



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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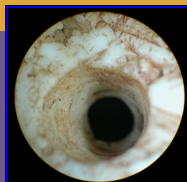
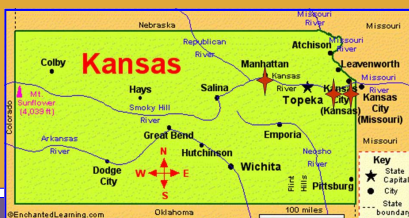
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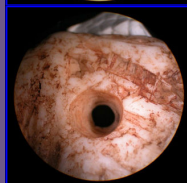
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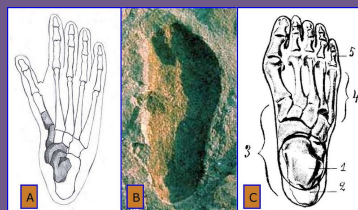
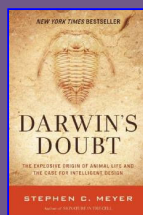
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Reminder to read skeptically whenever anthropology brings up australopithecines



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Member news and other info

New book—in Spanish—includes PC founding member Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre's story

Pleistocene Coalition founding member, volcanic ash

specialist, Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, is included in a book she has been peripherally involved with titled **Megafauna del Cuaternario del Municipio y Estado de Puebla** (*Quaternary Megafauna of the Municipality and State of Puebla*). One of the authors of the book,

Alex Rivera Dominguez, writes that it is ready for the printers and should be available to order by the end of the summer, 2015. It is 152 pages with many never-before-seen photos and includes an essay on Dr. Steen-McIntyre's work at the 250,000-year old Hueytlaco site in Puebla, Mexico.

Greg Miklashek, MD (retired, 2012, 40-year psychiatrist, PCN #27, Jan-Feb 2014, [Historically-documented controversial artifact collection viewable online](#)), has donated his collection of presumed Paleolithic artifacts from a c. 1900 railroad cut in Germany to the Logan Anthropology Museum at Beloit College, in Beloit, Wisconsin. Museum Director, Bill Green, has promised continuous public display and ongoing student research. Miklashek will be turning over his many years of research materials regarding

the collection at a future date with the museum. Professor Green appears to be pleased with the new acquisition. Due to the coincidental timing of Tom Baldwin's article in this issue regarding the recently discovered 40,000-year old Denisovan bracelet featuring a hole drilled with essentially modern technique (Page 6), it seemed fitting to include here two photographs of a drilled hole in one of Miklashek's artifacts covered in the PCN report as well as a response from the professional microscopist who studied the drilled hole (**Fig. 1**):

"After spending two hours viewing and recording the five Venus figurines... as well as suspension holes in two spear throwers and two carved calcite pendants up to 250X using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS), noted microscopist, Dr. Ralph Albrecht (Director, BBPIC/AMFSC Microscopy Lab), and Mark Kenoyer at the University of Wisconsin determined that there was no evidence of modern drilling tools" (i.e. signs of modern tools would encourage interpretation of the artifacts as possible forgeries).

"Kenoyer added that drilling of the suspension hole in the face appeared to have been done with a "chipped stone drill." -jf

Archaeologist Dragos Gheorghiu's *Land Art Transformations* project

(Monte Velho, Portugal) made an appearance on the "Capture a favorite picture" website in May in their link to the Pleistocene Coalition. The thrilling documentary photograph, which was taken by Radu Damian, as well as a brief overview of Gheorghiu's project were

featured in [PCN](#)

[#16](#) (March-April 2012) and [PCN #20](#) (Nov-Dec 2012). The photograph and overview of the project is also part of the PC Gallery page. We thought the picture was inspiring and worth seeing in its enlarged form to show the kind of determination that can be engendered when archaeology and art come together. The enlarged photo can be seen on our website at

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dragos_Gheorghiu Just click on the thumbnail. As mentioned in the [March-April 2015 issue](#) regarding the new book by Gheorghiu and linguist Paul Bouissac, Gheorghiu (PhD) is an experimental archaeologist, artist, pyro-technics expert, and Professor of cultural anthropology and prehistoric art at National University of Arts, in Bucharest, Romania. A slightly enlarged version of the picture can be viewed on the following page.

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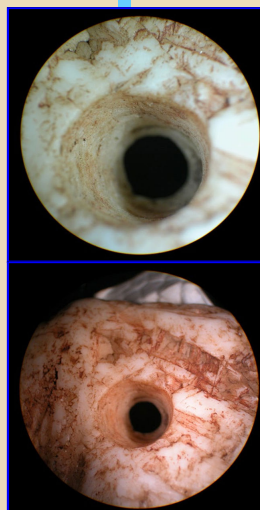
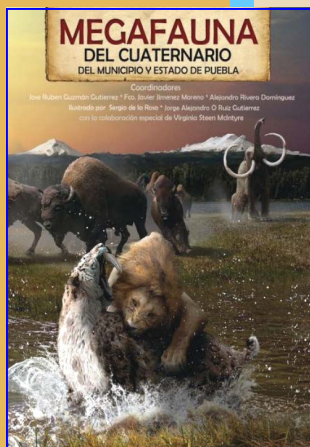


Fig. 1. Top: Centerhole in Pendant 12 from Greg Miklashek's collection at 12X. Magnification. **Bottom:** Centerhole in Pendant 12 at 6X magnification.

"After spending two hours viewing ... noted microscopist, Dr. Ralph Albrecht ... determined that there was no evidence of modern drilling tools."

Member news and other info (cont.)

Let's hold anthropology to higher standards

Several of our readers wrote us regarding the recently-



From the prior page. Dragos Gheorghiu's Land Art Transformation project at Monte Velho, Portugal

discovered stone tools from Kenya dating to c. 3.3 million years old. For now, discovery of the tools and the dating is not the problem. What needs to be watched out for is the

facts from this community, especially if they have already been debunked by many objective scientists. The presumption of australopithecine apes as being apelike "ancestors" is one such presumption absorbed with little knowledge of the topic's history.

Scientific opportunism: How this assumption got its start does not reflect well on the practices of evolutionary science. Recall that **the famous 3.6 million-year old Laetoli footprints** from Tanzania, Africa, were literally commandeered by evolutionary anthropologist Donald Johanson just before their discoverer, Dr. Mary Leakey, was about to announce them as the world's oldest "human" footprints. This was done for the sake of bolstering and promoting *Australopithecus* as a human ancestor. It resulted in one of the greatest Darwinian fiascos of the 20th

Century almost single-handedly duping university professors, students, professional scientists, and normally alert science-savvy aficionados worldwide who

were then not inclined toward skepticism regarding the matter (see **Fig. 1**). Within a short time, Johanson's artificial association between the Laetoli footprints and australopithecine apes was

accepted by the above groups of people as a new "fact." Accepting science like that dramatically lowered the standards of what would be accepted as reasonable practice in paleoanthropology. The result has been difficult to top but was perhaps equaled by the Ardi fiasco as published in the October 2009 issue of the journal *Science* discussed several times in *PCN*. It was a massive propaganda effort involving many scientists and several different media internationally.

In considering who may have made the newly-discovered 3.3 million-year old tools here is a brief overview of how the long-running Laetoli footprints = *Australopithecus* fiasco got started:

At a 1978 conference in Sweden, where Mary Leakey was about to announce the Laetoli footprints as the world's oldest "human" footprints, Donald Johanson spoke first. Instead of waiting for Leakey to make the announcement and name her own discovery, Johanson took the discovery and attached the name, *Australopithecus* for the sake of his own discovery in Ethiopia (i.e. Lucy) with a long discourse on the subject. He named them first and beat Leakey to the punch. The story shows how easily the science community can be duped when people aren't given the facts. When she stood up to give her talk, Mary Leakey expressed her "deep regret" and responded with:

"The Laetoli fellow is now doomed to be called *Australopithecus afarensis*."

-Delta, W. 1978. The Leakey Family: Leaders in the Search for Human Origins, p. 100.

Is it really more prudent to suggest that the 3.6 MYA Laetoli footprints and the 3.3 MYA tools were made by apes rather than humans? -jf

"Within a short time, Johanson's artificial association between the Laetoli footprints and australopithecine apes was accepted as a new 'fact.'"

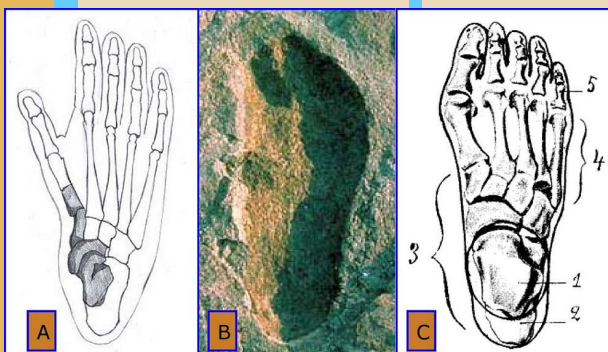


Fig. 1. Comparing an australopithecine foot, a Laetoli footprint, and a modern human foot. From [Evolutionists are not qualified to assess 'any' evidence](#). *PCN* #25, Sept-Oct 2013.

standard mainstream practice of automatically trying to associate such objects with what they promote as *pre-human hominids*—typically australopithecine apes. Remember, always question presumed

Denisovan bracelet: Advanced technological skills in early human groups is still resisted

By Tom Baldwin

"It has long been believed that

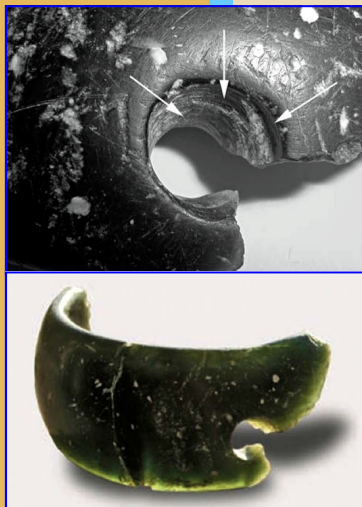


Fig. 1. Top: Recently-discovered 40,000-year old Denisovan bracelet. Dr. Anatoly Derevyanko, Director of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in Novosibirsk (Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences), explained that the technology used to produce it was at a very advanced level making it comparable to artifacts of more recent times. Picture: Anatoly Derevyanko, Mikhail Shunkov, and Vera Salnitskaya.

only Homo sapiens could possess such skills as seen in the making of the bracelet and, then, only the modern version of Homo sapiens."

