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- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

Academic manipulation of Paleolithic reality and the 30th Anniversary of Gould's *The Mismeasure of Man*

After the 30th anniversary of paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould's less-than-perfect though still damning 1981 book—*The Mismeasure of Man*—we at the Pleistocene Coalition can say that Gould understated the negative influence of evolutionary mentality. This includes its involvement in the introduction of simplistic and culturally-biased intelligence testing as well as the international dumbing-down (objectivity and ethics) of science graduates. What few realize is that behaviors the evolutionary community resorts to in order to perpetuate its views of modern humanity are inextricably linked to a false view of *Paleolithic* humanity. Even if racial elements are removed from the modern context they persist as the hidden core of Paleolithic anthropology. Without its accepted portrayal of our ancestors as 'ape-men'—through the withholding of evidence—the community could never get away with it. Yet this community can't even honestly assess *Homo erectus* intelligence. The world's authorities claim "low intelligence" in *Homo erectus*—ultimately traceable to their ongoing preoccupation with physical appearance, e.g., cranial shapes, volumes—while ignoring cultural evidence for migrations to Britain and the Americas as well as artifacts of indisputably sophisticated innovation which prove "high intelligence." If these behaviors are not deliberate then it can be stated with confidence that the community is wrought with incredible errors on every count in paleontology, biology, linguistics, psychology, yet the public—prevented from seeing contrary evidence—has literally no idea of the degree to which it has been intellectually compromised. As time progresses, what the community is willing to do in order to manipulate public beliefs in human origins is getting worse including not only staple suppression of conflicting data but the actual destruction of evidence. We as denizens of the modern world must never accept such behaviors from science.



Reid-Moir, a scientist from the pre-fanatic era of archaeology. See Lynch and Dullum (p.4).

Projecting projection: a statistical analysis of cast-light images

By Matt Gatton and Leah Carreon

Overview of paleo-camera theory

Paleo-camera theory is the idea that Paleolithic people experienced the 'camera obscura' effect of projected images inside tent shelters, as well as rock shelters and possibly caves. It also suggests that naturally-projected images could have inspired philosophical ideas and even artwork traced directly from the images (See **Figs. 2-3** and Gatton 2010: [PCN #5](#), [#6](#), and [#7](#) for details and additional examples).

Investigations into the camera obscura aspect of Paleolithic



Fig. 1. To test the paleo-camera hypothesis, we visited the Museum of Malgré-Tout in Treignes, Belgium, where archeologists Pierre Cattelain and Claire Bellier reconstruct a variety of Paleolithic tent dwellings 1.2 million to about 12,500 years old. The Gönnersdorf tent (shown here) is of particular interest because many exquisitely engraved flat stones were found inside the original structure in Germany (dated to the Upper Magdalenian period, c. 12,600 years ago).

dwellings have centered on site-based experiments inside of shelter reconstructions (**Fig. 1**)

which conclusively showed that small holes in the tents allowed sunlight to pass through and project inverted moving images of the outside world onto the interior surfaces.

The original tent structures undoubtedly were not built for the purpose of projecting images, but rather to fend off the elements.

However, camera obscura effect is a curious, if unintentional, by-product of simple shelters in general.

Paleolithic tent reconstructions established the plausibility of projected images during the Paleolithic, but how often would the

images have been observed?

> [Cont. on page 2](#)

Paleo-camera statistics (cont.)

"The probability that a Paleolithic hut would have a few



Co-author Matt Gatton with archeologists Pierre Cattelain and Claire Bellier at the Gönnersdorf tent reconstruction, Treignes, Belgium.

small holes in it can also be presumed to be nearly 100%.



Fig. 2. Illustration 3 from Gatton 2010c; engravings on stone from La Marche, Vienne, France resembling those from Gönnersdorf, Germany (M. Gatton after L. Pales).

...Holes between 2mm and 30mm diameter project readily recognizable images."

Probability

Statistical techniques were used to calculate numerical values for the long course of the Paleolithic. The probability of Paleolithic tents accidentally acting as camera obscuras is based on a series of assumptions, which are grounded in the best available information about general dwelling-site context, material decay, aperture size, daylight exposure, weather condition, occupation, type of dwelling, field of view, time range, and population size.

Though the peoples of the Paleolithic are commonly referred to as cavemen, they did not live in deep caves. Of the hundreds of Paleolithic habitation sites that have been excavated, none is in the dark region of a cave. The probability that a Paleolithic dwelling was located in a daylight location is nearly certain, or almost 100%.

Paleolithic dwellings were prone to a smattering of small holes because of the rough nature of the materials and methods used in construction. Excavations show a pattern of repeated short-term occupations, tents left standing, and returned to on seasonal cycles. The probability that a Paleolithic hut would have a few small holes in it can also be presumed to be nearly 100%.

Holes smaller than 2mm in diameter project images, but are normally too dim under most conditions to be observable. Holes between 2mm and 30mm diameter project readily recognizable images, and holes larger than 30mm project amorphous blobs of light and color. A hand processed animal hide normally has a handful of holes averaging

about 10mm in diameter. The probability that 33% of the holes where an adequate size is a conservative estimate.

One commonly held misconception about camera obscuras is that the interior space must be completely dark for the images to be observable. Other light sources, such as an open entryway, a roof vent hole, other holes, or a fire in the pit, do not prevent an observable image being projected in another part of the hut.

A dwelling's exposure to the sun varies throughout the year according to latitude. There are extremes of lengthy summer days and dark winter nights toward the poles and consistent exposure along the equator. Taking a yearlong view, any site averages 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. The probability that it is day is 50%.

Images are not projected on dark days, either when the weather is particularly foul, or when catastrophic events like forest fires occur. A range of 40% to 85% of the likelihood of a fairly clear day was estimated given a variety of climates and the vagaries of weather and natural disaster.

Even a tent in use is not always occupied and there must be a person inside the tent to see the image. We estimate that a tent was occupied by at least one

member of the family group as little as 33% of the daylight hours in summer and as much as 85% in winter.

Dwellings were erected in three main types of contexts: in-the-open, under a rock overhang, and at a cave mouth. Even though the rock overhang and cave mouth sites are protected from the full brunt of the elements, and are far more likely to be preserved and excavated, we still have a sizable number of open air sites. It is estimated that 25% of the dwellings were under rock

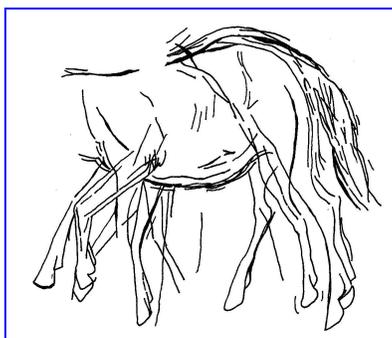


Fig. 3. Illustration 1 from Gatton 2010c; horse engraving on bone from Laugerie Basse, Dordogne, France, resembling those from Gönnersdorf (M. Gatton after E. Cartailhac). Note the brief time frame and accurate articulation of the joints.

overhangs, 25% were in cave mouths, and 50% were in the open air.

Each of the three dwelling contexts has a different field of view toward daylight and thus probability of projected images. A tent in the open has a

360° field of view giving a probability of 100%. A rock overhang has a 180° field of view giving a probability of 50%. A cave mouth has 90° field of view giving a 25% probability.

The potential time range of shelter construction is at least one million years. The oldest known dwelling is a roughly one million year-old *Homo erectus* site from Pont-de-Lavaud, Indre, France.

There are no definitive population tallies for the period between 1,000,000 and 35,000 BCE. There are estimates between 1,000,000 and 8,000,000 people on earth as of 10,000 BCE. Fur-

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Paleo-camera statistics (cont.)

ther complicating matters, the last 1,000,000 years

sional and ephemeral two-dimensional inverted images

nal of Applied Mathematics, Volume 4: pp. 181-190.

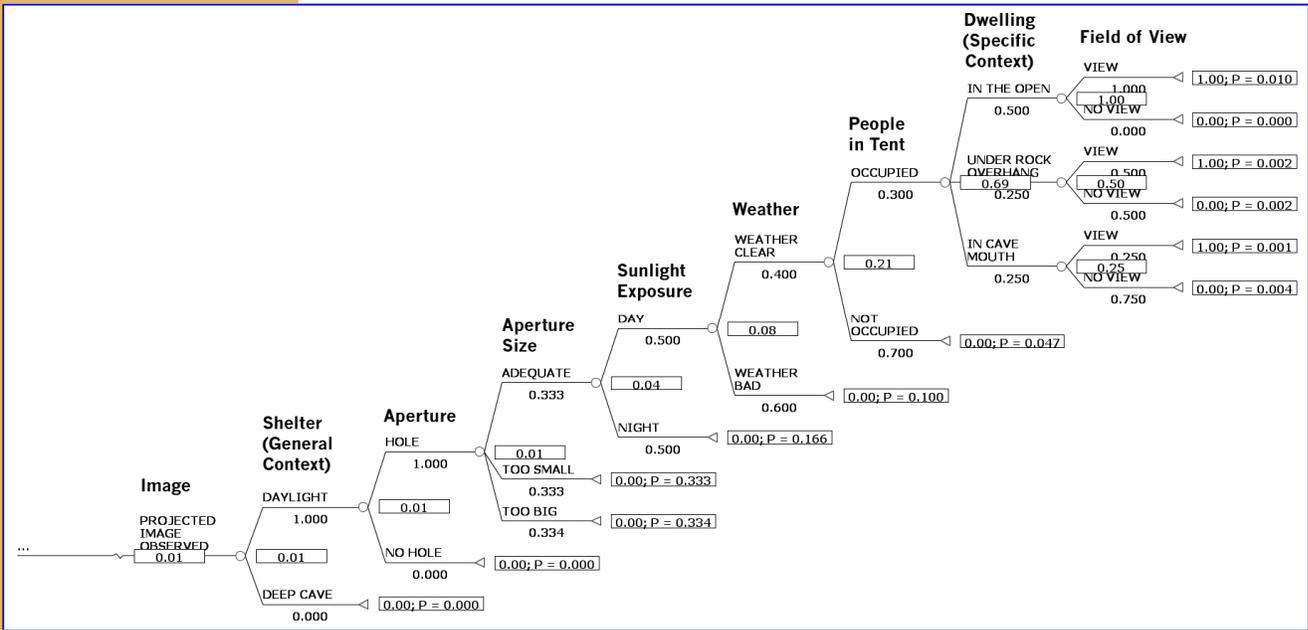


Fig. 4. Probabilities of a person seeing projected images inside a tent, rock shelter, or cave dwelling during Paleolithic times. A range of 40% to 85% of the likelihood of a fairly clear day was estimated given a variety of climates and the vagaries of weather and natural disaster. These numerical assumptions were analyzed using standard Bayesian probability techniques. A chance tree was created using TreeAge Pro 2011 (Williamstown, MA) to calculate conditional probabilities. The probability of a person observing a projected image inside a Paleolithic dwelling ranged from 1% to 8% per day, or 4 to 29 times per year.

