

PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

VOLUME 17, ISSUE 2

MARCH-APRIL 2025

Inside

PAGE 2

Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, Part 3

Abdulrahman Albalawi

PAGE 4

Pleistocene Lake Manix in a landscape once full of lakes

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 6

These are not <u>'cart ruts'</u> Tryst Falls, Missour<u>i, *Part 2*</u>

Richard Dullum

PAGE 10

Legacy of Calico Early Man Archaeological Project, Part 2

Fred E. Budinger, Jr.

PAGE 12

Member news and other info:

A stellar reminder, cup-marks, AI objectivity

Michael Cremo, John Feliks, Gemini AI

S. Antiquitus backstory to Ed.'s YouTube channel

John Feliks

Links to Issues 91-93

PAGE 14

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 13

Anthony Peratt and Fay Yao

PAGE 16

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 17 of series (Ordovician) in reverse for fossil-record-first perspective

John Feliks



Fred E. Budinger, Jr., former Direc-

Two famous Calico tools showing unmistakable human workmanship

tor of Calico Early Man Site in CA's Mojave Desert continues with Part 2 of his expert series on the site, its 200,000-year antiquity, close-up shots, workmanship, discovery contexts and dating of the controversial artifacts. See Budinger p.10

Technical engineer, Abdulrahman Albalawi, has been discovering and photographing rock art

in Tabuk

bia since 2014. In

explores the elusive

line between exaggerated depictions

and symbolism.

Where does one end

and the other begin?

Province, Saudi Arahis Part 3, with new photographs, Albalawi



Where does exaggerated depiction end and sym-

He also continues exploration of intriguing Saudi cup-marks and narrative rock art panels. See Albalawi p.2.

PCN Editor-in-Chief, John Feliks's early paper, The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation," was blocked



for two years by Current Anthropology and professors with wellknown conflicts of interest who were actively promoting

their own papers on the topic of rock art origins (1995–1997). This meant the paper's central thesis—the natural representations theory—

wound up being first presented in the paper's sister project Sojournus Antiquitus (1996)– a live-performance multimedia production involving faculty, staff and students from most



nearby universities in Southeast MI and Ontario-as a musical piece called "North Star." After 15 years publishing work by guality writer/ researchers Feliks is inspired to finally share his songs and compositions on YouTube-many with prehistoric themes. See Feliks p.13. Also this issue is Feliks's Part 17 reprint of the Debunk series in reverse-Ordovician. See Feliks p.16.



overview of Pleistocene Lake Manix in the Mojave De-

the lake is small by Pleistocene standards but figures largely in

our search for the first Americans. Baldwin has spent much time over the years as a volunteer excavator in the area



Richard Dullum, discussing such topics as patination (discoloration of rock surfaces exposed to the elements), U.S. geology and history, as well as quarrying techniques, suggests these



perfectly straight and angled lines cut in solid limestone are not cart ruts-even though that is the impromptu label given most such phenomena-but ancient quarrying marks. What else," Dullum asks, except heavy mining equipment/ machinery, "could cut into really dense limestone?" And who would claim these marks could be made in such perfect fashion, using stone tools, by hand? See **Dullum p.6**.

In their Part 13 installment, plasma physicist and former Acting Director (U.S. National Security) Nuclear Non-



Proliferation, Dr. Anthony Peratt (PhD) and colleague, **Fay Yao** (LMS, M.A.) continue their open-minded discussion of Plato's Atlantis, a long presumed myth. Well-aware of mainstream skepticism, in earlier installments they encouraged open-mindedness noting that long-presumed historical "facts" were instantly demoted by discovery of Gobekli Tepe

(everyone was prior convinced no Pleistocene civilizations) and the Greek Antikythera mechanism (ancient device able to calculate astronomical positions



Artist's conception of Homer's Troy—a former 'myth

decades in advance). Now, they remind of many more such examples: Other Greek "myths" later proved true or based on fact include Homer's Troy,

The Trojan War, The Golden Fleece, The Kraken and many others. Keep these in mind to help temper bold statements of 'consensus' as science. See Peratt and Yao p.14



aives an enlightening historical

Early Man Site. Per Baldwin,

sert near Calico

bed of ancient Lake Manix, CA

working under Directors Dr. Louis Leakey and Fred Budinger. He includes details of the uniquely-placed large stone which has come to be known as 'Carter's Rock.' See Baldwin p.4

Welcome to PCN #94

Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 Part 3 By Abdulrahman Albalawi, technical engineer

"I provide a wide view of the recently



rediscovered Tabuk rock art panel photograph I had taken years back. It shows how com-

More on cup-marks associated with ibex horns

In Part 2 (PCN #93, Jan-Feb 2025), I touched on the subject of how widely varied are the portrayals of ibex in Saudi Arabian rock art. The importance of this subject to Saudi prehistory, or even history, cannot be overestimated. I believe this is true if we look at it as more than art but as showing the development of recorded symbolism in the region, of storytelling, or even of religion. Much of the evidence for the latter was explained very well in the recent 2021 paper by Omar F. Mohammed that I cited, 'Some thoughts on the religious role of ibex in ancient Near East,' Journal of African Studies.

From my own photographic field work, I also introduced



Fig. 1. Upper Left: Petroglyph from Part 2 showing the characteristically wide sweeping horns of Tabuk ibex rock art. It also very clearly demonstrates the phenomenon of ibex associated with cup-marks often placed in the circle of horns. Upper Right: A more exaggerated example of a deep cup-mark within large horns. Lower Right: Another example from

Tabuk. Photos by Abdulrahman Albalawi. ously common arrangement t I have observed repeatedly in r

I have observed repeatedly in Tabuk Province over the years.



this month, photographed many new examples focusing especially on ibex and cup-

marks amidst the richness of so many other themes in the country as outlined in Part 1.

Fig. 1 compares the example I gave in Part 2 with two more startlingly similar. Fig. 2 shows a wide view from the rediscovered photograph I had taken years back. It shows how complex the full context of some rock art can be. The *upper half* appears to show narrative stories whereas the lower halfwith many neatly organized cup-marks—appears to be more symbolic. As mentioned in Part 1, PCN #92, Nov-Dec 2024, such panels in Tabuk Province (including near the planned futuristic mega-city project of Neom, a major part of Vision 2030) clearly depict likely actual events.

Large ibex horn depictions

The extremely exaggerated ibex horns I introduced in

> Cont. on page 3



Fig. 2. Complex and varied Saudi Arabian rock art slab in Tabuk region featuring the ibex w/cup-mark shown in Fig. 1. Recently rediscovered photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

plex the full context of some rock art can be." another enigmatic subject regarding ibex in Saudi rock art. That is a surprising number of cup-marks or dots encircled by their large *C-shaped* sweeping horns. It is a curiIn this Part 3, I also give a few more examples of the highly exaggerated nature of many ibex horn depictions. Recently, I rediscovered examples in my photo archives. I also, earlier

Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia (cont.)

Part 2 at first seem to be a subject all to themselves.



