PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

VOLUME 15, ISSUE 2 MARCH-APRIL 2023

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

Inside

Swedish archaeologist, **Dr. Elke Rogersdotter, PhD**, continues with Part 2 of her fascinating scholarly exploration into the early history of gaming—not just as a pastime but as an integral part of human nature. Her unique perspective is situated *in-between* modern culture and the remote past with her expertise in Indus Civilization. The main challenge of this series is learning how to recognize evidence of gaming in ancient cultures without the presence of game boards. Even where game board-like evidence is presumed to actually *be* game boards it may, in fact, be something other, and perhaps equally so for gaming pieces. See **Rogersdotter p.2**.

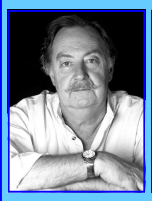
"Hmmm. Not a subspecies but close enough to interbreed!" *-VSM.*

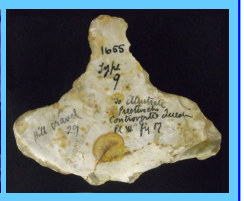
Reprint of one of PC founding members, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre's, quick, accurate and effective shots straight to the heart of a field not known for teaching its graduates how to assess evidence objectively. The PC has made it a point to address the problem of how anthropology will just not let go of its antiquated false doctrine Neanderthals were something other than human. See **Steen-McIntyre p.22**.

Engineer and rock art researcher and preservationist, **Ray Urbaniak**, points out longstanding errors in doctrines of mainstream paleontology—presumed extinction dates and limited ranges of various Pleistocene mammals. These errors involve its unwillingness to take an interdisciplinary approach. I.e., modern paleontologists completely ignore and even falsify quality documentary evidence from Native American rock art of animals claimed to have been extinct c. 6,000–12,000 years or never present despite their often clear presence in regional rock art. See **Urbaniak p.18**.

Welcome to *PCN* #82

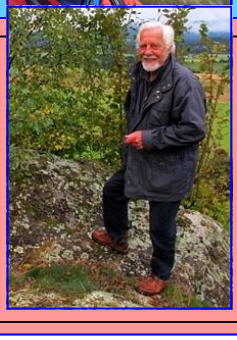
Plasma physicist and former Acting Director (Natl. Security) Nuclear Nonproliferation, **Dr. Anthony Peratt (PhD)**, and colleague **Fay Yao (LMS, M.A.)** begin their series on Pleistocene civilizations centering on physics and the myth of Plato's Atlantis. Dr. Peratt has set the series as a *prequel* to his original 2-part series in *PCN*#63. Recent discovery of 12,000 BP Gobekli Tepe ended the presumption of no Pleistocene civilizations encouraging a reexamination with new and innovative research. See **Peratt and Yao p.11**.





When a field claiming expertise in stone tools readily calls broken rocks "tools" *if found in the right place* and sophisticated deliberately-chipped artifacts 'made by nature' *if found in the wrong place* you know you've got an anti-science problem. A field that can't break away from interpretations based on doctrine and bias is something other than science. See **Dullum p.15**.

Tom Baldwin's logic is well-nigh faultless when it comes to expecting what he astutely calls The Pleistocene's most well-traveled creature to have been fully capable of traveling where virtually every other large mammal type traveled—*and repeatedly*—back and forth. Where? The Americas. How? The Bering Strait landbridge. When? A number of times over the past 400,000 years. Who? *Homo erectus*. For this important and timely reprint see **Baldwin p.21**.



Thomas Walli-Knofler and **Werner Kräutler** present a large cupstone from the Mutbichl mountain at Vent, (Ötztal Valley), Tyrol, Austria very probably visited by Ötzi the Iceman during his sojourn. Their 4-year project also involves **Herbert Kirnbauer** (offering modern text 'translations' outside PC topics), and mapmaker **Josef Höfer**. The team regards it feasible Ötzi and the cupstone date to the same general era. See **Walli-Knofler and Kräutler p.6**.

