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- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

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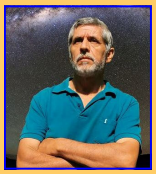


Chilean archaeologist, **Ana María Barón Parra**, MA (known especially for her excavations and work at the Tulor and Ghatchi sites in the Atacama Desert) and longtime archaeoastronomer and Chilean prehistory associate, **Patricio Bustamante Diaz**, relate the unexpectedness of discoveries in the Atacama. See **Barón Parra and Bustamante Diaz p.2**.

This anniversary—challenging paradigms involves teams and independents and the qualities of dissent, truth-seeking & integrity.

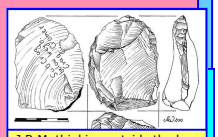
Below: Objectivity through living and extinct forms contrasting scientific unaccountability

Part 8: Porifera and Cnidaria (Sponges and Corals)

No meaningful change after 700 *million* years—sponges and corals are *still sponges and corals*.

And similar with all other animals, don't be misled by claims of countless 'species.'

"The idea is to start thinking 'dog breeds' for *all* fossil types. Use of the term 'species' has long been out of control in the fields of biology, anthropology, and paleontology and can no longer be trusted as anything more than a way to differentiate varieties. Remember, if paleontologists never knew about modern-day dogs but found Chihuahua, St. Bernard, and German Shepherd fossils they would call them different species. Anyone alive today knows that they are the same."
See **Feliks p.22**.

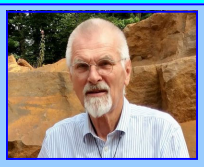


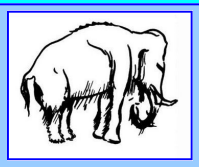
J.R.M. thinking outside the box

Dutch stone tool expert, **Jan Willem van der Drift**, explains why appropriate credit should be given to famed U.K. researcher James Reid Moir for his discoveries and work promoting and essentially creating the idea of Mode-1 stone tool types based on evidence he personally recovered from West-Runton, U.K. about 100 years ago. At right, example of Reid Moir's work. See **Van der Drift p.8**.

Landscape architect and researcher of prehistoric civilizations, **Tina Wan** (MLA), describes a complete turnaround in ideas involving the remarkable 12,000-year-old site Gobekli Tepe. The evidence goes up against a century of presumption civilization began with the advent of agriculture. Was it really hunter-gatherers who made this profound contribution to human culture? See **Wan p.16**.

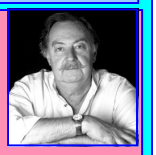
Cultural and experimental archaeologist and professional visual artist, **Professor Dragoş Gheorghiu** PhD (Romania), is an editor of conference volumes on prehistoric imagination, ceramics and other signs of expression in the archaeological record. He has just returned from the UISPP Congress in Poland co-chairing a session on *archaeoacoustics*. Here, he introduces intriguing modern analogy for what may be a prehistoric musical instrument producing subtle sounds through body movements. See **Gheorghiu p.13**.





Retired pediatrician and researcher in archaeology, **Christian Humburg** (MD), continues exploring the likely mental projection of animal forms onto natural stones. Humburg also looks for evidence of human workmanship, context and datability. This issue, he spotlights a very recognizable outline, the mammoth and its distinctive highly-domed head and prominent shoulder. See **Humburg p.6**.

Demographic change in archaeology? See **Baldwin p.12**.

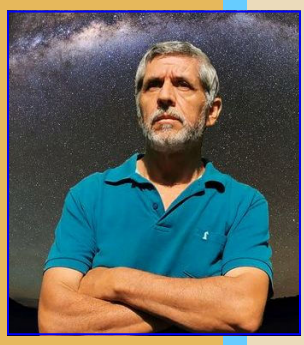


Rick Dullum (BA) begins exploring the baffling subject of protuberances known as "nubs," a feature at megalithic sites worldwide, including USA. See **Dullum p.19**.

Voices of the desert: Leakey, Le Paige, Barón, and the question of early humans in Atacama

By Ana María Barón Parra and Patricio Bustamante Diaz*

"The driest desert in the world does not bury; it exposes. Sites such as Ghatchi, which I have studied, have no stratigraphy ....a 12,000-year-old tool may coexist on the same pampa with a 3,000-year-old hearth and a modern can."



1. The letter

In my personal archive I keep a letter dated October 21, 1966, in Nairobi. Louis Leakey responds to Father Gustavo Le Paige (1970) in San Pedro de Atacama, after receiving photographs of skulls from the Tambillo site, near San Pedro de Atacama, Chile—skulls that he classified and published as Neanderthaloid.

Le Paige transcribed it by hand:

"Thank you very much for your letter of the 9th and for the enclosed photographs of the three skulls. I shall be exceedingly interested to hear more about this discovery. I note that you do not consider that these particular specimens date back to more than 6,000 BC, but that you believe (as I do) that man must have crossed into the Americas before 70,000 BC. Personally I suspect that the earliest humans to enter America were Hominids of the Solo man Type." (*Homo erectus soloensis*)…"

And he adds in French:

"Nous avons désiré insister sur tout ceci pour que nos lecteurs se rendent compte que le problème est difficile et qu'on peut diverger d'opinion."

Fig. 1. Levallois points, classic of the Mousterian, Middle Paleolithic, found in the Atacama Desert, Chile. Stone tools from Ghatchi in the upper right and from Tulan in the lower half. See figure enlargement on back page. Ana María Barón Parra.

["We wanted to emphasize all of this so that our readers would realize that the issue is complex and that opinions may differ."
–DeepL French/English transl.]

Leakey, the patriarch of Olduvai, and Le Paige—who between 1955 and 1980 excavated 5,482 bodies in the Salar basin, forming the collection now held at the IIAM of the Catholic University of the North—corresponded because they shared a question that remains relevant today.

2. The problem of the clock

Archaeological dates do not date the stone. They date the associated organic matter. A lithic artifact found on the surface is chronologically mute. One could also say that, in this sense, we are archaeologically deaf to what it tells us.

This is critical in Atacama. The driest desert in the world does not bury; it exposes. Sites such as Ghatchi, which I have studied, have no stratigraphy. They are palimpsests: a 12,000-year-old tool may coexist on the same pampa with a 3,000-year-old hearth and a modern can (see **Fig. 1** and enlargement on the last page).

If we date the charcoal from the hearth, we date the fire, not the stone. If that stone was reused, the organic material will always be more recent than the artifact. Therefore, using traditional techniques such as radiocarbon dating or others, sites consisting only of stones and soils without organic material are still impossible to date absolutely.

3. What we accept today

The current consensus places the first peopling between 16,000 and 22,000 BP (Dillehay, 2015; Davis et al., 2019; Bennett et al., 2021). Strictly speaking, it is

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Voices of the Desert...early humans in Atacama (cont.)

"They are the same types of tools from the Lower and Middle Paleolithic—the Acheulean and Mousterian—that are found on other continents."

"I do not claim that they are 70,000 years old or that they are Solo Man. I claim that they are there, that they are concentrated outside a clear context, and that their technology cannot be explained by what we know of the last 11,000 years in the region."

based on a thin body of evidence:

- White Sands, footprints, 22,000 BP.
- Cooper's Ferry, hearths, 16,000 BP.
- Monte Verde II, huts, 14,500 BP. Confirmed with excavations Sept. 25-27, 2026
- Paisley Caves, coprolites containing DNA.

Clovis-type site, 13,000 BP.

None of these sites contains evidence of human bones or bodies.

Five sites, without people, for a period spanning 9,300 years and an area of 42.5 million km². The only human skeleton from that entire period is the Anzick child, 12,600 BP, buried in isolation 400 km from the nearest Clovis site (Rasmussen et al., 2014).

The entire history of the peopling of the Americas was constructed on five dated hearths and an isolated dead child. Thus, if the absence of human bodies invalidates a hypothesis, then it also invalidates all of these sites.

4. Ghatchi and similar sites

During my surveys at Ghatchi, Tambillo, and other sites, I have recorded hundreds of artifacts made of quartzite and local basalt that apparently do not fit the Tulan, Tuina, Punta Negra, or Ghatchi types. According to the criteria of Bordes and Clark, they are unifacial, with two to four blows, without invasive retouch, made on a pebble. A very simple technical solution, convergent with Oldowan industries from Asia, Africa, and Europe.

I think the differences are merely in the lithic material, because they are the same types of tools from the Lower and Middle Paleolithic—the Acheulean and Mousterian—that are found on other continents (see also **Fig. 2**). It is possible that they do not correspond to the time when they were manufactured at Ghatchi and on the pampa of the Atacama Desert.

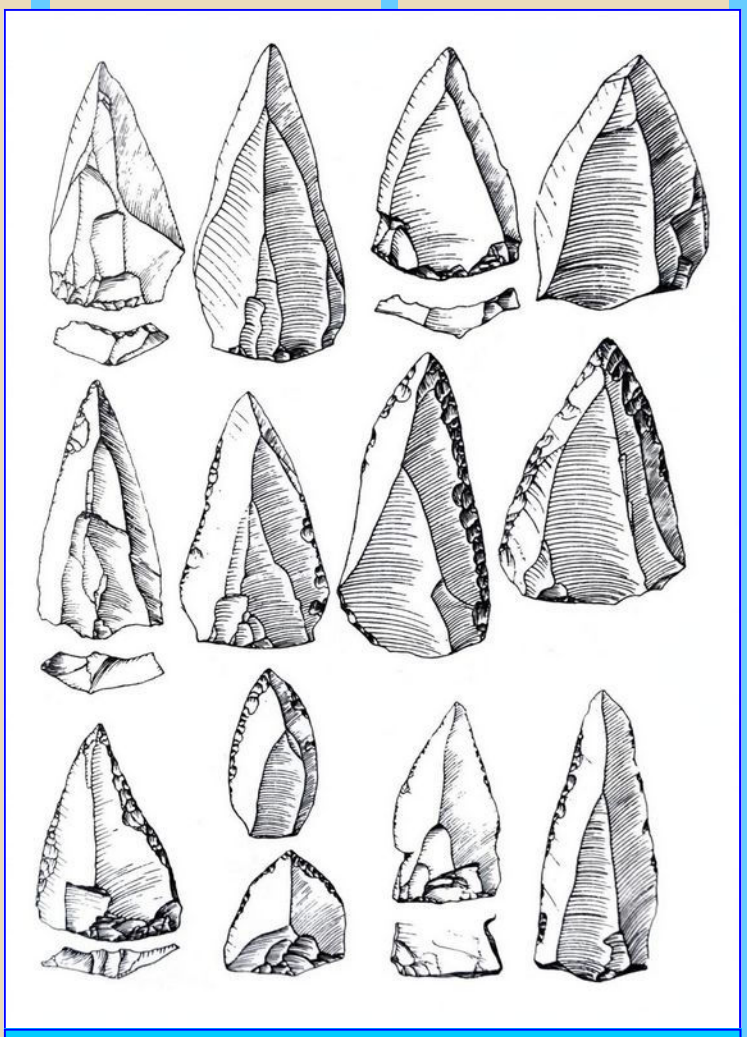

Fig. 2. Levallois points drawn in the classic book by François Bordes, "Typologie du Paléolithique Ancien et Moyen." Compare with Figs. 1 & 4.

