



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 14, ISSUE 6

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2022

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

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Ice age animals in Utah, Arizona, and Nevada rock art:

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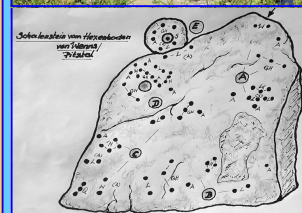


We are pleased to bring you this landmark issue maintaining undaunted PCN's objective to inform the public of little-known often suppressed primarily Paleolithic and Neolithic evidence crucial to a real understanding of prehistory. Since 2009 we offer a unique mix of widely-varied though interconnected subjects. We hope you enjoy PCN #80!



Archaeologist, **Dr. Richard Michael Gramly** (one of the foremost Clovis experts and former Leakey family associate), presents uncommon evidence of New World Paleolithic innovation. It is **the oldest absolutely-dated sled** much older than cosmopolitan sled-dog DNA evidence. Gramly's objectivity sets him apart from others in the mainstream. See [Gramly p.8](#).

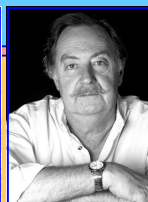
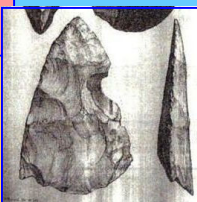
lithic and Neolithic evidence crucial to a real understanding of prehistory. Since 2009 we offer a unique mix of widely-varied though interconnected subjects. We hope you enjoy PCN #80!



Thomas Walli-Knofler and **Werner Kräutler** present Part 2 of their Austrian cupstone series, this time, the Pitztal valley. Their 4-year project also involves **Herbert Kirnbauer** (we only briefly reference as modern text 'translations' of cupmark arrangements are outside PC range), and mapmaker **Josef Höfer**. The region is where Ötzi the Iceman was found and may date to the same era. See [Walli-Knofler and Kräutler p.4](#).



Joseph K. Anders presents Part 3 in his scientific history of the **Strickland Stone**—a trace-fossil preserved in volcanic basalt. Despite involvement of clinical anatomist, surgeon, U.K. Olympic Team physician and author in the famed *Gray's Anatomy* textbook series, Professor Brion Benninger MD, the mainstream's kneejerk resistance is like that to implications of the *Trinil shell* and *Bilzingsleben graphics*. It is spawned by preconceptions regarding early man. Our children need to be taught critical thinking skills *before* TV or attending grade school or university. Otherwise, suppressive anthropology will *never* be a real science. PC Co-founder, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, long-promoted TC Chamberlin's 'multiple working hypotheses.' See [Anders p.2](#).



Despite what should be obvious to anyone, skeptical archaeologists since the 1800s have doggedly called U.K. *eoliths* 'made by nature.' The problem is identical in U.S.

archaeology. Whenever dates don't support migration mythologies devotees employ *thought-terminating clichés* like the term 'geofact.' Obvious artifacts labeled geofacts, covered in dozens of PCN articles, involves unscientific preconceptions about human migrations. Continue gaining perspective in **Richard Dullum's** Part 5 how the U.K.'s Benjamin Harrison and objective turn-of-the-century colleagues



faced the same treatment as Dr. Louis Leakey in the U.S. See [Dullum p.12](#).

Over 20 years time engineer, **Ray Urbaniak**, has photographed countless unique discoveries in

SW U.S. rock art providing remarkable comparisons with both living and extinct Ice Age animals. Contrary to longtime anthropology claims early Native Americans were poor at representation his work shows documentary skills in representing dozens of *identifiable animals*—even to species. We reproduce his *Part 1* followed directly by *Part 2* so those new to his work can grasp the perspective it offers. Urbaniak notes paleontologists refuse to augment knowledge of animals *known only from the fossil record* with Native American depictions of the animals when they were alive. See [Urbaniak p.16](#) and [p.20](#).



The Strickland Stone A moccasin print preserved in volcanic rock; a brief history, *Part 3*

By Joseph K. Anders

"The CT scans... proved that the vesicles were short surfaced and caused by opposing temperatures and pressure."

*As noted in *Part 2*, Dr. Benninger is multi-

The Strickland Stone (introduced in [Part 1](#)) is a basalt boulder featuring the impression of a moccasin. It was discovered in Portland, Oregon, in 1929 (**Fig. 1**).

Continuing from [Part 2](#) (PCN #79, Sept-Oct 2022)...

rocks—rock types that have undergone some dramatic change from their original form (whether as igneous, sedimentary, or earlier metamorphic type) through high heat, high pressure, etc., may also be radiometrically dated. However, dating these types of rock usually results in dates reflecting the age of metamorphic change and *not* the age of the original rock (geology.utah.gov).

I had asked Professor Anita Grunder at Oregon State University's College of Atmospheric Sciences (COAS) how we would be able to tell if the shoe print was a 'vesicle pipe' or a short surface impression caused by temperatures and pressures. She said the only way to tell was to either cut the stone from the top of the shoe print impression through to the bottom of the impression to see if

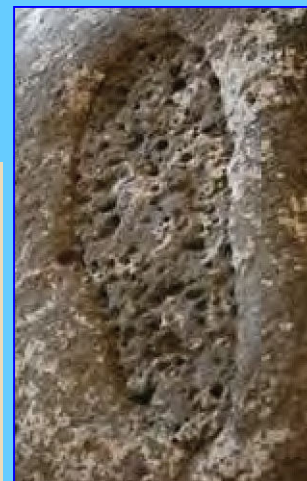


Fig. 1. The largest of two imprints on the Strickland Stone showing the clear impression of a shod human footprint. Our team of experts demonstrated the bubble holes were caused by the *Leidenfrost effect*, i.e., when a vapor barrier separates an object such as a shoe from a hotter substrate. Photo by Joseph K. Anders © 2006.

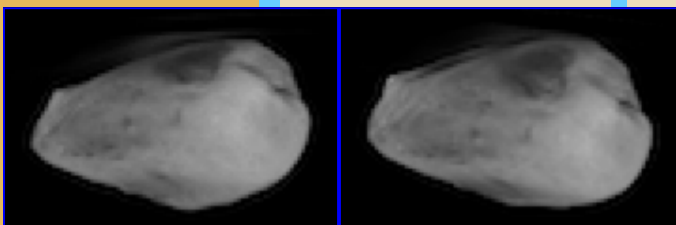


Fig. 2. Two CT scans performed on the Strickland Stone at Oregon Health Sciences University under the direction and supervision of Dr. Brion Benninger, winter 2009. Low resolution photos isolated for visibility.

qualified in matters related to human anatomy holding positions in the Departments of Surgery, Orthopedics and Rehabilitation, Oral Maxillofacial Surgery, and Integrated Biosciences in the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Physician Assistants at Oregon Health & Science University. A co-author of *Gray's Clinical Photographic Dissector of the Human Body (Gray's Anatomy)* and inventor of the joint proprioception machine for the upper limb he has also served as a member of the British Olympic Team of Physicians. Finally, Dr. Benninger has won several awards for his research work in human anatomy. He is currently Professor of Anatomy and Vice Chair of the Departments of Clinical and Anatomical Sciences at Western University Health Sciences in Lebanon, Oregon.

More details on dating of the Strickland Stone

Radiometric and geochemical analysis performed on the Strickland Stone confirmed it



Fig. 3. The CT scans eliminated the vesicle pipe theory. They proved that the vesicles (bubble holes) were 'short surfaced' and caused by opposing temperatures and pressure.

was 95–99% basalt—i.e. an *igneous* or *volcanic* rock. Further, there is no indication of radiometric 'metamorphosis.' This is important because straight-up igneous rock (such as basalt) is the best rock type for accurate radiometric dating. *Metamorphic*

there was a connection between the two areas—or—have a CT scan performed on the stone. Grunder doubted we could find a lab to perform a CT scan on a rock.

CT scans were performed in the winter of 2009, e.g., see

Fig. 2, at Oregon Health Sciences University under the direction and supervision of Dr. Brion Benninger MD, MSc (see sidebar bio).*

Professor Robert Duncan (COAS) had prior stated that the larger area with appearance of a "footprint" was caused by a connection between two vesicle patches which was referred to as a connecting vesicle pipe. The

CT scans eliminated the vesicle pipe theory and proved the vesicles were 'short surfaced' and caused by opposing temperatures and pressure (**Fig. 3**). Side view of the stone shows pressure deformations indi-

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Strickland Stone moccasin print in volcanic rock (cont.)

"The vesicles themselves are short surfaced and reveal a

cating "stride marks" and base of a human's 5th metatarsal (see **Fig. 4**).

elevation of 259 feet and is located exactly 1.1 miles from Mount Tabor (as the crow flies).

bility to produce and contribute to our published abstract titled, "The Strickland Stone: Inte-



Fig. 4. Side view of the Strickland Stone shows pressure deformations indicating "stride marks" and base of a human foot's 5th metatarsal.

selves are short surfaced and reveal a

There are 95 named and unnamed lava vents in the Boring Lava Field. The stone was discovered at 352 N. E. 78th Ave. in Portland the closest lava vent is Mount Tabor. Mount Tabor

From a geographical point of view, the Strickland Stone is basalt lava from the Boring

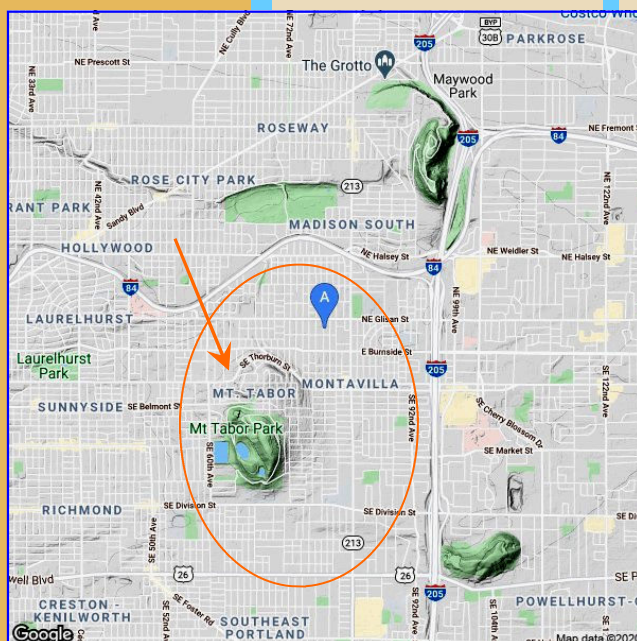


Fig. 5. The Strickland Stone was discovered at 352 N. E. 78th Ave. in Portland, Oregon. The closest lava vent is Mount Tabor (arrow).

human shoe print."

(**Fig. 5**) has an elevation of 643 feet and encompasses 1.6 miles. 352 N. East 78th has an

CT scans show that there is no connected pipe vesicle. The vesicles themselves are short surfaced and reveal a human shoe print (**Fig. 6**).

The stone shows no signs of retrograde metamorphism. The stone is not a cast or 3D print. The shoeprint is not an inclusion, xenolith, carving or petrosomatoglyph. It is a shoeprint. Dr. Benninger recognized this fact at first sight and thought it would be the basis for an extended article in *Clinical Anatomy*.

As my teacher, mentor and soon to be sponsor, Dr. Benninger gave me the responsi-



Fig. 6. Regarding its geographic origin, the Strickland Stone is basalt lava of the Boring Lava Field of Portland, OR. CT scans show no connected pipe vesicle. The vesicles are 'short surfaced' and reveal a human shoe print.

grating clinical anatomy with anthropology, geology and physics." An abridged version can be seen on Dr. Benninger's *Sports Anatomy Research* website under the title, [The Strickland Stone: the role of a clinical anatomist with anthropology, geology and physics](#), and the 26th Meeting of the American Association of Clinical Anatomists where Dr. Benninger gave the [Poster Session](#) July 18, 2009, Cleveland, Ohio.