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Games over board! *Part 2*

By Elke Rogersdotter, PhD, Archaeology

Continuing from ***Part 1*** *(PCN #81, Jan-Feb 2023)...*

The Indus Civilization and its traditionally cited gaming equipment

Among other issues, the Indus Civilization (c. 2600–1900 BCE) has made itself known as the by far geographically largest of the urban Bronze Age societies. To date, more than 2,600 settlements have been identified within its ancient core areas, which covered most of present-day Pakistan and parts of north-western India. Among the largest settlements, popularly also called 'Indus cities,' Mohenjo-daro near the Indus river in Sindh in southern Pakistan, and Harappa located further north, in Punjab, are probably the most well-known (**Fig. 1**). These former urban centers were also the focus of large-scale excavations carried out in the 1920s and 1930s, which left behind a rich body of find material and largely came to shape the traditional image of the Indus (**Fig. 2**). The understanding of the Indus Civilization in the early Indus research was largely based on comparisons with Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt—some of the early archaeologists even believed that this ancient culture was originally a Mesopotamian 'import,' something that has been both criticized and refuted by later generations of researchers. Today, instead, the perception of the Indus Civilization as a result of indigenous development can be said to be the dominant one; it is regarded as

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"Today... the perception of the Indus Civilization as a result of indigenous development can be said to be the dominant one; it is regarded as a distinct sociocultural complex."

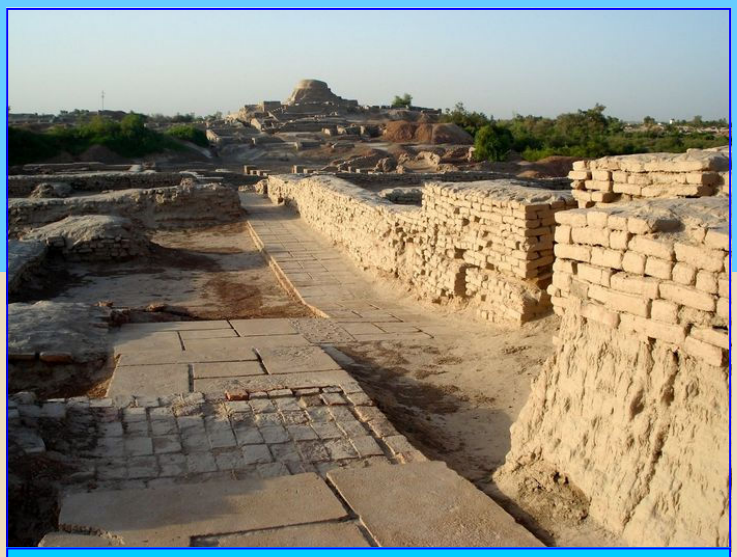

Fig. 1. A view of some of the ruins at Mohenjo-daro with the higher so-called 'Stupa mound' seen in the background. Photo: Elke Rogersdotter.

Fig. 2. Mohenjo-daro being excavated piece by piece. Photograph taken at the time of the excavations in the latter part of the 1920s (from Marshall 1931: Pl. XX, b).

Games over board! *Part 2* (cont.)

"Among other issues, the Indus Civilization (c. 2600–1900 BCE) has made itself known as the by far geographically largest of the urban Bronze Age societies."

a distinct sociocultural complex, which should rather be considered while set in its own South Asian context, e.g. Kenoyer 2000; Krishnan 2018; Uesugi 2018; Wright 2010; etc. (**Fig. 3**).

However, when it comes to descriptions and displays of play– and game-related artifacts more specifically, and perhaps especially in more popular forums (on internet sites, in museum exhibitions, etc.), these can be seen to follow fairly traditional ways of portraying this category of past activities. This means that from the actually quite rich amount of find types—the richness of variation was already pointed out by the early archaeologists who led the large-scale excavations—which were suggested to have had a possible connection to 'recreational activities,' the group of objects that is related more explicitly to game play appears precisely both thin and quite conventional, typologically speaking. The Indus peoples have left behind both, and what tends to be roughly classified as, 'toys' and 'game implements.' The latter group, in turn, has traditionally tended to be mainly represented by three types of objects. One of these constitutes the 'game board,' this despite the fact that the findings that have been made regarding possible game boards, mainly in the form of lines or parts of different kinds of checkered patterns carved into pieces of clay brick, terracotta, or stone are extremely sparse in terms of the Indus context and, moreover, usually so fragmented that the interpretations of them as game boards must in at least some cases be considered as uncertain—here, moreover, a mental model in both Mesopotamian and Egyptian finds of game boards can be clearly traced in the interpretations proposed for some of these fragments. See e.g., Mackay 1938 (**Fig. 4**). The second type of object that is usually highlighted are 'gaming pieces,' represented by a remarkably large and rather heterogeneous group of objects in a variety of materials and designs, which at least in shape—usually conical or cone-like—and size are reminiscent of pieces used in board games, although other, non-game-related interpretations also occur, for example that some of the objects may have served as amu-

Fig. 3. Remains of house walls in Mohenjo-daro made of clay bricks. In the background can be seen one of the city's many wells. Photo: Elke Rogersdotter.