"The potential time range of shelter construction is at least one million years. The oldest known dwelling is a roughly one million year-old Homo erectus site from Pont-de-Lavaud, Indre, France."

have seen different brands of hominids, who have sometimes existed simultaneously. With no real data to draw on, we decided to err on the side of caution and estimate the total population between 50,000 to 150,000 persons.

These numerical assumptions were analyzed using standard Bayesian probability techniques. A chance tree was created using TreeAge Pro 2011 (Williamstown, MA) to calculate conditional probabilities (Fig. 4). The probability of a person observing a projected image inside a Paleolithic dwelling ranged from 1% to 8% per day, or 4 to 29 times per year. Multiplied by the number of days per year, the range of years that hominids made dwellings, and the estimated population; the camera obscura images could have been observed anywhere from 5.48×10^{10} to 4.38×10^{12} times. This persistent trickle of occa-

of animals and landscapes hovering on the wall may have played a role in the development of the concepts of representation and spirituality.

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 Gatton, M. 2010c. "The Camera and the Cave: Understanding the style of Paleolithic art," *Pleistocene Coalition News*, Vol. 2: Issue 5: pp. 8-9.

NOTE: this article is a condensed version of:

Gatton, M. and Carreon, L. 2011. "Probability and the Origin of Art: Simulations of the Paleo-camera Theory." *APLIMAT, Jour-*

MATT GATTON is an multimedia artist with a BA cum laude from the University of Louisville and an MFA from the University of the Philippines. He has held adjunct positions at the University of Louisville, Kentucky; and De La Salle University, Philippines; and is an artist-in-residence at St. Francis High School in Louisville, USA. He continues to do invited demonstrations in the U.S. and abroad having presented in the UK, Germany, France, and Portugal.

LEAH CARREON, M.D., MSc., is an orthopedic spine surgeon and the clinical research director at Norton Leatherman Spine Center. She received training at the University of the Philippines; Niigata University in Japan; Queen's Medical Centre in Nottingham, England; and the University of Louisville, USA.

WEBSITE: <http://www.paleocamera.com/>

James Reid-Moir's Darmsden legacy

By Kevin Lynch and Richard Dullum

"Recent discoveries of ancient man-made



[tools] in Norfolk...



dating to 600,000 yrs or older, and... in Spain ...[as much as a million years old], confirm Moir's original evidence from the Cromer Forest Bed of Norfolk, for pre-glacial man in Britain."

James Reid-Moir found evidence of pre-glacial Man in Britain, throughout sites in East Anglia, including the Ipswich area (Figs. 1 & 2).

In *Forbidden Archeology* (1993: 180), Michael Cremo and the late Richard Thompson discuss the impact Moir's finds had on a modern scholar, J.M. Coles, of Leicester University in Britain. In his book, *Studies in Ancient Europe* (1968), Coles, by attributing humanly-worked flints from East Anglian sites to the "earliest Villafranchian... indicate(s) that an enormous gap in our evidence for early man existed, if we were to maintain our belief in an African origin."

The previous consideration shows, I think, how the mainstream community perceives the 'English evidence': it is anathema to the "Out of Africa" theory that is widely accepted now. As such it absolutely must be put down, because this evidence leads to a large corpus of evidence for the presence of man so early, where "the whole concept of an evolutionary origin for the human species becomes untenable" (Cremo and Thompson 1993: 181).

Quite recently, another archaeologist, Steven Plunkett, former Keeper of the Ipswich Museum, in an April 17, 2008 interview for the *Ipswich Star*, noted that the recent discoveries of ancient man made [tools] in Norfolk by

Chris Stringer, *et al*, dating to 600,000 yrs or older, and human remains and tools in Spain at Atapuerca [as much as a million years old], confirm Moir's original evidence from the Cromer Forest Bed of Norfolk, for pre-glacial man in Britain.

Dr. Plunkett said that the northern Spanish discovery of human fossils, with stone tools, dates back to about 1.2 Ma., double the age of the British finds and says: "now maybe it's time that Reid Moir's reputation within the scientific community was re-evaluated."

What of the 'English evidence' we speak? Does it really exist? We have demonstrated previously that the evidence from J.R. Moir's excavations exists: the specimens excavated, the scientific papers published, and even some of the excavation sites themselves are

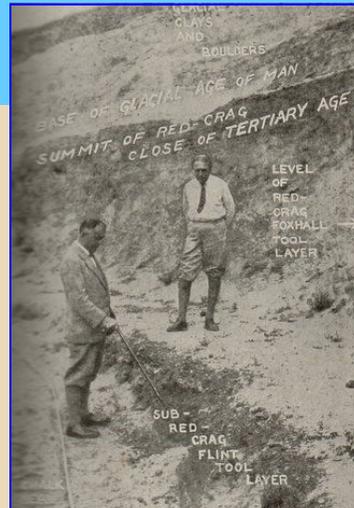


Fig. 1. Moir at the Red Crag Formation (a Pliocene stratum 2.5-5.6 million years old) pointing to the sub-Crag tool layer.

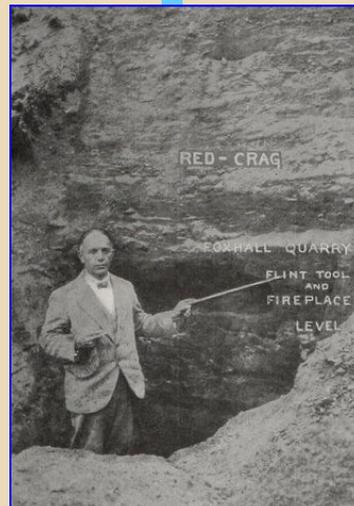


Fig. 2. Moir at the Red Crag Formation. The Red Crag is a Pliocene stratum dating c. 2.5-5.6 million years old.

really still there in East Anglia. One of the sites where Moir excavated, Darmsden Pit, was located recently by Kevin Lynch, who followed the description in the 1915 paper, "The Darmsden Flint Implements." It is eight miles northwest of Ipswich Town, and one mile south-east of Needham Market, on the north bank of the river (Figs. 3-4, and 6).

The unique situation of the Gipping Valley, being literally at the farthest southern limit of the Anglian Glaciation (450-550Ka) with Darmsden Pit occupying a 200ft.+ O.D. promontory overlooking the valley from the southwest. The Quar-

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

James Reid-Moir (cont.)

"The site could contain undisturbed strata, because, unlike lower elevations in the valley, these landforms were not scoured down to the chalk, or overlaid with glacial mud... Artifacts dating back to the Tertiary Period (Paleogene-Neogene in modern terms) would therefore be in situ and not derived."

terly *Journal of the Geological Society Vol LXIX 1913* (pp 581-620) article, by geologist P.G.H. Boswell, describes the north bank of the Gipping River Valley as containing promontories on its north banks varying in elevation from 200-300 ft. O.D., a region called "high Suffolk" by the residents. In his article, Boswell was of the opinion that these outcrops were not overrun by the post-Anglian glacial mud outflows, which are typified in the area by chalky glacial boulder clay, which was pushed over the landscape by the advancing ice sheets. Moir notes in his 1915 and 1935 papers that no evidence of boulder clay is to be seen in

the Darmsden plateau, rather, the boulder clays are piled up onto the northern edges of the promontory which face the Gipping Valley. Previous and subsequent glaciations of England never reached this far



Fig. 4. Co-author Kevin Lynch at the rediscovery of Darmsden pit excavated by Reid-Moir in the early 20th Century. Lynch followed the description in the 1915 paper, *The Darmsden Flint Implements*. The site could contain undisturbed strata with artifacts *in situ* because the outcrops it is part of were not overrun by the post-Anglian glacial mud outflows; in fact, they were not touched.

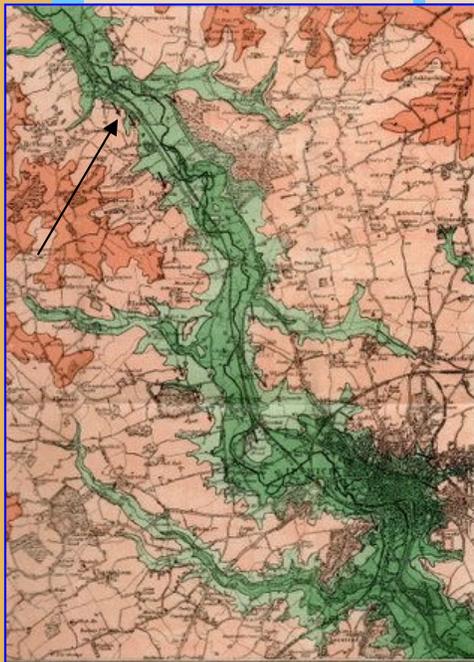


Fig. 3. Location of Darmsden Pit from a map by Boswell, 1913. The pit is eight miles northwest of Ipswich Town, and one mile southeast of Needham Market, on the north bank of the river, Suffolk County, UK.

south. Therefore, the site could contain undisturbed strata, because, unlike lower elevations in the valley, these landforms were not scoured down to the chalk, or overlaid with glacial mud; in fact, they were not touched. Artifacts dating back to the Tertiary Period (Paleogene-Neogene in modern terms) would therefore be *in situ* and not derived.

An 800-1000-acre site now contains the remains of a derelict farm, which covers approximately 2/3 of the plateau, at 180-200 ft. O.D. A walking path begins at the southwestern edge, leading to the excavation site, where the banks of

the gravel pit are clearly visible, peeking through trees and brush growing about the site. You can see the 'path' is a remnant wagon track, which led to the excavation works in Moir's day. The stratification of the pit is still visible as the pathway curves through a gap in the pit edge, leading down into the pit. As can be seen from the photograph of the pit walls, it is a clayey-sandy matrix with light and dark-coloured pebbles throughout, as Moir describes in his paper. Some bands of clear yellowish sands are visible toward the bottom of the bank, at approximately 8-10 ft. from the top. While in the process of leaving the site, after having photographed the surroundings, our intrepid assistant Jenny (Kevin's wife), while packing up, looked down at the footpath and spied a stone fallen into the way, out of the pit sidewall, which is close by the pathway. The stone looked as if it might bear the marks of working and, upon removal of the clay and sand clinging to it, turned out to be a handaxe,

> [Cont. on page 6](#)

James Reid-Moir (cont.)