The cupstones of the Pitztal valley, Tyrol, Austria

By Thomas Walli-Knofler
and Werner Kräutler

"Geologist, Dr. Peter Gstrein, also gave us a tip that he had seen a stone behind a fence near Farmie—a

Continuing from Part 1, [The cupstones of the Ötztal valley...](#)

On a wonderful late autumn day, Werner Kräutler and I (**Fig. 1**) drove to Wennis in the Pitztal valley, next valley to the west from Ötztal valley. An acquaintance had emailed us a bad photo of a large cupstone.

Geologist, Dr. Peter Gstrein, also gave us a tip that he had seen a stone behind a fence near Farmie, a part of



Fig. 1. Werner Kräutler (Left) and Thomas Walli-Knofler at the Burgstein cupstone above the valley, Tyrol, Austria. Photo: W. Kräutler.

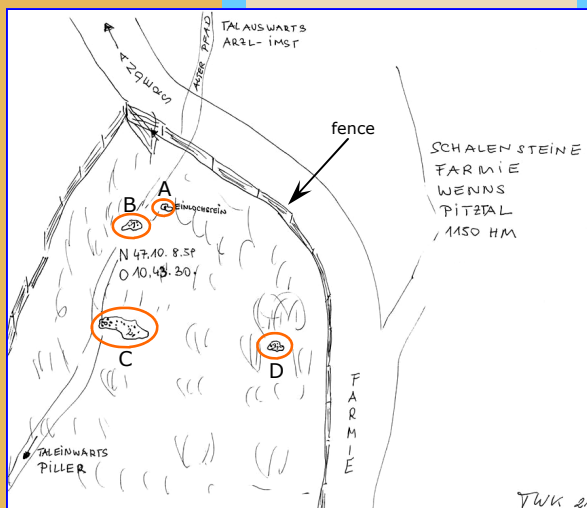


Fig. 2. Meadow map of dipstone location (A), cupstone 1 (B), cupstone 2—Pleiades (C) and cupstone 3 (D) locations as they lay next to an old path. Map drawn by Thomas Walli-Knofler.

part of the town of

the town of Wennis, many years ago. We went and



Fig. 3. The Farmie Dipstone. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

Wennis—many years ago."

looked for it. Soon our already trained eyes had led us to an overgrown meadow

above Farmie (**Fig. 2**). There we found three cupstones and one bearing stone with a very cleanly drilled 3cm deep hole, but no cup (**Fig. 3**) and the Farmie 1 cupstone (**Fig. 4**).

Pleiades cluster with eight 'stars' around the center

We had to thoroughly clean this beautiful bowl stone (**Fig. 5**) upon first observation. It was half overgrown and above all full of cow dung. Again, as in the Burgstein/Ötztal cupstones

discussed in Part 1, a representation of the Pleiades star cluster came to light. However, a distinctive difference between this arrangement and other rock art depictions of the

Pleiades is the presence of *eight stars* around its center



Fig. 4. Farmie 1 cupstone. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

star rather than the more customary seven. It also contains



Fig. 5. Farmie 2 cupstone—which we also call the Pleiades (circle at left). See also Fig. 8. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

a very large star in the center. Might it be—as Ray Urbaniak discusses in several *PCN* articles—that these 'extra' or

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

Cupstones of the Pitztal valley, Tyrol, Austria (cont.)

Herdsmen or Plowman, or
Bärenhüter in Germany.

It also appears to include a
clear representation of the
Pleiades at the top.



Fig. 9. Our astronomical proposals for the Farmie 2 cupstone: **Left:** the Pleiades star cluster, and **Right:** Boötes (the herdsman or plowman) called *Bärenhüter* in Germany. Drawing by Thomas Walli-Knofler.

Fig. 11 on the following page, is our reproduction of the starry sky of that time, the Pleiades, Little Bear with the great Pole Star, the Dragon, Cassiopeia and the Lizard.

Next issue News from the Austrian cup-stone research team

Addendum

This article is only a small excerpt from our 4-year research work. One can read the full PDF on my

Through our discovery of many hitherto unknown cup stones from Innsbruck/Tyrol to the Pfitscher Joch/Border South Tyrol, as well as in the Pitztal and Ötztal valleys, it has been possible for us to retrace the Neolithic paths from north to south. The main paths led from Innsbruck-Tyrol along the Wipptal valley, as well as through the Pitztal valley over the Piller Sattel and the Ötztal valley to the south and were well marked by cup stones and menhirs.

Cupstones were first dated by archeologist Josephine Flood in Bhopal/Central India at around 100,000 years old, in Europe in the Le Ferrassie/France, rock-shelter dated to 41,000 BC. The cupstones in Tyrol probably range from around 10,500 BC (reference finds in Fotscherthal valley/Schäfer) to the early Bronze Age about 4,000 years ago, as at Goldbühl/Igls (Tomedi/Castellan/Müller).

The cupstones found could be described with interpretations through the linguistic work of the late Professor Barry Fell, Canada; Professor Knauer, Germany; and OstR Herbert Kirnbauer, Germany, for the first time.

The Tyrolean finds can be divided into Alpine signposts, with precise information about rock shelters, caves, water, lakes, salt licks, as well as astronomical functions such as representation of the summer/winter solstices and sun-cultic references, and burial slabs with impressive inscriptions.

The differently graded altitudes of the sites suggest that repeated climatic changes (pollen analyses/Bortenschlager), may have altered some paths and tracks from their originally once higher or lower locations. These paths can be found in a range of max. 600 m between 1,600m and 2,200 m altitude.

Maps are being produced by Josef Höfer.

We are striving to have this Tyrolean cultural heritage from the

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

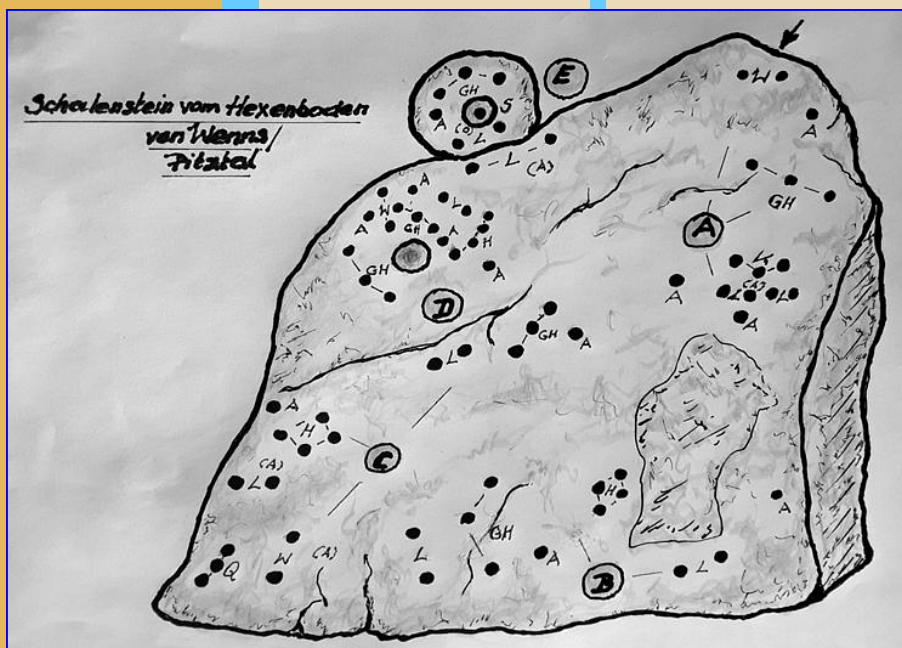


Fig. 10. Remarkable cupstone about 150 steps west of Farmie that also contains a representation of the Pleiades ('E' at top) and other apparent constellations (see Fig. 11). The boulder with its cups had been blown away during blasting in the course of road construction. Study by Herbert Kirnbauer.

"This boulder with its cups had been blown away during a blasting in the course of road construction."

The cupstone of Hexenboden (Witchground) near Werns-Pitztal valley

There was another cupstone about 150 steps west of Farmie at a place earlier described as *schweingasse* (i.e. pigstreet) or *hexenbödele* (i.e. witchground). This boulder with its cups (**Fig. 10**) had been blown away during a blasting in the course of road construction.

homepage to understand more this complex subject. See links below.

It is also part of a joint project including not only the authors but also Ing. Josef Höfer and Herbert Kirnbauer.

Abridged Abstract (from Part 1)

This is an overview of the whole project compiled at Innsbruck Summer 2020:

Cupstones of the Pitztal valley, Tyrol, Austria (cont.)

**"Fig. 11...
is our re-
production
of the
starry sky**

Stone Age listed by Austria's Federal Office for the Protection of Monuments, which has already been done in Canada, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark.

Eds. Note: Herbert Kirnbauer, part of the Austrian

THOMAS WALLI-KNOFLER was born in Innsbruck, Austria, in 1950. Since 1972 he has been an inventor (incl. ship designer and boat builder), entrepreneur and independent businessman. He was founder of the first nonfood C&C Market in Austria with the first Datapoint Computer system for C&C markets, a wholesale gar-

his cupstone research, Walli-Knofler has also developed the more unconventional hobby of dowsing, learned from his grandfather (having confidence in human intuitions) regardless of its status in modern science.

MAG. WERNER KRÄUTLER, a native of Vorarlberg, Austria, studied

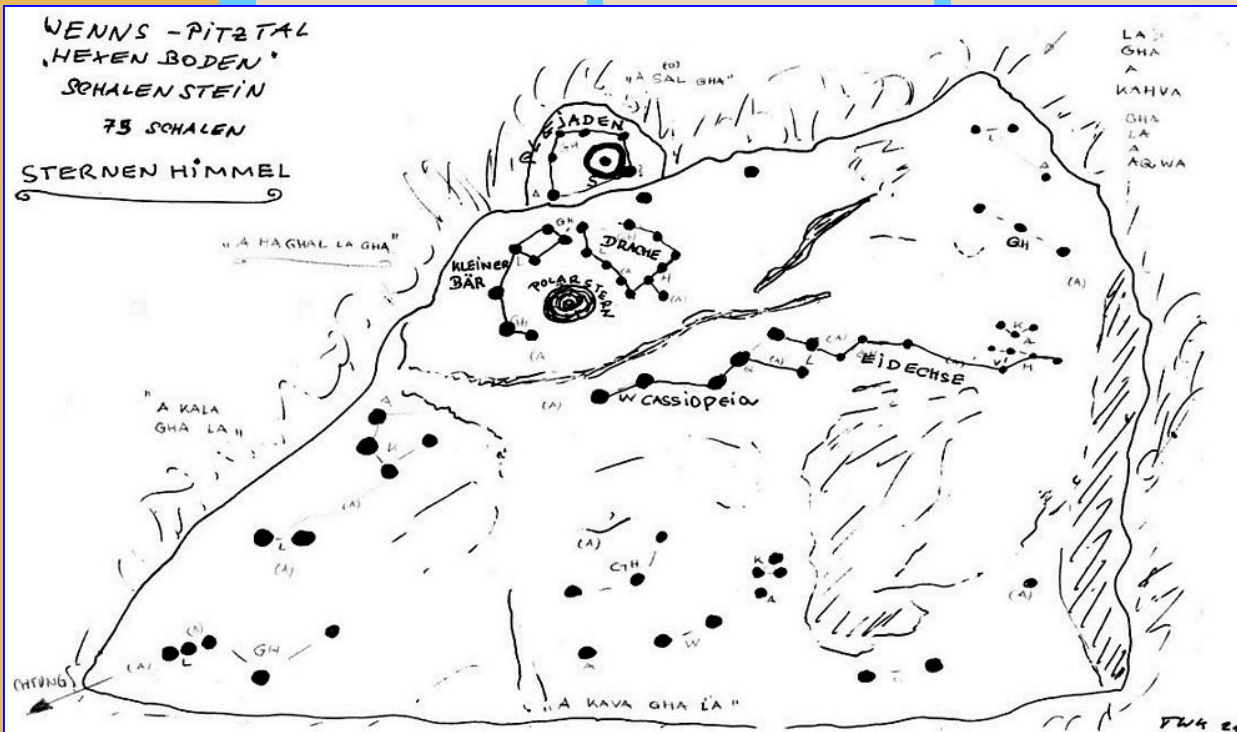


Fig. 11. Our labeling of the starry sky during the time-ranges discussed in our series as apparently documented by the Hexenboden cupstone (near Wennis-Pitztal valley). It shows what appear to be clear representations of the Pleiades (Pleiaden at top), Little Bear with the great Pole Star, the Dragon, Cassiopeia and the Lizard. Sketch by Thomas Walli-Knofler.