Fig. 3. Strikingly long ibex horns (left) about 5x longer than its body as portrayed on another desert panel in Tabuk. Notice the horns appear to continue underneath a rock inclusion at the farthest left edge. Detail of new (April 2025) panel photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

However, the interest (or as O.F. Mohammed described it

cance I can only presently speculate about.

The C-shape

Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show two different angles and focal points of the same remarkable rock art panel. Clearly, the increasingly exaggerated and completely impractical (even mechanically impossible if in real life) massive horns are in the process of becoming something else to the rock art creators. By that I mean in the sense of depictions gradually morphing into symbols as few, if any, would contend the

artists were trying to create realistic likenesses. **Fig. 5** shows one theory as to how fascination with the ibex became associated with the double C-shape (as clearly seen in Figs. 3–4) that all one had to do was create a double C and others would read it as 'ibex.'

Taking it one step further, the double C-shape might have begun to seem redundant and that one could make the point with just a single "C" (**Fig. 6**). I was especially intrigued by the second character in from the right showing a curved C-shape with a dot just like those in Fig. 1. I don't mean these as literal interpretations but am just using characters that were at hand in my own photographs. Again, they are speculations.

-To be continued in Part 4...

ABDULRAHMAN ALBALAWI is a technical engineer with a passion for rock art



Fig. 4. While a much smaller ibex depiction than the one discussed in Fig. 3, the bottom one here shows one of the largest horn-size to body-size ratios I've seen to date, in Tabuk. The horns are portrayed about 6x larger. Detail of April 2025 photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.





Fig. 5. Detail from petroglyph panel in Fig. 6 of Part 1. Such compilations like this can make it difficult for outsiders to tell just where depiction leaves off and script begins; Neom, Saudi Arabia. Photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.



Fig. 6. Another fascinating detail from the same Neom petroglyph panel I featured as Fig. 4 in Part 1. I was especially interested in how the doubled *C-shape* as well as the *C-shape* with a dot resembled how the Saudi ibex horns are portrayed. Detail of panel photo by Abdulrahman Albalawi.

In fact, they seem to show very deliberate creative expressions of some kind.

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

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

Pleistocene Lake Manix in a landscape once full of lakes

By Tom Baldwin

"In the case of every



piece of red jasper I've found (and I mean all of them) the stone shows signs of having been 'worked. By that I mean humans have

We haven't written about Lake Manix in a while. The lake lies in the Mojave Desert of California a hundred miles or so east of Los Angles. First forming about 500,000 years ago, it fluctuated in size depending on the weather, and other factors. During the last ice age it filled to the point it had a surface area of about 91 square miles with its shoreline about 1800 feet above sea level. All sorts of animals called it's shoreline home, and early man found the area around the lake to be a good place to hunt and gather.

Manix is just one of many Pleistocene lakes that filled valleys and canyons all over the Great Basin. If you look at the map I have included as **Fig. 1** you can see that much of Nevada and Utah were underwater. Utah's Lake Bonneville at the top was the largest, hundreds of miles long and almost as wide. Lake Manix was small potatoes where Pleistocene lakes go, but it figures largely in our search for the first Americans.



Fig. 2. Carter's Rock. Photo by Tom Baldwin; from <u>PCN #46</u> (March-April 2017).

modified them.'"

Calico Early Man Site is located on a hilltop overlooking Lake Manix. The lake seems to have been a good place to work making tools while at the same

time being able to keep an eye on the movements of the herds of animals down by the lake. Tools have been dug up at the nearby early man site that are about 200,000 years old.



Fig. 1. Location of Lake Manix at the bottom of this ancient landscape. Though smaller than other lakes it has a special place in the prehistory of the Americas.

Carter's Rock

The lake has many enigmas, but I think the most interesting is Carter's Rock (Fig. 2). Strangely, it is located in an area where the dry lake bed is made up of sandy soil and small pebbles. The question is how did such a large stone get deposited in the middle of a sandy area where other than Carter's Rock the largest stone you will find is only an inch or two in size? A study of the area around the lake reveals a steep cliff in an area about a half mile away. The composition of the cliff is the same as the rock so it seems reasonable that the source of Carter's Rock is this cliff face. However, that only tells us where the rock came from but not how it got moved such a distance.

I have ruled out space aliens moving it and have settled on ice rafting instead. During the Pleistocene, the earth went through a number of ice ages. At Yosemite Valley, which lies only a few hundred miles away from Lake Manix, huge glaciers covered much of the Sierra Nevada mountains and were busy carving out Yosemite Valley. The weather must have been extreme and the lake would freeze over during the winter. Then all one has to postulate is erosion, an earthquake, or some other way of dislodging the rock. Once free, it tumbles down the embankment and out onto the ice. When spring comes and the ice breaks up, a large piece carrying Carter's Rock floats out onto the lake where it melts and drops the rock onto the lake's bottom for us to wonder over all these thousands of years later.

> Cont. on page 5

PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

"Another

reason I

find Lake

Manix so

interesting

is the lithic

stone tool

around its

industry (or

kit) that lies

shoreline. It

is very hard

who hold to

a late arri-

val for hu-

mans in the

Americas."

to explain

for those

The environs

that saw the lake frozen over, probably drove the animals that came to the lake's surroundings to feed, to flee to warmer climes near the ocean which was also only a few hundred miles away. Early man, would probably follow those same flocks and herds to warmer weather too. Then, when spring came man and beast alike would return to the lake.

Those same harsh winters,

At the far eastern tip of Lake Manix lies Afton Canyon. This is where Manix broke free of it's confines and changed from a placid body of water into a roaring torrent, cutting the topography into what some now call the Grand Canyon of the Mojave. (The Mojave River flows along the bottom of the ancient lake bed, sometimes as a surface stream but most often flowing beneath the surface.)

If you want to visit Afton Canyon it is best you take a 4wheel drive car or truck. The road is rough and steep. I believe that if you obtain a permit you can spend the night in the canyon's depths.

Flash floods

There are two or three side canvons that branch off to the south of Afton. These attest to some really massive flash floods that must have happened over the eons. If you enter one of the side canyons above you, you can see some cliffs. About half way down the cliff face a flash flood of some sort filled the canyon with gravel. We are talking gravel deposits 20-30 feet deep and maybe that wide as well. The canyons themselves are around a hundred yards deep.

That is a lot of rock to move and those flash floods must have been something to behold. Then at some other time another flood washed out much of the fill the first flash flood deposited. I believe these flood deposits are indicative of really ancient flooding because of the huge deposits of gravel to be found up these canyons.

Jasper

I've climbed these side canyons multiple times and doing so I have noticed one peculiarity. Mixed in the gravel I can occasionally find a piece of red jasper. They are rare and I could spend hours looking and not find a single example. However their deep brownish red color makes them easy to spot if there is an example where you are looking.

Being a rock hound as well as an amateur archaeologist I find this guite interesting for two reasons. First, I shouldn't find it at all. Deposits of red jasper are not to be found in the area of Afton Canyon. How did any red jasper get there? Second, in the case of every piece of red jasper I've found (and I mean all of them) the stone shows signs of having been "worked." By that I mean humans have modified them, making a tool of some type or maybe it is just some debris left over from making a tool. However it is evidence of man's presence there in the deep past. Those pieces of jasper had to be carried to the area by people (I believe manuport is the word).

