interval

Dear Virginia,

Another very good issue of the *Pleistocene Coalition News* ([Issue #32, Nov-Dec 2014](#)). Your summary of the number of sites in South America, including some at very high elevation, mirrors another site from about the same time; this about the time of the very cold Younger Dryas interval. There was in addition a migration of other peoples from on or near the Pacific Coast into the interior of the Atacama Desert at about the same time, c. 12,000–13,000 years ago. Also, another site on the coast called Quebrada Tacahuay—a fishing village—was abandoned because of a series of huge mudslides, one coincidentally occurring at about the time of the Younger Dryas. These migrations and perhaps the early artifacts now being found at very high Andean elevations may be due to one or more natural disasters.

"These migrations and perhaps the early artifacts now being found at very high Andean elevations may be due to one or more natural disasters."

ters. Today, torrential rains associated with ENSO (El Niño phase) can cause mudslides. Another possibility, of course, are severe earthquakes leading to tectonically caused tsunamis and other quake-generated effects. However, it may well be that ENSO was not operating 12,000 years ago. Instead, the possibility is that huge tsunami waves, generated by comet and/or asteroid pieces may have affected the Pacific Coast of South America at this time. If so, seems plausible that early people may well have been fleeing from a natural disaster of untold magnitude. This is an idea worth considering and was briefly discussed in my 2009 book *Sudden Cold: An Examination of the Younger Dryas Cold Reversal* (before the high elevation artifacts were discovered.) I am also attempting to go a little further with this idea in my new book (in process), I am calling, *Demise of the Ice Age Mammals: A Search for the Cause* (incidentally, I am on

the lookout also for someone to read over the manuscript).

On another point that you refer to in your very interesting summary piece are new studies being conducted on continental shelves. I am not sure you are aware of some of this work being done on the British Columbia Pacific Coast by a number of scientists including Dr. Daryl Fedjje of the British Columbia Park Service: D. Fedjje *et al.* 2011. Younger Dryas Environments and Archeology on the Northwest Coast of North America. *Quaternary International* 242: 452-62. I think it a very good article.

Kind regards, Rod Chilton

ROD CHILTON is a Canadian climate scientist in Victoria, British Columbia. For his overview of the Younger Dryas Event see, ["Younger Dryas climatology explained in detail"](#) (PCN#18, July-August 2012) and ["On the Younger Dryas cold interval"](#) (PCN #25, September-October 2013).

Avocational archaeology

Levallois lithic technology in the USA

By Richard Doninger

"I met another archaeologist, H. Blaine Ensor (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) ... who said he had found similar tools in Alabama and was having no success in getting input on them from his peers."

[Note from the editors: Many avocational archaeologists take their collecting of

munity that is so dogmatic in its beliefs that there were no ancient people in the Ameri-

VanLandingham (diatomist) are/were all too familiar with as are also copy editors Tom

Baldwin and David Campbell. However, in a field such as anthropology, where censorship of challenging evidence is standard procedure—virtually every proclamation they've made needs to be re-evaluated. Rick Doninger's experience is case in point. As Doninger explains, he had to take his finds to Europe in order to get



Fig. 1. The state of my Indiana artifacts collection in 2010.

artifacts very seriously. As can be seen from **Fig. 1.**, Richard Doninger, of Evansville, Indiana—a professional third generation window washer by trade—is a prime example. While Doninger's collection is controversial and may indeed be a mix of genuine artifacts and geofacts, the reason to look at his material goes past these concerns. It has to do with the story he tells. It is one that we are familiar with at the Pleistocene Coalition. That is, a mainstream com-

cas and that early people were less intelligent than us that it is willing to both block evidence and not even look at evidence that might challenge those beliefs. The idea that Lower, Middle, or Early Upper Paleolithic-style tools (in the European sense) are present in the Americas and the mainstream's resistance is something that founding members geologist Virginia Steen-McIntyre (volcanic ash specialist), archaeologist Chris Hardaker, and geologist, the late Sam L.

any kind of objective assessment. Our publishing Rick's article is not an endorsement of his artifacts per se, but a reminder that we in the U.S. need to hold our anthropologists accountable as objective scientists.]

Levallois, or more precisely the Levallois prepared core technique, is the name archaeologists have given to a distinctive style of flint knapping which makes up part of the Middle Paleolithic Acheulian

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Levallois lithic technology in the USA (cont.)

"Having faced on-going indifference... in the U.S., I decided to reach out to lithic experts in Europe. One of these was Robert Turner of Sussex University, England.

... After seeing the actual artifacts, Turner contacted me to tell me that the technology was definitely Levallois."



Fig. 2. Various burin or graver-like tools collected in south-west Indiana. It is a common form in my collection. The usefulness of such tools is obvious to anyone who works with tools.

and Mousterian artifact assemblages in the Old World. It is an actual unambiguous method of knapping, repeatable, definable, coherent; named after a location in France where some of the tools were found. We now have evidence that this ancient, Old World knapping technique also can be found in the USA.

I am a third generation professional window cleaner by training, not a professional archaeologist. Keep that in mind while I tell my story.