**of that
time, the
Pleiades,
Little Bear
with the
great Pole
Star, the
Dragon,
Cassiopeia
and the
Lizard.**

cupmarks team, provides very interesting 'textual' interpretations of the cupstones. However, it is a topic area outside the purview of the Pleistocene Coalition which for reasons of rigor must be cautious about items regarded as 'translations,' 'decoding,' etc. However, we did publish one of them in Walli-Knofler's and Kräutler's *Part 1*. For those interested in this topic area details can be found on [Thomas Walli-Knofler's website](http://ThomasWalli-Knofler.com) (www.raetiastone.com) and in his new 250-page ebook titled, [The Cupstones of Tyrol/Austria](https://digital.obvsg.at/urn:urn:nbn:at:at-ubi:2-40161). It is available as a large PDF in the University of Innsbruck's Digital Library at <https://digital.obvsg.at/urn:urn:nbn:at:at-ubi:2-40161>

dener and greenhouse builder as well as mushroom grower with his own patents (1985 owner of the largest greenhouse project worldwide in Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, with just shy of 100 acres; 1989 largest mushroom factory of *Pleurotus ag* in Weiden, DE, covering nearly three acres. Experiences that have contributed to Walli-Knofler's passionate amateur archaeology work involve things relatable to early human history such as trade routes, orientation aids and astronomical abilities. These include numerous expeditions, e.g., to the pygmies of Ituri rain forest, Congo, 1970, Afghanistan-Whakan, 1972, and twice crossing the Sahara. Among his seafaring-related projects, in 1997, he was involved in construction of the renowned research sailing ship, NOVARA—a state-of-the-art 18m 2-mast schooner—participating in its 1998 four-year circumnavigation of the North Atlantic to the ice border 82° North and down to South America. Aside from

archaeology early on at the University of Innsbruck, and later, economics and political science. He worked for several years in the valley of Ötztal as a tourism manager and 'spiritual father' of the Ötzi-Dorf. In his retirement Kräutler writes the exciting blog www.tirolischstoll.at and is widely known for his pilgrim blogs. This year he was on an over 2,000 km pilgrimage from Tyrol, Austria, to Finistère, Portugal. Kräutler also founded the School of the Alm in Vasertal (association for preserving alpine culture, pastures and mountain meadows) with his friends in 2016. For the past 4 years Kräutler has been working with Thomas Walli-Knofler, and their other associates—Ing. Josef Höfer and OstR Herbert Kirnbauer—on their Tyrol cupstone project toward which Kräutler is in the process of planning a book.

Oldest absolutely-dated sled in the world

By Richard Michael Gramly, PhD Anthropology

FRAI (Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute)

"Despite their geo-



graphical separation and possible differences in age...

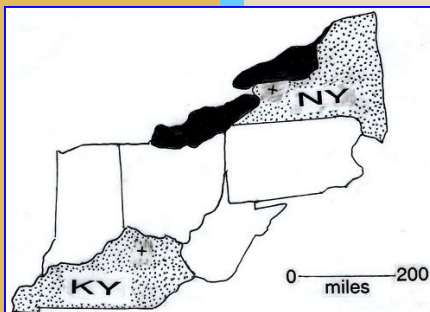


Fig. 1. Locations (+) of the Hiscock site, western New York state and Lower Blue Lick, northern Kentucky (south of the Ohio River).

both sites have sleds of similar... construction and size."

Late Pleistocene, Upper Paleolithic sleds are known from two localities in North America, namely,

the Hiscock site, Genesee County, western New York State and the Lower Blue Lick site, Nicholas County, north-central Kentucky (**Fig. 1**). As the crow flies, 400 miles separate these sites. Hiscock was covered with ice during the last glaciation until approximately 13,500 CYBP; while, Lower Blue Lick lies to the south of the Wisconsin terminal moraine and was available to human settlement at an earlier date. Both localities are famed as "medicine springs" or "mineral licks."

Despite their geographical separation and possible differences in age of initial human occupations, both sites have sleds of similar basic construction and

size (**Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3**). For each side of the sled there are three runners made of proboscidean bone. Because of the fortunate find at Hiscock of an intact set of runners still *in situ*, we understand that the longest, heaviest runner-pair lay at the center of the sled. It was expected to bear the weight of loads; likewise, the sled's fulcrum lay along these longest runners.

The runner-pairs at the head and base of the sled, that is to say, at either end of the longest runners, were not expected to bear much weight. These smaller runners, however,

added critical length to the overall construction thereby improving handling. The optimal width of a sled intended for use on snow and ice is one-fourth of its length.

An important difference between the Hiscock and Lower Blue Lick sleds is the presence of cross-members made from proboscidean bone for the sled from Lower Blue Lick. These stout stabilizers (N = 4) are cleverly made of femurs and sections cut from innominate bone (pelvis). The two examples made from femurs are described within an essay by the author and James B. Harrod (in press).

Purpose of the ancient sleds

Gramly and Harrod have argued from direct observation and ethnographic analogy that the Hiscock and Lower Blue Lick sleds, along with their



Fig. 3. First runner to be dated absolutely, from the Lower Blue Lick sled.

cargo, were abandoned at 'portals to the Underworld,' which were spring vents or pools, as part of funeral rit-

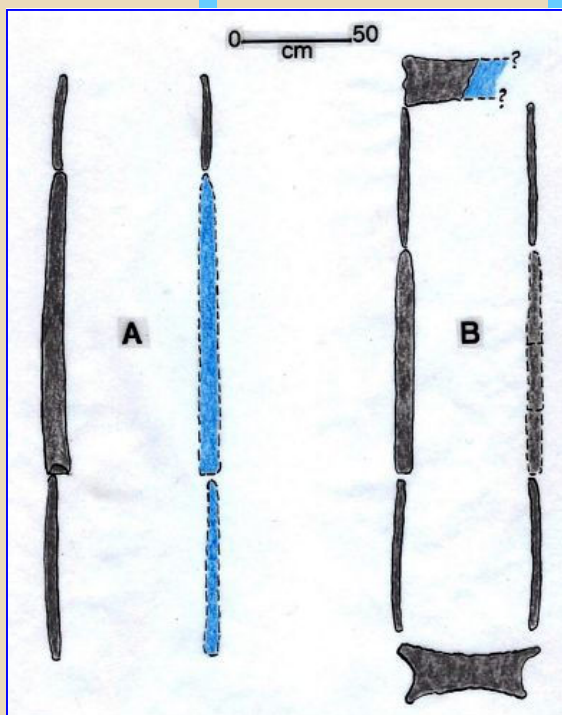


Fig. 2. Schematic arrangements of sled runners from the Hiscock site and Lower Blue Lick. The central position of the longest, heaviest runners was established from *in situ* discoveries at the Hiscock site: **A.**) sled from Hiscock, length 2.73 m; **B.**) sled from Lower Blue Lick, length 2.44 m.

ual. In essence, heavy sleds made of proboscidean ivory and bone were hearses. The materials used to construct

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Oldest absolutely-dated sled in the world (cont.)

"These smaller runners... added critical length to the overall construction thereby improving handling."

"To our amazement, we observed within Museum storage a full complement of runner-pairs belonging to a single sled."

"These 10 ivory and proboscidean bone elements had come to light during 1897–1899 excavations... but had lain within the Museum's collection unrecognized for what they were—since 1934."

them either were obtained at ritual kills of mastodons and mammoths or scavenged from skeletons of proboscideans who died naturally.

The sacred nature of such special sleds is underscored by traces of red ochre paint upon runners and a cross-member of the Lower Blue Lick conveyance.

Sleds that were intended for every-day, domestic use by human beings of the Old and New Worlds were likely constructed of wood. The oldest vestige of a wooden sled—a

runner dated to approximately 10,000 CYBP—comes from Zhakov Island lying to the north of the Arctic Sea's shore-line, far northeast Siberia. The same site has also yielded sled-dog remains of that age (Pitulko and Kasparov 2017).

At the Hiscock site, close to the remains of the sled, was recovered a nearly complete skeleton of a medium-large dog bearing butchering marks (Thomas 2003). Dogs may have served as psychopomps to dead persons and guided them on spiritual journeys to the Underworld.

Age of the Hiscock and Lower Blue Lick sleds

The age of the Hiscock site sled may be inferred directly

ted an ivory sled runner on exhibit. He had become familiar with Clovis-age sled runners from the Hiscock site, and recognized identical

attributes of the exhibited specimen. An appointment was made with Curator Jennifer Spence for the author and Vesper to examine the presumed runner at the Pioneer Museum, and in November, 2021, its identity was confirmed. To our amazement, we observed within Museum storage a full complement of runner-pairs belonging to a single sled plus

two likely cross-members. During a subsequent visit, two additional sled cross-members were identified.

These 10 ivory and proboscidean bone elements had come to light during 1897–1899 excavations within the Lower Blue Lick mineral spring (spring-pool), but had lain within the Museum's collection—unrecognized for what they were—since 1934.

Our objective now became dating the six ivory runners of the Lower Blue Lick sled, and a fund to pay for radio-



Fig. 4. Pioneer Museum at Blue Licks Battlefield Resort Park. Its collection features the oldest sled in the world. B&W photograph 1955.

from absolutely-dated mastodon bones and ivory recovered there (Laub 2003: 18–38). Dates span the interval 13,100–12,400 CYBP. The human burial, for which the sled was employed, likely occurred at the beginning of this 700-year interval, that is to say, 13,100–13,000 CYBP, as suggested by radiocarbon determinations on artifacts (Y-sticks) made of caribou antler (Gramly and Harrod 2022).

During a visit to the Pioneer Museum (**Fig. 4**) at Blue Licks Battlefield Park in May, 2021, Dennis J. Vesper spot-

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

Oldest absolutely-dated sled in the world (cont.)

"Our objective now became dating the six ivory runners... and a fund to pay for radiocarbon determinations was established through private contributions."

"We selected the Center for Applied Isotope Studies at the University of Georgia to analyze our samples. This laboratory has... expertise in dating collagen within bones and ivory as well as... their mineral fraction (bio-apatite), when collagen-dating proves to be impossible."

carbon determinations was established through private contributions. We selected the Center for Applied Isotope Studies at the University of Georgia to analyze our samples. This laboratory has an established expertise in dating collagen within bones and ivory as well as dating their mineral fraction (bio-apatite), when collagen-dating proves to be impossible. Further, CAIS offered strontium isotopic analysis, which we expect to apply to selected runners of the Lower Blue Lick sled according to methods pioneered by Hoppe and Koch (2006) for the Aucilla River fauna.