Lithic industry

Another reason I find Lake Manix so interesting is the lithic industry (or stone tool kit) that lies around its shoreline. It is very hard to explain for those who hold to a late arrival for humans in the Americas. Above the old lake's shoreline there are spots where survey teams have found that the ground is literally covered by the products of lithic workshops, cores, flakes and tools of all sorts (except points; there are no spear tips or arrowheads). An occasional tool might have found its way into the lake, but for the

most part they are located above the old shoreline. The problem for those believing the Clovis First theory, which holds that mankind arrived in the Americas only 10-12,000 years ago, is that Lake Manix broke through the natural dam that held it back some 25,000 years ago and the lake emptied, never to refill. We don't find any evidence of workshops below the old shoreline. When the lake went dry the people quit coming. They were here when there was a lake and left when it was gone (I go a little further into the site's lithic industry in The romance and prehistory of Lake Manix in PCN #46 (March-April 2017). The trouble is for man to have lived along the ancient shoreline then he had to be there when there was a shoreline, which there was 25,000 years or more ago but it was gone 10,000 years ago when Colvis man is supposed to have arrived in North America. How could he set up a camp beside a nonexistent lake. He couldn't. So the Clovis Firsters need to go back to their

TOM BALDWIN, an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah, also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. He has been a central writer and copy editor for PCN since 2010. He was actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, CA) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only Western Hemisphere site excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's book, The Evening and the Morning, is a very well received and entertaining fictional story based on Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of PCN, Baldwin has published over 60 prior PCN articles focusing on the intelligence of early humans, including Homo erectus, as well as early man in the Americas. Links to all of Baldwin's articles can be found at: https://pleistocenecoalition.com/ index.htm#tom_baldwin

drawing boards.

These are not cart ruts Tryst Falls, Missouri, Part 2

By Richard Dullum (B.A. Biology)

"Tryst Falls `cart-ruts'



change direction 30 degrees,

Continuing from <u>PCN #93</u>...

Previously it was documented that 'cart-ruts' nearly identical to those found worldwide exist at Tryst Falls, an outcrop of the Bethany Falls member featuring exposed horizontal slabs that bear enigmatic signs of artificial working (Fig. 1). Unique among these sites, Tryst Falls 'cart-ruts' change direction 30 degrees, sharply, after a 50' straight run, with both tracks remaining parallel at this

that construction would mean placing the mill on the flat table rocks of that bank. Stone cut-outs in the *opposite* bank's stone edge suggest the mill was located away from the slabs where the 'cart-ruts' are located. The mill owner cut a mill race into the falls, to power the water wheel and remnants of that can be seen at the falls in low water, as in **Fig. 2** on the following page.

The parallel grooves on the Tryst Falls slabs have been

presence on the opposite side of the Falls from where the mill itself was located (e.g., see **Fig. 3** on the following page).

This can still be seen at the Falls, as can the cut rock on the high bank, which 'Carl' documented in Dec., 2024 video. There are square-sided cut-outs with a flat base, meant to receive timber framing for the mill's overhanging floor.

The cross-section of the tracks (as revealed in *PCN* #93, p.7, Fig. 4) shows *patination* (a discoloration of



Fig. 1. Overhead drone shot of the longtime enigmatic cuttings at Tryst Falls, Clay Co., Mo. (first designated Park, 1923, on Williams Creek, a N-S tributary of the Fishing River that empties into the Missouri River to the south). Photo courtesy of Mick and Daisy Hobday.

sharply, after a 50' straight run, with both tracks remaining parallel at this turn." turn, with no radial turning of the outside groove. This isn't seen in any of the other worldwide sites where `cart-ruts' appear.

The only modern-day construction at this location was a grist mill that operated for 2–3 years. To connect the 'cart-ruts' with mentioned in the Clay County Historical pamphlet, *Discovering Historic Clay County*, *Missouri* by the reference to a grist mill operating there in the 1850's. The statement that "this is where the millwheels ran," or that they are part of a millrace construction cannot be taken as a serious scientific explanation for their

surfaces exposed to the elements) on the rock surfaces is the same whether inside or outside the tracks. So, apparently, they are not freshly cut or worn. **Fig. 4** shows what the rock's unpatinated natural color looks like compared with the older patinated rock.

> Cont. on page 7

Tryst Falls, Missouri, Part 2 (cont.)



Fig. 2. Drone photo from above looking down across the Falls at really low water conditions. The cut edge of the mill race is visible intersecting the upper left diagonal with a flat shelf below. Image courtesy of the photographer Carl Adam Carter (Dec., 2024).



Fig. 3. The bank across from the falls showing stone cut-outs to receive structural elements of the mill. The mill 'site' is where the mill wheels ran. However, it was on the wrong side to explain the grooves on the slabs to part of this construction. Photo: Carl Adam Carter.



Fig. 4. Here's another look straight down onto the foot-wide separation. Notice that it shows the actual color of a fresh chip. Photo: Carl Adam Carter.

Eroding out from an earlier age

No carts or wagons ever cut across the slabs exposed at Tryst Falls. And the slabs are remarkably flat, for a freshly eroded outcropping.

Much more likely is that the markings were *exposed* by the action of Williams Creek, in the Holocene, especially in times of flooding, as we saw in Fig. 7, *PCN* #93, Jan-Feb 2025.

That implies, by logical deduction, that the markings were made *before* the Bethany limestone cropped-out in the Holo-

> <u>Cont. on page 8</u>

PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

Tryst Falls, Missouri, Part 2 (cont.)

"That implies, by logical deduction, cene era, revealed by the processes of natural erosion of this area over millennia, to expose this particular type of limestone. It is widely used and quarried for its durability and low porosity. This erosional process is, in fact, why it is seen cropping out widely in the area, thinning out

'Cart-Ruts' in North America not a "one-off" discovery anymore

I'm pretty sure that Austin 'cartruts' are not now a 'one-off' discovery, (as seen in *PCN* #89 and #91), having documented Tryst Falls' cart-ruts' in Missouri. perfectly parallel, if not for consistency in cutting blocks to pre-required dimensions?

This isn't the only example of tech in the Eemian. Recall the 'coin' found in the Lawn Ridge, Illinois, well-boring, hailing from that very time-frame. Examiners



that the markings were made before the Bethany limestone cropped-out in the Holo-

cene era."

as it runs north from the Missouri River, where it is 25'-45' in thickness. At Tryst Falls, the remains of the Bethany Falls member are 5'-8' in thickness, depending on how much of its bottom layer has been eroded away by the pool and flood waters. The bottom layer is described in *PCN* #93, p.7.

From geologist Robyn Daniels: "Near the base of the unit, it is often wavy-bedded and fossiliferous, with many crinoid columnal and brachiopod casts. This is exactly what is seen viewing the undersides of the shelf slabs from the pool. This is much more vulnerable to spalling and breakup from water turbulence." All the stone types these ruts appear in throughout the world have been and are still considered desirable or, at the very least, suitable for construction of infrastructure. To me, there's every reason to believe the ruts are ancient quarrying marks.