About 15 yrs ago, while on a father-son canoe trip in Tennessee, I noticed what appeared to be a stone bowl laying at the edge of the water, which I picked up. Curious about the area I began looking around and to my surprise I began noticing some rocks that looked "different" than everything surrounding them. They appeared to be tools of some sort with obvious signs of human alteration (e.g., **Figs. 2-3**). We began to contact local universities and museums, and to our surprise we could find no one who could tell us the possible origin of the tools. We took them to the curator of the Tennessee State Museum and was told that he didn't know who

could have made them but that he assured us, "They are older than anything in this museum," even though they held an extensive collection of Clovis artifacts.

While researching the subject online I noticed an upcoming native artifact show in Kentucky and decided to exhibit our finds in hopes that someone there would recognize the artifacts. Most of the attendees were seasoned artifact collectors who discounted the collection as debitage or natural geofacts. We were then approached by an older gentleman who looked at our display for quite some time and then asked where we had found them. We told him and he replied, "Do you realize what this is?" "No," was our reply, to which he said, "You have what a lot of archaeologists are looking for. This technology has only been found overseas and it appears to be much older than any of the known Native American artifacts. This material could very well date to 50,000 years old." We were shocked.

He then offered to sponsor us in another large conference to be held in South Carolina a few months away hosted by archaeologist Dr. Al Goodyear of the University of South Carolina (discoverer and excavator of the controversial Topper Site in South Carolina with evidence pushing back the date of early man in North America to at least 50,000 years before the present). Our display garnered much attention but hardly anyone from the academics in attendance offered an opinion as to what they might be. During the conference I met another archaeologist, H. Blaine Ensor (Illinois State Archaeological Survey; MA, anthropology), who said he had found similar tools in Alabama and was having no success in getting input on them from his peers.

A short time after this exhibition we stumbled onto a place near my home in Indiana which appeared to be an isolated outcrop of chert along a very small tributary off of the Ohio River. While exploring the area we discovered that the stream bed was littered with chert and after recognizing some familiar shapes among the rocks we realized that they bore signs of knapping. Many of the tools appeared to be knapped the same way as the material from Tennessee. After many more months of research we finally found images online which paralleled the artifacts we were finding and, to our surprise they were described as "Mousterian" produced by a technology known as "Levallois" and associated with Neanderthal people abroad. For the next ten years we tried to get the mainstream academic community to just look at such possible evidence for Levallois lithic technology in this country. No luck.

So, I then took my search to public forums online, and eventually got the attention of other amateur collectors who were finding similar artifacts and were running into the very same brick walls among professionals as I had. One of these was Mark Corbitt, a cardiologist from Georgia. A couple others were Denny Howell, a stone mason in Texas, and Richard Townsend, an auto dealership owner in Tennessee. All three claimed to have found the same middle Paleolithic-style stone technology right here in the USA.

Currently, evidence of such technology (in the form of surface finds) has been found in at least seven states (e.g., Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, Indiana, Florida, Nevada, Georgia) including artifacts from two states found by professionals. Archaeologist H. Blaine Ensor and Dr. Barbara Purdy from the

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

Levallois lithic technology in the USA (cont.)



Fig. 3. Left: Another sample artifact from my collection; southwest Indiana. It does not match the Hopewell style—essentially modern-era implements—also found in southwest Indiana. **Right:** A Mousterian-age point, i.e. Neanderthal, from the Crimean Peninsula west of southern Russia. It is Fig. 129, #103 from, *Men of the Old Stone Age*, by HF Osborn, 1915.

"Next I contacted Dr. Matt Pope at University College, London, an expert in Middle Palaeolithic technology. Dr. Pope also confirmed that we had in fact found what appeared to be Levallois lithic reduction."

University of Florida have both attempted to present their evidence to the mainstream archaeological community with little success (Ensor, 2008, 2013).

Having faced ongoing indifference here in the U.S., I decided to reach out to lithic experts in Europe. One of these was Robert Turner of Sussex University, England, a flint knapping instructor and archaeological site recorder. Upon seeing the photos he asked me to send him some of the artifact samples. After seeing the actual artifacts, Turner contacted

me to tell me that the technology was definitely Levallois.

Realizing the significance of the evidence he attempted to contact numerous archaeologists whom he called the "brighter lights" in American archaeology pertaining to possible pre-Clovis lithic technology. To his surprise he failed to receive even one response. He expressed some disillusionment about their lack of interest in such groundbreaking evidence.

Next I contacted Dr. Matt Pope at University College, London, an expert in Middle Palaeolithic technology. Dr. Pope also confirmed that we had in fact found what appeared to be Levallois lithic reduction.

Both experts stated that the only way to be certain beyond doubt of the method of tool production was to have the cores that the Levallois tools were struck from, stating that the cores would "tell the story" of the actual method used to produce the tools. Up to this point I had been con-

centrating on the actual tools rather than finding cores.