The first runner to be dated (again, see Fig. 3) had deteriorated collagen and yielded a spurious age of 7,060 \pm 30 RCYBP (UGAMS 59574c).

The bio-apatite determination, on the other hand, gave a more acceptable, yet curiously old, age of 16,100 \pm 40 RCYBP (UGAMS 59574a). These results dictated that the other five sled runners be dated by their bio-apatite only. **Table 1** presents all our findings. These data also appear in **Fig. 5**.

Two populations of ivory appear to have been used for constructing the Lower Blue Lick sled. The four shorter runners were cut

Assuming that stronger and, therefore, fresher ivory was reserved for the longest, load-bearing runners, a "best guess" of this sled's

age is 12,550 \pm 35 RCYBP or 14,840–15,040 CYBP (median value 14,926 years)—making it the oldest, absolutely-dated artifact in North America and certainly the oldest sled in the world.

The question naturally arises, "Is the sled from Lower Blue Lick the oldest directly dated artifact in the Western Hemisphere?" The answer is "Perhaps." Tom Dillehay has put forth a series of wooden artifacts from the Monte Verde site in southern Chile. All of these remarkable specimens have furnished raw radiocarbon dates falling within the 13th millennium

before present (Dillehay 1997: 48–9). None of these determinations, however, has been calibrated, but if they were, some might be as old or older

than the sled from Lower Blue Lick.

A hypothesis open to testing

Sleds and dogs to help haul them were available to north-

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

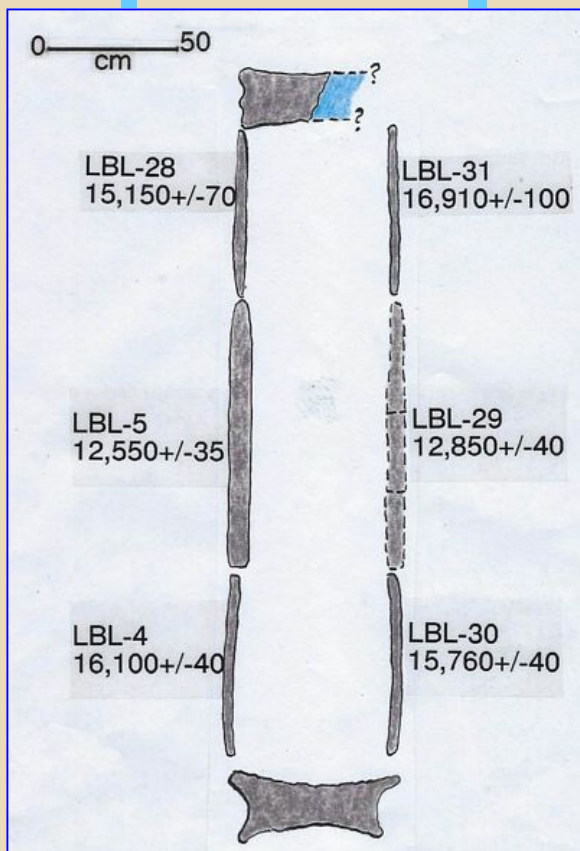


Fig. 5. Positions of the six absolutely-dated LBL sled runners.

Table 1. Summary of Absolute Dates for the Lower Blue Lick Sled

Laboratory Number	Raw Radiocarbon Age	Calibrated Age (Yrs. BP)
UGAMS 59574c	7,060 \pm 30 RCYBP	Not calculated
UGAMS 59574a	16,100 \pm 40 RCYBP	19,406–19,520 CYBP
UGAMS 60035	12,550 \pm 35 RCYBP	14,840–15,040 CYBP
UGAMS 61042	15,150 \pm 70 RCYBP	18,284–18,345 CYBP
UGAMS 61043	12,850 \pm 40 RCYBP	15,256–15,438 CYBP
UGAMS 61045	16,910 \pm 100 RCYBP	20,308–20,539 CYBP
UGAMS 61044	15,760 \pm 40 RCYBP	18,948–19,068 CYBP

old; while, the pair of longest runners was fashioned of ivory dating to the interval 12,550–12,850 RCYBP, that is to say, scarcely 75% of the age of the shorter runners.

Oldest absolutely-dated sled in the world (cont.)

"Sleds and dogs to help haul them were available to northern human populations 15,000 years ago—and perhaps a millennium or two before then."

ern human populations 15,000 years ago—and perhaps a millennium or two before then. Such conveyances and this invaluable animal ('man's best friend') allowed tribal groups, who were coping with the extinction of mammoths in the Old World, a chance to move ever eastward in search of vibrant populations of proboscideans. Periodic interactions with mammoths, mastodons, and kindred species, I have argued, had been a focus of Gravettian socio-religious practices (see Gramly 2022).

The occupants of Monte Verde in South America and both Lower Blue Lick and Hiscock in North America interacted with proboscideans, as is clear from robust archaeological evidence at all three sites, which are separated by long distances.

Our search for portals to the Underworld at important mineral springs, which may have been used routinely by immigrant groups for sled burials, will continue. This hypothetical model of ancient human behavior and beliefs involving sleds—where climatic conditions permitted—will gain strength with fresh discoveries and dating evidence.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Jennifer Spence, Douglas Brown, and Robert A. Myers—staff of the Kentucky Department of Parks—for their cooperation in dating the Lower Blue Lick sled. My colleague, Dennis J.

Vesper, provided an opportunity for archaeological fieldwork at the Lower Blue Lick by purchasing the site. Finally, the direct financial support of G. Boatman, S. M. Gramly, M. LeCompte, C. Moore, D. Risley, D. J. Vesper, and A. West made it possible to date the Lower Blue Lick sled runners and to perform trace-element analysis.

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RICHARD MICHAEL GRAMLY, PhD, is an archaeologist with a BS in geology (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) and an AM and PhD in anthropology (Harvard University). He has conducted archaeological and geological fieldwork in six countries and 30 states. His PhD dissertation (1975) focused on Kenyan and Tanzanian prehistory. Dr. Gramly worked for six years in East Africa two years of which he was an Exhibits Planner at the National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi, under famed anthropologist Richard Leakey, being well-acquainted with the entire Leakey family. Dr. Gramly feels a great sense of gratitude for the amateur archaeology community and is the Organizer of the American Society for Amateur Archaeology which has been active in his excavation work.

Links to all of Dr. Gramly's articles in PCN can be found at:

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/#richard-michael-gramly>

"Over time, suppressing knowledge and meritocracy will destroy civilization."

—Douglas Proudfoot

Anonymity or accountability An archaeological conundrum

"Archaeology has always been a battleground, since it helps define and legitimize crucial subjects about the past, human nature and the history of particular nations and peoples. ...[It] is in the middle of an upheaval—one which will have deeply troubling consequences for many researchers who

suddenly see decades of carefully managed theories crumble before their eyes."

—Dec. 3, 2022, "The rise of Archaeologists Anonymous: Censorship is driving dissident researchers underground." *unherd.com*.

"This model of secret research and public suppression of research is not sustainable in archeology or any other fields. Over time, suppressing

knowledge and meritocracy will destroy civilization."

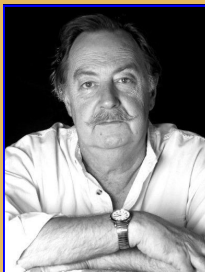
—Douglas Proudfoot. 2022. Comment in, "The rise of Archaeologists Anonymous: Censorship is driving dissident researchers underground." *unherd.com*.

From direct firsthand experiences PC founding members learned that in a field as culturally powerful and misused as anthropology anonymity is synonymous with unaccountability. —jf

Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham, Part 5 The Eolithic debate: How it started in England and its impact on prehistory

By Richard Dullum

"Important reasons for



Prestwich to attribute a greater age for the plateau implements were

Continuing from [Part 4](#)...

The three papers presented by J. Prestwich to the British scientific community from 1889–1892, regarding the antiquity of man in England, were summarized by his son in Harrison's biography:

"The first paper opened up the subject Of Harrison's discoveries by describing the paleolithic implements found around Ightham in the post-glacial valley gravels, in the glacial high-level gravels, and in the very ancient, pre-glacial gravels on the high Chalk Plateau [see **Fig. 1** for examples]"

the classification of the specimens in groups representing different kinds of tools, and the other reasons that existed for attributing them to the hand of man [see **Fig. 2** for several examples]"¹

Those important reasons for Prestwich to attribute a greater age for the plateau implements were the heavy patination on the stones, and the great amount of

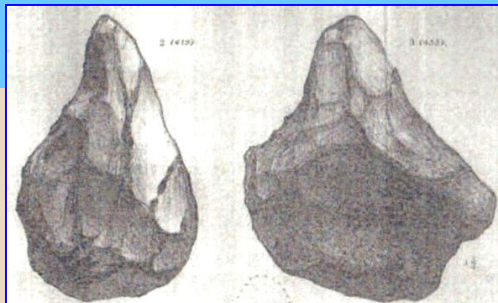


Fig. 1. Detail, artifacts plate, "Flint Implements from the Chalk Plateaux" (*Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* Vol. XLV) showing clear human workmanship.

ing to the undersides of some surface finds on the plateaus. Iron peroxides are unknown in the area, but are common in the sandstone to be found both north and south of the Weald, giving a clue as to their age. Iron peroxides and

ferruginous sand deposits are remnants of the Crag Sea that covered the area in early Pliocene times, which left deposits of reddish sandstone. As the Weald was above sea level in late Pliocene times, it had a livable land surface which was abundant in the iron-stained sands of the old Crag Sea. This land mass was drained by north-flowing rivers from the top of the Weald dome, whose waters eroded into the reddish underlayment and whose

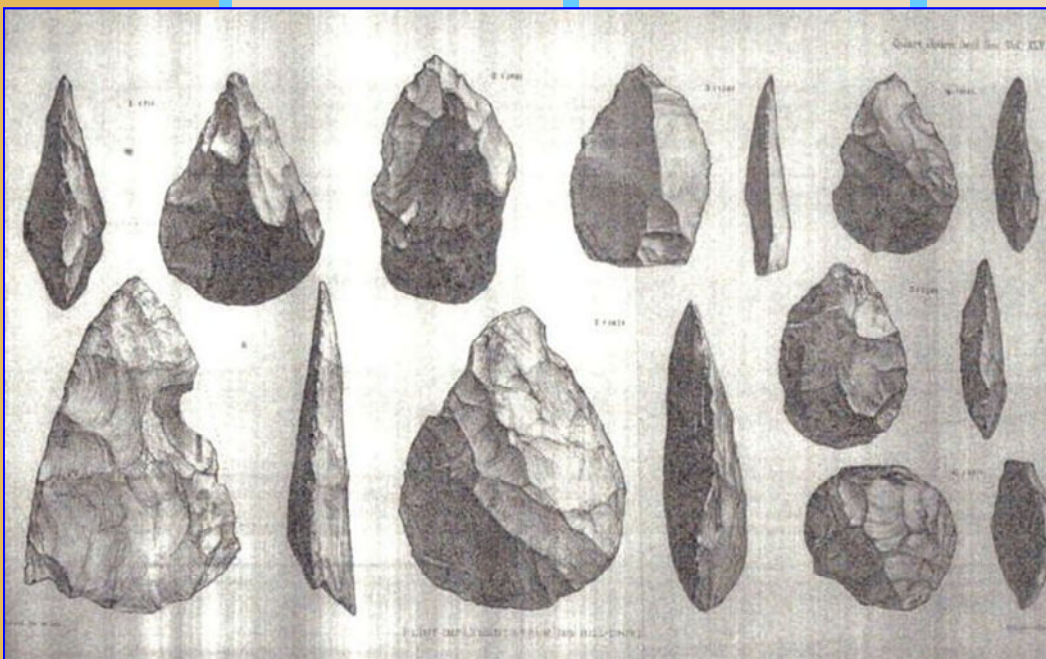


Fig. 2. "Flint Implements from the Hill-Drift" (*Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* Vol. XLV), showing unmistakable human workmanship (1892) despite die-hard opponents questioning the artificiality of eoliths.

ments were the heavy patination... and...amount of fluvial wearing of the edges."