I do not claim that they are 70,000 years old or that they are Solo Man. I claim that they are there, that they are concentrated outside a clear context, and that their technology cannot be explained by what we know of the last 11,000 years in the region.

If there was a very ancient and technologically simple occupation, Atacama would possibly be the only place on the planet where it could still be recognizable today. In jungle, pampa, or Patagonia, it would have been destroyed by acidity, soil disturbance, glaciation, or water transport.

Only the hyperaridity and geomorphological stability of the Atacama Desert allow a pebble palimpsest to remain on the surface. That is why Le Paige

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Voices of the Desert...early humans in Atacama (cont.)

""They are the same types of tools from the Lower and Middle Paleolithic—the Acheulean and Mousterian—that are found on other continents."

searched here. That is why I continue searching here.

The present absence of 70,000-year-old human bodies cannot be presented as solid evidence that they did not exist. And the absence of radiocarbon dates at Ghatchi does not prove that the material is young; it only proves that there is no sealed organic material.

Given these antecedents—with five sites without human bodies for an entire continent, enormous gray and dark-gray areas even within what is accepted, and thousands of lithic artifacts in the only desert that could preserve them but which are impossible to date using radiocarbon—it would be illogical, from a scientific standpoint, to abandon this line of research.

That has been my effort: to put the material on the table so that new techniques—OSL, U-Th dating of carbonates, and 3D morphometry—can do what we have not been able to do until now.

5. Discussion

If five sites without human bodies were sufficient to rewrite the prehistory of a continent of 42 million km², the absence of human bodies cannot now be used as an argument to prohibit further searching in the only desert where a body of such antiquity might have been preserved.

Lucy was preserved because she died in a desert. The oldest tools (Oldowan Mode) were preserved because they were made in a semi-desert environment. The Atacama Desert is the Afar and Olduvai of the Americas. It is the only desert sufficiently old and stable that, if something very simple and very ancient existed, it could still be lying there in plain sight.

For Le Paige (see **Fig. 3**):

> "On a hill of land descending from the Andes, between Vilama and Guatín, we found the oldest lithic material. They are stone tools, made by flaking a single edge into a cutting form, and large points reminiscent of the oldest Abbevillian tools of France" (Le Paige, 1960).

The trunk of the tree of the peopling of the Americas may be longer than the evidence available so far indicates. Perhaps its roots extend much farther into

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Fig. 3. Idealized reconstruction of an in situ village, on top of Ghatchi, Atacama Desert, between the Vilama and San Pedro rivers.

Voices of the Desert...early humans in Atacama (cont.)

"The trunk of the tree of the peopling of the Americas may be longer than the evidence available so far indicates. Perhaps its roots extend much farther into the past, where the desert has not yet finished telling its story."

the past, where the desert has not yet finished telling its story.

6. Conclusions

Ultimately, we could conclude that the current lack of evidence is not proof that something does not exist.

In science, discovering something new often requires taking a path different from the one marked by one's colleagues.

The above points to the need for continued research.*

*This document was researched and written together with Patricio Bustamante.

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

https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#patricio_bustamante_diaz

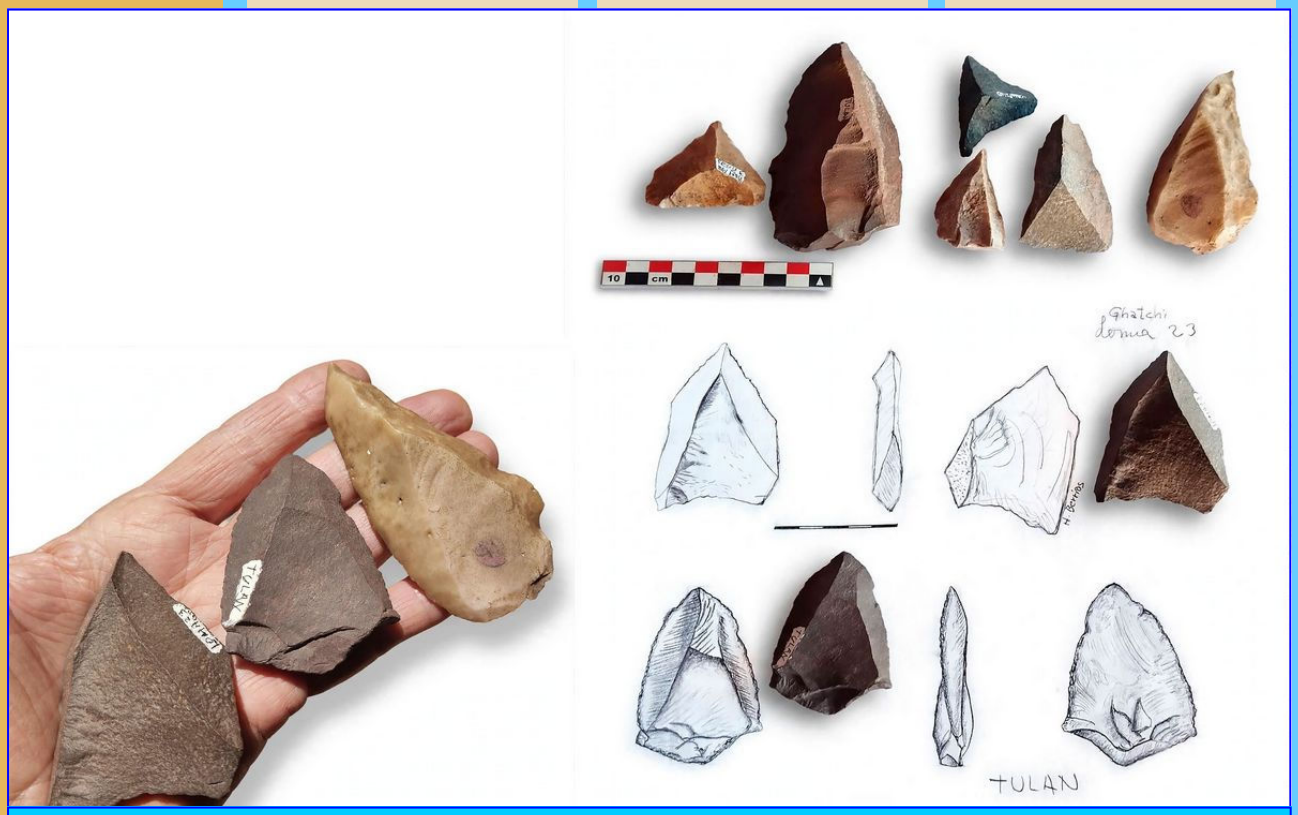
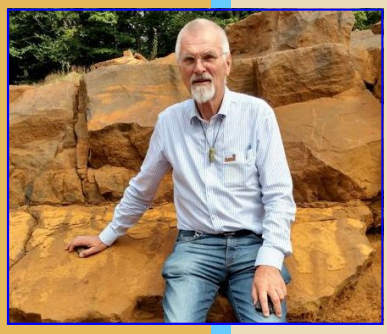


Fig. 4. Enlargement of Fig. 1. Levallois points, classic of the Mousterian, Middle Paleolithic, found in the Atacama Desert. Stone tools from Ghatchi in the upper right, and Tulan in the lower half. Ana María Barón Parra.

Connecting possible stone depictions to datable archaeological sites

By Christian Humburg, MD

"We owe the conservation of the site...



to a protective pumice cover of the Laacher See volcano which erupted in the early summer of 9080 BC (i.e. about 11,000 years ago). It covered the entire landscape."

"If they** [the stones] **show typical processing marks, it is easy to address them as man-made."

A crucial insight into the lives of Stone Age hunters was made possible by the discovery of the Magdalenian settlement site in 1968 in Neuwied-Gönnersdorf, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. Located on the right bank of the Rhine, which leaves the Neuwied Basin to the north into the Rhine narrow valley. On the opposite side of the Rhine there was also a settlement in what is now the city of Andernach.

We owe the conservation of the site, which lay 0.20 to 0.30 m in untouched loess, to a protective pumice cover of the Laacher See volcano which erupted in the early summer of 9080 BC (i.e. about 11,000 years ago). It covered the entire landscape. This fact is important for dating the materials underneath the pumice.

Based on the postholes, three dwellings with a diameter of 6–8 m could be reconstructed, which are comparable to the Jaranga of the Chukchi, a hunting people in a cold climate. Four teepee-like tent floor plans were also found.

The age position changed due to the increasing dating possibilities from 10,400 BP to 16,000–15.500 cal. BP (late Upper Magdalenian–Upper Paleolithic).

The Gönnersdorf settlement became famous through the use of slate slabs as flooring for the dwellings. (Devonian slate was used to form the Rhenish Slate Mountains). These plates are littered with incised drawings created with burins. The resulting gray rock flour stands out well against the black and blue slate. The technique survived in the form of school blackboards until my school days in the mid–1950s.

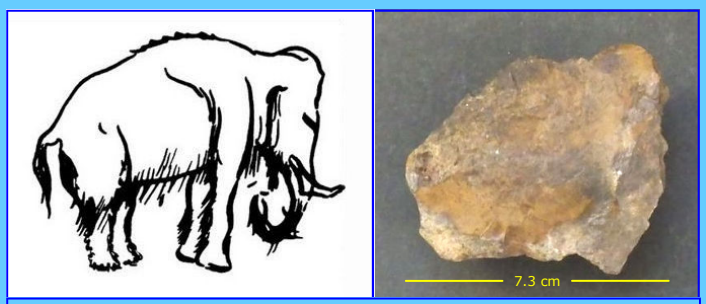


Fig. 1. Left: Tracing of a mammoth on a slate slab from the Gönnersdorf site in western Germany. **Right:** Apparent mammoth depiction made of basalt chert (surface find by Helmut Tripp). There are many known examples of this particular shape distinctive of mammoths featuring a highly-domed head and prominent shoulder. See, for instance, Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Left: Dorsal side of a flint flake (Vezereufer, Limeuil, France) which, if compared with Fig. 1, appears almost certainly to have been brought into the shape of a mammoth by shoeing and retouching. **Right:** Ventral area of flake perhaps easier to compare with the view of Fig. 1 directly above.

A wealth of very detailed, lifelike depictions of the animal world, the hunting game, and a stylized rendering of people, individually and in groups, depict the life of this period (e.g., **Fig. 1: Left**).

Since Upper Paleolithic humans depicted corresponding figurative representations made of ivory, slate, antler, bone and certainly also of wood (though likely not preserved), they are an example of the imagination of these people and their ability to depict them.

Occasionally, similar likely depictions made of stone can be found when walking on surfaces (e.g., **Fig. 1: Right**). **Fig. 2** shows another example almost identical to Fig. 1. If the objects show typical processing marks, it is easy to address them as man-made. It is often not possible to see any useful value as a tool. However, it is reasonably

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Connecting possible stone depictions to datable sites (cont.)

"It seems to me that considering such finds as characteristics of the development of a culture are as important as addressing tool artifacts... Therefore, knowledge of possible figurative forms seems to me just as important as that of tool artifacts."

"To overcome this argument, attention should be paid to geological outcrops that allow in situ finds to be dated."

possible to interpret it as a symbol, or as a children's toy. Although direct dating is not possible, the quality of the shape depicted suggests the general age, in this case for instance, a time of mammoths. The state of preservation compared to associated artifacts of a site that can be dated can also provide clues.