After months of turning my attention to finding cores, I began to assemble an unambiguous collection of Levallois prepared cores which bear the removal scars from the flakes which were utilized as tools by the makers, whoever they were. This evidence supports my belief about what we are finding in that it verifies the fact that there does indeed appear to be a lithic industry present in the U.S. which technologically pre-dates anything recorded thus far in American archaeology. Cores, core tools, blades made on flakes, Levallois points, scrapers, burins, denticulates, hand axes and more clearly define the industry in Indiana at least.

The major difference between Levallois technology of the Middle Palaeolithic period and the technology from the known Clovis and later periods in the U.S. is that Levallois is a *flake-based method* of tool making versus the flake and blade-based method which was utilized by the Clovis and later cultures.

Levallois lithic reduction was accomplished using several different core preparations each of which yielded a very specific and recognizable set of tools made on flakes. In my assemblage all of the core preparations are present but the dominant cores are of a very specific preparation known as *chapeau de gendarme*—named for the shape of the flakes produced which resemble a French policeman's hat. This has only been found in sites abroad which have been dated at least 30,000 years old and associated with Neanderthal sites. This unique characteristic makes it virtually impossible to confuse Levallois technology with any of the presently ac-

cepted indigenous American lithic industries.

Most in science agree that extraordinary claims demand extraordinary evidence. I no longer consider the claim of Levallois lithic technology in the USA extraordinary, and I have the evidence. I have made no claim as to the possible age of the artifacts, only the technology by which they were produced. I don't know who made the tools or when (they are all surface finds), but they are clearly the same technology as that which is associated with Neanderthals in Europe and elsewhere and a simple side-by-side comparison of such tools can prove it beyond doubt.

More on this subject in a later article.

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RICHARD DONINGER is a long-time surface-artifact collector living in Evansville southwest Indiana.

Avocational archaeology is a special section of *Pleistocene Coalition News* started by PC founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, to encourage amateur archaeologists.

Added information from copy editor David Campbell: Apart from the Neanderthal lithics interpretation, I was told by a senior Texas archaeologist that almost every lithic technique including Levallois had been encountered at a Mayan site in Belize. His point was that some lithic styles never went out of fashion.

Further investigations into the Denisovans and the foundation of today's races, Part 2

By Trevor R. McNaughton Retired stud breeder, New Zealand

"The more difficult the environment is the more skill and ingenuity are required in order to survive there."

Continuing from Part 1...

The vast tracts of Siberia and Central Asia have—for millennia—gone in and out of ice dominance, at one time allowing populations in, and at other times driving those same populations back out. The effect could be compared to a set of bellows on a furnace, sucking in a draft of air and then forcing it into the furnace.

In the case we are talking about, this bellows effect refers to the drawing in of three distinct populations of people and allowing them to co-habit in an always frontier area. This frontier area was, for the most part, rich in essential resources for the survival of these populations as long as they remained hunter-gatherers and could cope with environmental factors.

The importance of the ability to cope with difficult environmental factors indicates a level of *sapience* or *intelligence* far above that required in more benign environments. In other words, the more difficult the environment is the more skill and ingenuity are required in order to survive there. We need to keep such things in mind when trying to assess the lives of people who are known to have lived in such areas.

If Africa was the supposed birthplace of humanity then, extrapolating this belief system, Eurasia would certainly have been the melting pot and the testing ground which lifted these cultures up.

From the west of the Eurasian land mass came the long separated and long-lasting Neanderthal people, who came from the southwest. Out of Africa came the perhaps more fluid *Homo sapiens* or 'proto'-*sapiens*—as some have called them—in a series of excursions. And finally, from the southeast came the only other candidate, the *Homo erectus/Homo ergaster* composites who—like the later Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens*—had come out of Africa in a series of migrations over the millennia.

Clade B, the essential clade to produce the Denisovan-type amalgamation of genetic material discussed in Part 1 had to be *erectus/ergaster* and these populations in east Asia had to have reached a level of sapience *equal* to that of both Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens sapiens* (what is commonly called fully modern man). If this were not true they would never have been considered as a viable mating candidate by the other clades. (A clade, in mainstream terms is a group of organisms believed to have evolved from a common ancestor.)

Nothing of the processes contained within the inter-clade reproduction would have been other than random and no two areas would have followed the same pattern of mating. Modern proof of this includes the numerical superiority of the types and variations in the Chinese fossil record which Western scien-

tists do not often get to view. It is fair to say that the Chinese have near to hundreds of variations representing more variety in cladal clusters than the whole of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East put together.

The most likely way for so many variations to occur is for a long series of waves of people to have entered the area, been driven back on the next ice advance and been mixed with another type or clade just coming out of Africa via the middle east. This is because the ice advance had made the north African deserts a habitable zone again. Each cluster of people would have changed by contact with the ones before; and the ones following would have developed on the basis of the climate and associated environment they were entering into at the time. In the interglacial periods the stasis provided would allow populations to stabilize and grow in line with the availability of resources. At the same time the reduced resource pressures would have eased the acceptance of strangers of a similar clade.

We can take this all one step further to the mental capabilities of early races and how that may have influenced their world migrations. With a level of sapience equal to that of the Neanderthals there is no reason to assume that the *erectus/ergaster* or *erectus/*Neanderthal hybrids could

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Denisovans and the foundation of today's races (cont.)