...The second paper, on the drift stages of the Dart Valley, added to the evidence contained in the Ightham paper....the third paper was directed to the character of the rude implements, the nature of the chipping upon their edges,

fluvial wearing of the edges, unlike 'paleoliths,' more commonly recognized tools found along with them in the high river gravels, which were relatively sharp and decidedly unpatinated. Also, Prestwich noted the presence of sandy iron peroxide granules adher-

flooding washed the Eolithic implements lying on that ground into their beds, to be eventually stuck in the river bottoms, until later east-west erosion and collapse of the dome in the later Pleistocene to recent times formed the

> [Cont. on page 13](#)

Benjamin Harrison, Part 5 (cont.)

"The hill-tops on the Kent plateau represent the ancient Pliocene river channels—gravel spreads that Harrison examined. ... Subsequent excavations^{2,3} in the high gravels produced eoliths in situ 4–8 feet in the ground."

present river valleys, such as the Darent, making the plateau in Kent the highest presently above sea level.

The hilltops on the Kent plateau represent the ancient Pliocene river channels—gravel spreads that Harrison examined. Eoliths were found, scantily, in lower river gravel terraces, but were only relatively abundant in the high gravels of the plateau drifts. Subsequent excavations^{2,3} in the high gravels produced eoliths *in situ* 4–8 feet in the ground, as revealed several times previously when Harrison went to visit sites where locals were installing fences and digging ditches and the like. In the earth coming out of these sites, Harrison recovered eoliths, heavily patinated and relatively unworn, prompting him to ask for assistance for proper excavations on the plateau sites, after the three Prestwich papers were published, which the British Association did, in 1895, putting Harrison in charge of the excavation process. This was done to try to resolve the Eolithic debate.

Opposition rang out from die-hard opponents who questioned the artificiality of the eolithic stone tool evidence found by Harrison, Prestwich, and others on the Kent Plateau high gravel drifts, even though Prestwich had answered the objectors in his papers. These drifts were proven by Prestwich to be remnants of the older North-South drainage system that existed before the collapse and erosion of the Weald dome, over the time period from the Pliocene to the Pleistocene. This assessment of the geology of Kent has not changed significantly since the days of Harrison and Prestwich.⁴

The river gravels on the hilltops in Kent contained unifacially-worked stone tools, showing signs of fluvial wearing on their worked and unworked edges. Unifacial working cannot be mistaken for

natural wear, which is random and tends to round all edges of a flake.⁵ There were arguments that these tools could have been dropped in the hilltop locations at much later dates, since recently existing stone age cultures were known to make unifacial flint tools from flakes, such as in Tasmania, South Africa; (even native North Americans), and therefore a 'crude' style of workmanship was not a reliable indicator of great age.⁶ However, the vast majority of finer worked paleolithic implements of clear tool types were only found in gravel deposits in lower river terraces, deposited along the channels of the present rivers, whereas eoliths tended to be found only in the very highest gravel spreads, on the plateau hilltops.

In 1895, the same year that Harrison was awarded part of the Lyell Fund, the Royal Society sponsored excavations, in areas chosen by Harrison, to exhibit specimens obtained in the context of an identifiable geologic age. Most of the eoliths Harrison featured in this exhibition were found *in situ*. The reaction of one scientist, E. T. Newton, a fellow of the Royal Society and paleontologist of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, follows.

Writing Harrison in December, 1895:

"I hope you will not mind your specimens remaining with me until after the Christmas holidays. I feel satisfied that most of them, to say the least, show human work, and some of these are definitely from one of the pits....Some of the specimens I should be very doubtful about, but there are others that I cannot bring myself to believe are accidental; they have been done intentionally, and therefore by the only intellectual being we know of, *Man*."⁷

This seems to me to be the reaction of a scientist *following*

the science presented to him, and indeed there were many that wrote to and personally visited with Harrison after his eoliths were presented publicly.

Ironically, it was Dr. John Evans, the loudest voice in denying the artificiality of eoliths during the debate, who previously, in the company of Prestwich, Sir J. Lubbock and General Pitt-Rivers, found an ovoid eolith ("rude ovoid specimen"), on the ground in front of him.⁸ This happened in 1869 while the men were searching over a field at Currie Farm, Halstead, Kent, nearly 600 feet above sea level. Remarking in his paper's introduction:

"From time to time, a few similar instances have been recorded; but they were either passed by as chance specimens, possibly dropped and lost, or were in some way supposed to be connected with the ordinary river-valley drifts."

This means that the 'expert' himself knew of implements from the high gravels, acknowledged they showed working on the edges, but later discounted them completely. Evan's stubborn refusal to allow the eoliths to be held provisionally, as worthy specimens, even though they did not 'fit' the developing paradigm was frustrating to Harrison. Held provisionally, the attitude of A.R. Wallace, co-founder of the theory of evolution, as he expressed to Harrison in a letter after visiting. He was one who insisted on the *consistent application of principles and close reasoning from the observed facts*, as we read in M. Cremo's discussion, p. 112–13, in *Forbidden Archeology*:

"This granted, the case made by Prestwich and Harrison held up quite well against the arguments thrown by their opponents, who simply seemed to be searching for ways to reject

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

Benjamin Harrison, Part 5 (cont.)

Fully half of the available scientific evidence about the antiquity of man is ignored and buried in museum storage."

something they were *a priori* not prepared to accept."

That same attitude is shared by most of academia, as it continues to paper over all the apparent flaws in evolutionary theory, especially as it applies to human prehistory. Fully half of the available scientific evidence about the antiquity of man is ignored and buried in museum storage. An entire human skeleton from Pliocene in England was considered anomalous, but may be contemporary with the Happisburgh footprints, dated to the latest of the Cromer Forest Bed formations, around 850,000 years B.P.⁹

Along with this article, I provided several of the drawn eoliths presented by Prestwich in 1892. I can't myself get hands on any of these drawn specimens, but it is my guess they exist in the British Museum and the Pitt-Rivers Museum, probably carefully filed and numbered.

I was able to find a small collection of eoliths from Maidstone Museum that Harrison donated, but these were not featured in any of the scientific papers by Prestwich. It remains to be seen if any hardy museum explorer has the determination to get hands and camera on the specimens so long argued over. I certainly hope my efforts to reveal the overlooking of important scientific evidence presented while ideas about human prehistory were just being formed are enough to arouse the public to the facts surrounding how we decided where we came from and when.

Endnotes

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4. Edmunds, F. H. 1954. In *Geological Survey of Great Britain*, p. 69.

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7. Ibid. 1, p. 202.

8. Ibid. 2, p. 270.

9. Ashton, N., et al. 2014. *Hominin Footprints from early Pleistocene deposits at Happisburgh, U.K.*

RICHARD DULLUM, retired as a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years, is a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam veteran with a degree in biology. Aside from his work with Kevin Lynch, he has written many additional articles for *PCN* and is also a *PCN* copy editor. All of Dullum's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

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

Member news and other info

"Of particular interest



to me, the possibility of human and mammalian intercontinental migrations prior to the arrival of Europeans."

Book review

By Tom Baldwin

I was just reading an article in the *Smithsonian Magazine's* online edition informing readers that most of what they thought they knew about the first Thanksgiving was fraught with errors. It very well may be true that we have been misinformed about that first Thanksgiving. Heaven knows the stories archaeologists tell of the very first Americans are almost all wrong. The best use you could put the manifold papers they flood scientific magazines with is to cut them up into four-inch squares and place them within easy reach of your toilet.

Thankfully (no pun intended), there is a new book out by an early writer in *Pleistocene Coalition News*, **Paulette Steeves** (see Eds. note below for details on our early support of

Paulette's thesis and its publication in 2010). It is entitled [*The Indigenous Paleolithic of the Western Hemisphere*](#). In it, Paulette exhibits considerable scholarship arguing for a much more ancient peopling of North and South America than the Archaeological Establishment is willing to admit to.

Readers will find many interesting topics such as why the indigenous past needs to be reclaimed and rewritten. There is also a brief journey through ancient landscapes where you will meet up with some amazing creatures which

became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene, and of particular interest to me, the possibility of human and mammalian intercontinental migrations prior to the arrival of Europeans.



Dr. Paulette Steeves

There is a chapter where readers are introduced to a collection of early human sites in the Eastern Hemisphere and how recently discovered sites have changed our understanding of human migrations.

Paulette also spends a good deal of time discussing some of the many sites located throughout North America. She also devotes pages to some of the archaeological digs found throughout South America such as the Monte Verde site in Chile. There is a chapter devoted to evidence for the presence of humans in the Western Hemisphere during the Pleistocene derived from linguistics, oral tradition and molecular genetic research.

One thing that I found interesting was the author's treatment of the times that would lend themselves to migration across the Beringia land mass. I have

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

Member news and other info (cont.)

Quick links to main articles in **PCN #79**:

PAGE 2

The Strickland Stone

A moccasin print preserved in volcanic rock; a brief history, Part 2

Joseph K. Anders

PAGE 5

Cupstones of the Ötztal valley, Tyrol, Austria:

the Burgstein cupstone

Thomas Walli-Knofler and Werner Kräutler

PAGE 8

The Thunderbird

Ray Urbaniak

PAGE 9

Flint artifact with incised cortex from Cromer Forest Bed, Sidestrand, U.K.

Glenister James

PAGE 10

BHU-CCMB launched the Ladakh Biodiversity project

Sachin K. Tiwary

PAGE 11

Denisovan savants?

Tom Baldwin

PAGE 13

Responsibility to the public AAA rules of ethics ignored in anthropology

John Feliks

PAGE 14

Possible giant ground sloth pictograph

Ray Urbaniak

+addendum reg. giant ground sloth 'tunnels'

PAGE 16

What Carl Sagan was n't about to tell you, Part 2: Invertebrate fossil record tempers human fossil claims

John Feliks

written in this newsletter on this very topic but in a more colloquial way. The sites now being discovered require a people to have already been here when ice (glaciers of the Wisconsin

Glaciation) still blocked their migration south. They must have come earlier or come by sea. Paulette has some enlightening charts and figures showing when the trip from Asia to North America may have happened, and there are instances when the crossing could be made that go back to before early man—by mainstream reckoning—even left Africa. We know the crossing was being made by many megafauna such as mammoth, mastodon, bears, wolves, and the list goes on. Just last week the Mississippi (perhaps partially due to global warming) shrank so much that it exposed a rare fossilized lion. So, even lions made the trip. The idea that carnivores and herbivores went back and forth across the land bridge but poor dumb humans couldn't make the trip until just recently simply does not ring true. Paulette illustrates that with this book. [BTW, I explored this important topic in several early articles: [PCN #16](#) (along with Paulette's article), [PCN #24](#) and [PCN #58](#).]