Fig. 3: Top: A 9 x 8 cm quartzitic sandstone in the shape of a horse's head found in situ in the undisturbed gravel bed. **Bottom:** The stone features a 19 x 19 mm cup-mark on the dorsal side. See also Fig. 4.

It seems to me that considering such finds as characteristics of the development of a culture are as important as addressing tool artifacts and their significance and use in daily life. Therefore, knowledge of possible figurative forms seems to me just as important as that of tool artifacts.

The enthusiastic collector will often read too much into their finds while scientists interviewed for assessment will likely have the opinion of their colleagues in mind when making judgments.

Let us recall that until the discovery of a Neanderthal hyoid bone in 1983 in the Carmel Mountains, Israel, it was stripped of a language. Shouldn't finds and findings form the basis for the theoretical superstructure?

Unfortunately, there is a certain shyness in the mainstream science community to deal with such pieces. An examination of possible figurative representations from the time of Neanderthals or *Homo erectus* could mean an uncomfortable departure from the paradigms of today's science. Some fear the consequences.

In the case of harvest finds on old settled river terraces, the finds are pushed aside with the argument that everything can be found there down to the crown cork. To overcome this argument, *attention should be paid to geological outcrops that allow in situ finds to be dated*.

The observation of the gravel pit at the Kesslers-Berg, Münster-Sarmsheim, Rhineland-Palatinate, in the 200 m terrace, about 125 m above the recent Rhine river level brought numerous in situ finds to light (Fiedler L., Humburg C., et al. 2019). E.g., see **Fig. 3** and **Fig. 4**. The site could be assigned to the tRh/Na 5.1 terrace (200 m above sea level) and is thus 1.3 million years old (Preuss et al. 2015).

Fig. 4. Laterally, the stone in Fig. 3 features an additional scar field (32 x 21 mm) through use as a hammer stone.

Final Reflection

Isn't it time to rethink the entrenched views of *Homo sapiens* of the 21st century about the mental and cognitive abilities of our ancestors? Neanderthals have been secretly curtailed from being classified as *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*. *Homo erectus* was considered a scavenger until the discovery of the spears of Schöningen, Germany, by Hartmut Thieme. Looking at the artistry of the artifacts, this is grossly disproportionate to the ideas that are stuck in the minds of 21st century humans. Considering it possible (though not proven) an australopithicine may have recognized a face in a jasper cobble, many have been unable to consider it as a possibility even for *H. erectus*. Is this a reason to continue to deny our ancestors' cognitive and creative abilities?

–Christian Humburg, MD

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Reid Moir and the discovery of Mode-1

By Jan Willem van der Drift

"Reid Moir claimed

there was an intermediate stage between eoliths and handaxes: man-made flake-tools. He called these man-made finds Sub-Crag or pre-Crag."

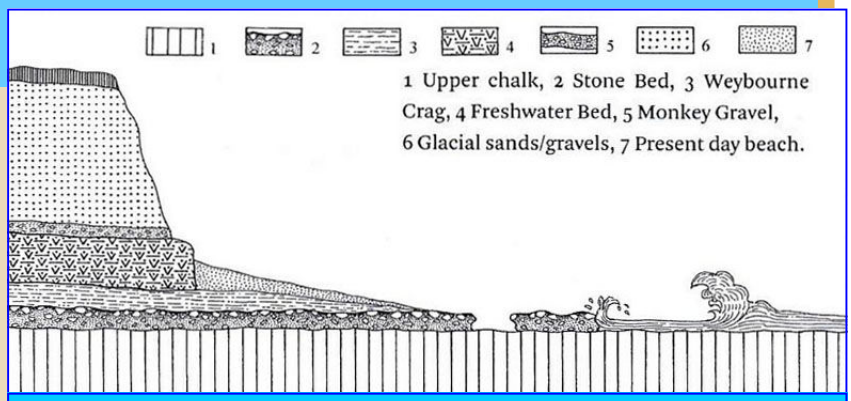

Fig. 1. Stratigraphy at West-Runton. Below the surface soil, the top of the cliff consists of 30m or 100 feet thick glacial sands/gravels (6) that are 450,000 years old. The lower part of the cliff (4,5) is the type site of the Cromer Forest Bed Series: mud and peat with Cromerian fossils. On the beach recent sand (7) covers the Weybourne Crag marine sediments. The Stone Bed (2) is a river-delta deposit with 1.8 million years old fossils (e.g. southern mammoth, beaver, mice). The artifacts were found in this Stone Bed. Drawing: Ab Lagerweij, *APAN/Extern* 13.

James Reid Moir

Nearly one century ago J. Reid Moir (1879–1944) published his famous book, *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia.* Cambridge, 1927. Back then everyone knew handaxes were Paleolithic tools, but nobody knew what man used before he became able to shape handaxes. Benjamin Harrison and his supporters believed that early man selected handy natural forms. These so-called *eoliths* would be recognizable by their 'use-wear': the points and edges were supposedly chipped and splintered as the result of wild hacking, and perhaps a few intentional removals. Reid Moir claimed there was an intermediate stage between eoliths and handaxes: man-made flake-tools. He called these man-made finds Sub-Crag or pre-Crag because they came from below the cliff at West-Runton, a small village near Cromer (**Fig. 1**).

Explained away

Abbé Henri Breuil and later also Louis Leakey supported Reid Moir's views, but in the 1930s the tide in England turned against the eoliths. The Piltdown forgery increased the scepticism and in 1939 Alfred Barnes' paper, "The differences between natural and human flaking on prehistoric flint implements," *American Anthropologist* 41, pp. 99–112, convinced mainstream that the chipping and splintering on eoliths was strictly natural and not due to human actions. Since Moir had presented his Sub-Crag finds in connection to the eoliths, the Sub-Crag finds were also dismissed. In, *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain.* London, 1981, Derek Roe on p. 116 clearly expressed the mainstream conclusion: "just a few remain which are individually not unconvincing, but there is none which ultimately defies being explained away."

Leakey's Oldowan

In 1931 Louis Leakey (1903–1972) discovered tools in all five geological Beds of the Olduvai Gorge (<Leakey L.S.B., Hopwood A.T. & Reck H., 1931: Age of the Oldoway Bone Beds, Tanganyika. *Nature* 128, 724>). The Bed-I tools were just like Moir's Sub-Crag tools older than the handaxe, but Leakey presented them in a very different way. Whilst Moir presented his Sub-Crag finds in connection to eoliths, Leakey presented his Bed-I finds in connection to the handaxes in Beds II-IV (Leakey L.S.B., 1951: Olduvai Gorge, a Report on the Evolution of the Hand-axe Culture in Beds I-IV. Cambridge). Moreover Leakey cleverly focused on the Bed-I choppers, because choppers had already been found in the Acheuléen meridional where they were interpreted as half-finished handaxes or even as the forerunners of handaxes. This increased the credibility of the Bed-I tools since it put them perfectly in line with the existing mainstream theory. By consequence the Oldowan became the first generally accepted pre-handaxe tradition.

Bipolar Mode-1 technology

The Oldowan is a pre-handaxe tradition made mostly from water-worn stones, other pre-handaxe traditions made much smaller pebble-tools or made large Oblique Bipolar

> Cont. on page 9

Reid Moir and the discovery of Mode-1 (cont.)

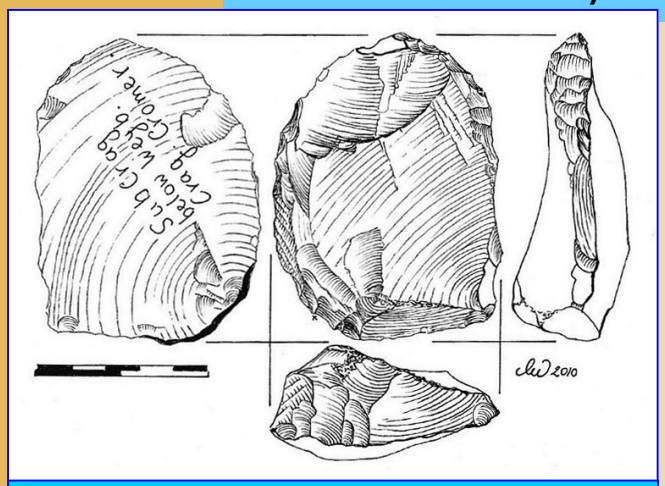

Fig. 2. OBF-scraper found by James Reid Moir. Moir's handwriting "Sub Crag below Weyb. Crag Cromer" has faded but is still visible in Fig.3.

Fig. 3. Left: ventral side of large OBF scraper, bottom-left: small tayac-point, center: OBF-scraper found by J. Reid Moir, right: thin OBF found by Herman van der Made. Background: cover *APAN/ Extern* 13 showing enlarged drawings by Ab Lagerweij.

Fig. 4. Reverse sides of the artifacts in figure 3. Bottom-right: the OBF-scraper is placed on its side to show the steep scraper retouches. A bit of the matrix (river sediment and flaking splinters) still adheres to the dorsal flaking-negative of this scraper.

Flakes (OBFs). All of these traditions together are called Mode-1, all handaxe traditions are Mode-2, and all Middle-Paleolithic plus MSA traditions are Mode-3. Leakey believed his Bed-I choppers gradually evolved into proto-handaxes and finally into handaxes. But Mode-1 predominantly used oblique bipolar flaking whilst Mode-2 and Mode-3 predominantly used freehand flaking technologies; this difference actually made the Mode-1 to Mode-2 transition rather abrupt. You can learn more about this in, "Climate changes set the pace for the Modes," *PCN* Sept-Oct 2025 and *PCN* Nov-Dec 2025. It is important that you understand Mode-1 mostly used bipolar technique, because all professional archeologists are taught how to recognize freehand flakes but only very few understand bipolar flakes.

Moir's OBF-scraper

The ventral face of the scraper in **Fig. 2** (left drawing) shows a scar where the hammer struck. On freehand flakes the scar sits on top of a small protrusion, archeologists call that protrusion the 'bulb.' But the side-views in Fig. 2 (bottom and right) show this flake does not have a small protrusion, only a general convex curvature. Some call this convexity a 'large bulb' but freehand bulbs never cover over 80% of the flake, so we must conclude that this flake lacks the contrasting bulb that typifies freehand flakes. That explains why most archeologists call this a 'flat bulb.' Flat bulbs typify bipolar fractures, by consequence we see flat bulbs on manmade bipolar flakes (OBFs) but also on natural flakes (pseudo-artifacts). This makes it impossible to differentiate between bipolar artifacts and pseudo-artifacts by looking at the flaking signals, we can only be sure of bipolar artifacts if they are found in concentrations and typologically correct.