Native American and First Nations people never quarried stone for building, so who else does that leave?

What else, except heavy mining equipment/machinery, could cut into really dense limestone? Could anyone claim such marks could be made in such a perfect fashion, using stone tools, by hand? Why else are so many ruts (cuts) remarked the 'coin' looked perfectly flat, as if it had been through a rolling-mill. For the full article see <u>Three objects suggesting Native American imagery</u> (*PCN#*89, May-June, 2024). Its characters were also acid-etched (a modern technique) into the coin, as removal of the patina revealed. Therefore, it can be said the Tryst Falls parallel grooves are a trace of what *could* have been a significant civilization, quarrying stone outcrops, for the same reasons as ourselves.

As previously stated, the last Interglacial, the Eemian (see **Fig. 5**), lasted 15,000 years, during which time the globe

> <u>Cont. on page 9</u>

Tryst Falls, Missouri, Part 2 (cont.)

"All the stone types these ruts appear in throughout the world have been and are still considered desirable or, at the very least, suitable for construction of infrastructure. To me, there's every reason to believe the ruts are ancient quarrying marks."

was populated with people anatomically identical to us. What really good reason, what data suggest that we should believe that humans like us, all over the world, during that 15,000year interval, sat on their hands and didn't invent a thing, unlike our known history, roughly 5,000-10,000 years in the making, brimming with invention, both ancient and modern? One thing leading to another wasn't part of the human experience then? Can we really accept that these people were content with cave life and couldn't invent a better mode of survival? The generation time of our own civilization certainly hasn't taken 15,000 years.

As far as dating is concerned,'cart-ruts' in Malta can be seen leaving the Valletta Harbor going underwater to emerge on the opposite shore. This would only have been dry land during the last Ice Age; so here's a date, ante quem, for the rut production at least then, logically speaking. Cart-ruts in Malta must have been made before the end of the last Ice Age. Some of the gigantic temples are built over cart-ruts there, making them older than the temples.

'Cart-ruts' at Tryst Falls have been exposed by a post-Pleistocene watershed environment, after having been covered by alluvium from glacial drainage from the north, during the early Holocene and cropping out all over the Tryst Falls area.

What about Warm Interglacial Periods?

The Eemian, the last interglacial preceding the Last Glacial Maximum, lasted 15 KYA, around the 130-115 KYA BP time frame. During that time period, global temperatures *exceeded*

what we now have, so it was a pretty significant variation in climate, certainly. We have a span of fifteen thousand years of non-frozen climate in the Great Plains area, during the mid-to-late Pleistocene, with acknowledged modern humans in Europe, Africa and Asia, since 300,000YBP, already acknowledged. These ancient acknowledged ancestors are identical to modern homo sapiens and, in 130,000 years, by the time of the Eemian, could very well have covered the globe in civilizations, as we do now. Every trace of it would have disappeared since 115 KYA BP, or be buried deeper than we care to look. Ferrous metal would have long since turned to rust; only stone stands the test of time.

If you study the temperature chart above, you'll see that there were 4 other interglacials before the Eemian that equaled our current climate and lasted longer than the Eemian, during which, humans like us may very well have lived, as well as in the Eemian, during which civilizations could have risen and fallen. There's plenty of time for an acknowledged human presence since 350 KYA BP, or, even with the 900 KYA BP human footprints at Happisburgh (PCN#28, Mar-Apr, 2014) may very well cause the extension of time the mainstream acknowledges the presence of modern man on earth. Modern Man, in some locations and at varying time periods went from using stone to metal in a few hundred years. The wheel, irrigation of crops, civil laws, mathematics, geometry and astronomy have been used since 4,000 B.C. in myriad forms for one purpose or another by several civilizations. All this and much more has led us to where we are now.

Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the help I received from Mick and Daisy Hobday who visited and videoed the site thoroughly. Thanks to Tony Meyers for providing the GoogleEarthPro measurements. Scott Cole, thanks for your observations of Tryst Falls over time. Thanks to Kirk Decker for helping me locate the old Mill site. Thanks to Beth Beckett, curator at Clay County Historical, for her geology contacts with Marissa Schorr and Robyn Daniels of DNRMO. All their cooperation made this study possible and enjoyable.

References cited

Daniels, Robyn L., 2024, Bedrock geologic map of the Kearney 7.5' quadrangle, Clay County, Missouri. Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Missouri Geological Survey, Open-file Map OFM-2024– 751-GS, 1:24,000-scale, 1 sheet.

Limestone—PB 2902. *Geological Survey Program fact sheet*. Missouri Geological Survey. Director: Carey Bridges, RG, 10/13/2020.

RICHARD DULLUM, retired as a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years, is a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam veteran with a B.A. in Biology. Dullum has written or co-written 50 articles for *PCN* since 2009 and is also one of *PCN's* copy editors. All of Dullum's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

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

Legacy of Calico Early Man Site Archaeological Project

Part 2 By Fred E. Budinger, Jr. Budinger & Associates, San Bernardino, CA

Continuing from Part 1 in PCN #93 (Jan-Feb 2025)...



The Calico Site The Calico Site (CA-SBR-

2102; SBCM 1500A) is a lithic quarry and workshop site (Budinger 1983; Budinger and Simpson 1985; Schuiling 1972, 1979; Shlemon and Budinger 1990; Simpson 1978, 1980, 1982; Simpson et al. 1986). The site has yielded a variety of both lightduty and heavy-duty tools and more than 60,000 technical flakes and pieces of angular ters (combination chopping and cutting tools), formed and unformed anvils, hammerstones, and pecking stones (Budinger 2004; Shlemon and Budinger 1990). No hominin fossils have been found. The Calico Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Louis S. B. Leakey directed the Calico project from its start in 1964 until his death in 1972. The Calico Project has two foci of investigation and debate: (1) about 198ka ago by cosmogenic beryllium-10 dating (Owen et al. 2011).

Tools were made from cores, flakes, and blades by hard and soft hammer percussion and bipolar reduction using anvils. Lithologies used include chalcedony, chert, and jasper. Scrapers, used for working wood, hide, bone, and antler, were fashioned on flakes and blades and are characterized by unifacial face and edge re-

> touch. A small percentage of the artifacts recovered show use-wear patterns.

> Ten scraper subtypes have been identified and are listed here with their incidence from the site's Master Pits I and II, a combined excavated volume of 354.6 m3: concave (630), notched (557), convex side (347), straight-edged side (182), end (135), convex side and (33), strangulated (15), concave side and end (7), and thumbnail (7).

> Cutting tools have bifacially modified edges that are typically acute and equal. Three subtypes have been identified: (1) denticulates, small sawlike tools (116); (2) gravers, with re-

touched spurs used for incising (620); and (3) burins, small cutting tools with transverse chisel-like edges (591). Burin subtypes in the Calico assemblage include burins on truncation, burins on breaks, dihedral burins, and becs (small tools with curved or beak-like spurs). **Fig. 1** shows representative specimens of the Calico Lithic Industry.

> Cont. on page 11

Fig. 1. Lithic tools, flakes, blades, and blade cores of the Calico Lithic Industry. These specimens have been coated with powdered aluminum to accentuate surface morphologies. Photograph courtesy of Daniel J. Griffin.