If you follow archaeological news you may have heard that a bracelet was found in a cave in Russia

that was the home of a group of Denisovans—an archaic and now extinct race of early man. The bracelet has the archaeological world buzzing because the techniques and technologies used to make it are so advanced that no one thought such abilities existed 40,000 years ago (**Fig. 1**). This is further complicated by the fact that the Denisovans are a 'species' of what are considered sub-humans. It has long been believed that only *Homo sapiens* could possess such skills as seen in the making of the bracelet and, then, only the modern version of *Homo sapiens*.

Why is it that we as a human 'species' do not want to credit other like species with anything more than a subsistence level of intelligence? In preparation for this article I read everything I could find on the Denisovan bracelet. I even read the comments sections that appeared at the end of many of the reports. Some readers' reactions were that the Denisovans must have been smarter than we thought. However, more often the reaction was an attempt to find some way

to dismiss the achievement of the early man or woman that made the bracelet.

The level some people went to in order to reject the craftsmanship shown in the bracelet's manufacture was humorous. Some invoked Velikovsky or suggested that space aliens must have showed the Denisovans how to do it. Others thought people from Atlantis made the bracelet. One skeptic said the bracelet was fabricated at a later date then for some reason planted in the 40,000-year old layer for the Russians to find.

There was one thing that none of those commentators said. Not one person viewing that beautiful piece of ancient jewelry reacted by saying, "See, I told you so." Even Dr. Anatoly Derevyanko, Director of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in Novosibirsk (Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences), the lead archaeologist that found the bracelet said, "The skills of its creator were perfect. Initially we thought that it was made by Neanderthals or modern humans."

I have to conclude that we humans have yet to shed our tribalism. I think it is engrained in us. We instinctively look down on others whether they live in the next community, attend a different church, hail from another country, or in this case according to popular science, are another species. That tribalism is not just a failing, it is a weakness that holds us back and keeps us from many truths.

One thing I hope the Pleistocene Coalition does for its readers is to help dispel this tribalism that curses us as a species. John Feliks, our Editor-in-chief, put it very

well when he said, "One of the primary aims of the Pleistocene Coalition has been to bring little-known evidence to our readers that there really is no difference in intelligence between the countless categories mainstream science breaks human groups into. Whether these early people are called *Homo erectus*, Neanderthals, *Homo heidelbergensis*, Denisovans, *Homo sapiens*, or anything else pales in importance to what the evidence actually says about the cultures of these various groups. In this light, the recently published discovery of a Denisovan bracelet showing undeniably high workmanship fits right into the picture we have been trying to get to our readers since our very first issue of PCN in October 2009."

So what is the bracelet that has stood the archaeological community on its ear? It's physical appearance shows that it is something that most any modern woman would be proud to wear. We have less than half of it, but what we possess shows it to have been a really beautiful piece of body adornment. Made of a dark green translucent stone, it was of uniform thickness and diameter that has been smoothed and polished. A hole was drilled in it too.

It was found in a cave in Russia. There are 22 sedimentary layers identified in the cave and the bracelet was found in upper portion of Layer 11 which has been dated at 40,000 to 50,000 years old. The bracelet, being found near the top of the layer, is believed to date to about 40,000 years. It should also be noted that the

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

Denisovan bracelet (cont.)

"It should be noted that many millennia would pass before modern man would again turn out jewelry of the same quality and workmanship."

two pieces of the bracelet found so far were about 30 inches apart, which does not lend itself to that one commentator's opinion mentioned above, to the effect that someone dug a hole down into layer 11 at some later date and placed the bracelet there. Two holes through 10 layers above would have to have been dug; and that suggests chicanery and further that the Russian scientists are blind not to have noticed such a thing had happened as they worked their way down to layer 11.

The Russian scientists studied the artifact for a number of years before publishing their findings. They came to the following conclusions concerning its manufacture:

First, the bracelet is made of chlorite, a semi-precious green stone the nearest deposits of which are found about 200 kilometers (c. 124 miles) from the Denisovan Cave. That alone speaks to its value. Was a raw blank man-ported to the cave or was the bracelet made elsewhere and brought to the cave? Either way a lot of travel was involved when you consider that it was all done on foot.

Second, the stone chosen for the bracelet was no doubt selected for both its beauty and the fact that it is a fairly soft stone. Chlorite has a hardness of 2 to 2.5 on Moh's scale. About the same as gypsum but softer than calcite. (To give readers some perspective regarding hardness, Quartz is 7 and Diamond is 10 on the Moh Scale).

The blank cylindrical piece of the chlorite would then have been rubbed back and forth on a large flat stone till the desired flatness and a uniform thickness were achieved. Evidence of this is apparent on the bracelet's flat edges. Then the inner curve was made by use of abrasives and rasp type file. Drilling was a known art. Other objects found at the site

were in fact drilled and the bracelet itself contains a small hole that was drilled. Why the central portion was not drilled out is not known, possibly a drill that big did not exist.

At any rate the bracelet was roughed out using stones and abrasives and then smoothed, burnished and polished using hides of various degrees of smoothness and different degrees of tanning. This was no doubt a long and tedious process, but art often is, and in the end yielded a smooth, even, and glossy surface.

In the final stages of manufacture, as was mentioned above, a hole was drilled in bracelet, probably to hang an ornament from. The drilling of this hole shows a very high degree of technical know-how. There is evidence of at least three stages of drilling. Evidence says the drill was very high speed, vibrations along its rotation axis were minimal, and the drill made multiple rotations around its axis.

Finally, a further polishing with a soft hide was then done to bring the bracelet to a high sheen. Microscopic bits of this skin have been found in small fissures around the edge of the hole.

The technological ability to make such an object speaks to the intelligence of the maker. The desire to make such an object speaks to esthetic and artistic abilities of the maker. The want-to-own such an object speaks to an appreciation of beauty on the part of the wearer. All traits many are not willing to ascribe to "pre" *Homo sapiens* and yet are demonstrated in this piece. It should also be noted that the object shows a great deal of use wear. It was probably worn with pride for many generations until tragically broken and discarded.

It should be noted that many millennia would pass before modern man would again turn

out jewelry of the same quality and workmanship. Dr. Der-evyanko—who at first did not want to credit the work to Denisovians, but later came around to that view went on to state—"The ancient master was skilled in techniques previously considered not characteristic for the Palaeolithic era, such as easel speed drilling, boring tool type rasp, grinding and polishing with leather and skins of varying degrees of tanning."

In conclusion, let me note that the bracelet was not the only object besides stone tools found in Layer 11 of the Denisovan cave. Other archaeological materials found in this same layer can be seen as having both a spiritual function and use as bodily decorations. They are made of bone, mammoth tusk, animal teeth, ostrich eggshell, mollusk shell, and semi precious stones. Also found were bone awls (needles) with eyes.

Finally, and in what I think is an attempt to intrigue us, the Russians say that in that same layer they have found a "marble ring" that they are still studying, the details of which they will release at a future date. Having a buildup like that, I think, means that this ring is also going to be something special. When it happens let us hope more people say, "See I told you so."

TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah. He has also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. Baldwin has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the Early Man Site in Barstow, California) since the days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director. Baldwin's recent book, *The Evening and the Morning*, is an entertaining fictional story based on the true story of Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Baldwin has published many prior articles in *PCN* focusing on Calico and early man in the Americas.

Links to all of Baldwin's articles on Calico and many other topics can be found at:

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

BOOK REVIEW

Darwin's doubt: The explosive origin of animal life and the case for Intelligent Design

By Richard Dullum

"Chen's reply was, 'In China, we can criticize Darwin, but not the government. In America you can criticize the government, but not Darwin.'"

Eds. Disclaimer: This is a review of Stephen C. Meyer's controversial book, *Darwin's doubt: The explosive origin of animal life and the case for Intelligent Design*, 2nd Ed., 2013, Harper Collins Publishers (Epilogue w/response to critics of the 1st Ed.). As noted similarly with Vesna Tenodi's article (also in this issue) it is important for us to emphasize that the Pleistocene Coalition is not per se part of the 'Intelligent Design' community. We make no overarching claims for how life or humanity came to be. However, after 35 issues of *PCN*, it should be clear from the topics published that we are all too familiar with suppression tactics employed by mainstream science. For this reason we encourage readers to practice critical thinking and look into challenges rather than simply accept what they're being taught. The Pleistocene Coalition was founded by archaeologists, geologists, and other researchers who experienced suppression of evidence regarding such as ancient humans in the Americas (Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre for 40 years) and archaeological proofs that human intelligence has not evolved. Blocking conflicting evidence makes the trusting layman or college student naively imagine that the evidence for such things as evolution are "overwhelming." That would never happen if children were taught critical thinking skills. If we accept sciences that block evidence and discourse then we risk losing one of the most important traits of the scientific mind—objectivity.

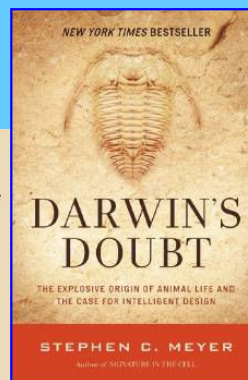
One of the worst sticking points of evolution was the 'Cambrian Explosion,' where a multitude of new, anatomically sophisticated life-forms suddenly appear in the fossil record, without apparent precursors in the older strata. Darwin was aware of this fossil gap and acknowledged it in his writings, but the established evolutionary arbiters will not acknowledge any weakness

in the theory, nor does any of the many criticisms of the theory from scientists, make it into their textbooks, including the lack of precursor species for the Cambrian animals, though they have been sought for over 150 years.