The OBF-scraper in Fig. 2 was found by Reid Moir. In the 1930s it was normal to show your respect for colleagues by giving them a sample of your collection. That explains how this scraper made its way to a French archeologist. We are not certain who this was, we only know he passed it on to my teacher Ad Wouters (1917–2001). Since Abbé Henri Breuil (1877–1961) was a friend of Moir and in the 1950s became friends with Ad Wouters (then called Brother Aquilas), it may have been Breuil. Wouters passed it on to Anton van der Lee. I published this OBF-scraper in *APAN/Extern* 14 (2010) and in 2026 van der Lee gave me this historical object. **Fig. 3** and **Fig. 4** show that Reid Moir's find has the same patina and flaking characteristics as APAN finds from the same location. Both photos furthermore show a steep scraper and Tayac-point which I found in 2019 ("West Runton revisited" on depositsmag.com July 2020 and *APAN/Extern* 19), and a thin OBF found in the 1990s by one of the authors of *APAN/Extern* 13, Herman van der Made.

> **Cont. on page 10**

Reid Moir and the discovery of Mode-1 (cont.)

"The loudest mainstream voices are either unwilling or unable to distinguish between natural bipolar forms and intentional bipolar artifacts, because bipolar artifacts show the same bipolar flaking signals as pseudo-artifacts."

Mainstream opinion

Professional archeologist Ab Lagerweij was the lead author and draftsman of 27 pages of artifacts in *APAN/Extern* 13. Other archeologists do not always share his views; Wil Roebroeks (Leiden University) studied the finds at an APAN-meeting and said to me that because the flakes have flat bulbs he qualified them as pseudo-artifacts. And after Lagerweij passed away, his widow gave me the letter in which he had described a visit on February 5, 2009, by the head of the Ancient Habitation Of Britain (AHOB) project Beccy Scott. The letter said:

> "She studied everything meticulously but only on technical signals that we in my opinion do not have. It is a typical line of questioning for the Middle-Paleolithic, but not for a group that is 1.8 million years. In my opinion it would not have been good if those signals had been present in our group."

This clearly shows that opinions differ, and that the loudest mainstream voices are either unwilling or unable to distinguish between natural bipolar forms and intentional bipolar artifacts, because bipolar artifacts show the same bipolar flaking signals as pseudo-artifacts.

Bipolar flaking signals

Still not everyone gets turned off by the bipolar flaking signals. When I visited Dmanisi (the site where the most 1.8 million years old *Homo erectus* fossils were found) in 2011 the Dmanisi team supported our finds from *APAN/Extern* 13 and also our Dutch 1.8 million years old finds (*APAN/Extern* 14 pp. 52–70). They said that mainstream had also doubted them, and only accepted their artifacts after *Homo erectus* fossils were found. Gerhard Bosinski (Universities Köln, Bordeaux, Göttingen and Saarland) opened our 2014 APAN-exposition (*APAN/Extern* 15 pp. 4–23) because he too was fully convinced of our finds. And regular *PCN* readers know well that Lutz Fiedler also supports these debated Mode-1 finds. But today, mainstream acceptance still depends on finding human fossils. They will likely continue to dismiss sites without human fossils until everybody understands that Mode-1 OBFs have the same bipolar flaking signals as pseudo-artifacts.

Drops in the ocean

Mainstream limits on what evidence is considered acceptable is part of why it is important for us with challenging evidence to persist. It often means going up against hardset beliefs rather than actual proof of anything. The Pleistocene Coalition's interdisciplinary venue and teamwork is an effective means of doing this. Occasionally, there are examples where edgier work is accepted in mainstream, even in my experience. For instance, in 2025, *Notae Praehistoricae* published my 8-page paper, Oblique Bipolar Flaking and the Mode-1 to Mode-2 transition. After so many years, it felt like a huge victory to me. However, down to earth, I know that my paper alone is no more than one drop in the ocean of disbelief. We need far more drops to change the ocean, so do your thing and reach out. Then maybe one day our Mode-1 sites may get mainstream approval and that brings us back to Reid Moir's historical OBF-scraper: Louis Leakey will always remain the man who discovered and popularized the African Mode-1, but if the West Runton artifacts win mainstream approval Reid Moir will be remembered as the first discoverer of Mode-1.

JAN WILLEM VAN DER DRIFT, a veterinarian in the Netherlands by trade, is a colleague of the late Chris Hardaker, archaeologist and a founding member of the Pleistocene Coalition. He is a Dutch lithics expert in stone tool production with over 40 years field experience. Van der Drift is a prolific author in both English and Dutch publishing in such as *Notae Praehistoricae*, *Archeologie*, *APAN/Extern* (publication of Aktieve Praktijk Archeologie Nederland), etc. He is also a producer of educational films demonstrating bipolar techniques of stone tool production and its association with various human cultures of all periods beginning with the Paleolithic. Van der Drift's work is referenced in Paul Douglas Campbell's book, *The Universal Tool Kit* (2013), a highly-rated overview of stone tool production techniques. Van der Drift is presently Chairman of APAN or Active Practitioners of Archaeology in the Netherlands (Aktieve Praktijk Archeologie Nederland). The organization was started due to the cumulative knowledge and field experience of its members consistently observing inaccurate interpretations of physical evidence regarding the nature of early humans by the mainstream archaeology community. The group was given extra motivation along these lines by Chris Hardaker who, in correspondence with van der Drift related the treatment of Calico Early Man Site in California (excavated by famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey) by the mainstream archaeological establishment. Van der Drift lives in the small town of Cadier en Keer in the province of Limburg, Netherlands.

Website:
https://www.apanarcheo.nl/

Member news and other info

Quick links to articles in *PCN* #102:

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Richard Dullum

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Debunking evolutionary propaganda, *Part 9* of the series *in reverse* (Echinodermata)

John Feliks

Mistaken attribution apology from Rick Dullum

In Issue #95, near the end of my article, Cut stone remnants of ice age civilization in North America, I included a segue beginning with the following:

> "In 2019, explorer and photographer Nicholas Tenney discovered a set of keystone cuts in highly eroded granite blocks scattered across a shallow ledge on the Boulder Batholith (Fig. 4)."

However, I mistakenly regarded the picture to be the same geographic site as an accompanying photo of Tenney comparing his hand size with a proposed keystone cut in the source document. I discussed the Fig. 4 picture further under the same mistaken presumption in subsequent articles.

Basis for Retracting:
The photo and its provenance were contributed by me in error. I made the mistake of not double-checking to ensure the image was where I represented it, as well as only a presumed sequence of its discovery. The photo is, in fact, of a site in Amawirblir, Armenia, as I discovered after an explorer known to me visited the site in Montana *supposed by me* to contain those cut blocks. He also found the single keystone "cut" which, on close examination, was found to be a shallow, wedge-shaped divot that was likely the result of a rockfall only superficially resembling the wedge-shaped cuts in the blocks found in Armenia.

This news reached me the first week of September. And while not done deliberately, I found the update very distressing and still feel bad about having misrepresented this location and the statements I made about them before I was better informed. This includes the argument I made in #96 in Montana keystones: North America's ice age civilization.

The deductions I entertained regarding these particular stones in my subsequent articles should therefore be deemed mistaken and the dialogue I engaged in with the reader about these keystone-cut blocks should be regarded as not scientifically sound, due to my mistaken attribution. I was truly shocked when I found the truth and I can only pledge to do better in the future.

This does not mean I'm writing off the premise of megalithic structures in SW Montana as there is ample evidence elsewhere along the Boulder Batholith. I deeply apologize for any distraction my mistake may have engendered as to the provenance of structures in N. America which indicate megalithic building.

Respectfully signed,

–Richard Dullum

Dutch APAN new website

Stone tool construction expert, **Jan Willem van der Drift**, sends an update that APAN, the field-oriented Dutch archaeological association, is in the process of building and moving to a new website.

APAN roughly stands for "Active Practical Archaeological Netherlands." While it is not afraid to tackle difficult or even controverisal subjects, APAN is a distinctive organization with a historical focus on field research, experimental archaeology, and working with evidence often considered outside the range of standard mainstream archaeology.

The basic interests and approach of APAN revolve around rigorous open-minded field research in general rather than in the style of mainstream universities or government-oriented archaeological institutes although APAN has worked with universities, museums and other archaeological associations. Their original services such as 'search functionality' will also carry over. APAN's original, soon to be moved website can be found at the following link:

https://www.apanarcheo.nl/

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Link to *PCN* #102

Link to *PCN* #101

Link to *PCN* #100

Member news and other info (cont.)

"24 scholarships were awarded … Judging by the awardees' names, 23 winners were female, while just a single one was male."

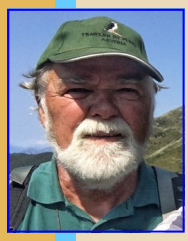
"Fig. 1 shows the exact location of the section in a still frame at 0:29 of a YouTube video by Jan Peter de Jong."

"Phi in the Acheulian's complete set of html images… from the original 15-year U-M webpages are finally up and running."

Demographic change in archaeology? A puzzling quick observation

By Tom Baldwin

When I first became interested in archaeology some 60 years ago it was a male-dominated science. It still may be. However, the future looks different. I was reading my latest issue of *Archaeology* (Sept/Oct 2026 edition). Page 61 caught my attention. Among other things, it listed the names of Summer Field School Scholarship recipients (Oh, how I'd love to get one). In all, 24 scholarships were awarded by the American School of Prehistoric Research, the Jane C. Waldbaum Field School, and the Obolensky Field School. Judging by the awardees' names, 23 winners were female, while just a single one was male. I leave you to draw your own conclusions.



Remarkable snake figure on vitrified Inca stone portal

Thomas Walli-Knofler

In my article last issue, *PCN* #102, The softstones from long-gone cultures: Some possible chemistry and experimental archaeology (on p.3, Fig. 5), I included the image of an Inca vitrified stone surface that was missing context and location data. I have since found out it is a small section on the right side of a stone portal at Chinchero; Cusco, Peru. **Fig. 1** shows the exact location of the section in a still frame at 0:29 of a YouTube video by Jan Peter de Jong.

Fig. 1. Top: Vitrified Inca stone portal with snakelike pattern appearing horizontal in the Internet-popular photo is actually vertical. **Arrow** points to reference feature chosen to match to pictures below; Chinchero; Cusco, Peru. Photo by Jan Peter de Jong. **Middle:** Still frame from de Jong's video trip around the frame excerpted at the exact same location as the photograph. **Bottom:** Full portal showing snakelike pattern around the doorway. See :29 in the video.

***PCN* Editor's zoomable geometric studies available**

The missing images from the original U-M html versions of my externally published papers are up and running after their c. 10-year U-M sponsorships expired. (Most secondary links are not yet connected.) For those who are unfamiliar with the story, here is a quick background with links to a few of the papers with zoomable geometric studies. Their new locations are our homepage and on ResearchGate. Note that U-M was also very kind to give me extensions. Quick history: I was a sponsored affiliate through personal connection to U-M College of Engineering and as a subscriber. Around this time, a professor at U-M School of Music, Theatre & Dance (SMTD) contributed the musical scale identity I was seeking to match an engraved artifact ratio in my 2006 paper, Musings on the Palaeolithic Fan Motif. I visually aligned the scale with the artifact's engraved ratio in The Graphics of Bilzingsleben: Sophistication and Subtlety in the Mind of *Homo erectus* (2006, Lisbon presentation; surviving unscholarly conduct by competitive session chairs, the paper was published five years later). I also printed the study in *PCN*. The scale and its rhythm were used by acclaimed Ukrainian percussionist and composer Alex Fantaev as the repeating bass for an experimental free jazz trio performance, Bilzingsleben-350,000 years before Bach.