Note: The long list of references will be included after the final installment. debitage. The light-duty tools include a variety of scrapers (concave, notched, convex, straight-edged, end, convex side and end, strangulated, concave side and end, and thumb-nail), denticulates (saw-like tools), gravers, burins (chisel-like tools), reamers, piercing tools, blades, and bladelets. Heavy-duty tools include choppers, chopping tools, hand axes, Calico Cut-

the authenticity of the specimens as bona fide artifacts (the "artifact/geofact" issue); and (2) the age of the host alluvial fan deposits.

The Calico Site is situated in alluvial deposits dated by sediment thermoluminescence (TL) to 135ka ago (Debenham 1998, 1999) and >200ka ago by uranium-thorium dating (Bischoff et al. 1981) and



Legacy of Calico Early Man Site Archaeological Project (cont.)

"Most rotational tools are reamers. UseMost rotational tools are reamers. Use-wear indicates minute scaling indicative of clockwise or counterclockwise usage. from which flakes had been struck. Some show striking platform preparation. Bipolar cores are present; spectacular polyhedral cores are not.



Fig. 2. left: Large soft hammer flake with platform lipping, bulb scar, and distinct ripples. This specimen has been coated with powdered aluminum to accentuate surface morphology. **Right:** A concavo-convex flake. This is an unusual type of flake produced by two identical strikes on the same striking platform. Like the Left specimen, this one, also, has been coated with powdered aluminum to accentuate surface morphology. Photographs courtesy of Daniel J. Griffin.

wear indicates minute scaling indicative of clockwise or counterclockwise usage. Piercing tools have slender splinter-like spurs without retouch. **Use-wear** includes crushed tips and minute stepfractures."

Piercing tools have slender splinter-like spurs without retouch. Use-wear includes crushed tips and minute step-fractures. Modified edges that support piercing spurs often evince retouch and ware patterns indicative of use as scrapers, cutting tools, or burins. Some 710 blades, 683 bladelets, and 182 bladelet cores have been recovered from Master Pits I and II. Blades are longer than 4.5 cm and bladelets are shorter. Fig. 2 above and several to follow in the next installment depict a variety of flakes, blades, scrapers, reamers, and a graver.

Heavy-duty tools were made from cores and core-like large flakes. Most cores are simple unprepared blocks

Both large (>50 cm) and small formed and unformed anvils were used. With large anvils, a piece to be flaked was brought down forcefully on an anvil crest; with lap anvils the object was held on the end surface and then struck. Ground anvils of chalcedony or jasper are unmodified high-crested blocks or bifacially modified. The crests exhibit localized crushing, battering, and incipient cones of percussion.

-Continued in Part 3...

FRED E. BUDINGER, JR., MA, RPA, is Senior Archaeologist at Budinger & Associates and former Curator (1974–1986) and Project Director (2000–2008) at Calico Early Man Site. Over the past several years he has raised concerns and discussed in detail the threatened Calico artifacts and the gradual and deliberate destruction of the site in several articles including <u>Protecting Calico</u> (*PCN #*17, May-June 2012), <u>Saving Calico Early Man Site</u>

(2012, same issue), and The Calico Legacies, December 2014 (PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014). He has also provided several brief news items on the degraded state of U.S. archaeology and lack of preservation efforts and the subject of truth in science including An important update on the state of affairs at Calico Early Man Site (PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016). In that report Budinger encapsulated current "professional" rulings: 1.) "No [Calico] artifacts can be seen by anybody," and, 2.) A respected book author (Bipoints Before Clovis) who wrote to Director Schroth about flving out to California from Virginia to photograph selected Calico specimens for an upcoming book was given the following response: "The Calico collection is no longer available for study.

Budinger continues his efforts to keep Calico site from being buried



From PCN #32: The author as Project Director of Calico measuring objects such as in Figs. 1–2 in the wall of Master Pit I. Photo: T. Oberlander.

by popular archaeology as have other sites such as Hueyatlaco.

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in <u>PCN #93</u>:

PAGE 2

Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, Part 2

Abdulrahman Albalawi

PAGE 4

Denisovans/H. naledi Really a human difference between them and us?

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 6

Tryst Falls enigma More 'cart ruts'? This time, it's Missouri

Richard Dullum

PAGE 10

Legacy of Calico Early Man Archaeological Project

Fred E. Budinger, Jr.

PAGE 12

<u>Member news and</u> <u>other info</u>: Sad loss of two longtime readers

Links to Issues 90-92

PAGE 13

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 12

Anthony Peratt and Fay Yao

PAGE 15

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 18 of series (Devonian) in reverse for fossil-record-first perspective

John Feliks

A stellar reminder, cupmarks, AI manipulation

Michael Cremo—popularly known as the Forbidden Archeologist and who brought to public awareness Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, co-founder of the Pleistocene Coalition—sends a thoughtful message about the stars in a January mailing:

"Most of the world's people now live in places where they cannot see the full awe inspiring spectacle of a night sky full of numberless glittering stars and glowing planets. That's because of light pollution from the many sources of artificial light and the haze of air pollution. With the celestial objects obscured we focus on our smart phone screens. We lose our sense of connection to the wider cosmos, and cease to wonder how it all came to be."

All of Michael's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

https://pleistocenecoalition.com/ index.htm#michael_cremo

For those who have never seen the stars in the way Michael describes them it is well worth venturing out into the country 'on a clear moonless night' and looking out at the universe for oneself. I believe one will then find it much easier to understand why the Pleistocene Coalition has taken a special interest in recognizing many rock art cup-marks the world over as stars, planets, star clusters or constellations.

One of the primary distinctions between how the Pleistocene Coalition approaches the question of cup-marks and how mainstream anthropology does is that we do not regard ancient peoples—*even Lower Paleolithic* peoples—as less intelligent than us. It is the mainstream's tenaciously held belief that apes became humans and its unquestioning faith in Darwin's 1859 proclamation based on no facts whatsoever that has led them all down a deer-in-the-headlights path they just can't snap out of:

"Psychology will be based on a new foundation, that of the necessary acquirement of each mental power and capacity by gradation. Light will be thrown on the origin of man and his history."

-Charles Darwin, 1859, p. 488.

Strong belief that the fiction stated above is actually true is what happens when kids are sent off to school or allowed to watch PBS television before being taught how to think for themselves. When they are taught such a myth in captive audience classrooms for more than a decade, more likely than not, they can never break away.

Not being informed that there is no evidence for Darwin's intelligent-sounding proclamation-or not being given any conflicting evidenceleads kids and university graduates alike to the bad idea cup-marks represent a lower stage of human intelligence. Fig. 1 completely disproves such a belief. That is why mainstream science education withholds such evidence from students. The mainstream must maintain the fantasy that cup-marks are 'primitive' rock art and that they show lesser intelligence than horses and bulls painted on European cave walls. If that false belief isn't kept perpetually before students or TV viewers then anyone thinking objectively is going to question the whole idea. Never trust sciences that block evidence from the public.