"This re-excavation would likely yield evidence of man's activity in Britain within its ancient gravels, confirming the results of Moir's work yet again, and placing man there at an impossibly early date vis. the 'Out of Africa' hypothesis."

which we feature here in photo and drawing (Figs. 5a and b). Being a surface find, the handaxe could belong to any geological era, but with the path-

undisturbed by development, a unique geological landform dating to the Tertiary (Paleogene-Neogene), untouched by the Anglian Glacial

dating 2.5-5.6 Ma., by Moir. Moir and others in the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also reported finding worked flint tools in geologic layers underlying the Red Crag Formation, in the Suffolk Bone Bed and the London Clay, which dates to the Eocene, 38-55 Ma (Figs. 1-2 on first page of article). In fact, we support efforts to re-investigate all of Moir's sites, where they can be located, as it should be clear by now, that he was indeed, as *The Ipswich Star* called him, "a man ahead of his time."



Fig. 5. a.) Drawing by Kevin Lynch of artifact at right (14 x 13 x 7cm.). **b.)** Artifact apparently eroded out of the pit sidewall and discovered by Jenny Lynch. It turned out to be a handaxe. Being a surface find, it could belong to any geological era, but lying at the base of the bank, it's not hard to imagine it fell out of the bank.

way lying at the base of the bank of the excavation, it's not hard to imagine it must have fallen out of the bank. It fits in nicely with the stone tools Kevin examined from the Ipswich Museum basement, from Moir's previous excavation there.

changes in the lower valleys, and certainly containing flint tools made by early Man. This re-excavation would likely

If we were to judge Moir's archaeological evidence for its validity by whether we could repeat his findings after following his published work nearly a century ago, this foregoing investigation has yielded exactly that, in a sense that it's as close as one can get to repeating Moir's results without actually re-excavating the site. In many cases, surface finds like the above handaxe at Darmsden Pit are enough to spark an investigation. We feel that Darmsden Pit is ideal for re-excavation, as it still exists, open and relatively

yield evidence of man's activity in Britain within its ancient gravels, confirming the results of Moir's work yet again, and placing man there at an impossibly early date vis. the 'Out of Africa' hypothesis. Worked wood and bone, human remains and burnt stones were found in the Red Crag Formation, a Pliocene stratum



Fig. 6. Another view of Darmsden pit.

KEVIN LYNCH is a retired British businessman, an amateur archaeologist, archivist and member of the Prehistoric Society of Britain. An avid collector of flints from his local countryside and beaches, he and his wife live in Hadleigh, Suffolk, UK, and enjoy vacation time at their cottage located at Walton-on-the-Naze, near the largest exposed cliffs of the Red Crag Formation. Lynch's specialty is British archaeology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries concentrating on the life and works of J. Reid Moir. He and Richard Dullum have lately blended their interests in prehistory to write a series of articles dealing with the hey-day of British archaeology at the turn of the 20th Century.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years as well as a researcher in early human culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. In addition to his work with Lynch, he has written four prior articles for PCN.

VanLandingham responds to Calico destruction

By Sam L. VanLandingham, Ph.D, Consulting Environmentalist/Geologist



"If any more catalogued artifacts are discarded or obliterated at the Calico Early Man Archaeological Site, then proper legal action against Calico Project Director Dr. Schroth and/or Friends of Calico Inc. may be pursued."

These two write-ups are in response to our [Issue #17 report from archaeologist Fred E. Budinger on the deliberate destruction of data and artifacts at Calico Early Man Site in Barstow California.](#)

Diatomist Sam VanLandingham sent us a copy of his certified/return receipt letter



Fig.1. The author—consulting environmentalist/geologist—and microscope work in the field, 2001.

to Richard Cerreto, President, Friends of Calico on June 26, 2012:

Sam L. VanLandingham, Ph.D.

Consulting Environmentalist/
Geologist

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sambrero@suddenlink.net
(432) 682-0980

June 26, 2012

Richard Cerreto
President, Friends of Calico, Inc.

San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane
San Bernardino, CA 92374

Dear President Cerreto:

Calico Project Director Dr. Adella Schroth and Friends of Calico Inc. should refrain from discarding any more artifacts from the Calico Early Man Site. These actions could be in violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Amended 16, United States Code 470 ee (a). Why would Dr. Adella Schroth and Friends of Calico not accept the TL and other high technology ages for artifacts from this site? No published accounts exist which claim that these high technology dates are in error. Dr. Schroth can produce no proof that the Calico artifacts (and associated fanglomerate) are as young as she has claimed.

The fact that identification numbers on certified, catalogued artifacts (in a federal repository, i.e. SBCM) were

scratched off as admitted by Dr. Schroth in the transcript of her recorded February 18, 2012 interview with Fred E. Budinger ([Pleistocene Coalition News, vol. 4, issue 3, 2012](#)) is tantamount to a violation of the United States Code. As proof, Christopher Hardaker (MA, Archaeology) has hundreds of photos of Calico Early Man Site artifacts, many of which probably have been discarded as a result.

Since the pieces already accepted and catalogued as bona fide artifacts (by Christo-

pher Hardaker) from a federally recognized curation facility (Calico Early Man Archaeological Site) were eliminated by Dr. Schroth and her crew of volunteers, she, as Calico Project Director, likely is guilty of violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 mentioned above:

"Unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of archaeological resources: - (a) No person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued under Section 4 of this Act, a permit referred to in Section 4(h)(2) of this Act, or the exemption contained in Section 4(g)(1) of this Act."

Last year (2011), an archaeological site of very great age in Mexico (Hueyatlaco, dated 80,000 - ca 250,000 years BP) was destroyed. I and others would like to prevent any further harm at another archaeological site of very great age in the United States, i.e., Calico Early Man Site which is > 80,000 years BP. Over the years, I and many others have enjoyed the ambiance of the Visitors Center. The removed interpretive materials at the Visitors Center and along the trail at the Calico Early Man Site should be restored. The unwarranted closure of the pits and the elimination of artifacts at the Calico Early Man Site probably would constitute "adverse impacts" to a Section 106 Historical Property as it is

> [Cont. on page 8](#)

Response to Calico destruction (cont.)

"The unwarranted closure of the pits and the elimination of artifacts at the Calico Early Man Site probably would constitute "adverse impacts" to a Section 106 Historical Property as it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places."

listed in the National Register of Historic Places. If corporations and vandals can be held to account under these statutes for harm to archaeological sites, why not also Dr. Schroth and Friends of Calico Inc.?

If any more catalogued artifacts are discarded or obliterated at the Calico Early Man Archaeological Site, then proper legal action against Calico Project Director Dr. Schroth and/or Friends of Calico Inc. may be

pursued as warranted by United States Code Amended 16, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

Sincerely,
Sam L. VanLandingham
elp/SLV
copy: BLM

Original message from Fred E. Bundinger, PCN #17:

Pleistocene Coalition News

Readers, I would love to hear from you in this venue. Perhaps we can establish a written point-counter dialog in these pages as archaeologists often do in *American Antiquity*. I welcome comments from both friend and foe.
Fred E. Bundinger Jr.

Update: As of August 1, 2012, VanLandingham's letter to Richard Cerreto and the Friends of Calico has been ignored.

Cysts and diatoms

By Sam L. VanLandingham, Ph.D, Consulting Environmentalist/Geologist

VanLandingham emails submitted for PCN Issue #18, July 3, 2012

**CYSTS & DIATOMS:
E-MAILS FROM SAM
VANLANDINGHAM**

Mexico, Valsequillo, El Horno site

June 23, 2012

From the whatever it's worth department: After examining some of my cyst work on the Amomoloc lake beds [apparent source beds for the El Horno archaeological site], *Clericia apollonis* and *Clericia italica* (both extinct by 430,000y BP) confirm the diatom evidence of *Melosira inordinata* (extinct at the end of the Yarmouthian), that the Amomoloc lake beds are no younger than 430,000y BP which you published in your El Horno article in *PC News*, vol. 4, issue 1, 2012.

**USA, California, Calico site
June 28**

I examined many samples from the Calico site and nearby and found no diatoms or cysts. Evidently the paleoenvironments at Calico were unfavorable for diatoms/cysts during Sangamon times. However, less than 90 miles to the northwest (near China Lake), good age-diagnostic diatom assemblages are found in deposits of Sangamon (probably Tahoe Stage) age.

July 2

As far as I know, nothing has been published on the diatom bearing deposits near China Lake. However, I have studied in detail sample (VL 1626) cut from California Academy of Sciences (CAS) sample 1227 which was collected on January 1, 1923 by Douglas Clark from sec. 6, T, 24 S., R. 40 E. MDM, Inyo County, California.

Sample VL 1626 was used to make slides VL 3484 - 3486 all of which are at the CAS.

Slides from VL 1626 indicate the presence of two extinct diatoms: *Nitzschia denticula* v. *pliocenica* (which is not known to occur in times younger than Sangamon/Tahoe Stage) and *Navicula starmachii* (restricted to Sangamon/Tahoe Stage).

This would suggest an age for CAS sample 1227 no younger than ca. 72,000 yBP.

SAM L. VANLANDINGHAM, PhD, is a consulting environmentalist and geologist with over a hundred peer-reviewed papers to his credit. He is also an expert on microfossils in meteorites publishing in the journal, *Nature*, and co-discoverer (along with W. C. Tan) in 1966 of acid resistant filamentary microstructure and electron dense bodies in the famous Orgueil meteorite from France, publishing several electron microscope photographs.

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In my opinion...

Keeping an open mind, Part 2: Supercontinents

By Helen Banks

"An hypothesis has been put forward from evidence of an ancient skull found at Serra Da Capivara in remote northeast Brazil ... that it is likely that the first residents of this area were from the same stock as the Australian Aborigines, and that the residents of Terra del Fuego are the remnant descendants of this ancient people."



Out of Africa?

The theory of the breakup of

Pangaea (Greek for "all lands") which began 200 million years ago into Gondwanaland (a supercontinent made up of South America, Africa, Arabia, India, Australia,

and Antarctica) and Laurasia (North America, Europe, Russia, all of Asia and Greenland) is pretty much accepted these days, and that these two land masses further divided and moved into the positions we now find our continents today (Fig. 1), and indeed continue to move. It is even proposed that before Pangea there were other single land masses, which also broke up and moved around and re-merged.

It doesn't take much imagination to see that the present continents can be fitted together neatly enough, and the rocks that contain the evidence can be found in the Karoo System in South Africa, the Gondwana System in India, and the Santa Ca-

tharina System in South America; in the occurrence

diamonds are found in Africa and in Western Australia,

close to where the continents would have joined. Indeed, not only is the geology similar, so is the vegetation. Baobab or Bottle Trees, also known as 'upside down trees' are found in Africa, Madagascar, India and Australia. Further, the fauna is also similar. It doesn't take too much of a stretch to see the similarity between the Possums of Australia, the Cuscus of Northern Australia and New Guinea, the Lemurs of Madagascar; or the reptiles of Madagascar, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia. Despite the extinction events, including the Chicxulub Comet Impact, these life forms have persisted.