After the university adopted U-M Google, I was sponsored by the Associate Dean of SMTD, then the Professor of Music as well as the SMTD Director of Technology; as Google now required sponsorship by an entire department, which they kindly did for the remaining years of my sponsorship. As they saw their last days the 38 interlinked webpages and their images disappeared bringing us to the non-working links. So, with the limited space, here are three more of the zoomable studies:

Five Constants from an Acheulian Compound Line (2012), on ResearchGate, earlier presented live by Italian mathematician the late Professor Mauro Francaviglia.

Phi in the Acheulian: Lower Palaeolithic Intuition and the Natural Origins of Analogy. In html; includes sharp and zoomable figures (2008).

The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation (1998); sharp and zoomable images. –John Feliks

Acoustic bodies: The sistrum costumes of prehistory

By Dragoş Gheorghiu, PhD

"Prehistoric objects...

commonly regarded as 'decorative' may be perceived as 'acoustic objects.'"

"I noticed an extraordinary performer whose costume was adorned with a multitude of marine animal shells, which produced a faint sound due to the movements of this unusual character's body."

Archaeoacoustics, as a branch of archaeology, seeks to bring the ineffable nature of the past—namely, its sounds—into the present.

Whilst natural and built environments have traditionally been the subjects of choice, everyday life has been little explored, remaining a realm of countless hidden symphonies within the archaeological record.

This essay, which makes no claim to an objective approach to the subject, aims to raise the reader's awareness of the sonority of prehistoric objects, so that objects commonly regarded as 'decorative' may be perceived as 'acoustic objects.'

Years ago, whilst strolling through Kraków (Poland), I noticed an extraordinary performer whose costume was adorned with a multitude of marine animal shells, which produced a faint sound due to the movements of this unusual character's body (**Fig. 1**).

Fig. 1. Sistrum man in Krakcov, Poland. Photo by Dragos Gheorghiu.

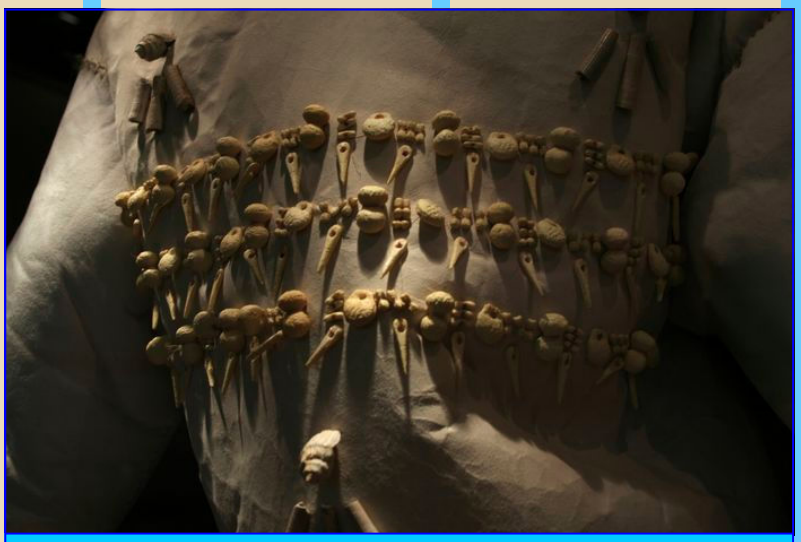


Fig. 2. Decorations replica of a Paleolithic costume. The originals came from Kranawetberg (Stillfried) in Lower Austria. Natural History Museum in Wien (Vienna), Austria. Photo by Dragos Gheorghiu.

The performer's entire body functioned like a jingling Johnny,[1] or *chapeau chinois*, or like a seashell wind chime from the contemporary world (I suspect this was the source of inspiration for the costume's design).

I was reminded of this unexpected visual and auditory experience when I saw a reconstruction of a Palaeolithic costume at the Natural History Museum in Vienna (**Fig. 2**), the original of which was discovered at Kranawetberg, near Stillfried (Austria). In my

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Acoustic bodies: The sistrum costumes of prehistory (cont.)

"I have attempted to interpret the decoration from Grave 1 ...dated to the Mid Upper Palaeolithic, c. 34,000 cal BP, which consists of approximately 3,000 mammoth ivory beads and fox canines."

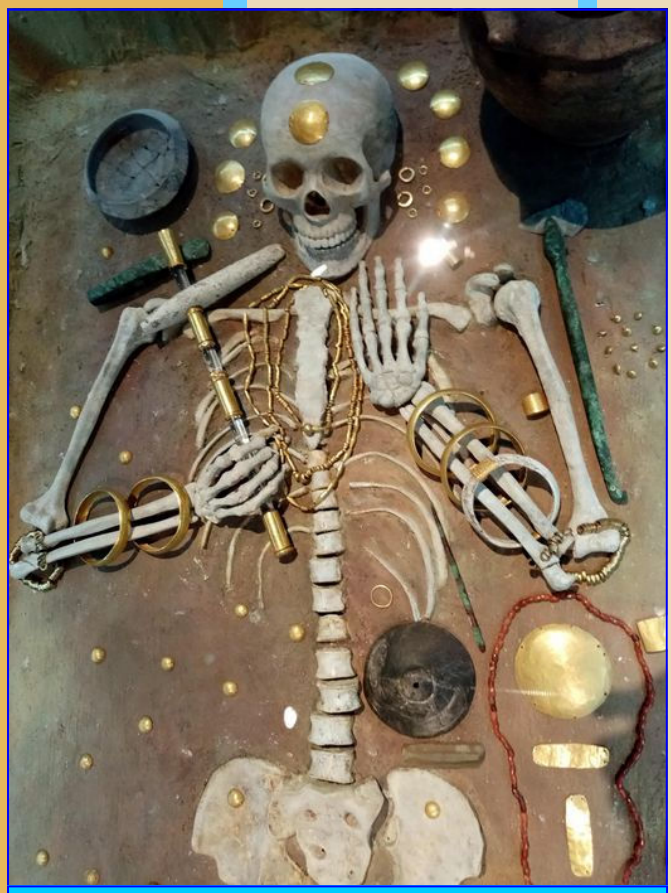

Fig. 3. Replica of Grave 43 from Varna cemetery. Varna Archaeological Museum, Bulgaria. Photo by Dragos Gheorghiu.

opinion, as their shape suggests, the pieces of mammoth ivory and bone should have been positioned much closer together to produce sounds through contact as the wearer moved.

I have seen a similar acoustic costume worn by Siberian shamans, and others, who used metal pieces sewn onto their clothes, producing a louder sound than that of pieces made from organic materials.

With the advent of metal in the Chalcolithic period, sound began to be incorporated into costume, which became even more resonant. I consider one of the earliest examples of this to be found in the necropolis at Varna (Bulgaria), dating from the 5th millennium BC. Here, in several graves and cenotaphs (i.e. symbolic graves containing no human remains), a very large number of gold artifacts were found, in the form of prestigious 'insignia' and classic items of jewellery, such as bracelets and earrings.

In Grave 43 (**Fig. 3**), one of the richest in terms of metal artifacts and exotic shell objects, a very large number of gold 'insignia' were found in the form of small discs with holes for sewing onto clothing. We can imagine that such a figure, apart from its visual impact, would also have produced an acoustic impact, with otherworldly sounds at every movement.

What might be the connection between the Palaeolithic costume from Kranawetberg and the Chalcolithic one from Varna? In both cases, the human body functioned as a sistrum (**Figs. 4a–4b**), an instrument related to the 'Jingling Johnny' or 'chapeau chinois,' 'one of the most popular idiophones of Antiquity.'[2]

The example of an African forked sistrum in Fig. 4 features a resonance chamber made from a dried gourd and is a fine example of a symbolic anthropomorphic object, evoking the acoustic embodiment of the performer, where the sounds are no longer intended solely for the audience but also resonate with the body of the person playing the instrument.

Fig. 4a. African sistrum. Photo by Dragos Gheorghiu.

With the image of the body-sistrum in mind—that of the 'acoustic costume'—I have attempted to interpret the decoration from Grave 1 at the Sunghir site, dated to the Mid Upper Palaeolithic, c. 34,000 cal BP, which consists of approximately

Fig. 4b. African sistrum detail. Photo by Dragos Gheorghiu.

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Acoustic bodies: The sistrum costumes of prehistory (cont.)

"Beaded necklaces were positioned on the head, shoulders and legs—that is, on those parts of the body which, when in motion, would have produced sounds."

Fig. 6. Sistrum man in Krakcov. Photo By Dragos Gheorghiu.

Fig. 5. AI reconstruction of the skeleton from Grave 1 at Sunghir. Artwork by Mihaela Moţăianu.

3,000 mammoth ivory beads and fox canines (**Fig. 5**).[3] The image of the skeleton decorated with beads was created using AI (Firefly Gemini Flash), utilising photographs from the excavation as well as illustrations and photomontages by K. Gavrilov. Beaded necklaces were positioned on the head, shoulders and legs—that is, on those parts of the body which, when in motion, would have produced sounds. Even when sewn onto the costume, the beaded necklaces could have functioned as multiple sistra, activated with every movement of the wearer, just as with the costume from Kranawetberg.

In conclusion, one thing that might be said is that if we look closely at prehistoric artifacts, we cannot help but hear the sounds of life from the past, and any unexpected experience (**Fig. 6**) may evoke unexpected associations in our minds.

Endnotes

[1] https://www.britannica.com/art/jingling-Johnny

[2] Tatoń, K., 2024, Voiced or Silent? The Sound of the Sistrum in Ancient Egypt, *Analecta* 19, pp. 7-20. DOI: 10.15584/anarres

[3] Trinkaus, E., and Buzhilova, A.P., Diversity and differential disposal of the dead at Sunghir, *Antiquity* 92 361 (2018): 7–21, https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2017.223

PROFESSOR DRAGOŞ GHEORGHIU, PhD, is a cultural anthropologist, experimental archaeologist and professional visual artist currently teaching at the Doctoral School of the University of Arts in Bucharest, Romania. He has conducted advanced theoretical and practical research in the study of prehistoric pyro-technologies, and acted as editor and co-editor of conference volumes on imagination, prehistoric design, ancient ceramics, figurines, stamps, architecture and place.

Additional biographical details: BA Archaeology; BA/MA Design; PhD Anthropology; UNESCO Chair in Humanities and Cultural Integrated Landscape Management, Polytechnic Institute of Tomar; Instituto Terra e Memória, Centro de Estudos Superiores de Mação [Institute of Earth and Memory, Center for Advanced Studies of Mação], Portugal; and Paul Mellon Fellow, CASVA, National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C.

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

https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#Dragos_archaeologist_artist_pyro-techn

The world's oldest settlements predate farming

By Tina Wan, B.Arch (Architecture), MLA (Landscape Architecture)

"To form a logical argument regarding specific features ...we must look beyond individual relief details and examine the broader context."