If one has the patience to work through the points being made here, one might come to understand our interest in <u>the Pleiades in rock art</u>. That was especially so after the late Ray Urbaniak made his first startling connection between a Paiute Indian reservation petroglyph and the Pleiades star cluster by comparison with the famous Nebra sky disk of Germany. It has nothing to do with life on other planets or anything resembling that topic. It has to do with man's capabilities of communication from the



Fig. 1. U.S. and Saudi Arabia Pleiades depictions matching the Nebra sky disk, demonstrating a complex cross-cultural rock art symbol (*PCN* **#73**, Sept-Oct 2021).

Left: SW U.S. discovered by engineer, the late Ray Urbaniak. Middle: Pleiades 'inlaid' in the Nebra sky disk. Right: Cup-mark arrangement discovered by Abdulrahman Albalawi in Saudi Arabia. As PCN observed, the identicality suggests intercultural contact. Compilation by John Feliks.

beginning and that a confirmed identical complex motif on opposite sides of the earth point to interaction among different continents and cultures from early on.

The idea was reinforced when an identical rock art cluster was discovered by Abdulrahman Albalawi in Saudi Arabia followed by several similar in Chile, Austria, Ireland, Morocco and elsewhere. The subject was rekindled by Albalawi yet again in the prior two issues (<u>PCN #92</u> and <u>PCN #93</u>) of his recent series beginning the past two issues.

Can we rescue puppeted AI?

THE ACADEMIC DANGERS OF BIASED HUMAN MANIPULATION

While testing Google's Gemini AI academic integrity on keywords "pleistocene coalition" and "pleiades," I was inspired when I got *an instant and genuinely objective response*. However, the next day Gemini could not answer the same query at all. Due to my experiences with the anthropology community, and those of other researchers, etc., I sus-

> Cont. on page 13

Member news and other info (cont.)

"The Pleiades are a kev subject of study within the Pleistocene Coalition's research. The group believes that the presence of the Pleiades in rock art from diverse locations indicates a [potentially]... more widespread cultural exchange between differpected human hijacking or other foul play. On 4-13-25, I decided to query Gemini on the problem, and phrased it just as below (minus quotes):

"evidence humans step in and alter otherwise objective ai responses"

Before giving Gemini's response to my suggesting manipulation, let me first share its original quick and unbiased high quality response to the Pleistocene Coalition Pleiades keywords. That way the reader can contrast Gemini's instantaneous original response with its later behavior:

AI Overview [4-11-25]

"The Pleistocene Coalition and the Pleiades are linked in that the Coalition, a group of researchers and

constellation, is a subject of interest for the Coalition due to its representation in various ancient rock art sites, suggesting a possible shared understanding of astronomy and its connection to human cultures across different regions.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

The Pleistocene Coalition:

This organization is dedicated to the study of ancient rock art and its implications for understanding human history and cultural exchange, especially concerning astronomy and the cosmos.

The Pleiades:

This is a prominent open star cluster visible in the constellation Taurus. It

has been a subject of study and fascination in various cultures, including those with rock art depicting it.

The Link:

The Pleiades are a key subject of study within the Pleistocene Coalition's research. The group believes that the presence of the Pleiades in rock art from diverse locations indicates a possible shared understanding of astronomy and potentially a more widespread cultural exchange between different groups in the past.

introductory medley. If readers would like to hear it and more to be posted please In essence, the Coalition's

and/or shared cultural understandings, according to The Pleistocene Coalition."

-End of Gemini AI 4-11-25 quote

In an identical query the following day virtually every factual observation made by Gemini prior was gone. Instead, Google placed only three results, two for the Pleistocene Coalition and one for a libelous group of professors centered in 'Australia' and fixated on author Vesna Tenodi. This was done while attaching unsupported claims toward the Coalition which includes high integrity professors and other PhDs and quality objective

researchers in many other professions. Academic behaviors like this are com-

mon in the

field of an-

Link to PCN #91

thropology. Mine and others' similar experiences included misconduct by the Editor of an 'Australian' rock art research journal and his associates.

Now, Gemini's instant reply to my suggestion of manipulation of AI responses, started with:

"Yes, there's evidence that humans intervene and modify AI responses that would otherwise be considered objective." -Gemini AI of Google -if

PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS



by John Feliks 1996. Photo: Shekinah Errington. Readers who may have read it in PCN years ago know that Feliks's na theory was introduced in this multimedia stage production. That is because mainstream researchers with known conflicts of interest serving as peer reviewers for *Current Anthropology* blocked the theory's paper, The Impact of Fos ls on the Development of Visual Rep for two years (1995–1997). Later, the songwriter part of Feliks's life since childhood wound up on the back burner when A vs was unexpectedly added to his commitments. During these times, two close musician friends passed away leaving music behind that would never be heard. That motivated Feliks after 15 years

as PCN's Editor-in-Chief to share his own songs and compositions, many with prehis-

toric themes, on YouTube. Excerpts from seven songs have been made into an

consider checking out Feliks's channel at youtube.com/@JohnFelik

ent groups in the past."

-Google's Gemini AI, 4-11-25, deleted the following day.

scholars, studies the implications of ancient rock art discovered across the globe, particularly those depicting the Pleiades star cluster. The Pleiades, a prominent

research focuses on the Pleiades as a symbol that may be found in rock art from diverse locations, potentially revealing common astronomical knowledge



Link to PCN #93





Pleistocene civilizations, Part 13

By Anthony Peratt, PhD., and W. F. Yao, LMS, M.A.

"Homer's Troy and The Trojan War







Supplement for more depth on plasma (an underlying subject in this series). This 2004 television special, Universe: The Cosmology Quest, Episode 2: The Electric Universe and Plasma Physics, challenges yet another theory taught as fact by the science community.

were long presumed myths until discovered factual." Continuing from Part 12, (PCN #93, Jan-Feb 2025). Part 13 involves selections from Section 15 of the outline in Part 1 (PCN #82, March-April 2023)...

The Remnants of Atlantis We can go back to the first installment and Oppenheimer's deep concern about using his atomic bomb on Japanese cities. We believe that what remained of Atlantis after a proposed nuclear attack of some kind was the material left of the city and its people, a believed larger event but not dissimilar to Hiroshima only without a waterfall. The effluent



Fig. 1. Antarctica's Blood Falls believed in popular culture related to Atlantis. It is 1650 km down-slope from our proposed site of Atlantis. Wikimedia Commons.

description of Atlantis's military both land and navy also suggest a large population. At this stage we are still open to con**Troy and other Greek 'myths'** Skepticism toward Atlantis research should be reduced seeing many other Greek



Fig. 2. Left: The geophysical/cartographic picture of Antarctica showing locations of Vinson Massif, proposed Atlantis city-state location (as noted in the prior installment), and Blood Falls. **Right:** A ground penetrating radar picture of the same region. Notice inside the blue circle a small red stripe and white dot is our proposed probable location of the target center also discussed in the prior installment. This gives information on the characteristics of the proposed nuclear device used to destroy the city.

flows from near center the region we've regarded the city-state of Atlantis along the Ross Ice Shelf to its exit at Blood Falls (**Fig. 1**).