"Generally, throughout history variations on a similar theme happen simultaneously in several situations in relatively the same time period."

not have crossed the Bering Strait Land Bridge between Siberia and Alaska at any of the times it was available. And if they crossed once or more times there is no reason to assume that they couldn't have formed viable populations which could still have accepted *Homo sapiens* hybrids who arrived again and again any time the land bridge was available.

We cannot say definitively whether or not *erectus/ergaster* in any of the myriad forms in Chinese collections did not successfully cross Beringia at a time when it was above sea level. And there is no reason to presume that if *Homo heidelbergensis*/Neanderthal groups could have been successful on the European end of the continent why *erectus/ergaster* groups could not be equally successful at the other end. This is especially so at times when the environment and resources were more conducive to such migrations. Any one of the Chinese fossils might represent what is regarded a *heidelbergensis/erectus/ergaster* stage of development.

Nothing is viable if it only happens once. Success is achieved on a multiplicity of events not just one; and nothing in history has only ever happened only once.

Populations reach a level of understanding based on their existing level of sapience which is constrained by a pre-existing culture. Generally, throughout history variations on a similar theme happen simultaneously in several situations in relatively the same time period.

Also, things are conceived of or invented and then often lost only to be independently rediscovered again.

The urge to roam and to find new hunting grounds even

when the old ones are not exhausted is a well-known trait of humanity. Add to that the human instinct to mate which lowers barriers to the acceptance of clade differences quicker than all other factors. In the period in question it is unlikely that the barriers we arbitrarily erect for these various groups today even existed. It is more likely that random mating would have been the norm rather than the exception as typically perceived by today's anthropologists.

The human species that we describe today as "*Homo sapiens*" began a long time ago. This is because a level of sapience can easily be inferred from the similarity of human fossils and other evidence as far back as *Homo erectus/ergaster*.

The Dmanisi fossils are in the category of *Homo ergaster sensu stricto* as opposed to the same populations remaining in Africa being by many regarded *Homo ergaster sensu lato*. Any *sensu stricto* populations outside of Africa—from the Middle East to the farthest reaches of Asia—did not simply die out wholesale because they had left their original home. Instead, like the *heidelbergensis*/Neanderthal groups they more likely continued to develop in a similar way to their sibling populations remaining in Africa. They may have developed differently as they were most likely confronted by different environments and in cluster populations. Still, each population moving through would have been exposed to a series of waves of various cluster populations which in turn would also have been affected by oncoming waves behind them. Each of them would likely have developed on the basis of a clus-

ter population with occasional out-sourcing of genetic material.

We seem prepared to grant non-sapient animals—e.g., carnivores, herbivores—the capability of surviving in a changing environment against challenging conditions; but we seem reluctant to grant the same concession to our own species.

Our own species in all its forms survives to this day in many combinations and recombinations of everything which came before and it is becoming increasingly clear that sapience or modern-level intelligence stretches much farther back in time than the mainstream has been willing to admit. They have been inclined to interpret the evidence and make estimations based on the idea that certain things simply cannot be. This negative approach is unscientifically placing all forms of study of the past into an already closed book. It is time to reopen that book.

TREVOR MCNAUGHTON is a retired stud breeder from New Zealand. He has written five prior articles for PCN: [Basic polynomial genetics applied to hybrid vigor](#) (PCN #20, November-December 2012); [In defense of Neanderthals](#) (PCN #25, September-October 2013); [Ice and air differentials](#) (PCN #28, March-April 2014); [A second look at early sapient culture](#) (PCN #29, May-June 2014); and Part 1 of the present series, [Further investigations into the Denisovans and the foundation of today's races](#) (PCN #33, January-February 2015).

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 12

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Trace fossils & graptolites

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

“The only objective conclusion the columns bear out is that variations on well-established forms come and go but the basic forms themselves stay the same.”

The date ranges in this article are from *Fossilworks: Gateway to the Paleobiology Database*, Macquarie Univ. Dept. of Biological Sciences, Sydney, Australia—assembled by hundreds of paleontologists internationally; *Fossilid.info*, Baltic University, Paleobiodiversity in Baltoscandia; and many other sources.

Trace fossils: Hours, minutes, and seconds preserved in stone

So far in this series (in Parts 6–11), I have shown through well-known fossils recovered direct from formations across the U.S. and Ontario, Canada, that phyla, classes, orders, genera, species *do not evolve* any more than dog breeds evolve but remain the same throughout their tenure on the earth. The proposition has been backed up by concessions from paleontologists and geologists that this is, indeed, what the physical evidence actually shows.

Still, evolutionary stories are being more and more aggressively sold to the public as “fact” by the science community. Challenging the authority of this community I build the case that none of these stories are supported by fossils in any geological column nor by any number of columns combined. The only objective conclusion the columns bear out is that variations on well-established forms come and go but the basic forms themselves stay the same.