The famous Neolithic site of Göbekli Tepe in Turkey is almost 12,000 years old. Its discovery completely changed our understanding of the Neolithic era and the capabilities of our ancestors. Its oval structures and magnificent megalithic pillars revealed a sophisticated Stone Age culture that surpassed previous assumptions. Previously, we were taught that Pre-Pottery Neolithic people were strictly nomadic hunter-gatherers who did not build permanent structures. We now know that is not the case. They constructed impressive, large-scale megalithic buildings across multiple locations, with Göbekli Tepe being the most prominent. Among its oval enclosures are multiple T-shaped stone pillars, some reaching up to 18 feet (5.5 meters) tall. To form a logical argument regarding specific features, such as the bag-like carvings on certain pillars, we must look beyond individual relief details and examine the broader context (**Fig. 1**).

Fig. 1. Animal figures in bas relief (low relief) and sculpture on the T-shaped pillars at the 12,000-year old Gobekli Tepe site in Turkey. Wikimedia Commons.

To truly understand this site, we must rely on facts from ongoing archaeological excavations. In recent years, new artifacts and findings have overturned long-held beliefs, surprising archaeologists and further challenging traditional views of the Neolithic Age. The late discoverer of Göbekli Tepe, Klaus Schmidt, famously referred to the location as a "cathedral on a hill." Mr. Schmidt postulated that Göbekli Tepe was purely a ritual center rather than a settlement. During his 25-year excavation, he found no evidence of hearths for fire, nor domesticated plants or animals, leading him to conclude that no one lived there full-time. Consequently, Göbekli Tepe gained fame as the "oldest known temple in the world." Researchers such as Andrew Collins have argued for astronomical alignments at the site, and several hypotheses interpret the pillar reliefs through ritualistic, celestial, or symbolic frameworks. Furthermore, the uniform refilling of the site led to the theory that these megalithic enclosures were deliberately buried in antiquity whenever new stone circles were built. This raised persistent questions: Why would nomadic hunter-gatherers dedicate immense time and labor to construct complex structures they didn't live in, only to intentionally bury them later? Was it purely ritually motivated? Meanwhile, excavators discovered a wide range of stone points, including Pre-Pottery Neolithic A types (el-Khiam, Helwan, and Aswad points). This suggests that people from across the Levant and the Fertile Crescent converged at Göbekli Tepe from the very beginning of the Neolithic era (**Fig. 2**).

Fig. 2. Sample of Neolithic flint points; e.g., El-Khiam-, Helwan-, Nemrik- Byblos-points from Göbekli Tepe. https://www.dainst.blog/the-tepe-telegrams/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2016/05/abb-48-1536x1001.jpg.

Following Mr. Schmidt's passing in 2014, his successor, Lee Clare, and his team excavated several deep trenches down to the site's bedrock, several meters below the floors of the large oval buildings. Looking into these lowest layers, Clare's team uncovered evidence that is rewriting prehistory once again. These digs

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The world's oldest settlements predate farming (cont.)

"New artifacts and findings have overturned long-held beliefs ...and further challenging traditional views of the Neolithic Age."

revealed clear evidence of domestic houses and year-round settlements. Göbekli Tepe was not an isolated temple visited only on special occasions, but a thriving village. The team identified a large cistern and channels to collect rainwater—essential infrastructure for supporting a permanent settlement on a dry mountaintop. They also uncovered round-oval structures built directly upon the natural limestone bedrock, surrounding a communal area with a sequence of hearths. Stratigraphic analysis and recovered flint tools place this early occupation phase in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A period (~9,500–8,700 BC). Additionally, the site contained numerous stone animal sculptures, hundreds of stone vessels (some featuring animal carvings), thousands of grinding tools, and multiple large troughs used for processing wild grain (**Fig. 3**). Chemical residue on several large troughs indicates fermentation, pointing to ancient beer brewing. Large quantities of animal bones indicate food remains, and pieces of human bones along with a human burial further confirm permanent habitation. The inhabitants were effective hunters and gatherers with strategies to collect large quantities of wild grain.

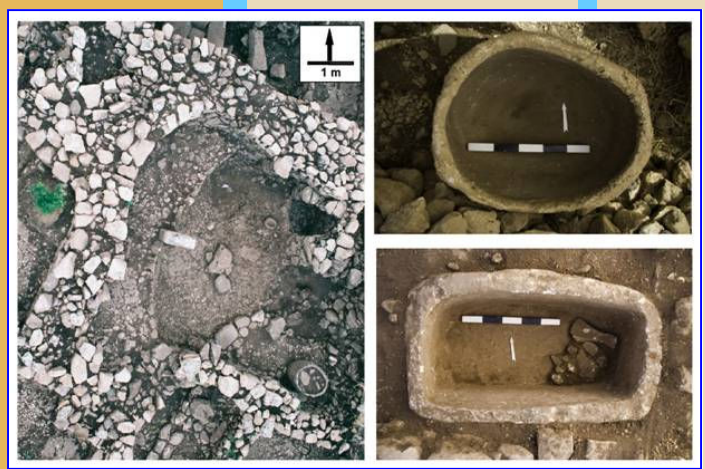

Fig. 3. Large limestone vessels at Göbekli Tepe. (https://www.dainst.blog/the-tepe-telegrams/tag/beer/).

A re-evaluation of the backfill evidence suggests that the deliberate burial theory may be incorrect. Instead, the infill was likely caused by natural processes, including wall collapses, landslides, and eroded sediment from higher-lying knolls. This natural erosion accounts for the fragmented nature of the bones, the mixing of artifacts from different eras, and the inconsistent radiocarbon dates from the fill matrix. In short, these new insights present a dramatically different story. Rather than a seasonal religious sanctuary, Göbekli Tepe was, in Dr. Clare's words, "a fully-fledged settlement with permanent occupation. It's changed our whole understanding of the site" (BBC, 2021). It was a long-lived, populated Neolithic town, and given the diverse tools and animal remains found, it may have also served as a regional trading center.

As I noted in *PCN* #101 (May-June 2026), p. 3, the assumption that hunter-gatherers were strictly nomadic has long seemed impractical. Göbekli Tepe demonstrates that permanent settlements existed much earlier than previously believed, and it likely featured surrounding walls as a fortified town.

These findings fit into a much larger network of regional Neolithic cultures. Göbekli Tepe is not an isolated outlier; Turkish archaeologists have unearthed at least a dozen similar hilltop sites in southern Turkey between the Upper Balikh and Upper Chabur rivers. Collectively known as the Taş Tepeler ("Stone Hills") Project—where new discoveries are made daily—sites like Karahan Tepe confirm that large, permanent hunter-gatherer settlements with water cisterns were widespread (**Fig. 4**).

Fig. 4. Map of the Tas Tepler area. Göbekli Tepe in the center and circled. (https://www.madams.pl/kultura/projekt-kamienne-wzgorza-tas-tepeler-seminarium-archeologiczne-w-warszawie/)

With this updated context, the decorative carvings on the pillars can be viewed in a new light. These central structures

> **Cont. on page 18**

The world's oldest settlements predate farming (cont.)

"These findings fit into a much larger network of regional Neolithic cultures…

Göbekli Tepe is not an isolated outlier…

Turkish archaeologists have unearthed at least a dozen similar hilltop sites… between the Upper Balikh and Upper Chabur rivers."

"The decorative carvings on the pillars can be viewed in a new light. These central structures likely served as communal gathering chambers or clubs for the resident hunters."

likely served as communal gathering chambers or clubs for the resident hunters. While they may have served ritualistic or religious functions, it is far more logical that hunters were praying to hunting deities for successful hunts and safe returns, rather than recording complex astronomical constellations.

Fig. 5. One of the rooms in New York's "The Explorers Club." Though in an obviously modern setting, the low-light mood and having the polar bear present might not feel all that different from the animals portrayed on the columns of Göbekli Tepe. https://www.businessinsider.com/explorers-club-new-york-2012-10.

Photos of the taxidermied Siberian polar bear at New York's Explorers Club (**Figs. 5–6**) are from the following website:

https://www.businessinsider.com/explorers-club-new-york-2012-10#yes-thats-a-stuffed-polar-bear-it-roars-when-you-press-a-secret-hidden-button-10

Fig. 6. Another view inside "The Explorers Club" of New York.

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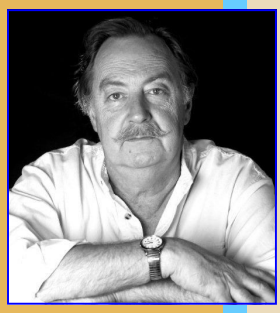
https://www.youtube.com/c/CuriousBeingbyTina

What are the nubs found on megalithic stone?

By Rick Dullum, B.A. (Biology)

"What reason could there be for



carving knobs in relief on these stones...understanding the tremendous effort that it must have taken to chisel off one or two inches from the entire face, with the tools we ascribe the Inca to have possessed."

When I first saw images of megalithic stone walls, I, like many other observers, found the presence of knobby protrusions puzzling on the block walls of the Qoricancha, Ollantaytambo and Sacsayhuaman (all in Peru) in such a large number. That is to say nothing of the sheer size and weight of the blocks, which are supposedly carved from distant quarries and hauled by manual labor to the sites where they now stand. Wheeled transportation was unknown in pre-Columbian America. If the blocks were carved with tools, what reason could there be for carving knobs in relief on these stones (allowing them to stand out from a flat background), understanding the tremendous effort that it must have taken to chisel off one or two inches from the entire face, with the tools we ascribe the Inca to have possessed; namely bronze, the very hardest of metals they had at their disposal? **Fig. 1** shows an example from Ollantaytambo (about 45 miles or 72 km northwest of Cusco) and **Figs. 2–4** show examples associated with Sage Wall and Tizer Dolmen in southwest Montana, USA.

The same reasoning applies to all the other megalithic building sites around the world where nubs are found on monumental structures usually made of granite or other hard stone, such as standing stones, gateways and arches and polygonal walls. They appear in a wide range of monumental and ceremonial sites, almost invariably at the bottom of the stones, and are a globally observable architectural detail.

Fig. 1. Nubs at Ollantaytambo archaeological site in southern Peru. Photo by independent researcher Marcel Fóti.

Archeologists attribute the structures the nubs appear on to be the work of Neolithic cultures, that is, pre-metallic cultures, but offer no explanation for the means they used to carve the megaliths or build the cyclopean walls.

Geologists have called the nubs, *xenoliths*, formed as inclusions inside a naturally formed igneous rock that incorporated different pre-existing rocks into the parent in a molten state. This does not account for the consistent lower appearance of nubs at the bottoms of the rocks. If xenoliths are present in a rock, their natural placement should be random, anywhere or everywhere, as the parent rock weathers away, leaving the harder xenoliths exposed.

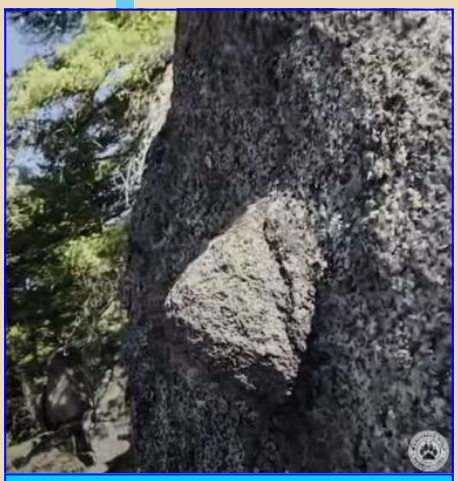


Fig. 2. Nub found on a block at Sage Wall, Montana. Still from video by Mike Collins.