The book is a good read and I would recommend it to our readers. It can be purchased on Amazon or elsewhere, and now, in [paperback](#). –TB

TOM BALDWIN, an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah, also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. He has been a central writer and copy editor for *PCN* since 2010. He was actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controver-

sial Early Man Site in Barstow, CA) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only Western Hemisphere site excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's book, *The Evening and the Morning*, is a very well received and entertaining fictional story based on Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *PCN*, Baldwin has published over 50 prior *PCN* articles focusing on the intelligence of early humans, including *Homo erectus*, as well as early man in the Americas. Links to all of Baldwin's articles can be found at: http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin



[Link to PCN #79](#)



[Link to PCN #78](#)



[Link to PCN #77](#)

The Evening and the Morning, is a very well received and entertaining fictional story based on Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *PCN*, Baldwin has published over 50 prior *PCN* articles focusing on the intelligence of early humans, including *Homo erectus*, as well as early man in the Americas. Links to all of Baldwin's articles can be found at: http://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin

Eds. note: A success of the PC

Per our founding tenets the Pleistocene Coalition is pleased to have played several roles in Paulette's distinctive career, starting with publication of her first mainstream-challenging article and prompting completion of her database website for *PCN*'s "First Anniversary Issue" (*PCN* #7, Sept-Oct 2010). We highlighted her article [Deep time ancestors in the Western Hemisphere](#). She used the entire issue in her classes. To illustrate the importance of a publication dedicated to covering little-known or suppressed rigorous topics,

Paulette came to the PC after discovering the *politics of suppression in anthropology* resulting in perpetually inaccurate representations of indigenous prehistory (prep for her PhD). Unfortunately, a few years back Paulette's website was obtained by Chinese businesses, keeping Paulette's title, misleading those who followed the link on dozens of archaeology-related websites. The PC was able to recover the valuable work via the Wayback Machine (see *PCN* #76 regarding the [Wayback Machine](#) in anthropology). Her original Western Hemisphere Indigenous Peoples Pleistocene Data Base 200,000–

11,050 YBP) can be accessed at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20120323025023/http://www.whippdb.com/database.html>

Recovered chronology regarding the PC's contributions

For several years, the database's only [organizations](#) link was the Pleistocene Coalition. The linked [Wikipedia bio](#) (2013) correctly cited *PCN* #7 (before Wikipedia deleted it) being the first and only on-topic publication till years later. PC and the database were likewise the only two 'external links.' At the site's NativeWiki member bio link the only linked references are also the PC and the database. These important chronological references (priorities being crucial in academia but often falsified in anthropology) were deleted after several years. It is a mainstream practice challenged by the Pleistocene Coalition and **Dr. Paulette Steeves** as well.

For mainstream perusal and Steen-McIntyre vindication

Paulette's [replacement database](#) does not conceal that the *top four oldest North American sites* are all associated with Pleistocene Coalition Founding member Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre and her colleagues—covered in *PCN* after 40 years of suppression. Now, after 55 years and her two recent strokes, Virginia is unable to enjoy her increasing vindication, but science aficionados are gradually realizing the mainstream has not dealt squarely with them.



Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, Co-founder of the Pleistocene Coalition

To help anthropology transcend politics (whether it is influenced by competing cultural concerns or by the self-importance of researchers focusing more on their own ambitions than a quest for truth), *Pleistocene Coalition News* also published Paulette's *prototype Decolonizing Pleistocene archaeological research in the Americas* (*PCN* #16, March-April 2012). However, we also published perspective that to be science, opposing evidence must as well not be suppressed. When science sacrifices the objectivity of allowing all rigorous evidence to be seen, or does not properly cite relevant work, the public becomes blinkered. An uninformed public has *no idea* what it is missing. Real science seeks an accurate picture of indigenous and non-indigenous both Paleolithic and modern alike. –jf

Ice Age animals in Utah, Arizona, and Nevada rock art Game-changing Native American pictographs and petroglyphs [Part 1]*

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer,
rock art researcher, and preservation-

*Verbatim reprint
of PCN #74,
Nov-Dec 2021

"Once readers
get past..."



old school an-
thropology...

This image-focused article represents the culmination of 20 years' research on Ice Age animals in Southwest U.S. rock art. It is the first of my efforts to present this body of work in a compilation form. My main purpose is to document the wide range of animal depictions—including of 'extinct' animals—recorded in photographs either by me personally or by various friends and associates as I've published them in *Pleistocene Coalition News* since 2013.

Once readers get past the engrained ideas of old school anthropology—that ancient Native Americans were not as skilled as ancient Europeans or that they were less capable of representing the animals they saw in their day-to-day lives—they can view the comparisons with an open mind.

Importantly, this collection includes animals rarely if ever depicted in rock art including such as the American lion and cheetah, peccary, Saiga antelope, etc. I encourage readers to let go of their long time resistance to the idea of uniquely skilled ancient Native American rock artists. I hope after all these years the skeptical reader will begin to see that ancient Native Americans were very capable artists and documentarians.

Saiga antelope (Figs. 1–2)

PCN #69 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/january-february2021.pdf#page=11>



Fig. 1. From PCN #69 (p.11, Fig.1). **Top:** Apparent **Saiga antelope** rock art pictograph, Death Valley, CA. Photo by Jennifer Hatcher. **Bottom:** Saiga antelope Wikimedia Commons.



Fig. 2. From PCN #69 (p.11, Fig.2). Apparent **Saiga antelope** pictograph; Grand Canyon rock shelter. Photo: Jennifer Hatcher.

they can view
the compari-
sons with an
open mind."



Fig. 3. From PCN#34 (p. 7, Fig. 5) made more clear. **Left:** Petroglyph of a large **yak-like animal**; Photo by Ray Urbaniak. **Right:** Photo of a living yak (Eds. note: Image horizontally flipped for comparison.) Compare especially the horns, ears, and fore and hind limbs. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

Yak (Fig. 3)

PCN #34 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2015.pdf>

American cave lion (Fig. 4)

PCN #59 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2019.pdf>

Gomphothere (Fig. 5)

PCN #69 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/january-february2021.pdf>

I have made it a priority to photograph rock art images of Ice Age animals now extinct or that are no longer living in this SW U.S. region since the end of the Ice Age. Most of these species I have documented by way of *multiple examples* recording far too many to be explained away as coincidences that just so happen to look like the extinct animals.

From the time I began my research and writing about these animals I have provided evidence for more than 29 different types! This article shows a few selected examples.

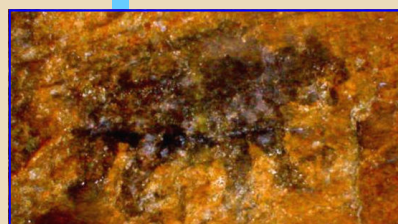


Fig. 4. From PCN #59, p.12, Fig. 7. **American cave lion** pictograph I discovered in a cave near my home compared with Asiatic lion (Wikimedia Commons).

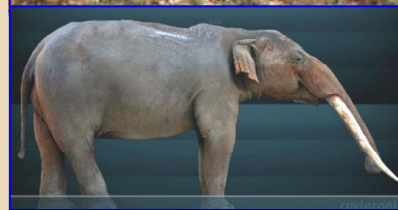


Fig. 5. From PCN #69 (p.16, Figs. 1–2). **Top:** Pictograph by a likely Paleolithic artist of an apparent extinct **gomphothere** discovered in the same undisclosed SW Utah cave where I discovered the American cave lion (Fig. 4). Photo Ray Urbaniak. **Bottom:** Recreation of New World gomphothere, *Cuvieronius*, by a modern artist, Wikimedia Commons.

> **Cont. on page 17**

Game-changing Native American rock art (cont.)

Five different species of extinct pronghorn antelope



Fig. 6. Petroglyph image of an extinct **straight-horned pronghorn** on a 30'-high SW Utah panel referenced in PCN #32, p. 9, Fig. 1. B&W photo: Ray Urbaniak.



Fig. 7. From PCN #34, p. 8, Fig. 4. Extinct **pronghorn with long curved horns**. I have documented a great many other examples of this particular form. Photo: Ray Urbaniak.

"Most of these species I have documented by way of multiple examples."

Long straight horns (Fig. 6)

PCN #32 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2014.pdf>

Long curved horns (Fig. 7)

PCN #34 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2015.pdf>

Note: Fig. 7 represents a well-established group for which I have a great many other examples. See, for instance the following and many others:

PCN #47 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2017.pdf>

Four horns (Fig. 8)

PCN #52 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf>

Stockoceros is a very distinctive pronghorn which is extremely difficult to mistake. I believe this is true even in rock art as can be seen in Fig. 8. American anthropology's penchant for calling various antelope and similar animals in rock art simply "stylized" versions of big-horn sheep just because they haven't found

any conveniently-dated 'fossil remains' nearby is not good science. That's why I say a big part of the evidence that certain animals lived in the SW U.S. surely needs to come from rock art. However, most paleontologists know very little about rock art especially if they are mainstream as I have personally experienced. That, and their strict adherence to other beliefs despite the evidence from rock art is part of how they continue to be so wrong about the prehistory of the Americas and would rather criticize or ignore such evidence rather than consider it important.

Branched horns facing forward (Fig. 9)

PCN #52 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf>

Diminutive pronghorn (Fig. 10)



Fig. 10. Prior unpublished petroglyph image of proposed **diminutive pronghorn** or **Capromeryx**. Photo: Ray Urbaniak.

For other examples of what are known to be at least **14 different species** of extinct pronghorn—known by way of the fossil record—to have lived on the plains of North America see my article, titled, "Earliest maize depicted in southern Utah petroglyph, Part 2: Antiquity-corroborating images" in PCN #52, p. 19:

PCN #52 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf>



Fig. 8. From PCN #52, p.21, Fig. 9. Comparison between the extinct pronghorn **Stockoceros** (Left) and a 4-horned Utah petroglyph (Right). **Stockoceros** is believed to have gone extinct '12,000 years ago.' If the I.D. is correct it further supports a very old date for these panels. **Stockoceros** skeleton image: Wikimedia Commons. Petroglyph photo: Ray Urbaniak.



Fig. 9. From PCN #52, p.19, Fig. 2. **Left:** Extinct pronghorn, **Ramoceros osborni**, believed extinct 14.5 million years. It was collected in 1901 by Barnum Brown in Cedar Creek, Colorado; Wikimedia Commons. **Middle:** Another extinct pronghorn. Notice direction of prongs in each—matching the petroglyph animal. **Right:** 'Maize panel' petroglyph; Photo: Ray Urbaniak.



Fig. 11. From PCN#47, p12, Fig.1. **Left:** Proposed **Siberian ibex** depiction. Photo credit: Dinosaur National Monument website Jones Hole Trail. **Right:** Example of a living **Siberian ibex**. Notice the ridged horns in each.

Siberian Ibex (Fig. 11)

PCN #47 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2017.pdf>

PCN #72 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2021.pdf>

Llama (Figs. 12–13)

PCN #73 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2021.pdf>

> **Cont. on page 18**

Game-changing Native American rock art (cont.)



Fig. 12. From PCN #73, p. 14, Fig. 1. Photo (detail) of an unusual rock art pictograph apparently depicting a **camelid** such as a llama. Grand Canyon, AZ, by rock art photographer Jennifer Hatcher.



Tusk-less mammoths (Figs. 17–18)

PCN #67 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2020.pdf>

PCN #48 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2017.pdf>

PCN #41 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/june-june2016.pdf>

Peccary (Fig. 19)

PCN #59 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2019.pdf>

Two varieties of peccary: In David Meltzer's book, *First Peoples in a New World*, 2nd Ed., p. 47, he speaks of "multiple genera of peccaries."