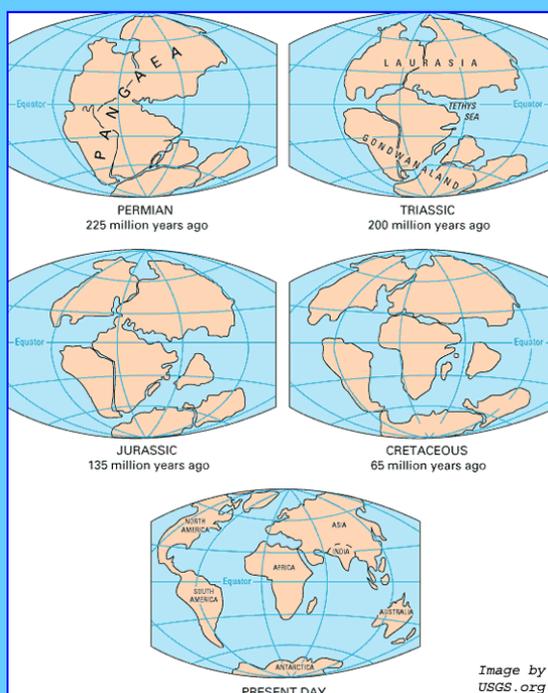


Fig. 1. Various views of how the continents are believed to have drifted apart over time. Beginning at top-left: The supercontinent, Pangaea, Permian 225 million years ago; Supercontinents Laurasia and Gondwanaland, Triassic 200 million years ago; Jurassic 150 million years ago; Cretaceous 45 million years ago; and the Present time at bottom.

of tillites (glacial deposits) of 286 million years ago (the Permo-Carboniferous); and in the similar plant and animal fossils that are found in all of them (but not in the Northern Hemisphere), in particular the widely distributed seed fern *Glossopteris*.

The geology where they meet is similar: for instance,

An hypothesis has been put forward from evidence of an ancient skull found at Serra Da Capivara in remote northeast Brazil together with cave paintings similar to those of ancient Australian Aborigines, that it is likely that the first residents of this

> [Cont. on page 10](#)

Supercontinents (cont.)

"Why, then does the discoverer of this amazing find hypothesize that the Aborigines migrated by boat? Many of the animals in Australia bear similarities to those in South America, so why not hominids?"

area were from the same stock as the Australian Aborigines, and that the residents of Terra del Fuego are the remnant descendants of this ancient people (*BBC News*, "First Americans were Australians").

Why, then does the discoverer of this amazing find hypothesize that the Aborigines migrated by boat? Many of the animals in Australia bear similarities to those in South America, so why not hominids? Whilst the oldest evidence of modern humans may be as much as 400,000 years old, one can safely presume that the people did not spontaneously appear then, and that they had been on the earth in that form for quite some time!

Qesem Cave

A Tel Aviv University team excavating a cave near Rosh Haain in central Israel said teeth found in the cave are about 400,000 years old and resemble those of other remains of modern humans, known scientifically as *Homo sapiens*. The earliest *Homo sapiens* remains found until now are half as old ("Have the oldest human remains been found in Israel?" *nbcnews.com*).

"It's very exciting to come to this conclusion," said archaeologist Avi Gopher, whose team examined the teeth with X-rays and CT scans and dated them according to the layers of earth where they were found. He stressed that further research is needed to solidify the claim. If it does, he said, "this changes the whole picture of evolution."

The accepted scientific theory is that *Homo sapiens* originated in Africa and migrated out of the continent starting sometime around 80,000 years ago. Gopher said if the remains are definitively linked to *Homo sapiens*, it could mean that modern humans in fact originated in what is now Israel.

Over-crediting African fossils

According to standard theory, humans are thought to have split from apes as far back as 30 to 40 million years ago, though the oldest evidence found to date is in the form of an almost complete cranium and jaw and teeth, nicknamed Toumaï, found in Chad in 2002 (Brunet *et al.* 2002, Wood 2002) and dated between 6 and 7 million years old.

My point here is that because most, not all, of the fossilized remains of hominids are found in Africa, it is a long bow to draw the conclusion that therefore we *all* came out of Africa. There are other reasons why most fossils are found there, not the least of which is that the terrain and climate may be more conducive to preserving the material, and that this is where scientists focus their search because of the "out of Africa" hypothesis.

Races and the supercontinents

Perhaps the descendants of hominids and therefore of modern man were widely distributed across Pangaea, or subsequently on Gondwanaland and Laurasia, and drifted on the separating

continents we have today—along with the vegetation and fauna and geology.

It may be that Laurasia developed the lighter skinned and Gondwanaland darker skinned hominids. 50 million years ago, the line was still split between the two. When the continents attached, and remained attached, at the Arabian Peninsula or the north of India, the two mixed. And where they remained apart or grew apart, special characteristics of the "races" developed.

To sum up, I feel that the dispersion of the peoples on foot or across oceans, considered proven by the DNA markers found in populations in certain areas, is just one hypothesis. It is also possible that an ancient form of hominid was present and moved around with the continents. Because we haven't yet found physical evidence of their presence does not mean they were not there, and the DNA markers could just as easily prove this theory, as they follow the movement of the land-masses.

HELEN BANKS spent her early years working on the production side in film and television. She has developed a life-long interest in geography and ancient history studying briefly at university but had to forego formal studies to earn a living. Banks is now semi-retired and lives in Australia.

Camera obscura at home

By Tom Baldwin

"The camera obscura images of the sun now ap-



Fig.1. Photo by Kristie Cast Baldwin

peared as crescents when the moon passed in front of it."

With a weird name like camera obscura you might think the phenomenon described in Matt Gatton's article an un-

usual occurrence. In fact, as Matt points out, it is quite common. It happens around us every day. We often look at examples without realizing what we are seeing. For instance it takes place at my son, Jake's house every sunny afternoon.

Jake has a nice shade tree in his backyard. Dappled sunlight makes afternoons under the tree a peaceful and relaxing spot to wile away the time. Tiny shafts of sunlight finding there way through the thick leafy foliage make pretty patterns on the ground and across the back of his home.

These round spots of light are actually *camera obscura* images of the sun. However, they overlap and any sem-

blance of order is soon lost in the jumble of light.

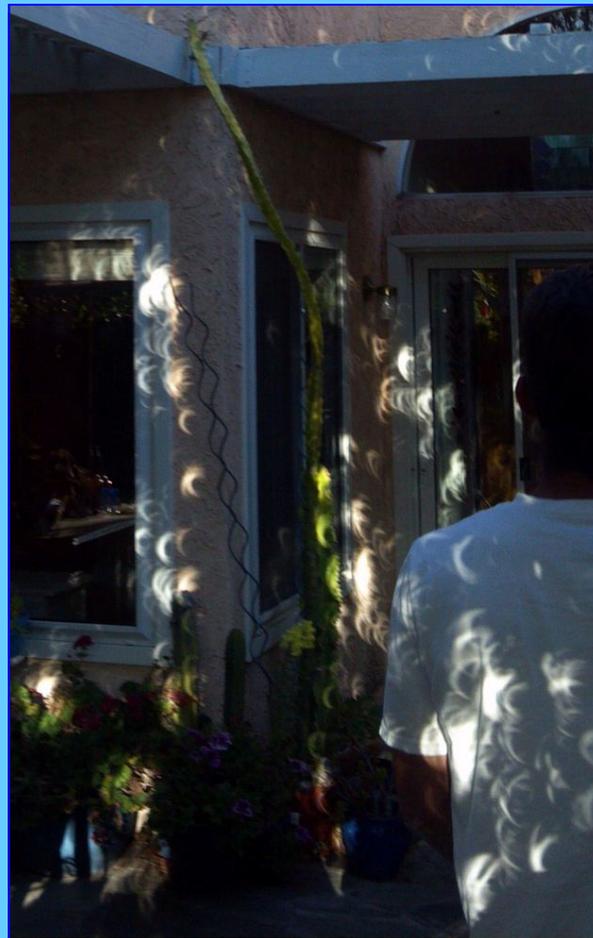


Fig.2. Camera obscura images of the recent eclipse of the sun as projected onto the author's son's house. The moon can be seen as the dark part intruding into the white circles to create the many crescent images of the sun. Photo by Kristie Cast Baldwin

But, that all changed during the recent annular eclipse of the sun. The camera obscura images of the sun now appeared as crescents when the moon passed in front of it (**Figs. 1-2**).

Crescents are quite distinct and when these images dappled the area under the tree the eye could readily pick them out.

Aristotle noted this effect and was the first to write of these crescents under a tree during an eclipse some 2300 years ago. I can't help but wonder what Pleistocene man and woman thought of when they saw them inside their tents just before the sun went out.

Tom Baldwin is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah. He has also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. Baldwin has been actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, California) since the early days when famed anthropologist

Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director. Baldwin's book, [The Evening and the Morning](#), is a fictional story based on the true story of Calico Early Man Site. Baldwin is one of the core editors of *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

The graphics of Bilzingsleben series

Scientific misconduct over ancient artifact studies and why you should care

Part 7: Who were the people of Bilzingsleben?

By John Feliks

Joe [caller on NPR's *Science Friday*, June 13, 2008; 7th grade]:

"I was wondering if you believe that evolution is kind of forced on the children who are in school."

Kenneth Miller [evolutionary biologist]:

"If you, Joe, are attending a school in which education becomes indoctrination... then you are not being well-educated... the idea of really good education is... to expose them [children] to the best ideas in scientific thinking."

"Best" ideas? Forcing an ideology on children expecting objective science while blocking conflicting evidence from their perusal is pure indoctrination. Give Joe and other children credit for knowing the difference between being taught geometry (which Miller tried to use as a comparison) and what it's like to feel pressured into a religious belief system. That's why Joe called!

Philosophical law: captive audience manipulation of children; violation of rational autonomy

Even back in 1888, the then-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), S.P. Langley, compared the science commu-



nity to "a pack of hounds ... where the louder-voiced bring many to follow them, nearly as often in a wrong path as in a right one." Langley was also insightful enough to note that the "entire" community could be led as one mind into a false idea.