Spelling out the problem that the Cambrian Explosion poses for current theory, Meyer starts with Louis Agassiz' objections to adopting Darwin's theory, namely that the Cambrian explosion posed an "insuperable difficulty which cannot be overcome." Agassiz doubted the 'creative power' of natural selection, with its dependence on unlimited time, for all the gradual changes to have accumulated enough to mark a new species, which had never (and hasn't ever!) been observed. "A pigeon is still a pigeon."

Since the biochemical revolution, we understand that all the features we and other animate creatures on Earth possess is ordered by DNA: everything. After pointing out that the physicochemical theories of the origin of life fail to account for the complex, specified digital code that is DNA; random events of 'precursor' chemicals cannot generate a molecule with complex specificity, given the time of the Earth's existence, which is well-illustrated in Meyer's summing-up of the bio-mathematical and statistical studies that have been done thus far. The probability of life being randomly generated is seen as exceedingly low, even over vast periods of time, some exceeding the age of the Earth.

One would expect morphologi-



cal diversity to precede morphological disparity, according to evolutionary theory, but we see just the opposite in the Burgess Shale (Cambrian); these are multiple disparate *phyla* showing

up at the same time in the fossil record. Meyer then takes us to China, to the Mouatianshan Shale outcrop, showing the Cambrian-Precambrian boundary that exists there, where paleontologist J.Y. Chen's report showed an even more explosive and older and clearer record of the Cambrian animals, in addition to more animals than the Burgess Shale. His report challenged Darwinian orthodoxy. He was asked by an American professor if he wasn't nervous about expressing doubts about Darwinism. Chen's reply was, "In China, we can criticize Darwin, but not the government. In America you can criticize the government, but not Darwin."

So, Meyer gives two very good examples of how Darwinian predictions are not borne out by the fossil record. Nor is the myth of soft-bodied creatures not fossilizing or too small in size to detect. In fact, one of the very commonest of animals that characterize the Cambrian period is arthropods, which all have hard exoskeletons. It's certainly likely that any Darwinian precursor species in the Precambrian also had some hard parts, but alas, none are to be found.

This is all a pretty good lead up to the real grit in the book, which is the very biochemical basis of life, the DNA code, the

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

BOOK REVIEW, Darwin's Doubt (cont.)

"It's certainly likely that any Darwinian precursor species in the Pre-cambrian also had some hard parts, but alas, none are to be found."

blueprint for the molecular machinery, which reveals an intelligently guided process. Messages of highly specified complexity are a property of an intelligent entity. It simply cannot be ruled out, because for one, evolutionary theory cannot account for the generation of new life forms, much less finding the primordial ancestor of all. Meyer takes care to not dispute the 'change over time' element of the theory, but points out that an intelligent designer at the very basis of biomechanical life processes is detectable in a scientific way and shows this, as others before him, like Michael Behe, Jonathan Wells, and William Dembski have demonstrated. Protein molecular machines like the flagellum are of irreducible complexity, all parts are necessary at the same time. The chances of random, multiple, favorable, genetic DNA mutations being respon-

sible for such a mechanism coming into being at the same time, is mathematically nil.

It turns on the scientific code, which forbids any non-material explanation, lest religion enter into science. Religion does not have to enter science for it to fall into orthodoxy, as the telling remark above, from Professor Chen indicates. Orthodoxy is not truth and does not bear testing.

The truth is that intelligent design could account for much of life and life processes; it is a non-excludable theory. All this says nothing about the identity of the designer, only that the designer(s) are obviously way more powerful than we.

I think Meyer's book makes any thinking biologist think again about evolution's ability to explain and predict life on Earth, in a very critically well laid-out series of arguments,

deconstructing the turmoil that is paleoanthropology and biology. Tom Frazetta, an expert in functional biomechanics, U of Illinois, in his 1975, *Complex Adaptations in Evolving Populations*, says

"The evolutionary problem is, in a real sense, the gradual improvement of a machine while it is running!" Altogether, a very easily read, crammed with facts and science, it is a take-down of classical Neo-Darwinism *a la* Dawkins and the rest. The book is as absorbing as Meyers' lectures, several of which I've seen. If you like biology, you'll like this book.

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 Kevin Lynch, he has written six prior articles for PCN.

"To be or not to be?" That is the question.

By Tom Baldwin

The Pleistocene was populated by many creatures now extinct. Not just extinct species of humans, but many animals too. Probably the first of those long dead beasts to come to mind would be the woolly mammoth. Most of our imaginings of early man has him/her sitting around a fire wrapped in a mammoth hide blanket, or out risking their lives hunting mammoths with crude spears. Are these racial memories? I don't know, but they pop up a lot.

Do you miss those mammoth? If you could bring them back, would you? Should you? We are getting better and better at manipulating DNA and soon those questions will have to be answered.

LiveScience.com reports

"Harvard geneticist George Church and his colleagues used a gene-editing technique known as CRISPR to insert mammoth genes for small ears, subcutaneous fat, and hair length and color into the DNA of elephant skin." If successful, his will not result in bringing the mammoth back, just in upholstering an elephant. There is a big difference. But still it is a step in the direction of recreating those long dead creatures.

They want to modify these elephant hybrids for cold tolerance too. It is hoped that if they succeed the creatures can be turned loose in cold areas of the world where they can prosper far from the African poachers that are threatening them with extinction. This threat is due to the fact that certain Asian cultures value elephant ivory over having elephants in the world and so would see them

hunted out of existence for their tusks (this is also true of the rhinoceros for their horns).

The problem is that mammoth have up to 13 foot long tusks. As such they might very well constitute a poacher's dream come true and tempt them from the hot African savannas north to the cold Siberian tundra. In fact I suspect nothing will save the elephant as long as they are worth more dead than alive.

So then, I am not sure that saving the elephant is the right reason for bringing the mammoth back. And I am not sure there is any "good" reason at this point. The mountain climber returning from a peak was asked why he did it, and he replied, "because it was there." Let's find a really good reason before we do something just because we can.

"The problem is that mammoth have up to 13 foot long tusks. As such they might very well constitute a poacher's dream."

Newly discovered petroglyph sites, Kaimur Range, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States, India

By Sachin K. Tiwary, PhD
Archaeological Survey of India

"In 1994, an exploration team led by ... Dr. Prakash Charan Prasad, found more than 12 rock-painting sites in the Kaimur district."

Since ancient times human beings have used all manner of media for communication and to express their internal feelings, imaginations, and thoughts.

They have used line drawings; repeated motifs or patterns; symbols and; later, figurative manuscripts. In this article I will briefly describe evidence of the artistic mind of early man and his life ways which I uncovered in what is now the Kaimur region of India. I will also give a quick overview of the circumstances of discovery and description of the region.

During December 2000 and February 2010, I was involved



Fig. 2. Grid pattern engravings observed by the author in *Sita maan khoja* on the floor of a cave near rock paintings at Badki Goriva, Kaimur Range, East India. There are 34 straight overlapping lines, square shapes, etc. Photos by Sachin-Tiwary.

and particularly to study any rock art encountered.

The Kaimur Range is an eastern part of the Vindhyan Basin (an intra-cratonic sedimentary basin of the Meso-Neo Proterozoic eon). It is a considerably hilly and forested area currently infested by Naxalites an armed revolutionary group advocating Maoist commu-

nism. Kaimur is a district which is situated in the southwestern part of the State of Bihar (**Fig. 1, Left**). The district has been given the name Kaimur for the Kaimur range of hills that occurs there. The region in which Kaimur extends was probably *Kairadesha* owing its name to a demon called *Kair* known by tradition as its king (Prasad *et al* 2001: 3).

In 1994, an exploration team led by the Bihar Directorate of Archaeology, Dr.

Prakash Charan Prasad, found more than 12 rock painting sites in the Kaimur district. One of the 12 sites, *Bad-*

kigoriya (Badki Goriya), is located in the *Makarikhoh*, some 20 kilometers southwest of the Bhagwanpur block headquarters. Makarikhoh is a valley in which a web of hills are radiating in different directions. *Badki Goriya* is one of the hills at one end of the *Makarikhoh* where the *Suvara* River descends from the Kaimur plateau. (**Fig. 1, Right**)

The rock paintings in *Badki Goriya* have been executed on the steep face of the hill which has been used as a huge canvas at such heights which is quite astonishing. It is difficult to say how the painters could reach up to that level to execute the paintings. The rock paintings are in two different places separated by a distance of more than 100 meters. Apart from the paintings, for the first time, engravings (Tiwary 2009: 56) have been noticed by the author in a nearby cave (**Fig. 2**). Thirty-four straight overlapping lines and square-shaped geometrical lines occur on the cave floor. They cover a 34 x 47 cm area. Interestingly, these engravings had

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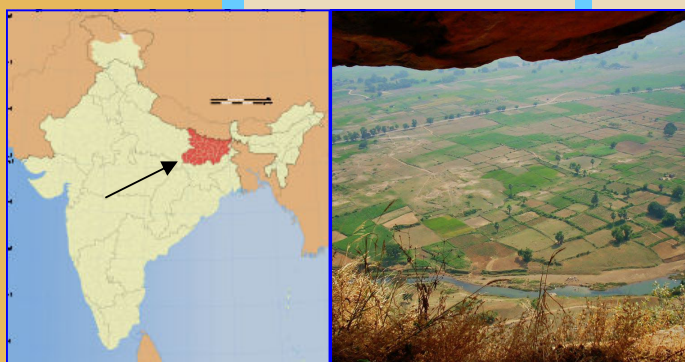


Fig. 1. Left: Location of rock paintings and engravings in the Kaimur district, in East India. Light-colored area is India; State of Bihar is in red; arrow points to the Kaimur region, Background map, Wikimedia Commons. **Right:** View of Suvara River and area from a cave in the Kaimur district, Bihar State, East India. Both rock paintings and engravings have been discovered in this region. The caves were obviously also good look-outs for the movements of animals and game. Photo: Sachin K. Tiwary.

in field work in the Kaimur region in eastern India. It was part of a project to map the study area, to understand the ancient settlement patterns,

Newly discovered petryglyph sites in India (cont.)