This observation that the basic forms remain the same is also true for a profound aspect of the fossil record directly related to the passage of time. That is the phenomenon of ‘trace fossils’ (Figs. 1–3). Such fossils, except for footprints, are little known

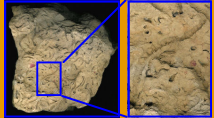




Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
Trace fossils <i>Phylum</i> Traces of animal and plant behavior preserved in stone; i.e. fossilized recordings of the activities of once-living organisms No evolutionary links	Unchanged 560 million years Ediacaran–Recent; 560.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 8" wide (21 cm) <i>Sclerituba missouriensis</i> worm borings; Ordovician–Recent; author's collection; Organisms packed their burrows behind them as they moved through the sediment in search of food.
Trace fossils <i>Phycodes</i> Trace fossil Genus No evolutionary links	Unchanged 542 million years Cambrian–Recent; 542.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Fossil portion 1 3/4" tall (4.5 cm) L: <i>Phycodes</i> burrows; Like most trace fossils they are natural time-exposure rock ‘photographs’; Ordovician; Williamsburg, OH; R: a time-exposure of modern-day fireworks (Frankfurt, Germany; Wiki-Com). Each records movement through time.
Trace fossils <i>Cruziana</i> Trilobite or similar animal tracks showing remarkable details of behavior No evolutionary links	Unchanged 542 million years Cambrian–Recent; 542.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Fossil 1" long (2.7 cm) Left: <i>Cruziana</i> (trilobite tracks) found w/ <i>Cryptolithus</i> and <i>Flexicalymene</i> trilobites; Ordovician; Williamsburg, OH; Right: Reconstruction of Ordovician trilobite and its tracks; Wikimedia Commons
Trace fossils Worm tubes <i>Phylum Annelida</i> <i>Class Polychaeta</i> <i>Suborder Tubicola</i> No evolutionary links	Unchanged 520 million years Cambrian–Recent; 520–Present	Worldwide	 Spirorbis 1/16" wide (1.2 mm) <i>Spirorbis arkonensis</i> worm tubes encrusting a <i>Schizophoria</i> brachiopod shell; Shown in negative for clarity; Ordovician–Recent; Devonian; Hungry Hollow, Arkona, Ontario
Trace fossils This remarkable specimen is a Devonian <i>Mucrospirifer</i> brachiopod fossilized while clamping down on a bit of unidentified shell. No evolutionary links	Unchanged 542 million years Brachiopods (e.g., <i>Lingula with pedicle preserved</i> , Tales of a fossil collector, PCN #28, March–April 2014) Cambrian–Recent; 542.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 1 7/16" wide (3.7 cm) <i>Mucrospirifer</i> brachiopod in the process of clamping half-shut on a bit of unidentified shell; Devonian; Milan, MI

Fig. 1. A few examples of “thousands” of living fossils—classes, orders, families, genera (presently trace fossils), showing *no evolution* over hundreds of millions of years.

> [Cont. on page 16](#)

The inconvenient facts: Trace fossils & graptolites (cont.)

to the public. Trace fossils represent the actual behaviors, activities, or experiences

of ancient organisms as they went about their daily lives. Trace fossils include tracks,

equivalent of 3D sculptures of real-time events making them 4-dimensional objects. In contrast to Darwin's hope that the fossil record would prove to be a record "poorly kept" (as he already knew it

did not support his evolutionary theory), one can hardly ask for a much more perfect record of anything that happened in the ancient past.

Finally, as far as trace fossils go, many of them are still created and persist today in exactly the same form as when they first appeared over 550 million years ago. That makes them in-

stantly addable to our increasingly long list of living fossils.

Graptolites—once thought extinct—now living fossils

The long-mysterious fossils known as graptolites (Figs. 4-5 on the following page) believed to have been extinct for the past 350 million years being discovered in the Indian Ocean were recently added to the growing list of 'living fossils.' They were later confirmed to be still living creatures (i.e. extant) by independent researchers.

Graptolites are included here as they are sometimes confused with trace fossils. In fact, the name graptolites

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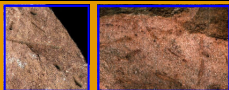