This Part 7 represents Section V of the 5-yr censored *Graphics of Bilzingsleben* thesis (XV UISPP Congress, Lisbon, 2006) titled, "Who were the people of Bilzingsleben? What fire use and other traits say about our Lower Paleolithic ancestors." It is a rigorous challenge to the 'evolving species' ideology promoted as fact by mainstream science; and states instead that the presence of shared cultural traits is far more im-

portant than either physical appearance or genetics when it comes to linking or distancing human populations. These

Any experienced adventurer or camper (lighter or matches aside) knows that the evolutionary belief that the ability to

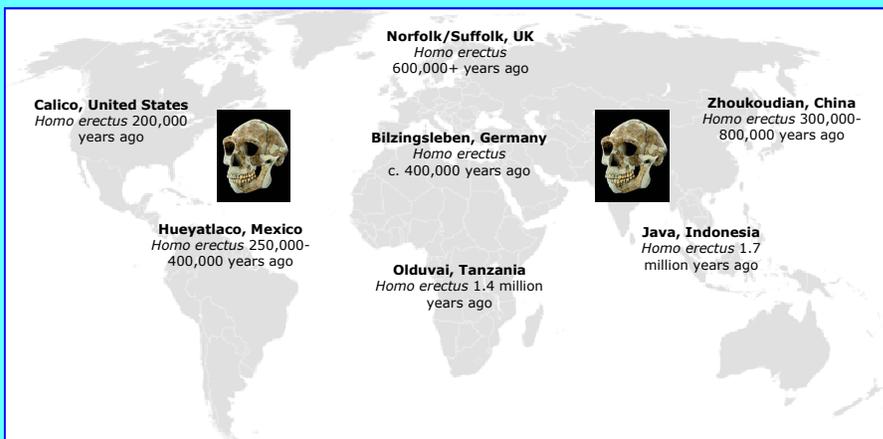


Fig. 1. The inhabitants of Bilzingsleben were contemporaries of *Homo erectus* people who lived all over the Lower Paleolithic world. Reassess what you've been taught by modern science about all manner of hominid species at various stages of evolution. It is not objective science but a belief system whose acceptance depends entirely upon blocking conflicting evidence. Calico, Hueyatlaco, Suffolk, show that *Homo erectus* people made it to the Americas and Britain—evidence blocked because it contradicts standard migration theories. *The graphics of Bilzingsleben* is blocked because it proves that *Homo erectus* people were our equals intellectually. The reason this figure uses only one image to represent all *Homo erectus* is to help divert anthropology's focus away from preoccupation with the physical appearance of ancient people and bring it more appropriately onto their cultural achievements such as migration. The point is that all of these people by whatever local names they may be called (*erectus*, *ergaster*, *antecessor*, *heidelbergensis*, archaic *Homo sapiens*, or even *Homo sapiens*) were equals in their world just as we are in ours. All details and comparisons except Calico, Hueyatlaco, UK, are based on Vlček, E. 1978, A new discovery of *Homo erectus* in central Europe. *JHA* 7:239-51; and Vlček, E., D. Mania, and U. Mania 2002, *Der fossile mensch von Bilzingsleben*. Specifics: *Homo erectus* at Bilzingsleben c. 400,000 BP comparable to Olduvai Hominid 9 in Tanzania, Africa c. 1.4 million BP. These in turn comparable to *Homo erectus* at Zhoukoudian, China c. 300,000-800,000 BP as well as Sangiran 17 in Java, Indonesia c. 1.7 million BP. This effectively covers all four corners of the traditional Lower Paleolithic world with suppressed evidence for *Homo erectus* in the New World as published in various issues of *Pleistocene Coalition News* included. Zhoukoudian *Homo erectus* skull reconstruction photograph courtesy of David Brill.

traits include evidence for completely modern language capability. They also include similar stone tools, shelters, and the shared technology of fire—Zhoukoudian in China; Olorgesailie and Chesowanja in Africa; Terra Amata in France; Bilzingsleben in Germany; to name only a few; as well as evidence in the Americas and the UK (Fig. 1).

create fire is a sign of some ape-man level rather than completely modern intelligence is an absurd notion. It is a by-product of the unwarranted assumption that human intelligence keeps evolving over time. If someone who does not have prior knowledge such as seeing Daryl Hannah's per-

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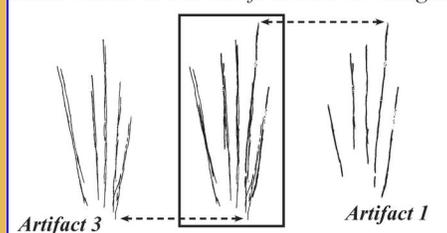
Who were the people of Bilzingsleben? (cont.)

"If someone who does not have prior knowledge such as seeing Daryl Hannah's performance in Clan of the Cave Bear believes that the creation of fire is anything other than profound they should have themselves dropped into a wilderness and see if they can create fire."

formance in *Clan of the Cave Bear* believes that the creation of fire is anything other than profound then they should have themselves dropped into a wilderness and see if they can create fire. I propose that they will not be able to do this even if their life depended on it—and they are modern *Homo sapiens*—the purported apex of human evolution.

Bone engravings such as those from Bilzingsleben (Figs. 2, 4 & 5), are also known from other Lower and Middle Paleo-

Observation 6: The motifs are mirror images



Here, the "reversed and simplified" Artifact 1 motif is superimposed over Artifact 3. This shows that the two motifs are, essentially, "mirror images."

Fig. 2. One of 112 slide reproductions from the censored *Graphics of Bilzingsleben* presentation and paper of which Dr. Tattersall is aware.

lithic sites even though leaders in anthropology try to tell you that these are mere butchering marks or crude scratches made by ape-people with intelligence not much higher than chimpanzees (See Part 2, PCN Issue #13, [Censoring the oldest human language](#)).

Unfortunately, racially-biased propaganda whether it is modern or projected onto Paleolithic peoples always starts by finding ways to make the "others" look less human. In evolutionary anthropology this is a necessary prerequisite because if people are accepted as "people" rather than "lesser species leading up to people" then there is no evolution.

Anthropology—which put all of its eggs into the Darwinian basket plus whatever they regard as a "modern synthesis" (which is really nothing at

all but a complex analogical and convoluted rhetorical argument attempting to force-combine various fields under one umbrella while concealing more errors than anyone could explain in a lifetime)—accomplishes the needed sub-human aspect by pushing the notion of a Lower Paleolithic world filled with all manner of "hominid species."

If you buy into this, which you likely do because of peer pressure, it is because you have not looked into the evidence for yourself. And why should you? We tend to trust science when it tells us something. We don't check every claim in chemistry or astronomy. But remember, evolutionary anthropology is not true science. It is one of the unfortunate perversions of science that ignores every piece of conflicting data presented. It is a religious explanation for mysteries of life that science has not been able to explain. And rather

than tell you so plainly, it is willing to sacrifice logic for the sake of promoting a paradigm

of origins which any researcher could debunk were they only objective and persistent. The paradigm depends not only upon blocking conflicting evidence but also on the assumption that no one will look into the reasons for this.

Since it is proven that mainstream anthropology blocks conflicting evidence from the public the field can no longer be trusted as an objective authority on who our Paleolithic ancestors were.

Evidence from Calico, Hueyatlaco, Bilzingsleben, is blocked or ignored or necessity. Following is how this recently occurred with Ian Tattersall whom I admire but who, like other evolution devotees, has chosen to sacrifice what he knows to be true for the paradigm.

Brill and Tattersall

The only figure in Section V of *The Graphics of Bilzingsleben* was the high-quality composite

> [Cont. on page 14](#)

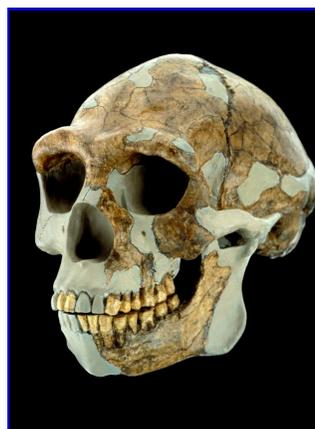
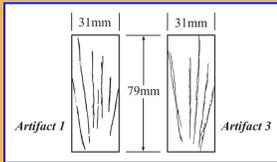


Fig. 3. The inhabitants of Bilzingsleben were similar in appearance to *Homo erectus* from Zhoukoudian, China, known as "Peking Man." Peking Man skull reconstruction by Ian Tattersall and Gary Sawyer of the American Museum of Natural History. Photograph courtesy of David Brill, Chief Photographer, *National Geographic*. This is the image for Slide #48 (of 112) from the *Graphics of Bilzingsleben* presentation (XV UISPP Conference, September 2006) and Fig. 7.15 of the censored paper relegated to an obscure miscellanea volume by Professor Luiz Oosterbeek, Tomar Polytech, after a five-year censorship which also involved IFRAO, EAA, and the *Journal of Human Evolution*. As mentioned in other articles, I was prepared for such behaviors having already much similar experience from the evolutionary community. It is why I registered all materials and produced a 6-page *Thumbnails Handout*. Repeated experience of this kind and joining up with scientists with similar experiences from the same community is what encouraged formation of the Pleistocene Coalition. Because anthropology involves promoting a purported "scientific" explanation of human origins it must be held to the highest standards of accountability. Without such accountability anthropology cannot be trusted as a science.

Who were the people of Bilzingsleben? (cont.)



“Throughout the period of Homo Heidelbergensis’s tenure no hominid produced anything, anywhere, that we can be sure was a symbolic object.”

-Ian Tattersall

Evolutionary anthropologist, 2012

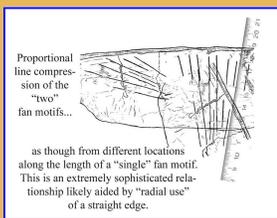


Fig. 4 (above quote) and **Fig. 5**. Two out of a hundred Bilzingsleben studies reviewed by Tattersall demonstrating that knowledge of *Homo erectus* (or *heidelbergensis*) symbolism is ignored by evolutionary anthropologists who do not regard it relevant when making claims about human cognitive evolution.

reconstruction of a Zhoukoudian *Homo erectus* skull by Ian Tattersall and G.J. Sawyer—American Museum of Natural History—and its hauntingly-beautiful photographic representation by David Brill, Chief Photographer at *National Geographic*, who kindly granted its use in the thesis (**Fig. 3**). However, the continuing story touches on how evolutionary commitment can cause authorities such as Tattersall to promote ideology over and despite facts.

When I saw Brill’s photograph in *National Geographic*, I instantly knew it was the perfect image to collectively represent all *Homo erectus* people. It was a moving portrayal which I felt honored the humanity of *Homo erectus*. I admire Brill whom I spoke with at length regarding permission to use the photograph as a centerpiece in *The Graphics of Bilzingsleben*. He granted it unreservedly including sending me the original jpg even though I explained to him that I would not be using it to support the standard paradigm. Brill’s is an impressive example of objectivity in science. (I also explained that I wished to take certain artistic liberties with the photograph such as ghosting it to create a mood and superimposing text for the projected slide sequence at the Congress. He gave unreserved approval stating confidence in my artistic ability, which I very much appreciated.)