"The rock paintings in Badki Goriya have been executed on the steep face of the hill ... at such heights which is quite astonishing. It is difficult to say how the painters could reach up to that level to execute the paintings."

been made on a surface that had been chipped (in India, the term 'chipped' is often used for the removal of stone chips from a rock surface by way of a natural or physical property of the rock). Some hematite has also been recovered from the cave (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Samples of hematite from a cave near Badkigoriya (Badki Goriya) approximately 20 kilometers southwest of the Bhagwanpur block headquarters in the Kaimur district, State of Bihar, East India.

The second evidence of petroglyphs is from the Chandauli district. The District of Chandauli is located at a distance of about 30 km east-southeast of Varanasi (Fig. 4). Here the author noticed a petroglyph that looks like a dog carved on the low slope floor (Fig. 5). The measurement of the carving is 90 cm in width, 90 cm high, and with a depth of 4 cm. It was made outside the double-storied rock-



Fig. 4. Location of the rock paintings and engravings in the Chandauli district, in East India. Light-colored area is India; State of Uttar Pradesh is in red; arrow points to the Chandauli region. Background map, Wikimedia Commons.

shelter. Similar to this dog-figure petroglyph, a dog-like animal painted near the shelter on the wall was also

noticed). There are many pictographs executed on the ceiling and wall but petroglyphs are very rare in this region. This is the first discovery of a petroglyph so far reported.

Problems of this class of art

Kaimur is a sedimentary rock zone and a major problem of the Kaimur rock art is weathering (Tiwary 2010: 38-44). The petroglyph was carved under

the open sky, exposed to the elements. The author will conduct more exploration in this region, which may throw light on the petroglyphs. As of this writing, the age of the petroglyphs is unknown.



Fig. 5. Engraved image of what appears to be a dog observed by the author outside a double-storied rock shelter southeast of Varanasi in the Chandauli District of north-central India. Photo by Sachin-Tiwary.

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The Kaw River People, Part 1

By Neil Steede Mesoamerican archaeologist

"Dr. Martin was quite friendly. He immediately recognized my artifacts and then went to collect several castings of skulls that he had."

Introduction

In the following paper, I intend to give an account of a people whom I will call the Kaw River People. The discovery of these people occurred in stages which I will attempt to describe. I have

tured. It was a special called, *The Mysterious Origins of Man*, and aired on NBC February 25, 1996. It was rebroadcast on June 8 of the same year. (See [PCN #11](#), May-June 2011, for Director Bill Cote's experience with mainstream science attempts to block the film.

Cote's films also involved the Producer of *2001: a Space Odyssey*, *Star Wars*, etc.). All of this plus my involvement in the Valsequillo Project led to the uncovering of The Kaw River People and subsequent adventures.

My final conclusion was that man appeared to be older in the Americas than he was in even the most

ancient sites in Africa. And the differences were not just a few decades or millennia, but rather close to a half-million years. The confirmation of this seemed to be verified by Dr. Louis Leakey's Calico finds as well as those by Dr. George Carter in the San Diego, California area.

The First Artifacts

In the 1980s, a Mr. Peterson came to me and shared a great find that he had made. He claimed that he had discovered evidence that ancient man had lived along the Kaw River (The Kansas River) between 12,000 to 80,000 years ago (**Fig. 1**). It was all very interesting, but it seemed to me to be a bit of a stretch. I "knew" that ancient man in mid-continent America was

thought only to have been in the area since about 10,000 years before the present.

Of course, I was well aware of the Valsequillo, Puebla, Mexico excavations and the San Diego, California finds but I was not yet prepared for what I was about to find. Peterson had shown me a series of stone artifacts which had been collected from the Kaw River basin in Kansas. The gravel from the layer in which they were found was composed mostly of polished chert. It seemed to date from the period of the Kansas Glaciation (from 80,000 to 400,000 years ago, as I thought then). "Highly unlikely," I thought.

At the behest of Mr. Peterson, I then went to the Wyandotte, Kansas Museum and found that they had a series of artifacts which matched those that he had. But the curator pointed out that the artifacts appeared to be "strange" in some way.

The First Skull

The next event occurred at the "Have Gun Will Travel" Costume Shop in Kansas City, Kansas, where I found the owner to be an avid collector of all things. As we visited, we discovered common interests. He then showed me a piece of skull which he claimed possibly came from some sort of "pre-man." I was intrigued, but had nothing to offer at that time.

Dr. Martin's "Little People"

My next step along the trail of knowledge was to Law-

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

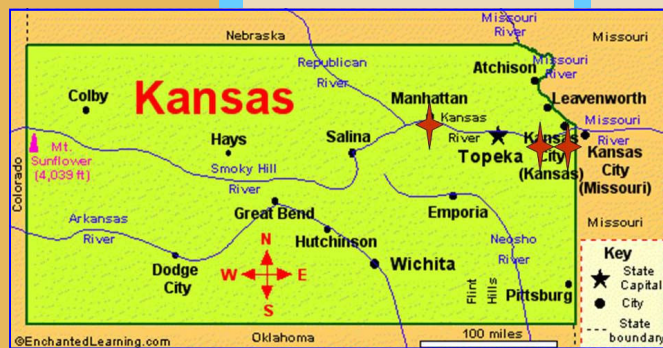


Fig. 1. The largest megafauna butcher sites known to have existed along the Kaw River are indicated by red stars.

diately recognized my artifacts and then went to collect several castings of skulls that he had."

been under a "gag order" for the past 8 years but am now free to speak. It is possible that some details or the order in which they occurred have eluded me. But, the essentials are all here.

The Story

The story actually begins with the filming of *The Mystery of the Sphinx* (Emmy Award-winning NBC documentary by BC Video which aired in 1993). This made-for-television special became an over night sensation. It questioned the age and origins of that well-known artifact and much more. The film stimulated me to begin my own personal investigation into the origins of man, which coincidentally became the title of the next BC Video venture in which I was fea-

The Kaw River People (cont.)

"I had noticed that Dr. Martin's collection of 'little people' artifacts had contained no stone tools, yet the evidence on all of the little people 'butcher sites' consistently had demonstrated megafauna bones with stone tool markings."

rence, Kansas. Here at Kansas University I went to the Anthropological Department to show my artifacts. The two people to whom I displayed them looked at each other and said, "Martin's 'little' people." They then explained that my artifacts looked too small to them to have been used by normal-sized people. Possibly Martin's "little people" could be the answer. Dr. Martin was the head of the Paleontology Department at the University. So, I then went to visit Dr. Martin.

Dr. Martin was quite friendly. He immediately recognized my artifacts and then went to collect several castings of skulls that he had. The skull fragments that he produced were the forehead plates of a male and a female of 35–40 years of age. They were identical to the skull plate that the costume store owner had shown me. At that time I requested that Dr. Martin cast me a copy of each of the skulls. He agreed for a cost of \$400.00. This seemed somewhat steep, but I paid the cash. I waited for five years. About once a year I would remind him. I kept getting comments like: "I don't have time for this!" and the like. But, he had taken my money and had never offered to return it.

The Oak Grove Find

Around the year 2000 a new discovery of a mammoth had been made in a town to the east known as Oak Grove. While excavating into the side of a hill, the caterpillar tractor driver had uncovered the remains. It was found that the mammoth was missing its rear thigh bones and had calluses on its shoulder bones. I called Dr. Martin and requested a visit to the site. Though I didn't tell him, I suspected that the mammoth might have been a beast of burden as evi-

denced by its shoulder calluses. I also suspected that the beast had been "harvested" when it died, as evidenced by the lack of thigh bones in the skeleton. One thing that I wished to look for was stone butcher tools. I had noticed that Dr. Martin's collection of "little people" artifacts had contained no stone tools, yet the evidence on all of the little people "butcher sites" consistently had demonstrated megafauna bones with stone tool markings.

In Martin's megafauna butcher sites, located along the length of the Kaw River, no projectile points had ever been found. A few skeletons had been recovered, and all seemed to be of "little people." Moreover, all of the skeletons were from 35–40 years of age. Martin had ground up one whole femur bone for radiocarbon (C14) analysis, which had yielded a reading of "0"—i.e. no datable carbon detectible. To Martin this meant that the skeletons were undatable by the method, so Martin estimated them to be about 6,000 years old. I read his findings differently.

Meanwhile, back to the Oak Grove Mammoth

I went to the site and met the paleontologist of the dig who presented me with a single skull casting which Martin had sent with him. It appeared that my 5-year wait was finally over, and I had been shorted by one skull. Fortunately Martin had cast a female's skull and the costume shop owner had a male skull which I was able to cast. Thus I finally obtained a set.

The student paleontologist showed me around the site. In my mind it was clear that the mammoth had been butchered, but upon asking, the student assured me that

that was quite out of the question because the site dated from before man's arrival to the area.

The following Sunday I went back with several friends and we made several sweeps around the site and found many stone tools. Each sweep was 10 feet wide and began 20 feet away from the dig so as not to disturb it in any way. I wrote a paper on my findings.

The Paper

In the paper, I stated that I had found a series of artifacts which matched those of previous finds relating to Martin's "little people." Since the mammoth was only missing its rear femur bones, I would make the supposition that the meat of this animal had been harvested by the "little people." Moreover, I declared that I believed that this animal may have been "domesticated" as evidenced by its reported shoulder calluses. Finally, I claimed that the "little people" should be referred to as "pigmies" because that, in effect, was what they were. I then sent a copy of my paper to Dr. Martin at KU.

The Suit

Within days I received a telephone response from Dr. Martin which surprised me. I was to be further surprised by Dr. Martin's seemingly unreasonable anger expressed during the call. There was no question concerning my ignorance. Apparently, Dr. Martin had made the immediate assumption that the paper which I had sent was already scheduled for publication. In the accompanying letter sent to him I had not stated this; rather, I had simply requested his opinion of the article. But his ranting on

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The Kaw River People (cont.)

"This call was followed by a call from the paleontologist of the site which also included a ton of threats."

the phone had framed no questions concerning anything. It had only consisted of a series of threats, which included a large lawsuit. I was not given an opportunity to get in a word. This call was followed by a call from the paleontologist of the site which also included a ton of threats. In all, it appeared to have been a bad day.