A clue to the function of nubs

Where they appear on the blocks: almost always at the bottom. Why at the bottom? Why do the blocks they are found on appear to have a molded, pillowed form, with a slumping effect seen toward the bottoms of the blocks, which is a natural feature of gravity pulling down on a semi-solid mass.

Why would quarried stone be carved so it appears to slump? Was the stone once semi-solid?

Here, I'm reminded of my much earlier reading of Joseph Davidovits and Margie Morris' first book, in 1992 titled, *The Pyramids: An Enigma Solved*. This book made sense to me, as it's a low-tech-enough procedure that *any* society which inves-

> Cont. on page 20

What are the nubs found on megalithic stone? (cont.)

"If xenoliths are present in a rock, their natural placement should be random, anywhere or everywhere, as the parent rock weathers away, leaving the harder xenoliths exposed."

tigated the earth and stone around them, (as did the predynastic Egyptians, like most human societies of the period), could reasonably have done, even on an industrial scale with enough hands.

"Geopolymers are defined as inorganic aluminosilicate polymers. Characterized by an amorphous, three-dimensional network structure formed through a chemical reaction wherein aluminosilicate materials, such as volcanic tuff or kaolin clay, are dissolved in a strong alkaline or acidic solution. This process, termed geopolymerization, produces a strong, ceramic-like 3D molecular network forming an extremely durable cementitious binder."

–Davidovits 2008, 2013, 2020.

Fig. 3. Five nubs on the rocks above Tizer Dolmen, southwest Montana. Still image from video by Mike Collins of Wandering Wolf.

Fig. 4. Three nubs on rocks above Tizer Dolman, southwest, Montana. Still image from video by Mike Collins of Wandering Wolf.

Davidovits shows how water glass is key to geopolymerization, being the binder for artificial stone and how Predynastic Egyptians had been manufacturing and using it centuries before the ascribed date given for the pyramid construction. Water glass is made by combining quartz sand with caustic soda (soda ash) under heat which can be attained with a wood .re. The chemical reaction is thus: $Na_2CO_3 + SiO_2 \rightarrow Na_2O \cdot SiO_2 + CO_2$. Heating natron, ($Na_2CO_3$), with sand produces water glass. The resulting cooled liquid is soluble in water and can be stored in containers. When mixed with crushed stone and allowed to set in a mold with a syneresis port cut into the bottom, the result is a hard stone indistinguishable from natural to the eye. As the stone sets the excess water and water glass is expelled through the port, which takes the shape of a nub. This process can be scaled up to an industrial level, as all the ingredients for artificial stone are present in Egypt locally.

I only mention the pyramids, as they are the most widely known megalithic constructions, but by no means the only ones, and they were the first to be researched and written about by Davidovits.

In this case, a natural setting feature of the geopolymerization reaction is to squeeze/exclude water from the medium as it sets and where better to do this than at the natural bottom of the block, utilizing gravity, through holes cut from the form? The geopolymer pooches out into a spigot/nub that drips excess liquid, which can be collected in a bucket to formulate more geopolymer.

Unlike modern Portland cement, geopolymer is not hydrated, in that it does not incorporate water into its matrix: it excludes water in order to set. This is why concrete crumbles to dust when heated: the water is driven out of its constituent role as a calcium carbonate

> Cont. on page 21

What are the nubs found on megalithic stone? (cont.)

"Further preliminary work done by Trevor Hawke at Cusco, Peru… confirms that geopolymer technology was utilized there as well."

Fig. 5. "Optical microscopy image of sample 2B containing an embedded, fossilized micro-invertebrate." Photo and description by Trevor Hawke.

Fig. 6. Location of Hawke's 2B sample in Fig.5. Photo by Trevor Hawke.

binder. Water is what holds concrete together.

Taking a deeper dive

The real test for Davidovits' research came with the publication of J. Davidovits, L. Huaman, R. Davidovits, (2019), Tiahuanaco monuments (Tiwanaku / Pumapunku) in Bolivia are made of geopolymer artificial stones created 1400 years ago, archaeological paper #K eng, Geopolymer Institute Library (www.geopolymer.org. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.31223.16800). In this research, organomineral components were identified in a thin-section SEM/EDS of the Puma Punku H-block andesite sample. This is impossible in natural igneous rock and indicates the rock was anthropogenic.

Further preliminary work done by Trevor Hawke at Cusco, Peru: on the masonry of the Qorikancha and Sacsayhuaman confirms that geopolymer technology was utilized there as well.

[Note on scope: The Pleistocene Coalition is not a participant in 'ancient alien' scenarios. However, we do not discount researchers such as Hawke or Collins who work with evidence that does not *require* such influences to explain the accomplishments of early people.]

Presented in Academia Papers, "Evidence of geopolymer concrete in megalithic architecture of Cusco, Peru," May, 2026 (available on pdf), Hawke utilizes the materials and methods employed by Davidovits' study, cited above. In one of Hawke's samples a microorganism was found on optical microscopy (**Figs. 5–6**). This is impossible in a natural igneous rock. Quoting from Hawke's paper:

> "In natural volcanic andesite or diorite, which crystallize from silicate, melts at temperatures typically exceeding 900iãC to 1200iãC, any endogenous biological matter would be subject to immediate thermal decomposition and vaporization, leaving no structural trace. The observed specimen, however, exhibits remarkable morphological preservation, including delicate antenna-like structures and segmented abdominal textures, which were likely preserved due to a low-temperature, ambient-pressure cementitious curing process."

So now we have the hypothetical *how* and the *why* for nub formation on apparently natural rock megalithic monuments, but we don't have the *when*. Hawke addresses this question:

> "Physical evidence on the megalithic blocks themselves, such as the enigmatic protrusions have been accurately defined as syneresis-drainage ports designed to facilitate the expulsion of interstitial fluids during the curing of the geopolymer concrete. Furthermore, conducting Carbon-14 AMS dating on the organic inclusions and fossilized organisms trapped within the mineral matrix would provide an absolute chronological date for the polymerization event."

Based on the strong geochemical analyses by Davidovits and Hawke of the South American megalithic structures briefly summarized above, their hypothesis for the formation of nubs could reasonably be extended to include sites such as the Sage Wall and Tizer Dolmen, where nubs are found, to suspect geopolymer casting of the blocks, in situ.

The *when* question is especially important for the provenance of the structures in SW Montana, as there are no cultural clues left behind, save the stoneworks, to indicate a civilization such as we see in S. America operated in this area at any time in the recent or distant past.

RICHARD DULLUM, retired as a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years, is a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam veteran with a B.A. in Biology. Dullum has written or co-written over 60 articles for *PCN* since 2009 and is also one of *PCN*'s copy editors. All of Dullum's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

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

Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 8

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Porifera and Cnidaria

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

Reprint from *PCN* #30, July-Aug 2014. This is Part 8 of 21 *in reverse* to give readers the facts of the fossil record first.

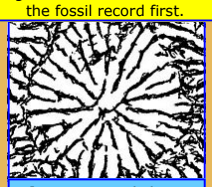


Fig. 1. Detail drawing of *Isastraea* coral (living fossil for 207 *million* years). Two such fossils were chipped from their matrix and carried 120 miles by *H. heidelbergensis* people c. 400,000 years ago; Swanscombe, England (Musings on the Palaeolithic Fan Motif, J. Feliks, *Exploring the Mind of Ancient Man*, 2006). *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals collected other coral and sponge fossils as well (The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation, J. Feliks, *Rock Art Research*, 1998: 112). The above papers provided evidence that early people linked fossils to living forms challenging the idea of cognitive evolution—a central tenet of anthropology. Similarly, *living fossils* do not support the tenets of evolutionary biology.

The date ranges in this article (except those with asterisks) are from *Fossilworks: Gateway to the Paleobiology Database,* Macquarie Univ. Dept. of Biological Sciences, Sydney, Australia. The database is assembled by hundreds of paleontologists and is based on the fact that the same fossils are known throughout the world.

Use the *html link* above right to access the archived U-M website on the Wayback Machine and explore zoomable fossil images.

By John Feliks

"Sponges [Porifera] **are the…oldest metazoan phylum still extant today; they share the closest relationship with the hypothetical common** metazoan **ancestor."**

–Werner E. G. Müller, geneticist, sponge expert

"Modern corals…may have evolved from some nonskeletonized common ancestor that existed in the Paleozoic but left no fossil record."

–Bruce L. Stinchcomb, geologist, paleontologist

This is a standard trick in Darwinism to explain why evolutionary claims *do not match the physical evidence* of the fossil record. It is applied by mainstream PhDs trained in biology, paleontology, and anthropology to every single creature and every *type* of creature known (See Parts 2, 3, and 4: Fictions taught as fact in college textbooks, Part 1 and Part 2; *PCN* #23, May-June 2013; *PCN* #24, July-August 2013; and, Evolutionists are not qualified to assess 'any' evidence, *PCN* #25, September-October 2013; or the series in html).

Paleontologists cannot explain the origins of *any* organisms without recourse to a pantheon of invisible "unknown" ancestors. Yet, they can tell you the exact range to the decimal of when *fossilized* creatures lived (**Figs. 1-7**). This means that their desired explanation does not match their accrued facts.

Genus, etc.	Current *living fossils*	Range	Fossils recovered *in situ* by the author
Porifera* (phylum; *sponges*) The oldest known complex animal fossils are sponges.	**Unchanged 760 *million* years** Precambrian–Recent; 760.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	4 1/4" w (11 cm) *Stromatoporoid sponge* showing internal structure; Devonian; Alpena, Michigan
Porifera* (phylum; *sponges*) Since they first appeared in the fossil record sponges have been sponges. This is true for *all* organisms.	**Unchanged 760 *million* years** Precambrian–Recent; 760.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	1 3/8" tall (3.3 cm) *Tube sponge* showing osculum; Mississippian; Sulphur, Indiana
Cnidaria* (phylum; *corals*, *anemones*, *jellyfishes*, *hydras*) Some of the most ancient soft-body fossils are modern-looking cnidarians.	**Unchanged 680 *million* years** Precambrian–Recent; 680.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	Right specimen: 1/2" wide (1.3 cm) **Left:** Jurassic jellyfish, Germany (public domain), **Right:** UI jellyfish in sandstone; author; USA
Anthozoa (Cnidarian class including *corals* and *sea anemones*)	**Unchanged 580 *million* years** Precambrian–Recent; 580.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	1" wide (2.3 cm) *Protaraea* tabulate coral encrusting brachiopod shell; Ordovician; Liberty, Indiana
Scleractinia (coral order)	**Unchanged 361 *million* years** Carboniferous–Recent; 360.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	2 3/16" (5.5 cm) *Manicina*; rec. *in situ*, Pleistocene; Key Largo Limestone
Faviidae (coral family)	**Unchanged 235 *million* years** Triassic–Recent; 235.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	2 1/2" (6.1 cm) *Montastrea*; rec, *in situ* author Pleistocene; south Florida
Agariciicae (coral superfamily)	**Unchanged 167 *million* years** Jurassic–Recent; 167 MYA–Present	Worldwide	2" wide (5.1 cm) *Agaricia*; rec. *in situ*, Pleistocene; south Florida

Fig. 2. A few examples of *thousands* of orders, families, genera (presently sponges and corals) showing *no evolution for hundreds of millions of years*—facts hidden from public.