As if by providence, a couple of days prior to my presentation I actually met Tattersall on a solitary road between sessions at the XV UISPP Congress. We had a very pleasant conversation. Apart from his later censorship of Bilzingsleben (expounded below), I see Tattersall as a true scientist because despite the fact that the *Graphics of Bilzingsleben* Thumbnails Handout I had given him consisted of evidence

contrary to his belief in evolution he later introduced me to his colleagues in a positive light as well as explaining to them its Part 2, *Phi in the Acheulian*.

But Tattersall like most modern scientists while in the process of going for their PhDs endured the academic indoctrination which essentially becomes a dogmatic commitment to evolution (statistical). The belief in Lower Paleolithic peoples as ape-men is so engrained by the time of doctorates that next to no one trained by academia is able to shake it. It’s similar to how soldiers are broken in rigorous training. In fact, the training is so thorough and the punishments for dissent so severe that no matter what level of conflicting empirical evidence is later seen PhDs maintain faith in the ape-man paradigm. This is what happens when an ideology becomes so powerful that even originally objective people are pressured into paying homage to Darwin and cannot dissent due to concerns such as attacks by colleagues, publication blockades, fear of losing tenure. If you think this sounds like good science training, think again.

Occasionally something might happen early on in a career to preserve some objectivity if one is involved in evidence conflicting with the paradigm such as Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre knows all too well. She was presented with a dilemma, a choice between sticking with the facts or denying those facts to get a university job. I for one am glad she chose to stick with integrity as a scientist. That is the kind of science that inspired me as a child and still does today.

In his latest book, *Masters of the planet: The search for our human origins*, 2012, Tattersall (who refers to

European *erectus* as *heidelbergensis*) states:

“Throughout the period of *Homo heidelbergensis*’s tenure no hominid produced anything, anywhere, that we can be sure was a symbolic object” (page 142).

“There is certainly nothing in the material record to suggest that the symbolic manipulation of information was in any way a regular part of the cognitive repertoire of *Homo heidelbergensis*” (page 142).

How do we know that Tattersall may not actually believe what he wrote? In his prior, *Becoming human: Evolution and human uniqueness*, 1998, he acknowledged Bilzingsleben:

“If burial is not proof of symbolic activity, what else might we look for? ... The earliest putative examples of symbolic activity actually predate the Neanderthals. A fragment of bone from Bilzingsleben in Germany bears a curious set of incisions that hardly qualify as art but may have been the deliberate work of a human hand some 350 kyr ago” (page 163).

With Bilzingsleben accepted as the earliest example of symbolic activity why is Tattersall now withholding such important information from the public in a treatise on human origins, and, in fact, trying to make it sound as though the evidence doesn’t even exist?

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for nearly twenty years using an approach based on geometry and techniques of drafting. Feliks is not a mathematician; however, he uses the mathematics of ancient artifacts to show that human cognition does not evolve. One aspect of Feliks’ experience that has helped to understand artifacts is a background in music; he is a long-time composer in a Bach-like tradition as well as an acoustic-rock songwriter and taught computer music including MIDI, digital audio editing, and music notation in a college music lab for 11 years.

Mungo Man and Kow Swamp: Different roots

By Vesna Tenodi

MA, archaeology; artist and writer

"When DNA testing became available, his [Mungo Man's] age was firmly set between 62,000 and 68,000 years ago."



Are the Australian Aborigines the first people of Australia?

It is well known that the Aborigines migrated to the Australian continent in three waves in the distant past. This is supported by archaeological material proving the presence of different types of people, as well as the presence of morphologically very different pre-Aboriginal populations. We will look here at two distinct types: Mungo man and Kow Swamp man.

Background

Archaeology in Australia briefly flourished during the 1960's and 70's under the leadership of intellectual giants such as John Mulvaney (1925), Rhys Jones (1941–2001), and Alan Thorne (1939–2012), from the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra. This terrific trio formed the ANU team which excavated the Mungo Lake archaeological site in the early 1970's and

conducted a range of tests until 1999.

Mungo Man

Lake Mungo, on Willandra Creek in the arid, dry region of western New South Wales (**Fig. 1**), is believed to have been full of water 15 meters deep, and dried out more than 20,000 years ago. Human occupation of the sandy shores of the then-full lake was at first estimated from about 20,000 to 32,000 years ago, by carbon-dating of charcoal and mussel shells from hearths and middens found *in situ*. [Rhys Jones, *Problems Concerning The Human Colonisation of Australia*, 1979].

The Lake Mungo archaeological material comprises three sets of fossils: Lake Mungo 1 (also called Mungo Lady, found in 1969), Lake Mungo 3 (also called Mungo Man, **Fig. 2**), found in 1974), and Lake Mungo 2 (LM2). All the bones were unconditionally "repatriated" to Aboriginal tribes, to comply with demands initiated in 1984 and spearheaded by the Australian Archaeological Association (AAA), and are no longer available for study.

The ANU team strongly opposed the repatriation practice. Prehistorian John Mulvaney has been arguing for decades that this practice marks the end of free scientific enquiry and that future

Aboriginal societies will be deprived of crucial information. [Prehistory of Australia, 1999]. He defined these moves as a brand of *intellectual totalitarianism* to replace the equally deplorable previous assumptions of white supremacy. He argued that destruction of

cultural and scientific data through reburial spells *the end of science*.

Reconstruction and description of the skulls was mainly done by Alan Thorne at the ANU.

Mungo 1 (Mungo Lady) bones were carbon-14 tested by the ANU team in the early 1970's, and dated between 20,000 and 26,000 years ago.

The first preliminary dating for Mungo 3 (Mungo Man), based on carbon-14 tests, was about 28,000 to 32,000 years old. This was revised

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Fig. 2. Mungo Man skeleton. Image: Wikimedia Commons.

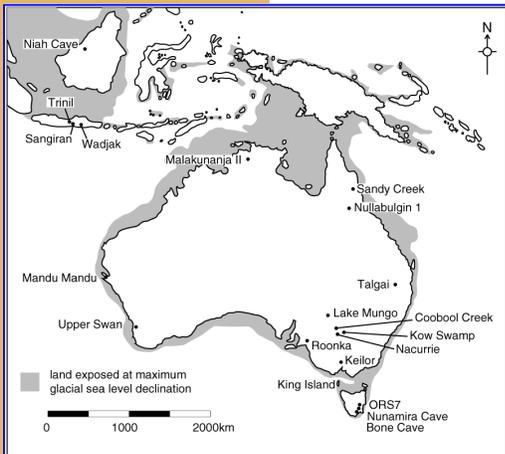


Fig. 1. Location of Lake Mungo (lower right), on Willandra Creek in the arid, dry region of western New South Wales, Australia.

Mungo Man and Kow Swamp (cont.)

"The Mungo Man remains are the oldest anatomically modern human remains found in Australia to date. The Mungo 3 skeleton was of a gracile individual, ritually buried, lying on his back, with hands interlocked covering the groin, his body sprinkled with red ochre, in the earliest known example of such a burial practice."

when new dating techniques became available.

The ANU team arrived at their final estimate for Mungo Man antiquity by combining data from uranium-thorium dating, electron spin resonance dating (conducted in 1987 on bone fragments from LM3's skeleton) and optically stimulated luminescence dating. When DNA testing became available, his age was firmly set between 62,000 and 68,000 years ago [Alan Thorne et al, *Australia's oldest human remains: age of the Lake Mungo 3 skeleton*, 1999, *J Hum Evol.*].

Mitochondrial DNA

In 1995, a team of researchers led by Thorne conducted DNA testing and concluded that Mungo Man's DNA is unlike anything they had ever seen. While Mungo Man was undoubtedly fully modern anatomically, he came from a genetic lineage that is now extinct. The team compared Mungo Man's DNA with that of nine other ancient Aborigines who died between 8,000 and 15,000 years ago. They also analysed the DNA from Mungo Man and compared it with sequences of the same gene from the other early Australians, as well as with 45 living Aboriginal people, 3,453 people from around the world, two European Neanderthals, and finally chimps and bonobos (or pygmy chimps). The mitochondrial DNA taken from the Mungo Man skeleton was extracted. Test results were published in 2001 [Adcock, Thorne et al, *Mitochondrial DNA sequences in ancient Australians: Implications for modern human origins*, 2001].

Comparison of the mitochondrial DNA with that of an-

cient and modern Aborigines has confirmed that Mungo Man is not related to Australian Aborigines. Mungo Man belongs to an extinct species. The DNA results also supported Alan Thorne's multiregional origin theory, stating that modern humans evolved from archaic humans in several places around the world, in contrast to Out-of-Africa theory [ABC report 2001].

The Mungo Man remains are the oldest anatomically modern human remains found in Australia to date. The Mungo 3 skeleton was of a gracile individual, ritually buried, lying on his back, with hands interlocked covering the groin, his body sprinkled with red ochre, in the earliest known example of such a burial practice.

Kow Swamp Man

Kow Swamp burial site

In 1967 Alan Thorne discovered the Kow Swamp site, and led excavation between 1968 and 1972. This ancient burial site (in northern Victoria; See **Fig. 1**, map) yielded the remains of over forty individuals. The human skeletons discovered here were extremely significant because they were accurately carbon-14 dated between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago and demonstrated some differences between ancient and more recent Aboriginal people. [Alan Thorne, *Mungo and Kow Swamp: morphological variation in Pleistocene Australians*, 1971].

The ANU team compared the elegant Mungo Man skull with the morphologically robust Kow Swamp skulls. Rhys Jones noted that Kow Swamp skulls, for such a young date, exhibit extraor-

dinarily archaic features, especially in the frontal region. He described them as large and robust, with flat receding foreheads, thick vaults, and heavy supraorbital ridges. In some specimens, the standard measurement of the frontal curvature index is even flatter than the holotype *Javan erectus* specimens. The face is prognathous and the mandibles large with exceedingly large teeth [Rhys Jones, *Australian prehistory: One People or Two*, 1979].

These completely different hominid specimens fell neatly into two groups, one more gracile than any modern Aborigines, and the other more rugged and primitive in a morphological sense, and interpreted as the modern Aborigines forebears [Thorne and Wilson, *Pleistocene and recent Australians: a multivariate comparison*, 1977].

The ANU team conclusions were that there is evidence of several waves of colonists, with modern Aborigines being the "late immigrants," arriving to the continent already occupied by previous populations. [Rhys Jones, *Filling of the Continent*, 1979].