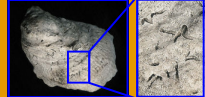



Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
Trace fossils <i>Phylum</i> Traces of animal and plant behavior; i.e. a fossilized record of the activities of both animals and plants No evolutionary links	Unchanged 560 million years Ediacaran–Recent; 560.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Holes are c. -1/16" wide (1 mm) Unidentified trace fossils in Cambrian sandstone; Slab also contains remains of trilobite, <i>Prosaugia curvicastrata</i> ; Waucaedah Township, MI, U.P., near Wisconsin border
Trace fossils <i>Trypanites</i> Cambrian–Recent <i>Petroxestes</i> Ordovician No evolutionary links	Unchanged 520 million years Cambrian–Recent; 520.0–Present	Worldwide	 Fossil coral 1 7/8" tall (4.9 cm) Trypanites (round) and Petroxestes borings (trenches) in a <i>Grewingkia</i> horn coral; Ordovician; Milton, KY. See Fig. 3 for a magnified view of Petroxestes and a picture of the type of creature known to have created it.
Trace fossils Sponge borings <i>Phylum Porifera</i> Class Demospongia Genus <i>Entobia</i> No evolutionary links	Unchanged 542 million years Cambrian–Recent; 542.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Central trench 3/16" long (5 mm) Entobia borings made by a clionaid sponge in an <i>Ostrea</i> oyster shell; Pleistocene; southern Florida
Trace fossils <i>Chondrites</i> No evolutionary links	Unchanged 530 million years Cambrian–Recent; 530.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Burrow 1 1/8" long (2.8 cm) Chondrites type A (seen in cross-section to the seafloor bedding plane). The layer below the burrow consists of <i>crinoid columns</i> ; Ordovician; Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., OH
Trace fossils <i>Chondrites</i> No evolutionary links	Unchanged 530 million years Cambrian–Recent; 530.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Trace 2 5/8" wide (6.7 cm) Chondrites type B (horizontal on bedding plane) w/ <i>Zygospira</i> brachiopod lower left; Ordovician; Cincinnati, OH. Even though still produced today no one has observed the creature which produces it.
Trace fossils Predator-crushed brachiopod shell No evolutionary links	Unchanged 540 million years Cambrian–Recent; 540.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 1 1/4" wide (3.2 cm) Mucrospirifer brachiopod shell crushed by an unknown predator; Devonian; Glen Falls, Arkona, Ontario

Fig. 2. Promoting evolution as fact the science community has no choice but to ignore the fossil record. Once in the record every taxon, including trace fossils, remains the same. Trace fossils recovered by author *in situ* across U.S. and Ontario over 30-yr. span.



Fig. 3. Top: **Petroxestes** borings (trenches) on a *Grewingkia* horn coral—from Fig. 2—close-up; Ordovician; Milton, KY; Longest trench is 1/4" long (6mm); Bottom: Devonian **Modiomorpha** clam; Pottsville, PA; 1 1/2" long (3.8cm); It is almost indistinguishable from the Ordovician age **Modiolopsis** clam that created the trenches. **Petroxestes** is the earliest trace fossil created by clams.

The inconvenient facts: Trace fossils & graptolites (cont.)

means "writings on rock" or "written in stone." They are often found as a black filament

on dark shale which can make them difficult to see. A couple of the graptolite fossils in this

article, *Diplograptus* in Fig. 4, and the *Rectograptus* fossil in Fig. 5 were converted to negative to let their subtle details be easier to see.

Some of the oldest trace fossils from the Cambrian and earlier back to about 570 million years ago are presumed to have been created by ancient worms

which is one of the categories graptolites have been placed into over the years. Graptolites have been regarded as an order, a subclass, and a class, but recently seem to have settled into being a subclass under the class Pterobranchia which are simply referred to as worm-shaped animals. The Pterobranchia

are placed under the even more confusing phylum known as Hemichordata considered related to the echinoderms (starfish, crinoids, sea urchins) and even more confusedly, related to human beings. But that's how the evolutionary system works. You pick out one or two traits that you wish to focus on and regard as more significant than others and then try and force-fit as much into a category as you can. The system is

problematic as researchers have long drifted away from scientific objectivity (genetics included) into a realm of doing whatever it takes to fit organisms into evolutionary categories—no matter how contrived. To do this is regarded more scientific than to admit they are unresolved. As mentioned earlier, and in several other articles in this series, when one starts looking critically at evolutionary literature one quickly finds that the origins of all groups, bar none, are mysterious and unexplained.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for twenty years demonstrating 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 such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology and Index Fossils of North America*.

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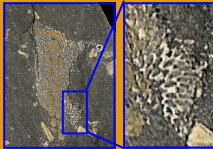



Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
Hemichordata Phylum Class Pterobranchia Subclass Graptolithina The graptolites have been moved around between Order, Class, and Subclass. It doesn't matter. Constant name-changing is based on trying to force-fit organisms into evolutionary templates. No evolutionary links	Unchanged 570 million years Ediacaran–Recent; 570.0 MYA–Present New living fossils: "Rhabdopleurids can be regarded as extant members of the Subclass Graptolithina." –CE Mitchell <i>et al.</i> 2013	Worldwide	 Portion shown 5/16" tall (9mm) <i>Rectograptus</i> graptolite colony found in association with <i>Flexicalymene</i> and <i>Isotelus</i> trilobites; Ordovician; Trenton Falls Gorge, NY; Detail shows the famous saw-blade graptolite look.
Hemichordata Phylum Includes the <i>once-thought-extinct</i> graptolites sometimes mistaken for trace fossils No evolutionary links	Unchanged 570 million years Ediacaran–Recent; 570.0 MYA–Present Important science history note: The discoverer of coelacanth fish as a <i>living fossil</i> and the discoverer of the graptolites as <i>living fossils</i> were both 'amateurs.'	Worldwide	 9/16" tall (1.4cm) <i>Dictyonema</i> , a Dendroidea graptolite colony found in association with <i>Triarthrus</i> trilobites (see Part 11: Arthropoda; PCN #33, January-February 2015); Ordovician; Bellefonte, PA
Hemichordata Graptolithina	Unchanged 570 million years Ediacaran–Recent; 570.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 3/8" long (1 cm) <i>Rectograptus</i> graptolite colony found in association with <i>Flexicalymene</i> and <i>Isotelus</i> trilobites; Ordovician; Trenton Falls Gorge, NY.
Hemichordata Graptolithina	Unchanged 570 million years Ediacaran–Recent; 570.0 MYA–Present		 Portion shown 5/16" tall (9mm) <i>Geniculograptus</i> graptolite colony on slab with <i>Pseudogygites</i> trilobites; Ordovician; South shore of Georgian Bay, Craigleith, ON
Hemichordata Graptolithina	Unchanged 570 million years Ediacaran–Recent; 570.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 7/8" long (2.2cm) <i>Diplograptus</i> graptolite colony; in negative for detail; Ordovician; Newberry, MI, U.P. Up close one can see angled serrations like the teeth of a saw blade; each was the home of a tiny animal.