Extinct horses (Fig. 20)

PCN #59 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2019.pdf>

On the following page:

Elk or stag moose (Fig. 21)

PCN #52 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf>

Arabian oryx [possible] (Fig. 22)

PCN #65 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2020.pdf>

American cheetah (Fig. 23)

PCN #71 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2021.pdf>

I believe most of these animals were depicted after the depicting individuals lived with them in this area, were remembered by individuals who lived with them before they migrated across the land bridge/kelp highway, or the descriptions



Fig. 18. From PCN #67, p. 17, Fig. 4. Hiker, Shivaya Coyote Varlet Castle, took this picture in Dinosaur National Monument (Colorado) and posted it on Facebook with the title, "Goat and a Circus Elephant." When reproducing it in PCN #41, courtesy of the photographer, I presumed all mammoths or mastodons had tusks and that the painter may have intended the rock inclusions to represent them. Here, with aid of the Ed's crop, the inclusions are out of the picture and the creature next to the long-horned animal appears very much to be a **tusk-less mammoth**.



Fig. 13. From PCN #62, p. 13, Fig. 7. **Left:** Petroglyph depicting an **extinct llama** seems best interpretation of this left side of a remarkable SW Utah petroglyph panel 30' above the ground. Ray Urbaniak. **Right:** Modern living llama: Public domain.

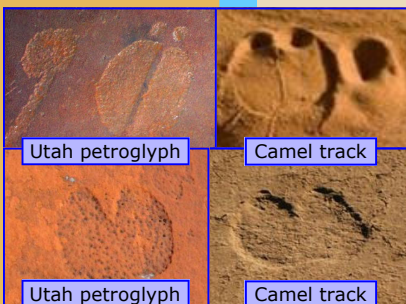


Fig. 16. From PCN #70, p. 13, Fig. 4. **Top-Left:** Proposed Utah **Camelops** track petroglyph. **Top-Right:** Camel footprint in sand. **Bottom-Left:** Likely **camel footprint** petroglyph. Photo by rock art photographer, Sue Reynolds. **Bottom-Right:** Modern-day camel track in Saudi Arabia.

PCN #62 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2019.pdf>

Camelops tracks (Fig. 16)

PCN #70 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2021.pdf>

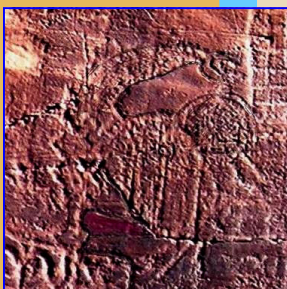


Fig. 17. From PCN #67, p. 16, Fig. 1. **Left:** Lightly-outlined proposed **mammoth** petroglyph I discovered on a rock art panel 30' up a rock face in SW Utah (photo by Ray Urbaniak) compared with **Right:** an Indian elephant (Wikimedia Commons).

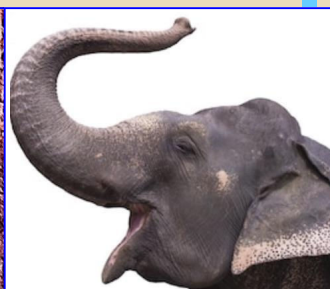


Fig. 19. From PCN #59, p. 11, Fig. 3. **Top:** Possible **peccary** rock art image Grand Canyon (Photo, Jennifer Hatcher). **Bottom:** African bush pig with long ears which, when running, might resemble the image at top.



Fig. 20. From PCN #59, p. 12, Fig. 5. **Horse-like animal** from an undisclosed cave site in Utah. Photo: Davis Hammond.

were passed down through oral tradition and depicted later on. There are far too

> [Cont. on page 19](#)

Game-changing Native American rock art (cont.)

"There are far too many



Fig. 21. From PCN #52, p.20, Fig. 4. **Top:** Many-horned animal rendered underneath and to the viewer's right of the proposed cob of the Maize panel compared with, **Bottom:** an extinct American stag moose; Painting by Patrick Gully, Illinois State Museum Collections.

images of the animals to be just



Fig. 22. From PCN #65, p. 14, Fig. 8. Comparing the Utah petroglyph with a Saudi Arabian oryx glyph. Rock art photo courtesy of محمد لادب ع صر ان لا

stylized depictions of present day animals."

many images of the animals to be just stylized depictions of present day animals.

From paleontologist interviews and presentations I've watched, as well as from contacts I've made (or attempted to make), it appears to me paleontologists only care about looking at 'bones'! They won't even consider augmenting the paleontological record or their understanding of it with petroglyph and pictograph evidence even though it puts flesh on the bones.

Whether this is an unwritten law or something they were indoctrinated into in school is unclear.

Ed's. Note:

Ray's compilation article contained many more examples of rarely-depicted animals in rock art, especially

Native American rock art, but there was not enough time to lay them out. We will add them in a following article. Some of these other animals include:

Giant ground sloth

PCN #62 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2019.pdf>

Caribou/moose (possible)

PCN #59 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2019.pdf>

Mountain goat

PCN #24 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/>

july-august2013.pdf

Giant short-faced bear

PCN #53 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2018.pdf>

Woolly rhinoceros

PCN #68 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2020.pdf>

PCN#52 March-April 2018
(pleistocenecoalition.com)

RAY URBANIAK, engineer by profession, is a passionate amateur archeologist with many years of systematic field research in Native American rock art. He has

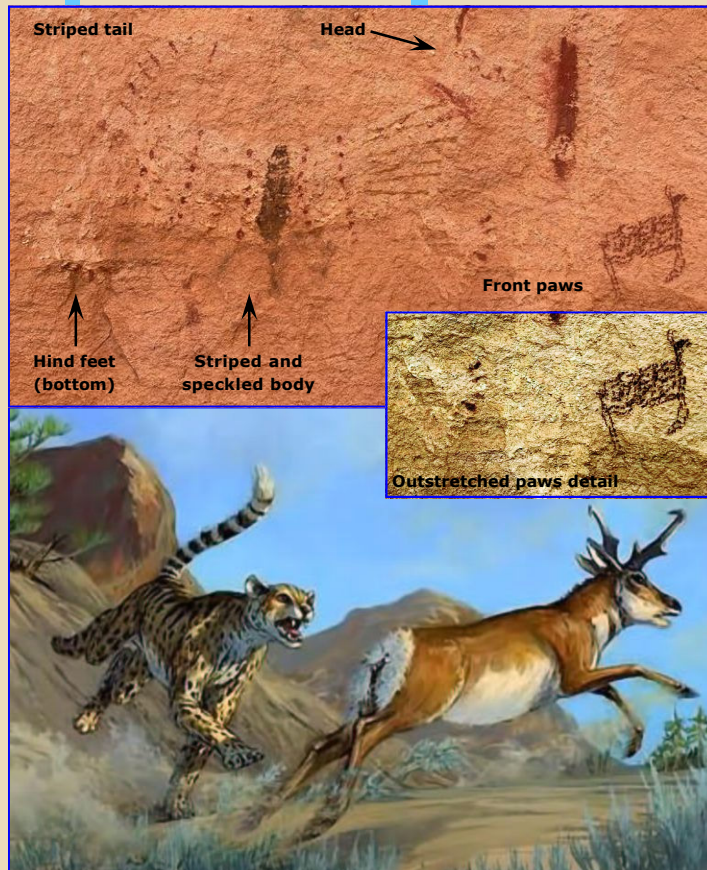


Fig. 23. From PCN#71,p.16 Fig. 1. **Top:** Detail of photo recently taken in the Grand Canyon by rock art photographer Jennifer Hatcher. It appears to show a large speckled cat with striped tail/body, and outstretched paws chasing down a pronghorn which is clearly fleeing. Compare with, **Bottom:** Modern artist's depiction of an extinct North American cheetah (*Miracinonyx*) during the late Pleistocene; © Michael Rothman 1997; Used with permission; Website: [Rothman Natural Science Illustration](https://www.rothmanillustration.com) (<https://www.rothmanillustration.com>); image flipped for comparison to the rock art. Contrary to a long-restricted reputation imposed by the anthropology community, the documentary skills of early Native North American artists are, again, evident.

Young moose

PCN #63 (May-June 2018)
(pleistocenecoalition.com)

Extinct pronghorn

PCN #26 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2013.pdf>

Early bison

PCN #60 <http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2019.pdf>

Tibetan antelope (possible)

written over 30 articles on many topics with original rock art photography for PCN. All of Urbaniak's PCN articles can be found at the following link:

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

Ice Age animals in Utah, Arizona, and Nevada

Game-changing Native American pictographs and petroglyphs, Part 2

By Ray Urbaniak, Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

"Many of these animals are



rarely, if ever, de-



Fig. 2 is from [PCN #52](#), March-April 2018. **Top:** Enigmatic image on the Maize panel might be that of a peccary, now extinct in the region. **Bottom:** A modern-day peccary.

picted in rock art."

Continuing from [Part 1](#) (PCN #74, Nov-Dec 2021). Note from Eds: For reason of Ray's impressive documentation work and to let new readers gain an immediate sense of the large number of animal depictions uncommon in rock art, Part 1 is also reprinted verbatim in this issue, p. 16 ...

This Part 2 collection of additional selected photographs is part of the culmination of my 20 years research on Ice Age animal depictions in rock art. These are documentary photos of many diverse Ice Age animals taken by me

as well as several friends I've made while researching rock art in the field over the years. Many of these animals are rarely, if ever, depicted in rock art. Their exact locations, etc., are also documented including in GPS form. However, from the advice of others in the Pleistocene Coalition, as well as learning unfortunate lessons of dodgy competitive academic behaviors and politics along with accelerating vandalism and theft of unprotected Native American rock

art, I do not currently share this information.

Also, as I mentioned in Part 1, I have made it a priority to photograph rock art images of Ice Age animals "now extinct" or that are simply no

longer living in this Southwest U.S. region since after the end of the last Ice Age. And again, most of these species I have documented by way of multiple examples recording far too many to be explained away as coincidences that just so happen to look like the extinct animals. And finally, this is not a complete set of all such photos but just enough to let the reader see the variety and quality of early Native American rock art. Since I have been writing about Ice Age animals in rock art I



Fig. 3 is from [PCN #24](#), July-Aug 2013. Possible mountain goat depictions in U.S. rock art petroglyph. **Left:** Mountain goat drawing, 1876, public domain. **Right:** A Southwest U.S. petroglyph which appears to show a 'fifth limb' in each of the two side-by-side animal depictions. I suggest that these actually represent the beards of mountain goats. The general appearance of mountain goats is that both males and females have beards, short tails, and relatively short horns (as compared with Roan antelope, see below). This interpretation seems especially noticeable in the image on the right with the suggested beard directly beneath the horns—which is where it appears in the living animals. Petroglyph photo, Ray Urbaniak.

have written about more than 29 different animals!

Fig. 1. Caribou/moose (possible)

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2019.pdf>



Fig. 1 is from [PCN #59](#), May-June 2019. **Top:** Possible moose pictograph from the same cave with Cave Lion pictograph (photo, Ray Urbaniak). **Bottom Left:** Living moose, **Bottom Right:** Modern moose skull (images Wikipedia Commons).

Fig. 2. Additional peccary variety. D. Meltzer speaks of "multiple genera" (*First Peoples in a New World*, 2nd Ed.). <https://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf#page=20>

Fig. 3. Mountain goat (image in more recent article) <https://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2022.pdf#page=8>

> [Cont. on page 21](#)

Ice Age animals in Utah, Arizona and Nevada (cont.)