I have to admit that I was shaken and had to take several days off to sort out the "lectures" that I had received. Fortunately, within the next few days I did manage to realize that I had probably been totally misunderstood as to the status of my manuscript. Without thinking, I had placed the name of the journal where I had planned to submit it on the title page. I had done this to reveal my plans for the paper's publication to Dr. Martin. Actually, I had not yet submitted it to the journal, pending Martin's review.

About a week later I had a call from the Legal Department of KU which informed me of the upcoming suit in which I was to be accused of a variety of "sins." I was caught off guard with this call but managed to have enough control to listen to the long list of charges. That list included accusations from: "interfering into an ongoing excavation," "stealing Native American artifacts from a Native American site," "utilizing Native American artifacts to promote fraudulent concepts," and "promoting concepts composed of fraudulent facts to establish nonscientific concepts." This was quite a load that was being piled on.

The legal aide was rambling along about the preparations that I needed to make when I began laughing. The aide stopped and inquired as to my mirth and I informed him that I was truly looking forward to my day in court.

ward to my day in court.

"Why, sir", said the surprised aide, "don't you realize that you are being sued with 100s of thousands of dollars in fines at stake?"

"Of course, I realize that," I responded.

"Then, if I may ask, just what is it that you find so funny?"

"It's the oxymoron," I explained.

He asked, "What oxymoron?"

"You are claiming that I am stealing artifacts, but in the same breath you are claiming that those artifacts are being used to perpetrate a 'fraud' and, therefore, are not authentic artifacts. I'm looking forward to this court date to see how the judge will rule on this. Plus, I have photographic evidence and testimonial evidence that in no way did I nor my colleagues 'trespass' upon any of the excavation site in Oak Grove," I stated emphatically.

The aide quietly told me "thanks" and that he would "be in touch," and hung up. I never heard from him again.

Now seven years have passed and the statute of limitations has come and gone. Unfortunately, I am not under the burden of a suit anymore. I say "unfortunately" because it would have been most interesting to see what the court's findings would have been.

Today

So, now I can finally show my evidences and discuss it, which I will do in Part 2. I can hopefully challenge others to follow through on

these findings. While to many they may seem to be radical, I can find no other reasonable conclusions. There may, in fact, be some aspect of these findings that is beyond my vision and comprehension. If someone can see what I cannot (and I am legally blind!), then please let me know.



NEIL STEEDE, MA, is a Mesoamerican archaeologist. He made an appearance, along with PC founding member Virginia Steen-McIntyre, in the popular 1996 NBC special, *Mysterious Origins of Man*, hosted by Charlton

Heston. Steede's part in the film featured his observations on the stonework and metallurgy at the site of Tiahuanaco in Bolivia. For 11 years Steede was employed by the Mexican Government as an archaeologist. During this time he excavated some 200 sites throughout the country. He has also worked as an advisor at excavations in Thailand, Guatemala and Honduras. Steede has also worked on some 20 sites in the United States, as well as sites in Canada, Peru, and Bolivia. He has also served as Director of the [Early Sites Research Society \(ESRS\)](#) a group whose aims are the study of foreign influences on Pre-Columbian cultures of the Americas and other evidence of early man in the Americas.

Avocational archaeology

Levallois lithic technology in the USA, Part 2: The cores tell the story

By Richard Doninger



"They repeatedly told me that such lithic technology wasn't present in this country."

Eds. disclaimer: We reproduce here a portion of our disclaimer in Rick Doninger's [Part 1](#) as Doninger's collection is controversial

and may indeed be a mix of genuine artifacts and geo-facts. One of the primary reasons to look at his material is the story he tells. It is one that the found-

ders, members, and many readers of *PCN* are very familiar with. It involves a mainstream science community that is so dogmatic in its beliefs that it is willing to both block evidence or not even look at evidence that might challenge those beliefs. These beliefs include that there were no genuinely ancient people in the Americas and that early people throughout the world were less intelligent than us. The idea that Lower, Middle, or Early Upper Paleolithic-style tools (in the European archaeology sense) are present in the Americas and mainstream resistance to the possibility is something that founding members geologist Virginia Steen-McIntyre (volcanic ash specialist), archaeologist Chris Hardaker, and geologist, the late Sam L. VanLandingham (diatomist) are/were all too familiar with as are also copy editors Tom Baldwin and David Campbell. This is not to mention the layout editor's experience of censorship regarding evidence disproving cognitive evolution. So, in a field where censorship of challenging evidence is routine—anthropology—virtually every

proclamation the field makes needs to be questioned. One thing that we can be certain of is that once someone becomes "professional" in this field, in all likelihood, they will already be strongly opinionated regarding what is possible.

Dr. Steen-McIntyre, who started this regular feature section of *PCN* made it as a means to encourage avocational archaeologists and to help them raise the bar above the mere collecting of artifacts (the easy part) to adopting as many professional practices as possible especially in the recording and presenting of their finds. While Doninger's artifacts are all surface collected, with few specific details of their discoveries recorded he does, nonetheless, present an interesting case that Levallois technology was established and varied in the southwest Indiana (c. Evansville) region.

Our publishing Rick's series is not an endorsement of his collection per se, but a reminder that we in the U.S. need to hold our anthropologists accountable as objective scientists, and, like in the field of astronomy, take the contributions of its amateur enthusiasts with a degree of interest.

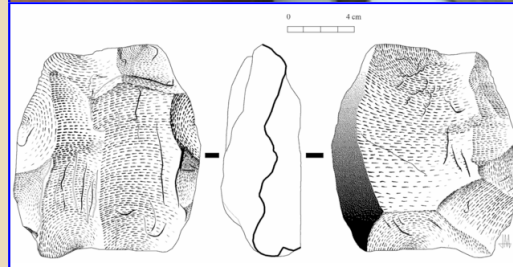


Fig. 1. Top: Three "exhausted" tortoise-style Levallois cores from my southwest Indiana, USA, collection which consists of hundreds of similar artifacts. **Bottom:** For Old World comparison; three drawings of an Acheulian-age Levallois core, Douro Basin, Portugal; by José Manuel Benito-Álvarez, released into the public domain.

In Part 1, I shared the story of my initial experience in trying to get input from the mainstream American archaeology

community regarding Levallois artifacts including cores I have found in southwest Indiana (e.g., **Fig. 1**). They repeatedly told me that such lithic technology wasn't present in this country. After many years of research and communication with many professionals, I came to realize a few things that I wasn't aware of. The first thing is that just because someone

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

Levallois in the USA: The cores tell the story (cont.)

"I was told by lithic experts abroad that

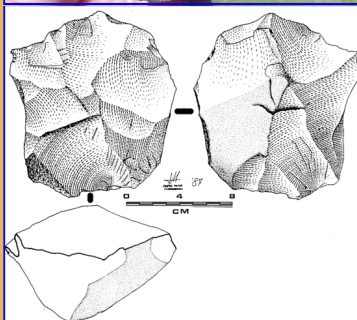


Fig. 2. Top: "Centripetal-style" Levallois core from hundreds of similar Indiana, USA, artifacts in my collection. **Bottom:** For Old World comparison, drawing of Acheulian-age centripetal core, Valladolid, Duero Basin, Spain, by José Manuel Benito-Álvarez, released into the public domain.

the only way to identify Levallois lithic reduction was to have



Fig. 3. Left: "Triangular" or "chapeau de gendarme"-style Levallois core; **Right:** "Blocky"-style core; Each, southwest Indiana.

some of the cores from which the proposed Levallois flake tools were struck."

is an archaeologist by profession it does not mean that they have any expertise in lithic technology from pre-

historic times. The second is that just because an archaeologist has expertise in Native American lithic technology, does not mean they have any knowledge about lithic technology of early man such as that found abroad, e.g.,

"Levallois." This leads to the third and most disappointing which is that many mainstream archaeologists will pretend to know a great deal more about the subject than they actually do and, often, rather than admit that they don't will fall into simply toeing the party line and coming back with a standard mainstream answer should you offer them any kind of evidence that challenges their long

held beliefs such as about our origins or how old were the "first Americans" or who might they have been.

I guess one lesson I have learned well is that PhD B.S. is still discernible as B.S. even to a window cleaner such as myself and even though the attempt to camouflage it in scholarly data is present.

After almost two decades of inquiry and research on early lithic technology it seems to me that there is still very little known by American archaeologists about what is considered late Lower or Middle Paleolithic technology such as that found in sites abroad which are "usually" associated with

Neanderthal occupations. The terms "Acheulian," "Mousterian," or "Levallois" all seem to produce perplexed looks when mentioned in most archaeologist circles and among those who are considered experts in the area of ancient flint tools and flintknapping.

Having said all of these things, I would like to share a bit from an amateur perspective on the subject. I mentioned in the last article that I was told by lithic experts abroad that the only way to identify Levallois lithic reduction was to have some of the cores from which the proposed Levallois flake tools were struck.

Levallois cores are very distinct in appearance and are rarely mistaken for later type technologies such as those blade cores from what is considered the Upper Paleolithic. There are at least four known core preps which I have found to be considered Levallois which yield several different flake types used in producing a fairly wide variety of tools found from what is considered the late Lower and Middle Paleolithic. All of these are unmistakably different from the American Clovis and later technologies commonly found in the USA. Those four include the most commonly described "tortoise" (again, Fig. 1, on the previous page), the "centripetal or discoidal" (Fig. 2), the "triangular or chapeau de gendarme," and the "blocky" core (Fig. 3), all of which yield a very specific type of tools which are similar in morphology and are mostly made on flakes rather than blades (which are the hallmark of most known Native American technologies). When archaeologists or collectors discover lithic scatters or "debitage" left from Clovis or later archaic tool production it is very recog-

nizable to the trained eye familiar with Native American tool industries. The same applies with Levallois technology and the debitage produced from it. It is unmistakable to the trained eye but can remain virtually invisible to the eye programmed to see Clovis and later evidence, which seems to have been the case for decades now among American archaeologists. They have been recognizing only the evidence that they have been trained to see. That can now change as there is sufficient evidence in enough quantity to recognize what has been considered late Lower and Middle Paleolithic technology all over the world and is now available for analysis here in the USA.