Fig. 4. Graptolites. One reason biology, paleontology, and anthropology can spread evolutionism without normal scientific rigor or restraint is because the public and many scientists alike have little direct contact with fossils.

Decoding the messages of pre-Aboriginal rock art—Part 2

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer

"Since the late 1970s, both art and archaeology have become increasingly politicised."



The Fabrication of Aboriginal History

In [Part 1](#), I outlined the main difficulties for Australian archaeology in relation to ideological pressures and falsification of the Australian deep past and Pre-Aboriginal rock art. Since the late 1970s, both art and archaeology have become increasingly politicised.

Ideological pressures have proven to be fertile soil for corruption and have given rise to what is now known as the Aboriginal industry. The Aboriginal industry presents an ongoing threat to academic and artistic freedom in Australia, as well as to Aboriginal people, making reconciliation and Aboriginal prosperity impossible.

One good thing is that after almost half a century of inventing a culture that does not exist the Aboriginal industry is now being seriously investigated by the newly elected Liberal Government.

Picasso: "After Altamira, everything is decadence"

After a visit to the Altamira cave, Picasso was impressed and inspired by Palaeolithic art, and started his new trend in modern art. His affection for ancient cave art led him to cubism and prompted a long list of

artists to draw on what is now known as primitive, savage, or tribal art. The main sources of inspiration were tribal objects from North America, Oceania and Africa.

Artists of the 20th century have acknowledged that they draw on tribal art such as objects found in Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Samoa, New Caledonia and New Zealand, and other parts of the Oceanic world. Not even one of them was inspired by Australian tribal art ["*Primitivism in 20th Century Art*", the Museum of Modern Art, New York, 1984].

The main reason behind this disinterest in Australian prehistoric art is that unlike European cave art—found deep in caves and protected from weathering and erosion—most of Australian prehistoric art was painted on outer rock surfaces, mostly sandstone, exposed to the elements, which easily crumbles over time.

More durable rock carvings in Australia consist of geometric patterns similar to every Old Stone Age culture on earth, which are of no interest to artists.

Aboriginal tribes started "repainting" rock surfaces, mostly to support their land claims. Such art is widely regarded as recent, and cannot be categorized as original prehistoric art. Some experts say it cannot even qualify as art, since it

mostly uses decorative repetitive patterns which belong to ethnography. Although pretty, these are of more interest to archaeologists than to artists (Donald Richardson, *The Aboriginal non-art*, 2014).

After Bradshaw and Wanjinia rock art, everything is kitsch

Lately, Australians are making great efforts to popularize Aboriginal art with a new spin, reinterpreting it in the same way as has happened in Australian archaeology—for political reasons and associated land claims.

Among those efforts was the "Australia" exhibition sent to London in September 2013. The curators decided to make "Aboriginal art" the calling card for all contemporary Australian art. This was the first Australian exhibition in Europe in fifty years, and expectations were high. However, Britain's leading critics were unable to find any justification for having an exhibition consisting of repetitive patterns presented as "art" [*London Evening Standard*, 19 September 2013].

The critics who gave their objective assessment asked the Australian curators to never again send such kitsch to Europe. Many art critics had the same basic opinion summed up by the following from Brian Sewell of *The London Evening Standard*: "Aboriginal art is

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Pre-Aboriginal rock art—Part 2 (cont.)

"Aboriginal informants have always claimed that they did not paint the Wanjinās ...

Likewise, they have always claimed they did not paint the Bradshaw figures, and claimed that those paintings were left by a previous race."

crap, repetitive patterns suitable for decorative rugs, discussed in dramatically hallowed terms, spectacular fraud playing on the corporate guilt, the stale rejigings of a half-remembered heritage, corrupted art with all energy, purpose and authenticity lost."

Being aware that this is true, the Aboriginal industry is now sinking millions of dollars of taxpayer's money into efforts to convince the world otherwise. Its representatives do this by, among other things, falsely attributing Pre-Aboriginal rock art to today's tribes, and trying to claim that the anthropomorphic clothed figures known as Bradshaw and Wanjina were painted by Aboriginal ancestors.

Some of the original Bradshaw paintings are still present at a number of locations researched and recorded by Grahame Walsh. He kept most of their locations secret, fearing that all would be damaged, destroyed and "repainted" by the contemporary tribes, having found so many of them already scraped and ruined with Aboriginal additions.