Alan Thorne developed a theory that Aborigines were a hybrid of two physically completely different colonising people who arrived during the Pleistocene era [Alan Thorne, *Two Wave Hypothesis*, 1974]. This supported Norman Tindale [*Aboriginal Australia*, 1963] and Joseph Birdsell's theory. Birdsell observed the large variation in Aboriginal physical traits, and formulated a hypothesis of 'three-hybrid' racial composition, a genetic intermix-

> [Cont. on page 17](#)

Mungo Man and Kow Swamp (cont.)

"Rhys Jones and Alan Thorne were the key scientists in the study of the most important archaeological sites in Australia. Their research brought results which challenged the ideas about both human evolution in general and pre-Aboriginal races in particular."

ing of three separate Late Pleistocene migrations into Australia, defined as "negrito," "Murrayans" and "Carpentarians" [Birdsell, A



Fig. 3. Cast of Kow Swamp 1 showing the archaic features of this group of robust, early Australians. The Kow Swamp skulls were accurately C-14 dated to between 10,000 and 15,000 years old. The site contained over 40 individuals. Hall of Human Origins; American Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Wikimedia Commons.

preliminary report on the trihybrid origin of the Australian aborigines, 1941; Birdsell, Microevolutionary patterns in Aboriginal Australia, 1993].

Reconstruction of the Kow Swamp most ancient skulls KS1 i.e. Kow Swamp 1 (Fig. 3), 5, 9 and 14, revealed that the Kow Swamp people were indeed characterized by such an archaic morphology, that this can provide the link between *Homo erectus* fossils of Java and modern Australian Aborigines [John Mulvaney, *Prehistory of Australia*, 1999]

Pre-Aboriginal races and

multiple arrivals

Rhys Jones entertained a theory of non-Aboriginal races of unknown origin inhabiting Australia before the migration waves defined by Tindale and Birdsell. The fact that modern Australian Aborigines cannot explain the Wanjina and Bradshaw figures of North Western Australia, is additional supporting evidence of the disappearance of an earlier, sophisticated population (See [Pre-Aboriginal Australian rock art: Wanjina and Bradshaw figures](#), PCN #17, May-June 2012).

The Lake Mungo dating has turned into a politically sensitive issue, and archaeological work is today obstructed by a number of Aboriginal Heritage Protection Acts.

Rhys Jones and Alan Thorne were the key scientists in the study of the most important archaeological sites in Australia. Their research brought results which challenged the ideas about both human evolution in general and pre-Aboriginal races in



Fig. 4. Anthropologist Alan Thorne holds casts of the delicate Mungo Man skull, at right, and the much younger robust Kow Swamp skull, on the left.

particular. The dispute could only have been clarified through independent testing, but this is no longer possible. The skeletons have been returned for reburial—Kow

Swamp in 1990 and Mungo Lake in 1992—and only casts exist (See Fig. 4). Ironically, the Lake Mungo site was a place not known to Aboriginal people until it was investigated by archaeologists in the early 1970's.

Prior to repatriation of Mungo bones, Alan Thorne – advocating for the remains to be preserved for future testing rather than to be returned and destroyed – warned his critics: "If you do away with the bones, I'll always be right. You won't be able to refute my work."

Note: Dr Alan Thorne died on 21 May 2012. This article is also a tribute to him and his team.

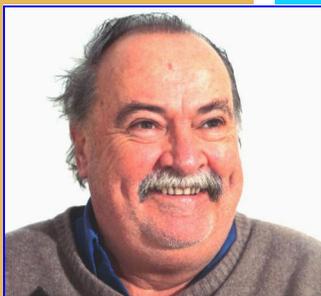
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Younger Dryas climatology explained in detail

By Rod Chilton, Climatologist



"One group strongly endorses an overall slowing or complete stoppage of the Northern Atlantic Ocean circulation 13,000 years ago. The other camp maintains that a catastrophic event originating from the cosmos was the cause."

Near the close of the Pleistocene and following on the heels of the mostly mild Allerød and Bølling intervals [warm period 14,700-12,700 years ago], **a sudden severely cold climate period ensued. This was the 1,300-year long time known as the Younger Dryas.**

[Eds. Note: To put the Younger Dryas in the context of Pleistocene people, this was around the time of the Clovis culture in North America and Lapa do Santo in Brazil (oldest dated human skeleton in South America and the oldest C14-dated petroglyphs). In Europe it was around the time of the Ahrensburg culture—late Upper Paleolithic—near Hamburg, Germany with the oldest confirmed use of the bow and arrow.]

First detected from Danish pollen studies as long ago as the mid 1930s, an arctic species, the *Dryas* flower, lends its name to this very cold interval. The Younger Dryas cold was first thought to have been confined to north-west Europe, with a possible extension to some other localities immediately surrounding the North Atlantic. More recently however, the cold climate shift is seen as world-wide in extent or nearly so. The cause of the 1,300 year-long interval continues to be debated. (See following page, **Fig. 1.**)

There are two completely different theories that have split the scientific community. One group strongly

endorses an overall slowing or complete stoppage of the Northern Atlantic Ocean circulation 13,000 years ago. The other camp maintains that a catastrophic event originating from the cosmos was the cause.

This cataclysmic event warrants consideration because of the many clues left behind on planet Earth. Two such signs are ammonium and nitrates deposited in permanent ice sheets including those of Greenland. The unexpected peaks of these compounds are not usual during cold periods such as the Younger Dryas. This is because most sources are biological in nature and more prominent during warmer times.

Two specific forms of the elements carbon and beryllium (¹⁴C and ¹⁰Be) also increased markedly as detected in ice sheets. This is unexpected in cold periods like the Younger Dryas as most sources then produce decreased amounts of these isotopes. Further to this, the slowing of the North Atlantic Ocean circulation, the amount of increase ¹⁴C and ¹⁰Be that took place (1-3). Attempts to account for the shortfall have not been nearly sufficient (4).

Add to this, a number of marine cores that form the principle support for the ocean circulation hypothesis have been shown to be either unreliable or circumstantial evidence only (5-7).

Moreover, a large number of other marine cores show the North Atlantic Ocean circula-

tion was operative during the Younger Dryas, as much as 1,500 years before (8). The whole premise of North Atlantic circulation disruption being triggered by a cap of freshwater that originated from melting ice sheets must now be viewed as unlikely: no freshwater source of magnitude necessary to disrupt the North Atlantic ocean circulation 13,000 years ago has yet been found (9).

Furthermore, and what most certainly spells the end to the North Atlantic hypothesis has been delivered by oceanographer Dr. Carl Wunsch, as he stated that the whole concept of the North Atlantic Ocean circulation slowing or stopping simply because of the salinity and temperature differences is not plausible (10).

The alternative explanation, that of a cataclysmic cosmic event, offers a viable explanation for what to date has been a most perplexing problem, the extinction of many of the world's great ice age mammals: mammoths, mastodons, the extremely impressive short-faced bear (when it stood on its hind legs it was well over three meters in height), a super-sized wolf called the dire wolf, as well as fearsome saber-toothed cats, all disappeared from North America.

South America too, lost a great many grand animals including the giant ground sloth and also a large armadillo-like animal known as the Glyptodont (11). The carnage was largest in North

> [Cont. on page 19](#)

Younger Dryas (cont.)

"The evidence is gradually accumulating as more scientists finally accept that man has been in the Americas far longer than some in the science community have yet to admit."

and South America with as many as 73% and 80% mammal extinctions respectively (12).

Although the Paleolithic evidence of disruption to early human settlements is not as great as for the aforementioned mammals, there are some indications of serious

date is that torrential rains associated with the El Niño phenomenon were the cause (15).

Certainly it can be seen in the present day what extremely heavy rains can inflict upon the very dry landscape, a land not suited to accepting such large sudden volumes of water. This is the only time

may be responsible for one or more of the debris flows at Quebrada Tacahuay?

Another area where some sign of very grave hardship affected many people approximately 13,000 ago is in the Mediterranean region.

Generally, this part of the globe is thought not to have experienced much in the way of population declines or disruption at this time.

However, archeological researcher Mary Settegast has noted that at least one ancient settlement in what today is Palestine, and others not far away in the Balkan Peninsula had a distinct absence of human record for a period of 500 to 1,000 years (18). The Palestine situation specifically had an abandoning of at least one community that is described as swift, its cause unknown (19).

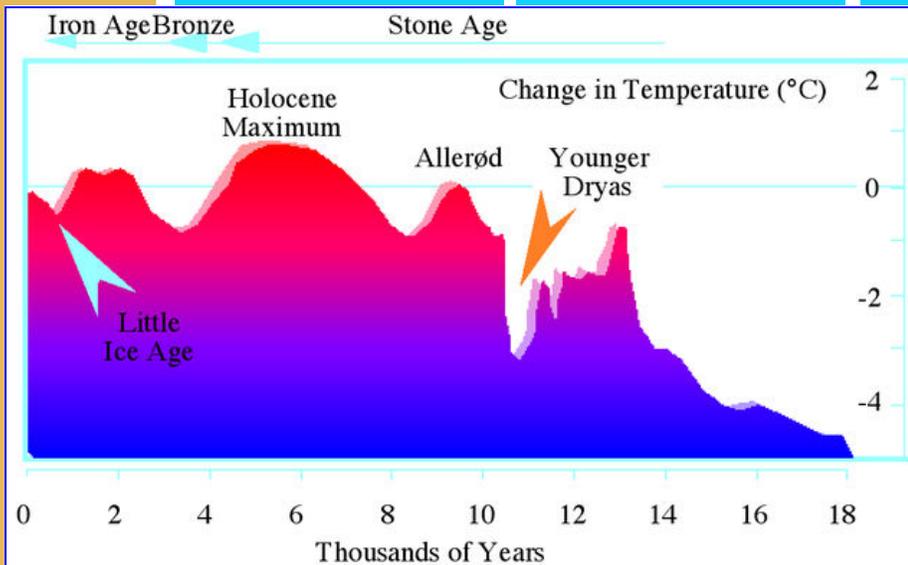


Fig. 1. Younger Dryas temperature variation. The Younger Dryas is now regarded as world-wide in extent or nearly so. The cause of the 1,300 year-long interval is still debated.

problems as well. The evidence is gradually accumulating as more scientists finally accept that man has been in the Americas far longer than some in the science community have yet to admit (13).

One particularly intriguing human catastrophe was the complete destruction of an entire south Peruvian fishing settlement. Dated at 12,700 to 12,500 BP, one of a series of four great debris flows in the area inundated and covered over Quebrada Tacahuay (14). The dating is sufficiently close to the beginnings of the Younger Dryas to have been coincident. The explanation to

when any significant falls of rain occur here. El Niño however, was not supposed to have started until about 5,000 years ago (16).