If "the cores tell the story" it can now be told because we have the cores! For this article I have included an example of each core preparation as well as an example point tool (Fig. 4 on the following page) made on Levallois flakes from such cores. A close look at the cores will reveal the negative triangular scars from where triangular flakes were struck revealing the method of reduction. Levallois lithic reduction has been shown to be a more productive method of tool making in general than the later blade technologies as a wider range of tools can be produced by making the tools on flakes rather than blades. Contrary to the most commonly held belief that later blade technologies such as Clovis or Solutrean were more advanced, I personally believe the Levallois reduction resulted in a much wider range of tools from the same basic core preps which leave one to conclude that it is actually more advanced and complex than those who are assumed to have come later in history. Over the last sev-

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Levallois in the USA: The cores tell the story (cont.)



Fig. 4. Top: An example point from hundreds showing similar consistency of technique in my southwest Indiana collection. At the very least, there should be no doubt that this is an "artifact" made by man and not a "geofact"—a designation mainstream archaeologists give for lithics discovered in the U.S. with the potential of being extremely old. **Bottom:** Sketch of a typical Middle Paleolithic-age Levallois point; Fig.9-3 from F. Bordes, 1961, *La dénomination des objets de pierre taillée*. Gallia Préhistorique IV Suppl., CNRS, Paris, France.

"The scholarly critics of "pre-Clovis" claims often use the reasoning that none of the sites have produced a "coherent set of lithic artifacts" to justify the claims."

eral years I have witnessed many who claim expertise in flint knapping who are able to produce virtually every kind of Native American "arrowhead" or bifacial blade tool commonly seen within the known Clovis or later tool industries. Some talented knappers can produce a very fine Clovis point in a matter of minutes and other arrowheads present little challenge in reproduction; but rare are the ones who can reproduce Levallois tools. How the flakes are struck so systematically and consistently from the same core preparation remains a mystery to most. One simply cannot appreciate the complexity of the industry without having such an industry to observe and most American archaeologists have never seen much less handled tools from an actual Levallois assemblage.

We have in recent years witnessed various claims of alleged "pre-Clovis" tools having been found. There are the tools from Meadowcroft Rock Shelter, Buttermilk Creek, Paisley Cave, Cactus Hill, Topper and others, each producing artifacts believed by the finders to represent cultures living here prior to those which produced the famed Clovis industry. Unlike Clovis technology which has been found in sufficient quantity to establish an identifiable industry, none of the alleged pre-Clovis artifacts have been proven to be of an identifiable technology which has been seen anywhere else in the world in contexts believed to be older than Clovis, leaving only speculation and theory in regard to an actual identifiable "industry" to accompany the claims of a "pre-Clovis" origin. This is not the case in regard to the assemblages of Levallois artifacts such as the ones being found in as

many as eight different states now. These collections clearly display a specific identifiable technology commonly found in sites around the world which are always believed to be from contexts thousands of years older than any yet recorded in the USA. The scholarly critics of "pre-Clovis" claims often use the reasoning that none of the sites have produced a "coherent set of lithic artifacts" to justify the claims. Having seen much of the lithic evidence from the sites such as Buttermilk Creek and Meadowcroft, I can understand the reluctance to welcome such scant evidence to support the claims because of the absence of a recognizable technology.

Levallois technology is not ambiguous when it is found, regardless of the location. The name is the first indicator in the process of identification ... "prepared core." When such cores are found, identification of the "industry" can begin and an understanding of the actual "technology" becomes comprehensive. Although I am only showing a few cores and point tools in this article, there are hundreds more in my possession to support my claims of an actual "industry" based on Levallois reduction. As I have stated previously, I am making no claims regarding the age of these artifacts but rather the "technology" of the tools which is clearly paralleled in the later Acheulian and Middle Paleolithic Mousterian industries of the Old World. Although the images shown are some of the basic cores and points of the industry, there are also dozens of other tool types present in our assemblages such as burins, blades, hand axes, bolas, scrapers, planes, awls, ochers and effigies. Tools made on the cores themselves are also common, displaying the

life of the core and its utilization as different tools during the reduction process of extracting flakes for points, blades and other utensils. Although considered and labeled as "primitive man" technology when found abroad to support the proposed "out of Africa" human migration theory, I disagree with such labels and assumptions in regard to this technology. Levallois reduction obviously requires both planning and skillful execution to produce such an industry in such an efficient use of available lithic material resources.

The presence of what has been called "old world" technology here in the USA clearly shows that what is being taught in regard to our origins as a nation is wrong and needs to be acknowledged by those who are promoting such error. The evidence is as solid as the rock from which it is hewn.

Eds. Comment. Rick makes a very interesting case for a lithic technology that appears to be little-known to archaeologists in the U.S. There is still the problem that the artifacts are not documented as to the exact context of each, which, unfortunately, limits the value of the specimens. However, if the technology is as abundant as Rick's collection suggests, we simply recommend that he "re-collect" duplicate examples from specific locations with an exacting record of what he has found and where.

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.

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 13

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Plants

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

By John Feliks

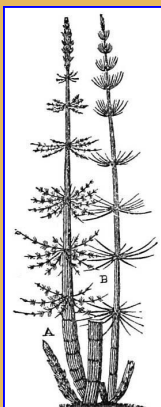


Fig. 1. Top: Reconstruction of the fossil horsetail *Calamites* (public domain) which—though up to 100' tall—were still horsetails just like today. **Bottom:** *Calamites* trunk (10 1/4" tall); compare to right of "A" above. Pennsylvanian. Terre Haute, IN. See Fig. 3 for leaves and cones of *Calamites*.

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; and many other sources.

“Just a single species of green algae gave rise to the entire terrestrial plant lineage.” ...“Exactly what this ancestral alga was is still a mystery.”

Biology, 6th Ed., Raven et al, 2002: pp. 735 & 736.

As shown from the beginning of this series ([Part 1](#)), the evolution community continuously uses false statements of fact and other tricks to sell a fictional story of human origins as ‘science.’ One place I’ve proven they do this is in college textbooks where biology students allow themselves to be intellectually compromised in order to obtain a degree. Yet, within those very texts, students can learn to find false statements followed by admissions that the authors really don’t know what they are talking about—as in the quotes above (see also [Sponges and Corals](#), [Echinoderms](#), [Bryozoans](#), [Arthropods](#), [Brachiopods](#), [Molluscs](#), [Trace fossils and Graptolites](#)). They all involve ignoring the fossil record.

This article features several quotes showing that the world’s evolution community is especially frustrated with the fossil plant record. These quotes are supplemented by **Figs. 1–6** showing fossils recovered by the author direct from formations in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Arkansas, and Michigan—none of which






Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
Plantae Kingdom Chlorophyta Phylum* green algae <i>Receptaculites</i> <i>“In which group to class it will depend on the scientist or the university.”</i> <i>—Fossilarium, Quebec</i> In other words: No evolutionary links	Unchanged 1.2 billion years Mesoproterozoic–Rec; 1.2 BYA–Present *Follow botanist JE Armstrong (2014) to eliminate ‘unnecessary jargon’ and ignore botany’s use of ‘Division’ in place of ‘Phylum’. Plant classification is a huge mess blown about by every whim. Darwinism obfuscation also includes such as renaming the 1830 genus <i>Receptaculites oweni</i> (right) to <i>Fisherites reticulatus</i> . See PCN Jan-Feb 2015: 13 for info on trick.	Worldwide See also Fig. 4	 Bottom view 2 3/4" wide (7.1 cm) Top: <i>Receptaculites</i> calcareous green algae, Bottom: Cross-section; Devonian; recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author; Alpena, MI
Tracheophyta Superphylum Vascular plants Horsetails, ferns, clubmosses, quillworts, gymnosperms (e.g., conifers), and angiosperms No evolutionary links	Unchanged 419 million years Devonian–Recent; 418.7 MYA–Present* <i>Sphenophyllum</i> *Opinions on the origins of land plants are literally across the board as far back as 700 million years.	Worldwide	 Ringlets 9/16" wide (1.4cm) <i>Sphenophyllum</i> horsetail preserved in iron nodule (two halves); Pennsylvanian; Youngstown, Indiana
Equisetophyta Phylum Horsetails <i>Sphenophyllum</i> Horsetails are known for their segmented trunks and whorls of branches or leaves No evolutionary links	Unchanged 365 million years Devonian–Recent; 364.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Ringlets 1/2" wide (1.3cm) <i>Sphenophyllum majus</i> horsetail preserved in shale; Pennsylvanian; St. Clair, PA
Ancient trees Tracheophyta Superphylum Lycopodiophyta Phylum Related to clubmosses and quillworts No evolutionary links	Unchanged 419 million years Devonian–Recent; 418.7 MYA–Present <i>Lepidodendron</i> , etc., covered the whole planet	Worldwide	 Diamonds 1/2" wide (1.3cm) L. Bark from the giant lycopod tree <i>Lepidodendron</i> preserved in sandstone; Trees up to 180' tall, trunks 6' wide; Pennsylvanian; Huntsville, Arkansas; R. Reconstruction of <i>Lepidodendron</i> (public dom)
Ancient trees Lycopodiophyta Phylum Related to clubmosses and quillworts No evolutionary links	Unchanged 390 million years Devonian–Recent; 390–Present	Worldwide	 Squares 5/16" wide (8mm) L. Outermost bark layer from the giant lycopod tree <i>Sigillaria</i> ; Trees reached over 130' tall; Pennsylvanian; Terre Haute, IN; R. Depictions of <i>Sigillaria</i> (pub. dom). See Fig. 3 for leaves.

Fig. 2. A few examples of “thousands” of living fossils—classes, orders, families, genera (presently plant fossils), showing *no evolution* over hundreds of millions of years.

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Plants (cont.)

has ever been proven to be part of any chronological evolutionary 'fossil' sequence.