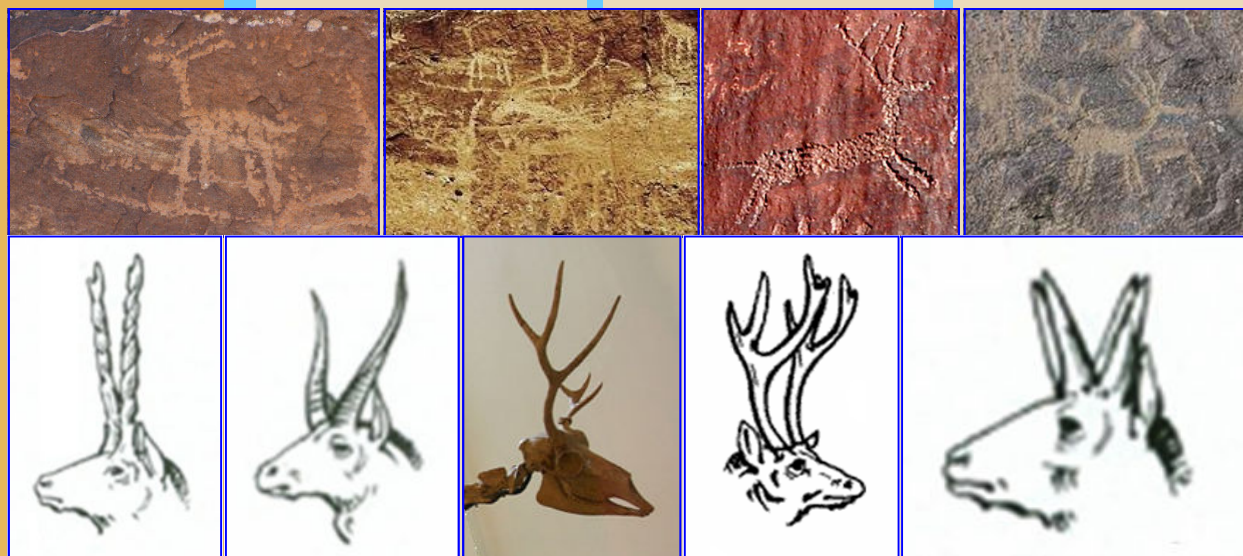


Fig. 4. is from [PCN #52](#), March-April 2018. **Top:** Various-horned animal depictions as preserved in petroglyphs of the American southwest. The right two are on petroglyph panels, Utah, taken by Ray Urbaniak. The two left images are from the Eagle Rock site, Colorado—courtesy of Gunnison River Rock Art, [gjhikes.com](#). **Bottom:** Extinct American pronghorns of various kinds from *Evolution of Tertiary Mammals of North America, Vol. 1*. There is both enough variety and repetition of horn types in the rock art of the region to support the proposed idea that petroglyphs in the top row are deliberate representations of various extinct pronghorn types rather than stylized “big horn sheep” as popularly believed.

Fig. 4. Several species of extinct pronghorns

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/march-april2018.pdf>

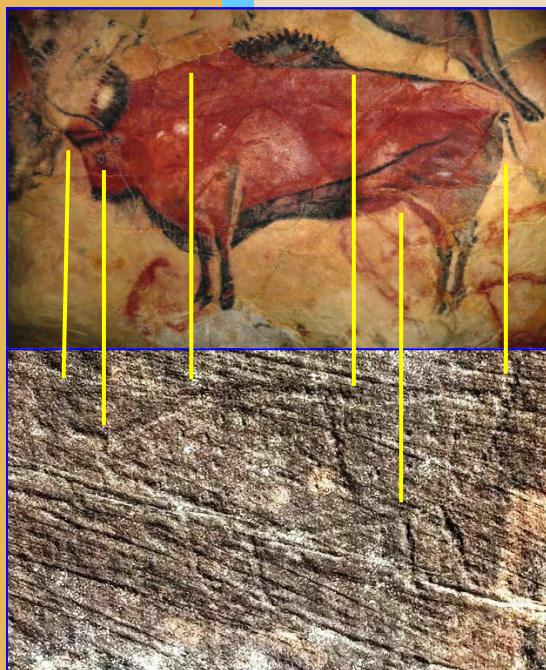


Fig. 5 is from [PCN #60](#), July-August 2019. C. 16,000-year old (Magdalenian) steppe bison painting, Altamira, Spain (public domain), compared with petroglyph from Moab, Utah (photo: C. Massingale). Compare horns, body, legs, hump, and hind quarters with tail.

Fig. 5. Early bison

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2019.pdf>

Fig. 6. Tibetan antelope (possible)

PCN#52 (pleistocenecoalition.com)

I believe most of these animals were depicted after the depicting individuals lived with them in this area, were remembered by individuals who lived with them before they migrated across the land bridge/kelp highway, or the descriptions were passed down through oral tradition and depicted later on. There are far too many im-

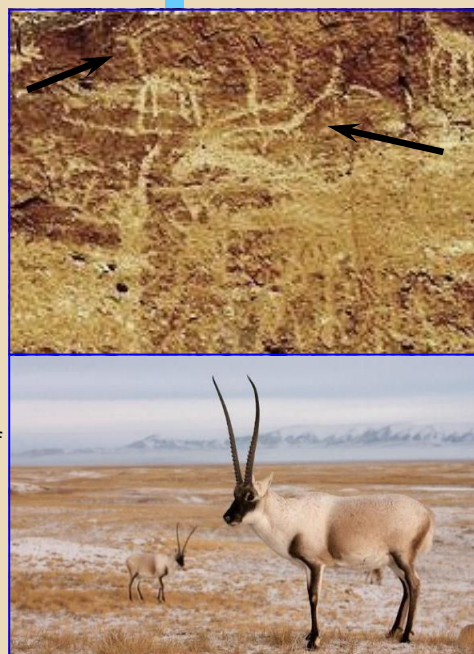


Fig. 6 is from [PCN #52](#), March-April 2018. **Top:** Another ‘antelope’ from the Eagle Rock site (Gunnison Gorge, Colorado) showing long curving horns. Notice that the ‘pronghorn’ from Fig. 6 can be seen to the upper left of the central image. This petroglyph could also depict a Tibetan Antelope, **Bottom**, remembered by early migrants from Asia or passed down through oral tradition as animals with horns of this type are no longer present in Colorado.

> [Cont. on page 22](#)

Ice Age animals in Utah, Arizona and Nevada (cont.)

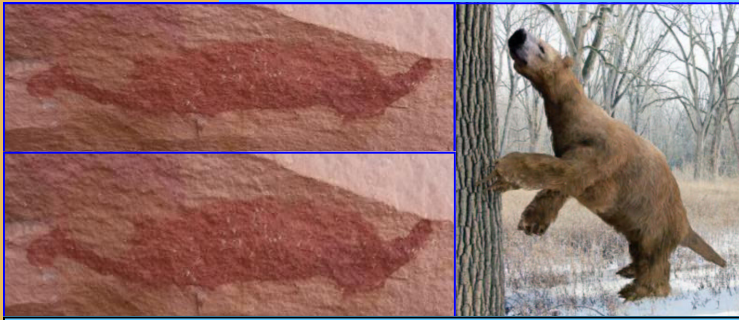


Fig. 7 is regrouped from [PCN #62](#), Nov-Dec 2019. **Upper left:** Photo of unusual Grand Canyon pictograph taken by photographer, Bill Woodland. Used with permission. **Lower Left:** Since Woodland's enigmatic photo appeared taken at an angle, compressing the image, I decided to try stretching it vertically to compensate. It then resembled more greatly the body of a giant ground sloth. Compare with **Right:** Artist's depiction of giant ground sloth; Wikimedia Commons.

"It appears paleontologists... won't even consider augmenting the paleontological record with

ages of the animals to be passed off as just stylized depictions of present day animals.

Fig. 7. Giant ground sloth

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2019.pdf>

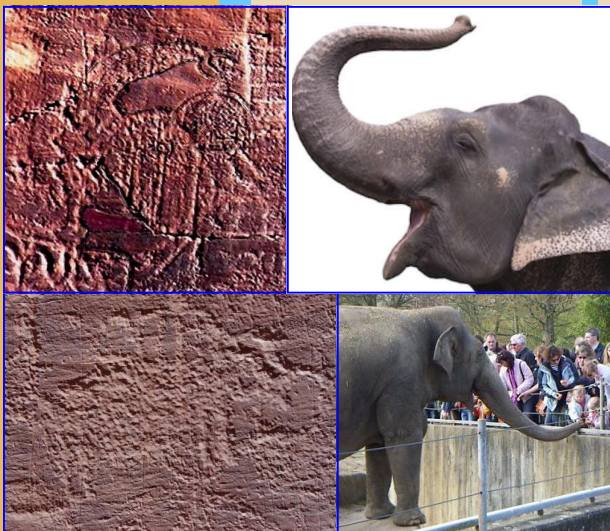


Fig. 8 is from [PCN #67](#), Sept-Oct 2020. **Top:** Lightly-outlined proposed mammoth petroglyph I discovered on the *Mammoth/notation panel* 30' up a rock face in southwest Utah (photo: Ray Urbaniak) compared with a modern Indian elephant (Wikimedia Commons); [PCN #62](#). **Bottom:** Newly-discovered proposed mammoth petroglyph a few inches from the original (drone photo by archaeologist Mark Willis) showing the stance and what appears to be the domed head, long trunk (with 'fingers'), and open mouth compared with a modern elephant at the zoo (Wikimedia Commons); [PCN #66](#).

petroglyph and pictograph information that puts flesh on the bones."

Fig. 8. Mammoth/mastodon

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/september-october2020.pdf>

Fig. 9. Horse-like depiction

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/may-june2019.pdf>

Fig. 10. Woolley rhinoceros

<http://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/november-december2020.pdf>

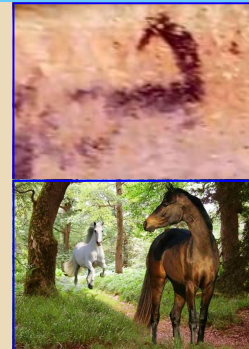


Fig. 9 is regrouped from [PCN #59](#), May-June 2019. **Top:** Rock art depiction of a horse-like animal from an undisclosed cave site in Utah (photo by Davis Hammond) compared with, **Bottom:** Modern living horse depiction (source unknown).

original rock art photography for *PCN*. All of Urbaniak's *PCN* articles can be found at the following link:

From paleontologist interviews, presentations I've watched, and contacts I've made or attempted to make, it appears paleontologists only look at bones! They won't even consider augmenting the paleontological record with petroglyph and pictograph information that puts flesh on the bones. Whether this is an unwritten law, or something they were indoctrinated into in school is unclear.

Ed's. Note:

As in *Part 1*, Ray's full compendium contains many more examples including animals rarely-depicted in rock art or which are otherwise only known from the fossil record.

RAY URBANIAK, engineer by profession, is a passionate amateur archeologist with many years of systematic field research in Native American rock art. He has written over 65 articles on many topics with



Fig. 10 is regrouped from [PCN#68](#), Nov-Dec 2020. **Top:** Grand Canyon pictograph (marked over by some unscrupulous prior observers); photograph by Jennifer Hatcher; used with permission. While it was described as a bison, I couldn't help but notice what resembled a small horn extending from the 'head' area resembling that of an extinct woolly rhinoceros. Fur might be obscuring view of the legs. **Bottom:** Artist's drawing of a woolly rhinoceros. Wikimedia Commons. Note how the fur nearly obscures view of legs.

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



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

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

**PLEISTOCENE COALITION
NEWS**, Vol. 14: Issue 6
(November-December)

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News is produced by the
[Pleistocene Coalition](#)
bi-monthly
since October 2009.
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The Pleistocene Coalition celebrated its thirteen-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now entering its fourteenth year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.