After Walsh, everything is a lie

Unlike Bradshaw, there are not many original Wanjina paintings left. We know about them through the records and drawings left by early researchers. Contem-

porary tribes are trying to duplicate what they think the images looked like and market them as their

"sacred heritage." In fear of losing that "stream of income," they attack contemporary artists who draw inspiration and reinterpret Australian prehistoric art.

The Aboriginal in-

dustry has billions of taxpayer's dollars at its disposal. This enables them to endlessly repeat false claims in order to discredit genuine, incorruptible researchers such as Walsh. However, the Aboriginal industry will never be able to bury the truth and refute the fact that the original Bradshaw and Wanjina figures were painted by a highly advanced race pre-dating the incoming Aboriginal tribes.

Aboriginal informants have always claimed that they did not paint the Wanjinās, and that they believed the Wanjinās "painted themselves." Likewise, they have always claimed they did not paint the Bradshaw figures, and claimed that those paintings were left by a previous race. Nowadays, they are trying to un-ring that bell, by appropriating both groups of images, again for political and land claim purposes.

And yet, the tribes are unable to explain the iconography of the Wanjinās which were found and recorded by a number of authors, including an early American

expedition (Norman Tindale, *The Australian Aborigines*, 1971). See **Fig. 1** for a sample wanjina painting.

Education as the key to curbing violence

One of the roots of the culture wars going on in Australian archaeology and pre-Aboriginal rock art, as well as in the escalating Aboriginal violence, is the lack of education. Aboriginal anger is often sparked by gossip and hearsay. Just one malicious lie told to a tribe about anyone who allegedly "offended" their "sacred culture" is enough to start a campaign of hate.

The Aboriginal industry knows how easy it is to send Aborigines into a frenzy, which in turn can quickly silence any criticism of falsified prehistory.

The State Government of Western Australia is taking steps to curb the Aboriginal heritage fraud. In early March 2015 the Federal Government also became more vocal. The Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott decided there is only one way to solve this problem in indigenous affairs, which has destroyed Australian archaeology. He said that reconciliation will not be possible until Aborigines change their attitude and their behaviour. Other than highlighting the problem of Aboriginal violence, he also pointed out that: "Aborigines need to go to school, master the basics of literacy and numeracy, in order to find employment and start participating in our society. It is not the job of the taxpayer to keep subsidising their lifestyle choices" (ABC radio interview, March 10, 2015).

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Fig. 1. Wanjina rock art recorded by a University of California expedition in 1954.

Pre-Aboriginal rock art—Part 2 (cont.)

"The fraud affecting Australian art and archaeology, perpetrated by the Aboriginal industry, was allowed to flourish as the consequence of historical and socio-political issues."

The fraud affecting Australian art and archaeology, perpetrated by the Aboriginal industry, was allowed to flourish as the consequence of historical and socio-political issues. Some foreigners have become willing participants in this as well.

In April 2011, Valda Blundell, an anthropologist in Canada, who researched Palaeolithic Australian art in the early 1970s, wrote a scathing attack on a group of artists who, according to her, "offended" Aborigines. In a letter which seems to be yet another cut-and-paste exercise, with entire passages copied from letters written by Aboriginal industry lawyers and used to silence dissent, Blundell wrote, copied, or just signed these false statements. She repeated some of the well known platitudes, such as that Aborigines "own" prehistory, it is their "sacred heritage," that no-one other than the tribes should be allowed to interpret the past, and that the tribes must always be consulted, must authorise and give "permission" for any research or references to prehistoric Australia.

Blundell openly demanded that non-Aboriginal Australians should follow Aboriginal stone-age lore, ignoring Australian law. She has gone as far as to condemn any artist who creates "unauthorised" art, and to condone Aboriginal brutal

customs of violence and revenge—known as the "sacred payback tradition"—against any artist who "violates their tribal lore," draws inspiration from Pre-Aboriginal rock art, without Aboriginal "permission"

(Valda Blundell, submission to the NSW Land Court, 27 April 2011).

Although proven to be wrong, Blundell's false claims have added fuel to an ongoing campaign of Aboriginal attacks on non-Aboriginal artists and disobedient archaeologists. In early 2015, Blundell was

repeatedly invited to confirm whether she was the real author of the letter, or just a pawn used by the Aboriginal industry. She failed to confirm or deny its authorship.

When fraud goes global, the truth has to go global too

Anthropomorphic rock art was left by the races inhabiting the Australian continent prior to the arrival of Aborigines. Australian National Museum director Margo Nealy, an Aboriginal person herself, in her speech at the Vatican Museum in October 2010 at the opening of Aboriginal ethnographic exhibition, also said that "the Wanjinās painted themselves," and "the Aboriginal people did not paint the Wanjinās."

Recent tribes have forgotten that the original Wan-

jina images included a mouth (**Figs. 1 and 2**). They don't know why that element has gone missing from the last phase of Wanjinā rock art left by an earlier race. Or, according to tribal belief, by the Wanjinās who "painted themselves."



Fig. 2. Wanjina on bark; Ethnographic Department at the Vatican Museum.

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