"The fossil record of plants is not good enough to simply 'read out' the story of their evolution."

people that there are no "out of place fossils" and that the fossil record shows evolutionary pro-



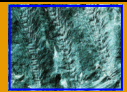



Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
Equisetophyta Phylum One of 300 different ways to classify horsetails <i>Calamites</i> Giant horsetail grew to a height of 100 feet (30m) No evolutionary links	Unchanged 365 million years Devonian–Recent; 364.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 <p>Stem 1/16" wide (2cm) Top: <i>Asterophyllites equisetiformis</i>; foliage of the giant horsetail, <i>Calamites</i>; Pennsylvanian; Terre Haute, IN; Bottom: <i>Equisetum telmateia</i>, a modern horsetail</p>
Equisetophyta Phylum <i>Calamites</i> No evolutionary links	Unchanged 365 million years Devonian–Recent; 364.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 <p>1 7/16" wide (3.7 cm) <i>Annularia</i>, foliage or leaves of the giant horsetail, <i>Calamites</i>; Pennsylvanian; Shelburn Formation; Youngstown, IN</p>
Equisetophyta Phylum <i>Calamites</i> No evolutionary links	Unchanged 365 million years Devonian–Recent; 364.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 <p>Ringlets 1/2" wide (1.3cm) <i>Calamostachys</i>, spore cones of the giant horsetail, <i>Calamites</i> preserved in shale; Pennsylvanian; from the famous St. Clair, PA site</p>
Cycadophyta Phylum <i>Medullosa</i> seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	Unchanged 345 million years Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present Note: The 'trees' and 'leaves' of <i>Medullosa</i> are classified into two different phyla just in one system alone.	Worldwide	 <p>1 9/16" tall (4cm) <i>Neuropteris</i> perfect leaflet of the Paleozoic <i>Medullosa</i> seed fern tree preserved in iron nodule (in two halves); Pennsylvanian; Terre Haute, IN</p>
Cycadophyta Phylum <i>Medullosa</i> seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	Unchanged 345 million years Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present Note: The 'trees' and the 'leaves' of these plants are classified into two different phyla.	Worldwide	 <p>section 1 1/8" tall (2.8cm) <i>Neuropteris ovata</i>; leaf of the Paleozoic <i>Medullosa</i> tree preserved in iron concretion; Pennsylvanian; Shelburn Formation; Terre Haute, IN</p>
Oldest trees Tracheophyta Superphylum <i>Lycopodiophyta</i> Phylum Related to club mosses and quillworts No evolutionary links	Unchanged 419 million years Devonian–Recent; 418.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 <p>2 3/4" long (7cm) <i>Cyperites</i>, the grass-like leaves of giant lycopod trees such as <i>Lepidodendron</i> or <i>Sigillaria</i>; Pennsylvanian; Shelburn Formation; Youngstown, Indiana</p>

Fig. 3. Promoting evolution as fact the science community has no choice but to ignore the fossil record. Once in the record every taxon, including plant fossils, remains the same. Plant fossils recovered by the author *in situ* in four U.S. States over 30-yr. span.

their evolution."

–R. Fortey, famed paleontologist, British Museum; 1982. *Fossils: The Key to the Past*, p.102.

As explained before, this trick excuse is given for *all* organisms. This means the problem is with the theory—not the fossil record. Since the record does not support their beliefs they attempt to discredit it.

"[For] the evolution of 'the root' ... The fossil record is, as we shall see, not very helpful."

–Raven *et al.* 2001. Roots: evolutionary origins and biogeochemical significance. *Journal of Experimental Botany* 52, p. 381.

We typically hear outspoken evolutionary biologists like Richard Dawkins try and tell

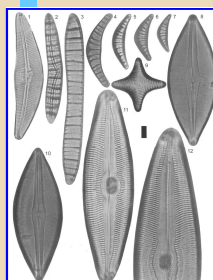


Fig. 4 "No precursors of diatoms have been identified from the fossil record." – David G. Mann, PhD, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, UK; President of the International Society for Diatom Research (2010–Present); Editor-in-Chief, *European Journal of Phycology* (2011–Present); expert in botany, cell biology and taxonomy. Diatoms are a major group of algae the individuals of which are known by the *zillions* in living and fossil form. Just like experts in the invertebrate phyla (*Parts 6–12*), Dr. Mann admits there is no evidence for the origins of yet another group within the fossil record. Extinct diatoms photo by PC founding member and renown diatomist the late Sam L. VanLandingham (*PCN* #11, May-June 2011).

The Key to the Past, p. 102.

"Based on the available fossil record, the Charales [pond weeds] already had a morphology similar to that of extant forms in the Silurian period."

–Wodniok *et al.* 2011. Origin of land plants: Do conjugating green algae hold the key? *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 11: 104.

Let's put this Darwinian rhetoric into terms everyone can understand: "The fossil record shows that modern pond weeds are just like those of the ancient Silurian period, 440 million years ago." Confusion between expected ages and fossil facts

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Plants (cont.)

hold true for other plants as well:
"The origin of hornworts are
a puzzle. They are most likely

among the earliest land plants,
yet the earliest hornwort fossil
spores date from the Creta-

probably evolved from
green algae ... Evolutionally
they are very conservative





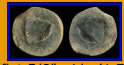


Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered in situ by the author
Pinophyta Phylum (Conifers: pines, cypress, fir, cedar, and spruce trees, etc.) Pinopsida Class, Pinales Order All categories 361 million years old. <i>In other words:</i> No evolutionary links	Unchanged 361 million years Devonian–Recent; 360.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 14" tall, 8" wide, weight 28 lbs L. <i>Araucarioxylon arizonicum</i> fossil conifer trunk; Evergreens reaching 200'; Triassic; Specimen was gift to the author; Chinle Formation, northeastern Arizona; R. A modern cypress tree
Cycadophyta Phylum One of 50 taxonomic options* <i>Medullosa</i> seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	Unchanged 345 million years Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present *This one: Hilton, J. et al. 2007. Pteridosperms are the backbone of seed-plant phylogeny. <i>Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society</i> 33: 119–68.	Worldwide	 section 5" tall (12.7 cm) L. <i>Alethopteris serlii</i> leaf of <i>Medullosa</i> seed fern tree preserved in shale; Pennsylvanian; Schuylkill Co., PA; R. <i>Blechnum appendiculatum</i> , a modern 'true' fern; Wiki-Com
Cycadophyta Phylum <i>Medullosa</i> seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	Unchanged 345 million years Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 4" tall (10cm) <i>Alethopteris</i> or <i>Neuropteris</i> frond <i>Medullosa</i> tree; Pennsylvanian; St. Clair, PA; R. <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , modern 'true' fern; WikiCom
Lycopod roots No evolutionary links	Unchanged 390 million years Devonian–Recent; 390–Present	Worldwide	 Section 9" long (23 cm) <i>Stigmaria</i> , the name for roots of giant lycopod trees such as <i>Lepidodendron</i> ; Pennsylvanian; St. Clair, PA
Cycadophyta Phylum <i>Medullosa</i> , cycads No evolutionary links	Unchanged 345 million years Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Leaflet 5/8" wide (1.7cm) <i>Cyclopteris trichomanoides</i> leaf of <i>Medullosa</i> tree; Pennsylvanian; Terre-Haute, IN
Pteridophyta Phylum (One of 20 options) True ferns No evolutionary links	Unchanged 361 million years Devonian–Recent; 361.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Frond 2 1/2" tall (6.5cm) <i>Pecopteris</i> fern; Pennsylvanian; Kittanning, PA; where author devised the censored 'natural representations theory'
Pteridophyta Phylum (One of 20 options) True ferns No evolutionary links	Unchanged 361 million years Devonian–Recent; 361.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Leaves 2 1/2" tall (6.5cm) <i>Pectopteris</i> fern leaves preserved in mirror-image iron nodule; Pennsylvanian; Sheldburn Form.; Youngstown, IN

Fig. 5. Fossil plants. One reason biology, paleontology, and anthropology can spread evolutionism without even rock-bottom scientific restraint is because most scientists have little contact with fossils in the field across a variety of contexts.

ceous period...when angiosperms [the most advanced plants] were emerging."

-Raven et al. 2002. *Biology*, 6th Ed., p.736

So, the 'primitive' appeared with the most 'advanced'?

Following is a recent example of craftily-maintained evolutionism despite the evidence:

"Rapidly permineralized fossils can provide exceptional insights into the evolution of life...."

The genome size of these reputed 'living fossils' [royal ferns] has remained unchanged ... at least 180 million years—a paramount example of evolutionary stasis."

-Bomfleur B, et al. 2014. Fossilized nuclei and chromosomes reveal 180 million years of genomic stasis in royal ferns. *Science* 343 (6177): 1376.

"Bryophytes [mosses, liverworts, hornworts]



Fig. 6. Top: *Alethopteris* seed ferns; Pennsylvanian, St. Clair, PA (in negative); Bottom: Modern royal fern (Osmundaceae) the fossil genome recently proved unchanged for 180 million years.

and have hardly changed over a period of more than 300 million years."

-Turek, V., et al, authors superb compendium *Fossils of the World*, 1989:

36. Below is a less cryptic paraphrase:

"We have no idea whatsoever where the bryophytes came from, and we can't show that they evolved

'into' anything else either."

"Fossil evidence bearing on the origin of the first plants is as yet fragmentary and sparse." -Graham, LE, et al. 2000. The origin of plants: Body plan changes contributing to a major evolutionary radiation. *PNAS* 97(9): 4536

There are trillions of plant fossils of all ages and types. Yet, the idea of a fragmentary record is appealed to not only for the "origin" of plants but for every proposed stage as well, as shown in this article. Here is one more paraphrase:

"The ancestral plants we need to prove evolution is true are not known in the fossil record."

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 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*.

Decoding the messages of pre-Aboriginal rock art—Part 3

By Vesna Tenodi MA, archaeology; artist and writer

"It is interesting that such breakthrough discoveries were made by foreigners—or perhaps because they were foreigners—with a fresh vision, unclouded by common local beliefs."



Eds. Note: This is an abridged version of Vesna's much longer article with a portion of the primarily spiritual sections removed. The reason for this is not

that the PC takes any particular stance on the topic but for the newsletter to stay close to its purpose as a scientific venue.