Plato doesn't give a specific Atlantis population. However, based on his description as "larger than Libya and Asia combined," researchers have suggested numbers in the range of 5– 60 million. Whether viewed as an allegory or not, Plato's sidering the possibility of Atlantis as a physical location and not only as a "cautionary tale."

Another piece of research we found interesting was a 2015 study at Blood Falls published as "Lifeblood of a Glacier" (antarcticsun.usap.gov). A probe was used to melt its way into Taylor Glacier to sample the brine that feeds Blood Falls (**Fig. 2**). Just matter of factly, analyzed samples revealed a cold (-7 degrees C) iron-rich matter.



Fig. 3. Homer's Troy and Trojan War were long presumed myths. Artist's conception of Troy VI.

myths have been upgraded such as Homer's Troy (**Fig. 3**),

> Cont. on page 15

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 13 (cont.)

"Gobekli Tepe and the Antikythera mechanism have, in a few short years, pushed out the longtime beliefs there were no Pleistocene civilizations and there was no such advanced technology as the Antikythera mechanism in ancient Greek times."

The Trojan War, The Golden Fleece, and The Kraken (giant squid) among many others. And as we've mentioned several times in this series, the discoveries of Gobekli Tepe and the Antikythera mechanism have, in a few short years, pushed out the longtime pre-convinced beliefs there were no Pleistocene civilizations and there was no such advanced technology as the Antikythera mechanism in ancient Greek times (now known to be the oldest analog computer able to calculate sun, earth, and planet positions decades in advance) show how incorrectly biased against the whole idea of extremely old civilizations archaeology has become.

To be continued in Part 14...*

*Addendum

My 1991 (2015: 2nd Edition) book, Physics of the Plasma Universe, explains in more detail many of the physics topics touched upon in this series. Also, throughout the series, and as a reminder of how the series is organized refer back to our page 1 of Part 1 (PCN #82, March-April 2023). It will remind readers that these new installments, together, serve as a prequel explaining portions of the research studies that led to the ideas I originally published in PCN #63 (Jan-Feb 2020) and to help show how the archaeology and physics topics are interrelated or overlap.

Abbreviated bios below

(full bios are at start of Part 1):

ANTHONY LEE PERATT, PHD, received his BSEE from California State Polytechnic University, 1963, followed by his MSEE from the University of Southern Cal, 1967. Assigned for two years to Professor Hannes Alfven, Peratt translated Alfven's seminal book, Cosmic Plasma, into English. Peratt received his PhD in 1971, after Alfven was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Peratt then joined the UC National Laboratories (Lawrence Livermore in 1972

and Los Alamos in 1981), receiving his 30-yr. UC Alumnus Award in 2005. He spent sabbaticals at the Max Planck Inst. for Plasma Physics, Garching, DE 1975-77 and the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden 1985/1988. In 1986, he gave the prestigious Norwegian Acad. of Science and Letters Birkeland Lecture. Dr. Peratt later received two U.S. Dept. of Energy (DOE) awards for his experiments and computations. With Prof. Oscar Buneman, Stanford U. (of Bletchley Park fame) Peratt ran the Tridimensional-Stanford fully-3D gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years in a Stanford-Los Alamos collaboration. 1995-99 Dr. Peratt served in the Dept. of Energy Defense Programs and as Acting Head of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since then, he served in the Los Alamos Assoc. Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations. Subsequently his research involves the source of petroglyphs as an ancient above-Antarctic intense outburst, with ground GPS measurements and their distribution-orientation with earthorbiting satellites, in the Americas; Australia, Polynesia (incl. Easter Island), the Alps and Mongolia. 2004-2011 Peratt worked with UPenn Dept. of Archaeology and Anthropology. Dr. Peratt is Senior Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science and an IEEE Life Fellow, a member of the American Physical Soc., American Astrophysical Soc., and Archimedes Circle. He acknowledges his tenure at the U.S. Dept. of Energy, Washington D.C., 1995–2000, Dept. of Defense Programs (DP) and Nuclear Nonproliferation (NN). Dr. Peratt is indebted to Professors Hans Kuehl, EE Dept. USC and Zohrab Kaprelian, Dean of Engineering USC, who started him on a course of studies he could not have foreseen. Website: plasmauniverse.info

FAY YAO completed postgraduate course work toward a PhD in multi-disciplines; received M.A. in Lib. Science and Sec. Education, UNM, 1971; B.A., Chinese Lit. and Hist., Philippines CKS College, 1969; studied Bus. Admin. and Mathematics, University of the East, Philippines, 1966–69. She is an affiliate member of the Intl. IEEE Computer Soc., IEEE Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Soc., and NM Museum of Science and Hist. Ms. Yao is fluent in English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Haisanese, Fujanese, and reads Tagalog and Spanish. Yao co-founded the Albuquerque Chinese Arts and Language School, 1978, founded the Acad. of Chinese Performing Arts, 2015, and NM Chinese American Speaker Series, 2016. Ms. Yao was Sec. of a UN Model Collegiate Students Organization of the Philippines, 1966–69; Sec., NM League of Women Voters, 1988; Rep. in the Alliance for Better Community Relations, Albuquerque Jewish Fed., 1988-9; State Sec. NM Elem. School Librarians Assoc., 1989; and served as Nat. Rep. to the Nat. Chinese American Citizens Alliance, San Francisco since 2020. She received the 2016 Spirit of NM award by the Chinese American Citizens Alliance for her "outstanding leadership, service... to our community, state, and country." Yao re-ceived the 2008 U.S. Congressional Women's Art, Woven' Vision Award. Among others, she has done lectures for the UNM Maxwell Anthropology Museum. Yao has co-authored papers in the Trans. Plasma Sci., the European Physica Scripta, and IEEE Spec. Issue. Latin American Workshop on Plasma Physics, 2018, works representing her GPS and Magnetic Transit petroglyphs orientation investigations interpreting cosmopolitan symbols. She served as a petroglyph archeologist with field work for the Museum of NM Rock Art Recording Project to GPS log Petroglyph Natl. Mon. and other sites. Dr. Yao was first to decipher a Chinese petroglyph panel as describing the evolution, shape, dynamic properties and observational location of the Axis wadi emanating from Earth's surface. She has special interest in how symbols relate to each other worldwide.

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

Through the Pa-

Imagine the height

of the full column.

Fig. 1. The idea that the

world's rocks are filled

with fossils of imperfect

creatures that had to

evolve in order to sur-

z-axi

leozoic to Recent

Reprint from PCN #40, March-April 2016. This is Part 17 of 21 in reverse to give readers the facts of the fossil record first.



Treptoceras? <u>Orthoceras?</u> Oreras? It depends on who you ask—and when, what databases you reference, and what evolution mythology is currently popular. Upper Ordovician; Direct from strata; author; Boone Co. KY.

'The same fossils are given different names by different authors ... their nomenclature becomes confusina.

-Benjamin Campbell, biological anthropologist

"Why do we do this?... It seems to me that names should be unique and stable."

-Roderic Page, Professor of Taxonomy, former Editor, System-atic Biology. Taxacom Digest 75 (15); 2012.