Assuming this is so we are left with a dilemma. Could the explanation lie in tsunamis, particularly those generated by ocean impacts? This is a highly speculative idea considered on its own, but as geoscientist Dr. Edward Bryant indicates, 'megatsunamis' (defined as tsunamis of at least 30-40 meters in height) do occur as a result of submarine landslides and meteorite ocean impacts (17). And is it possible that megatsunamis

Back to some early descriptions by scientists not bound by the then prevalent doctrine of uniformitarianism. Insightful men such as Adolph Erman, after observing some of the great ice age mammals deposited on the New Siberian Islands north of Siberia concluded that they had been put there by some widespread catastrophic event (20).

This conclusion was echoed by the well known scientist Georges Cuvier who held the view that the large putrefied carcasses also discovered in Siberia, were a certain indication of the suddenness with which catastrophe

> [Cont. on page 20](#)

Younger Dryas (cont.)

"Evidence seems to point to a great cataclysm that occurred 13,000 years ago. The most likely cause was a large celestial object (probably a comet) that broke apart not that far from Earth."

struck (21). That the Younger Dryas was also sudden is being proven by the latest studies that are showing the Younger Dryas began in a year or even less (22). That the link can be made is fairly obvious, that is if we are to also accept the finding of Meltzer and Mead that the demise of many of the great Ice Age mammals occurred suddenly (23).

Evidence seems to point to a great cataclysm that occurred 13,000 years ago. The most likely cause was a large celestial object (probably a comet) that broke apart not that far from Earth. A number of comet fragments likely in the range of one half to one kilometer across rained down. They struck mainly in the Northern hemisphere and centered their destruction in the Americas.

One such object of considerable size appears to have made impact in the North Pacific and proceeded to create huge tsunamis, the likes of which modern man has yet to see, perhaps reaching heights of two to three hundred meters or even more, as they crashed ashore along the coasts of North and South America and also inundated lands to the North. The effects of this are perhaps the ice age deposits of twisted bones and mangled trees that geologist Frank Hibben, working Alaska in the 1920s and 30s observed at heights of 200 and 300 hundred meters and more above the valley floor (24).

The evidence appears to be overwhelming that the Younger Dryas was not initiated by the still widely held view that the North Atlantic circulation (similar today) slowed or shutdown. Rather,

the most plausible origin for the 1,300 year long severely cold and sudden interval was an encounter that Earth had with an object from the skies!

Acknowledgements

The seeds of the Younger Dryas story were planted in my head by some far thinking scientists, two of which were Drs. Victor Clube and William Napier (two British astronomers). I simply tried to investigate all the possible aspects I could regarding the influence that one of these encounters would have on Earth. It was for me a wonderful learning experience. I enjoyed the process very much.

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Earth and sky as a 1:1 scale astronomical instrument and Rorschach test

By Patricio Bustamante, Ricardo Moyano, Daniela Bustamante

"First, we find that the landscape we see is constituted by 50% land and 50% sky."

Humans are complex beings and so is their interaction with the world. What happens on the land is only part of the story.
In this article we propose that in trying to interpret the

surrounding)' (Bustamante 2004). It is a new set of methodological tools that considers and analyses cultural, geographical, astronomical, atmospheric, biotic, psychological and climatic

their apparent displacement. These instruments are composed of:

Fixed parts: center, horizon, topographic features and markers (rocks, piers, buildings, gnomon).

Movable parts: Stellar objects showing apparent and predictable cyclical movements, sun, moon, planets, stars and Milky Way, working as a Vernier scale or micrometer.

Variable parts: cyclical phenomena that could be explained as a result of changes in the movable parts: day and night, seasons, biological variability and atmospheric weather.

This 'instrument' has always been available to humans. All they needed was a watchful and clever observer to use it. For at least 40,000 years, *Homo sapiens*, for instance, has had the intelligence to do so, further research may indicate from when it began to be used as such.

Human Brain

But the landscape does not work itself as an instrument. This requires the presence of a human observer equipped with visual acuity necessary to perceive the apparent displacement of stellar bodies and a brain able to relate and interpret the observed phenomena, giving it a meaning.

In the abstract to his 2005 paper *Does the brain create reality?* Francisco Rubia writes:

"It is well established that perception is not a reliable copy of the external world, but only part of it composed by external stim-

> [Cont. on page 22](#)

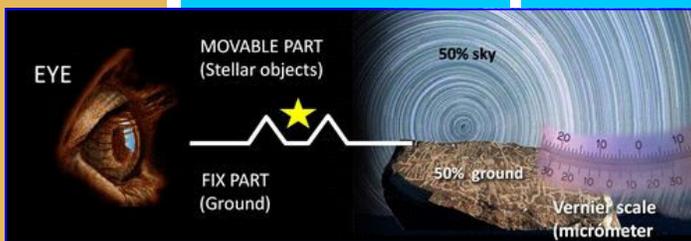


Fig. 1. The landscape we see is constituted by 50% land and 50% sky.

significance of archaeological sites or the rock art they may contain we must be aware that they are embedded in a landscape which is composed by 50% land and 50% sky. This would have been true in Paleolithic times just as it is today.

Landscapes will acquire a particular or specific meaning when observed. The brain allows us to observe the surroundings, recognize shapes, perceive the apparent displacement of stellar objects, identify cycles, develop complex interpretations of what we see, and to relate terrestrial events with celestial movements.

Relation site—surrounding

After 30 years of field work, and in order to analyse archaeological sites in all their complexity, we have introduced the concept of what we call 'Archaeology of the Entorno (archaeology of the

and 50% sky (**Fig. 1**) (Bustamante and Moyano 2011), therefore, both parts must be considered and studied in relation to the site.

Landscape as instrument

In trying to define generic types of astronomical instruments and data recording methods our ancestors might have used, we came to the realization that land and sky are two parts of a scale 1/1 astronomical instrument (the largest and most accurate ever developed). Thus, we have come to define Pre-Columbian astronomical instruments (Bustamante and Moyano 2009) as elements or set of elements intentionally arranged in the territory, aligned to one another or to natural topographic features, allowing accurate observations of the rise or set of stellar objects, their variations during the year and

Earth and sky (cont.)

“Three psychological phenomena—pareidolia (Fig. 2), apophenia, and hierophany—

uli, while the rest is constructed by the brain. This means, that the brain creates only the reality it is interested in for the survival of the organism. This means that Reality in capitals, the ontological reality, as philosophers call it, does not exist. Constructivism, the philosophical movement that is closest to the results of modern neuroscience, suggests that we do not construct the reality objectively, but we subjectively invent it. Constructivism in reality is thus about deconstructing our confidence in the objectivity of the world that surrounds us.”

Psychological phenomena:

As a result of the analysis of evidence from various archaeological sites on five continents, we found that the

mante et al, 2010). Three psychological phenomena—*pareidolia* (Fig. 2), *apophenia*, and *hierophany*—we propose were of foremost importance in this development:

Pareidolia: a vague and random stimulus being perceived as significant. It allows subjects to see patterns or shapes in data gathered by all five senses, similar to the effect of a Rorschach inkblot test (Bustamante 2006).

Apophenia: the experience of seeing patterns or connections in random or meaningless data.

Hierophany: perception of a manifestation of the sacred.

These three phenomena, which we call the *PAH* triad, have likely been present since the early development of the human conscience. The *PAH* triad is to be considered a tool, working as an unconscious mechanism that allowed humans to organize the chaos and make the world intelligible.

Recent studies suggest the likely influence of the *PAH* triad in the sacralisation of different elements of the landscape and natural phenomena in diverse cultures across the world. We also see it as providing a reasonable explanation (among many others, of course) for such

things as the origins of art, legends, animism, and perhaps even various religions or cosmologies. The evidence of the manifestation of *PAH* in diverse latitudes, ages and cultures seems to suggest a possible ubiquity of the phenomenon in space and time (Bustamante 2008c), as well as its likely

being a natural part of all human beings.

Although traces of this mechanism is recognizable in our culture today, it is proposed mainly as a methodological tool for studies in archaeological contexts.

Shapes in the sky and ground

Since early times men have look at the sky and observed in the groups of stars that could be related to shapes of animals, people or objects, receiving the generic name of constellations which are groups of celestial bodies or a lighting or darkening seen in parts of Milky Way which appear to form patterns in the sky. Recall that we regard the sky as the ‘upper portion’ of the landscape. Some cultures, such as the Inca, also recognized as constellations darkened patches of the Milky Way (i.e. dark constellations).

Field work at various sites has led us to identify a phenomenon equivalent to the constellations, but observed in the ‘lower portion’ of the landscape (i.e. the ground). We regard them as *mimetoliths* (Dietrich 1989): natural topographic features, rocks, or mountain ranges that resemble human or animal shapes, similar to the objects described by Benekendorff (2012) or the Venus of Tan Tan mentioned by Greve and Fiedler (2009).

Rorschach Test

From the anthropological point of view, the analyses performed to date on sites from five continents (source IFRAO 2010) suggest that our ancestors—probably driven by their need to sur-

> [Cont. on page 23](#)



Fig. 2. Example of *pareidolia*. Author, Patricio Bustamante in the mouth of a fish head-shaped natural stone structure. The circle (a petroglyph) is seen as the fish eye. Valle del Encanto archaeological site, IV Region, Chile.

we propose were of foremost importance in this development.”

brain is crucial in the construction of the knowledge regarding the environment, thus the importance of psychological phenomena associated with this process, which may also add to our understanding of the development of human culture and various manifestations. (Bustamante 2006, 2007, 2008, Busta-

Earth and sky (cont.)

"Including such observa-

live and thrive in an environment that could be very hostile—observed the landscape (Heaven and Earth) and read it like a giant Rorschach test (**Fig. 3**) in which they could find figures that served as signals to understand the laws of the world,

Editor's note: This article was originally submitted with the title, *Earth and sky as a 1:1 scale astronomical instrument and as giant Rorschach test: Human brain and Entorno.*

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Fig. 3. Earth and sky as a Rorschach test. Including features of land and sky as part of archaeological studies could be a powerful tool for understanding archaeoastronomy and the observation skills of ancient cultures.

tions as part of archaeological studies gives us a powerful tool that may lead to a better understanding of archaeoastronomy and the observation systems developed by ancient cultures."

discover meanings and interpret the signs of nature which was understood as a living entity (represented as gods or spirits).

Also from the anthropological perspective, this is a possible explanation for the sacralisation of certain features or elements in the landscape.

Including such observations as part of archaeological studies gives us a powerful tool that may lead to a better understanding of archaeoastronomy and the observation systems developed by ancient cultures.

Thus, through the mechanisms of observing and interpreting data from the Cosmos, we believe that the PAH triad is likely present in many instances of the origins of art, animism, religion and cosmology (see Bustamante, Yao, and Bustamante, 2010).

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