Spiritual Archaeology

When exploring the meaning of Pre-Aboriginal

rock art, we need to keep in mind that everything about Australian prehistoric art and archaeology is now based on the Aboriginal worldview and its animistic cult of worshipping anything in their environment. Australian archaeologists see no problem in accepting—or inventing—any tale about spiritual origins or metaphysical explanations for Pre-Aboriginal rock art.

On the one hand, they accept any Aboriginal claim that something is accurate because they "saw it in their dream" and include it in their textbooks as a fact.

On the other hand, they cannot accept the fact that there are spiritual archaeologists who may include a good portion of the intuitive in their work. In their litanies of platitudes, the Aboriginal industry keeps glorifying Aboriginal spirituality, which is now suspect, and tainted through constant misuse for very mundane goals of obtaining money and power. At

the same time, these dogmatic researchers are quick to condemn, vilify, and ridicule archaeologists who reject the established dogma and criticise their double standard. This is a topic I have discussed in prior articles and will expound upon more in this one.

Being unable or unwilling to distinguish between superstition and spirituality, the Aboriginal industry has created the absurd situation in Australia. Superstitious beliefs are glorified, while spirituality is denigrated.

From epiphany to discovery

Not all well-known historical archaeologists or modern researchers take an entirely materialistic approach to their work. This is true for some well-known archaeologists who have made some of the greatest archaeological discoveries and contributions. Heinrich Schliemann, for instance, discovered the once-thought fictional city of Troy in 1868, relying on an epiphany he experienced in childhood while reading Homer's tales as well as information he claimed to receive spiritually (H. Schliemann *Autobiography*, 1892). In 1911, Hiram Bingham found the famous Incan mountaintop city, Machu Picchu, after an epiphany he experienced at Sacsayhuaman, which gave new meaning to the local legends (Christopher Heaney, *Cradle of Gold: The Story of Hiram Bingham*, 2010). Howard Carter, an artist and archaeologist who discovered king Tutankhamen's tomb in

1922 followed the moment of epiphany he experienced in Egyptian pyramids (Mel Lorenz, *Putting the Pieces Back Together: How Real Life and Real Faith Connect*, 2009).

It is interesting that such breakthrough discoveries were made by foreigners—or perhaps *because* they were foreigners—with a fresh vision, unclouded by common local beliefs.

In spiritual archaeology today, the most significant research is conducted by Michael Cremo, a true revolutionary in contemporary thinking (he has a couple of very informative articles in *PCN* as well). He explores highly developed ancient civilizations and their peaks and troughs. Coming from a perspective of 'devolution' rather than 'evolution,' Cremo thoroughly researched the evidence labelled and dismissed by the mainstream as "enigmatic," "mysterious," "inexplicable," or as "anomalies." Cremo and his co-author of *Forbidden Archaeology* (1993), the late Richard L. Thompson, provided evidence from scientific publications that humans might have existed as far back in the past as 50 million years ago.

Enter the Abrajanes

I too am a spiritual archaeologist first and foremost. For me, my academic training was a logical way to complement or balance what might, in the language of science, be termed a more intuitive approach including

> [Cont. on page 20](#)

Pre-Aboriginal rock art—Part 3 (cont.)

"Archaeologists such as Rhys Jones and Grahame Walsh called the Aboriginal predecessors simply 'pre-aboriginal races.' So, I decided to name these as two groups—'Rajanes' (for the oldest and most advanced) and 'Abrajanés' (who followed the Rajanes and marked a decline of that prior civilization)."

my background in spirituality. I am still reeling from the backlash from the mainstream but have learned to cope with it.

Pre-indigenous races in the deep past of mankind, the rise and fall of cultures and ideas about the cyclic evolution (or devolution) of mankind are now being researched by both conventional and spiritual archaeologists. For instance, it is quite safe now to discuss the "pre-Inca," "pre-Maya," or "pre-Colombian" cultures and speculate on how these sophisticated societies could have just vanished without a trace. In the Pleistocene Coalition there is also the well-known topic of "pre-Clovis" cultures in the Americas. My experience relates more directly to deliberate misrepresentation of Australian Aboriginal culture, both ancient and contemporary. The living descendants of—for instance, the Maya—are not known to respond violently to discussions of pre-Mayan culture. But talking about pre-Aboriginal races in Australia is a dangerous business.

Archaeologists such as Rhys Jones and Grahame Walsh called the Aboriginal predecessors simply "pre-aboriginal races." I termed them the 'Rajanes'—the first and most advanced civilization in the Australian past, and the 'Abrajanés'—who followed the Rajanes, marking a decline of that civilization, and who preceded the ancestors of contemporary Aborigines.

Those two terms contain geological information that in the past Australia formed part of the same land mass as the Indian subcontinent and South East Asia. It is known as the 'supercontinent' Gondwana. In Vedanta philosophy, 'Raja' is a Sanskrit word meaning 'highest principle,' 'rulers,' and 'kingdom.'

Spiritual archaeologists such as Rhys who were working in the 1970s and 1980s looked into Pre-Aboriginal past and investigated the possibility of Pre-Aboriginal races inhabiting Australia in deep antiquity. They were heavily maligned. Australian mainstream archaeology demanded 'from the bottom up' logic, collecting the finds and artifacts and using these to build a theory. Spiritual archaeologists such as Rhys were working 'from the top down' reasoning, having insight into the 'heavenly paradigm' and then looking for evidence to test their hypothesis. [Eds. Note: the top-down approach is not restricted to spiritual archaeologists but tends to be maligned by mainstream scientists nonetheless.]

My working hypothesis is based not only on my studies in traditional archaeology (which includes a Masters in archaeology) but also in philosophy and spirituality. Some of the controversial evidence I found in support of my theory will be offered in a future instalment. I would like to say though that if some of the evidence I've uncovered were made generally known to the Aboriginal community, in the current political climate, the evidence would certainly risk being destroyed or buried, literally, just as was done with the rest of "politically offensive" archaeological material which does not fit into today's narrative. (See my prior articles for some of the proof of this.)

Two theories about Australia's past

We essentially have two diametrically opposing theories about Australia's past. One is the established dogma of Aborigines being the first people in Australia. The

other is the hypothesis of the presence of advanced civilizations predating Aboriginal tribes by hundreds of thousands of years.

In my theory, in the overlapping period before a complete demise of the Abrajanal civilization, while interacting with the incoming Aboriginal tribes, the Abrajanés used anthropomorphic cave art as a teaching tool. The images were the best method of conveying information, ideas and concepts, to the tribal mind.

I further propose that Abrajanal culture vanished much like the pre-Maya and pre-Inca pyramid builders. At the same time of the last cataclysmic event (which, according to Rhys, occurred about 25,000 years ago), most of the first Aboriginal tribes were obliterated. What remained was a handful of tribes dwelling on the fringes of North-Western Australia. In time, as my proposition continues, they forgot all their ancestors were taught by the Abrajanés and descended to a stone age culture of semi-nomadic hunters and gatherers.

Now back to a more historical perspective. When questioned by early researchers about the iconography and meaning of anthropomorphic rock art, one of the main answers that tribal informants gave was that it was something "sacred" or "secret."

Lost in translation

Early researchers in the 19th century struggled to comprehend the tribal mind. They did not know Aboriginal language, and Aborigines did not know English. As a consequence, what the tribesmen were saying was often misinterpreted.

> [Cont. on page 21](#)

Pre-Aboriginal rock art—Part 3 (cont.)

"So, we find two diametrically opposing theories about Australia's past. One is the established dogma of Aborigines being the first people in Australia. The other is the hypothesis of the presence of advanced civilizations pre-dating Aboriginal tribes."

The researchers assumed that the tribes meant to say that the images and certain objects were "sacred to them," and "their secret."

In my view, what the Aborigines actually meant was that the Abrajanes said it was sacred knowledge not to be divulged to Aboriginal tribes as yet. And that the Abrajanes said the higher concepts will be kept secret from Aboriginal tribes until they understand and adopt the basic concepts, i.e. much like learning the alphabet before reading a book.

Continuing with this idea, or speculation, if the reader prefers, Bradshaw and Wanjina images would have been created at the same time, and represent the two complementary aspects of the Rajanal-Abrajanal civilisation. The clothed Wanjina figures would represent the Abrajanal spiritual teaching, or their trying to make the Aboriginal tribes aware of visible and invisible realms of existence. Further, the clothed Bradshaw figures would represent Abrajanal practical teaching, relating to everyday life.

From this perspective, the iconography of both the Wanjina and Bradshaw clothed figures might be interpreted as containing encoded information about the origin of Rajanes and Abrajanes.

Unfortunately, all it takes is misinterpretation of a few words to create a completely false foundation for an invented culture. Aborigines who informed the early researchers did not mean to say that Pre-Aboriginal anthropomorphic cave paintings incorporated symbols and concepts which were a secret kept **by** them.

What they meant to say was

that the deeper meaning behind the images, the encrypted ideas and concepts associated with the symbols, were Abrajanal secrets kept from them.

The Abrajanes stopped teaching because of Aboriginal misuse of the knowledge given to them. The tribesmen applied the newly learned skill of painting to create the malevolent Moolgewanke figures, filled with evil intentions, for malicious purposes of punishing the enemy, and turning white magic into black magic (Paul Hamlyn, 1974).

Seeing this misuse, the Abrajanal teachers again conveyed their message through a Wanjina image—by excluding the element of a mouth. This was a warning to the tribes, to remind them that such misuse of knowledge has consequences. The Wanjinās, in the role of teachers, were no longer willing to speak to them.

Accepting the possibility of advanced races such as Rajanes and Abrajanes, and using it as a working hypothesis, will allow for the investigation of Pre-Aboriginal Australia to start again. The Australian past, reinvented by archaeologists who belong to the Aboriginal industry, will be sent to the rubbish bin of history, where it belongs.

Well-meaning friends keep warning me about the danger of upsetting the mainstream dogma keepers. But I am not worried about the criticism. Because, as Albert Einstein said: "Arrows of hate have been shot at me too, but they never hit me, because somehow they belonged to another world with which I have no connection whatsoever."

Author's note: This article is dedicated to Michael Cremo.

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

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

http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#vesna_tenodi



The Pleistocene Coalition

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