`The names MUST change to reflect the evolutionary relationships (at least our current hypothesis of those relationships). ... This is about evolutionary hypotheses!"*

L. Brian Patrick; Chair, Biological Sciences; Dakota Weslevan University. Ibid above.

*Non-objective science couldn't be stated more clearly.

Erratum: In 2016, I mistakenly said the Ordovician in places is `miles thick.' That should have been `about 1.4 miles.'

heard the claim that fossils are rare? Or have you ever heard the claim that the earth contains fossils of imperfect creatures that had to "evolve" in order to survive? Neither of these are true. If you believe such things from the science community then you would certainly be surprised were you to spend some time in the field with Ordovician-age rocks and fossils-and especially those of the Cincinnatian formations of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (Figs. 1-5). If you were to do this objectively, i.e. without evolutionary

By John Feliks

Have you ever

preconceptions, there is potential to see the fossil record for what it actually is.

This new series makes the case for the importance of bringing objectivity back to the interpretation of fossils

and the strata or rock layers that contain them. It will suggest several ways by which those interested in the truth can learn about the



a very important step. With enough objective knowledge one will eventually be able to

> Cont. on page 17



*** Links to the prior parts in this reverse reprint series: Part 18, Part 19, Part 20, Part 21, ***



Top: 450 million-yr old Upper Ord. Lin -rec by the author direct strata, Eureka, MO-is identical to Bottom: modern Lingula living in aguariums. Yet, a recent "peer reviewed" genetics paper claims that these brachiopods are "actively evolving." Science railroading is easy when the public is

The 'Objective' Stratigraphic Column (cont.)



> Cont. on page 18

PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

"the fossil record con-



Fig. 4. Rafinesquina brachiopod shells such as the reader can find for themselves; Cincinnatian; Largest shell is 2 1/2" wide.

sists entirely of perfect creatures surviving over long periods of time."

"We need to get the

point, namely, that we already know what fossils are out there. The idea that thousands of 'transitional fossils' will eventually turn up is

a science pipe dream.

stallments I will explain more about how to reassess the fossil record and be critical of popular science. To finish out this introduction, though, I would like to tell some of the history of why the Cincinnati region is so important to the study of fossils. It might give readers some confidence to look again at mainstream posi-

tions in paleontology, biology, and anthropology.

Most people are unaware that the core of modern geology and the science of stratigraphy (the study and interpretation of the rock layers which also contain the fossil record) was in large part developed in the Cincinnati, Ohio, region during the 1800s. Although many researchers of the time were easily bedazzled by Darwinism their story and dedication can help inspire those ready to call to task a mainstream community

there was in the region of Cincinnati, Ohio, a group of paleontologists who have been called the 'Cincinnati School of Paleontology.' ... They were all serious collectors of local fossils. But they went beyond that. ... They also assiduously studied their finds... they shared their information... and their thinking about fossils...with the world as a whole, through publication. ... individuals spent a significant portion of their lives, especially their formative years, in the type-Cincinnatian outcrop area. ... They all were amateurs" (p. 15).

"They comprised a 'learning community.' They worked together. ... Above all, they stimulated one another to perform at a higher level than they otherwise might have done. The whole was more than the sum of its parts. There was true synergism in the Cincinnati School of Paleontology. Although called a school, the Cincinnati School was not one, nor did it have any formal relationship with any college or university" (p. 16).

"It is primarily through the efforts of the Cincinnati School of Paleontology that the Cincinnati area is truly world famous for its fossils. It was due to their work that the Cincinnati region is the North American standard for the span of geologic time during which its rocks were deposited and the organisms that were to become its fossils lived" (p. 36).

> **Reasons the** Cincinnatian can inspire objective reassessments of the Stratigraphic Column

"The pristine quality of many Cincin-

natian fossils is clear evidence that they have undergone very little diagenetic alteration and no metamorphic change over their long burial since the Ordovician" (p. 8). "The entire Cincinnati Arch region has one of the most extensive surface exposures of Upper Ordovician strata in North America, if not the entire world" (p. 10). "In the Cincinnati Arch region we have a truly unique window to the past-easy access to ancient strata and fossils that elsewhere lie buried under thousands of meters of rock" (p. 12).

"Many practices and concepts of paleontology and geology originated from research on Cincinnatian fossils and rocks. ... the Cincinnati region was one of the birthplaces of modern geological science" (p. 12).

The direct descendents of the Cincinnati School are a very prolific and well-organized group known as the Drydredgers. Their coverage of the Cincinnatian is of extreme high quality and rigor. However, their base is still in the mainstream. What I am proposing is a reassessment of the entire fossil record (and by extension, the archaeological record) minus the mainstream evolutionary templates. Their adamant pre-commitment to evolution by natural selection discourages the objective study of fossils. We need to get the horse back in front of the cart. As explained before the information-packed invertebrate fossil record with its countless fossils in full stratigraphic context worldwide is the standard against which all evolution claims must be measured. This is true even if the vertebrate record has dazzling skeletons or DNA. Scientific objectivity has to be regained. Let's start over in a new objective light. This time let's focus on the facts without preconceptions and see where the evidence leads.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 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 Ontario over a 30-year span, as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology and Index Fossils of North America.

Fig. 5. Additional Upper Ordovician trilobites collected by the author. Readers can collect these very types for themselves. By so doing they will realize they are wellestablished distinctive organisms with well-known appearance and disappearance dates: Flexicalymene (Middletown, OH), Pseudogygites (Georgian Bay, Craigleith, ON), Triarthrus (Bellefonte, PA), Cryptolithus (head shield, Cincinnati, OH).

horse back in front of the cart."

controlling interpretations of prehistory. Here are a few highlights excerpted from, A Sea Without Fish: Life in the Ordovician Sea of the Cincinnati Region, 2009: pp. 8-36):

"Beginning even before the Ordovician Period was named,

The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

• Learn the real story of our Palaeolithic ancestors—a story about intelligent and innovative people—a story which is unlike that promoted by mainstream science.

• Explore and regain confidence in your own ability to think for yourself regarding human ancestry as a broader range of evidence becomes available to you.

• Join a community not afraid to challenge the status quo. Question with confidence any paradigm promoted as "scientific" that depends upon withholding conflicting evidence from the public in order to appear unchallenged.

PLEISTOCENE COALITION

NEWS, Vol. 17: Issue 2 (March-April)

© Copyright 2025

PUBLICATION DETAILS

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF/LAYOUT John Feliks

COPY EDITORS/PROOFS Tom Baldwin Richard Dullum

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

Pleistocene Coalition co-founder, copy editor and advisor emeritus <u>Virginia Steen-McIntyre</u>

CONTRIBUTORS to this ISSUE

Fred E. Budinger, Jr.
Daniel J. Griffin
Abdulrahman Albalawi
Mick and Daisy Hobday
Carl Adam Carter
Anthony Peratt
Fay Yao
Tom Baldwin
Richard Dullum
John Feliks

Pleistocene Coalition News is produced by the <u>Pleistocene Coalition</u> bi-monthly since October 2009. Back issues can be found near the bottom of the PC home page.

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

pleistocenecoalition.com

The Pleistocene Coalition cele-

brated its fifteen-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now in its sixteenth year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.