Genus, etc.	Former *living fossils*	Range	Fossils recovered *in situ* by the author
Rugosa (coral subclass; *note identical time range as Stauriida order*)	**Unchanged 440 *million* years** Ordovician–Eocene; 488.3–48.6 MYA	Worldwide	1 3/8" (3.6 cm) *Cystiphyllum*; Devonian, Arkona, Ontario, Canada
Rugosa (coral subclass; *note identical time range as Stauriida order*)	**Unchanged 440 *million* years** Ordovician–Eocene; 488.3–48.6 MYA	Worldwide	1 15/16" (4.9 cm) *Heliophyllum*; Devonian, Arkona, Ontario, Canada
Stauriida (coral order; *note identical time range as Rugosa subclass*)	**Unchanged 440 *million* years** Ordovician–Eocene; 488.3–48.6 MYA	Worldwide	9/16" (1.4 cm) *Microcyclus* rec. *in situ* Devonian; Arkona, Ontario

Fig. 3. Before extinctions *all of the worldwide genera presented* were living fossils. Examples rec. by author from formations across U.S. and Canada over a 30-yr. span.

> Cont. on page 23

*Links to the prior parts in this *reverse* reprint series: Part 9, Part 10, Part 11, Part 12, Part 13, Part 14, Part 15, Part 16, Part 17, Part 18, Part 19, Part 20, Part 21.*

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: *Porifera-Cnidaria* (cont.)

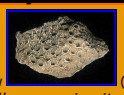
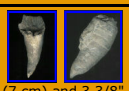
Genus, etc.	Former *living fossils*	Range	Fossils recovered *in situ* by the author
Stauriida (coral order; *note identical time range as Rugosa subclass*)	**Unchanged 440 *million* years** Ordovician–Triassic; 488.3–48.6 MYA	Worldwide	 9/16" w (1.4cm) *Disphyllum* rec. *in situ*, Devonian; Rogers City, MI
Plerophyllina (coral suborder)	**Unchanged 370 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 418.7–48.6 MYA	Worldwide	13/16" (2.1 cm) *Stereostylus*; Pennsylvanian; Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Tabulata (extinct coral order *or subclass,* depending on the goose one chooses to chase)	**Unchanged 284 *million* years** Cambrian–Triassic; 516.0–232.0 MYA	Worldwide	1 1/2" (3.9 cm) *Halysites* (chain coral); Devonian; Alpena County, MI
Tabulata (coral order)	**Unchanged 284 *million* years** Cambrian–Triassic; 516.0–232.0 MYA	Worldwide	15/16" (2.5 cm) *Syringopora*; Devonian, Arkona, Ontario
Tabulata (extinct coral order *or subclass,* depending on the goose one chooses to chase)	**Unchanged 284 *million* years** Cambrian–Triassic; 516.0–232.0 MYA	Worldwide	1 1/2" (3.9 cm) *Thamnopora*; rec. *in situ* Devonian; Alpena Co., MI
Streptelasmatidae (coral family)	**Unchanged 236 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 488.3–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	 2 3/4" (7 cm) and 3 3/8" (8 cm) *Grewingkia*, two specimens; left showing sutures, right showing growth lines; Ordovician; Milton, Kentucky
Favositiidae (colonial tabulate coral family)	**Unchanged 224 *million* years** Ordovician–Triassic; 456.1–232.0 MYA	Worldwide	3 1/4" (8.2cm) *Favosites* rec. *in situ*, Devonian; Alpena, MI
Favositiidae (colonial tabulate coral family)	**Unchanged 224 *million* years** Ordovician–Triassic; 456.1–232.0 MYA	Worldwide	7/8" (2.4cm) *Emmonsia*, rec. *in situ*, Dev.; Arkona, Ont. or Sylvania, OH
Auloporicae (coral superfamily)	**Unchanged 204 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 456.1–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	2 1/2" (6.3 cm) *Aulopora* encrusting *Heliophyllum*; Dev. L. Arkona; R. Sylvania
Favositicae (tabulate coral superfamily)	**Unchanged 203 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 455.8–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	9/16" (1.4cm) *Pleurodictyum*; Devonian; Seven Stars, Pennsylvania
Stereolasmatina (coral suborder)	**Unchanged 197 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 449.5–252.3	Worldwide	3 1/4" (8.1 cm) *Zaphrentoides;* Mississippian; author; Sulphur, Indiana

Fig. 4. Continuing examples of *well established genera, etc.*, with astounding existence ranges and no morphing between genera. No true science would make claims such as evolution when evidence shows the opposite. Date ranges are international consensus.

Persistence of belief despite contradictory evidence is practically unknown in science but it is a distinguishing trait of Darwinism. This is because when those in its associated fields are being educated they are *aggressively* and *relentlessly* taught what to believe, not how to assess evidence objectively. It is paint-by-numbers science. Few can ever break out of it because it is forced on them during psychologically-formative years when, as children, they would normally develop critical thinking skills. Later on they have no idea that anything is missing.

In fact, I suggest that once someone trustingly completes such an education they have little ability left to objectively assess the fossil record even when the evidence 'obviously' does not align with their expectations.

This type of education—the kind that prevents students from learning about conflicting evidence or that blocks them from discussing the implications of conflicting evidence such as the startlingly long existence ranges of organisms without changing—is an assault on human reason and the progress in inquiry we have made since Plato and other great philosopher-scientists of the past (e.g., Newton).

Fig. 5. *Heliophyllum*, a cosmopolitan horn coral whose order, Rugosa, survived as a living fossil for 440 *million* years. Nothing at all unsuccessful about that despite an evolution community trying to sell people the idea of a fossil record filled to the brim with unfit creatures that had to mutate into other creatures in order to survive. These corals appeared in the Ordovician and remained the same through the Eocene; and like every other species, genera, order, family, phylum, never changed except at a level easily compared with dog breeds. As the dates in Figs 1-7 show, once organisms appear in the fossil record they survive unchanged for tens to hundreds of millions of years.

The three corrupted sciences of biology, paleontology, and anthropology are interfering with the quest for truth and the human right to seek out origins wherever that quest might lead.

The greatest assault on free inquiry is presently occurring here in the United States. It is the forcing of children in captive-audience classrooms to accept by stranglehold challenged ideas *as scientific fact* (including the just-as-easily-debunked fad of genetics as

> Cont. on page 24

The inconvenient facts of living fossils: *Porifera-Cnidaria* (cont.)

an end-all; the genetics fad is a simple trick raising analogy and assumption to a level above the 'chronologically recorded facts' of the fossil record—the only source of real-time *non-analogical* physical evidence regarding origins.

U.S. children are now being trapped in science classrooms with template instructors. This is because organizations which have lost scientific integrity (e.g., AAAS) are participants in a far-reaching campaign to control naïve and easily-duped legislators, judiciary, and educators. I guarantee, *none* of those people understand the fossil record. Otherwise, they would not allow laws to pass that diminish students' rights to study it objectively.

It is harmful to the investigative spirit when an aggressive ideology rules the science community. That community is currently after *easy targets* such as children in school. At present, they have all their guns aimed at religion. However, that leaves them wide open. They are in the process of being taken at Aqaba and don't even know it.

Genus, etc.	Former *living fossils*	Range	Fossils recovered *in situ* by the author
Disphyllidae/ Cyathophylina (coral families)	**Unchanged 195 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 449.5–254.0 MYA	Worldwide	1 3/4" (4.3 cm) *Hexagonaria*; author; Devonian; Alpena, MI
Lithostrotionina (rugosa colonial coral suborder)	**Unchanged 185 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 449.5–265.0 MYA	Worldwide	3 1/4" (8cm) *Lithostrotion* (*Acrocyathus*); Mississippian; Iuka, Mississippi
Cystiphyllida (coral order)	**Unchanged 184 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 456.1–272.5 MYA	Worldwide	6 1/4" tall (15.8 cm) *Cystiphyllum*; Silurian; Phoneton, Ohio; found in context with *Calymene* (middle), *Pentameras* (right), and *Sphaeroxochus* and *Encrinurus* trilobites
Alveolitina (coral suborder)	**Unchanged 182 *million* years** Ordovician–Jurassic; 436.0–254.0 MYA	Worldwide	2" w. view (5 cm) *Alveolites* rec. by author *in situ* Devonian; Arkona, Ontario
Unidentified large **Rugose horn coral**	**Unchanged 162 *million* years** Ordovician–Carboniferous; 488.3–326.4 MYA	Worldwide	3 3/4" tall (9.4 cm) Large horn coral; Pennsylvanian; Junction City, Kansas
Lophophyllidiidae (coral family) Note: Taxa date ranges can vary by a hundred million years and change daily like the stock market.	**Unchanged 90 *million* years** Carboniferous–Permian; 342.8–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	1 3/16" (3 cm) *Lophophyllidium westii* & *proliferum* (1 1/6"); Pennsylvanian; Paris, Illinois
A few Paleozoic horn corals compared The idea is to start thinking "dog breeds" for *all* fossil types. Use of the term 'species' has long been out of control in the fields of biology, anthropology, and paleontology and can no longer be trusted as anything more than a way to differentiate varieties. Remember, if paleontologists never knew about modern-day dogs but found Chihuahua, St. Bernard, and German Shepherd fossils they would call them different species. Anyone alive today knows that they are the same.	**Unchanged 236 *million* years** Ordovician–Permian; 488.3–252.3 MYA	Worldwide	2 11/16", 1", 1 1/16" **Left:** Ordovician horn coral, *Grewingkia*, roadcut, Liberty, Indiana; **Center:** Devonian horn coral, Collinson Quarry, Milan, Illinois; **Right:** Pennsylvanian horn coral, *Lophophyllidium*, quarry behind St. Aloysius Church, Paris, Illinois

Fig. 6. More examples of fossils with astounding existence ranges and no morphing between genera. Instead of being coerced into Darwinism as threatened by the NGSS, innocent school children need to be taught the "facts" of the fossil record.

Fig. 7. *Halysites*, the 'chain coral,' Order Tabulata, Cambrian–Triassic; 516.0–232.0 million years, unchanged 284 *million* years. Contrary to Darwinism, which *parades* as science, the fossil record is not a record filled with mutating and morphing organisms. It consists of nothing but well-established and successful organisms that survive for tens to hundreds of millions of years. Read the dates in the figures. If you are intimidated by propagandists, be they teachers, professors, school or university officials into accepting buffoonery as fact, understand that they do not know the fossil record beyond their template training, being victims of the kind of education they are passing on to you or your children. When propagandists attempt to block people from conflicting ideas or evidence in the classroom, question their scientific integrity. Ask to see the trillions of *fossilized* (not invisible) invertebrate morphs or to point to exact geographic locations where purported evolutionary events have taken place. They will not be able to do it.

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for twenty years demonstrating beyond any reasonable doubt that human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts (*Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, *Index Fossils of North America*, etc.). With the advent of the Next Generation Science Standards setting up U.S. schools to force an ideology on children as fact while blocking opposing evidence, Feliks encourages students to *insist* that science teachers present all evidence objectively—like in normal science. At present evolution is taught as propaganda with no rigor or accountability.

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.

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pleistocenecoalition.com

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