Fig. 4. A fragment of clay brick with incised squares, which may have once formed part of a larger game board diagram. Mohenjo-daro (from Mackay 1938: Pl. CXLII, 82).

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Games over board! *Part 2* (cont.)

"It has mainly tended to be these three types of object—game boards, gaming pieces and dice... that have come to be highlighted and mentioned."

Fig. 5. A variety of small cones from Mohenjo-daro, here placed on a modern game board. Objects like these have often come to be seen and classified as gaming pieces or 'possible gaming pieces.' Photo: Elke Rogersdotter (courtesy of the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi.

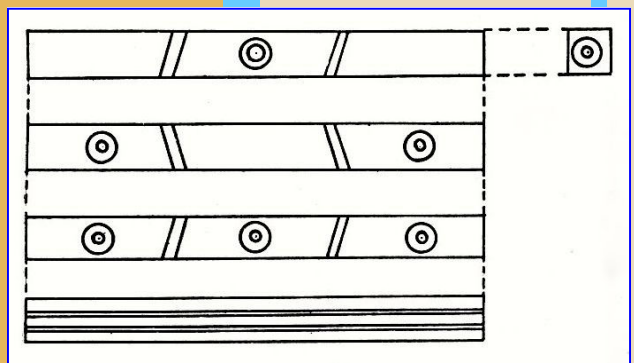

Fig. 7. Multiview line drawing showing each side of a four-sided long dice from Mohenjo-daro. From Mackay 1938: Pl. CXLIII, 47.

lets or pendants (**Fig. 5**). The third type, finally, is made up of 'dice', about which is commonly only said that they may have been used singly or two or three together (based on how they were found), either as lots/random number generators in connection with board games or for pure dice games. The dice come in two variants, either cubic or long. The cubic one, in materials such as for example terracotta or different types of stone and with shallow small holes that usually mark the numbers 1–6 on the different sides (in varying positions, however not in the way that opposite sides can add up to seven as on modern dice) have tended to dominate the representations (**Fig. 6**). From, for example, Mohenjo-daro, however, the long, rod-shaped variety, usually made of ivory and in some cases of bone, and occurring in slightly more varied designs than the cubical in terms of the number of sides, type of engraved markings and numbering, was reported as a significantly more common type of find (Mackay 1938: 560) (**Fig. 7**).

These three categories of artifacts can, in turn, certainly be flanked by other kinds of objects of a recreational nature when they are displayed in, for example, museums. However, it has mainly tended to be these three types of object—game boards, gaming pieces and dice—along with the two categories of games—board games and dice games—that have come to be highlighted and mentioned regarding which *games* were apparently present and played by the inhabitants of the Indus cities and towns. The majority of the other, 'flanking' objects, on the other hand, tend usually to have been either explicitly presented as (children's) toys or, at least, more implicitly linked to children's play activities. Thus, here we can clearly distinguish the above-mentioned demarcation between *games*, in the sense of a recreational activity for adults, on the one hand, and *play* in terms of children's play on the other, regardless of the fact that this, generally speaking, for quite a few types of game- and play activities can become an artificial boundary as they rather constitute a grey area with regard to the aspect of age of the participants.

Is this, then, all that can be brought together concerning games and gaming in the ancient Indus, despite the wealth of variation in terms of finds of a possible play-related character overall that have emerged, and for which this ancient society has become noted? Despite the geographical expanse? In what follows, I want to show what plausible possibilities could emerge if one opens the door a little to some of all the games that nowadays are often relegated to the world of (professional) sports, or the realm of children, with the help of a subjective selection of historical and ethnological examples of games and gaming practices from different eras and places. In order to arrange and systematize these, and then use them as a comparative mirror for selected parts of the Indus material, a typology will be used which is based on the formal and structural characteristics of the games in question (De Vroede 1996). In this way, we avoid getting caught up in more superficial differences, such as, for example, varieties in playing equip-

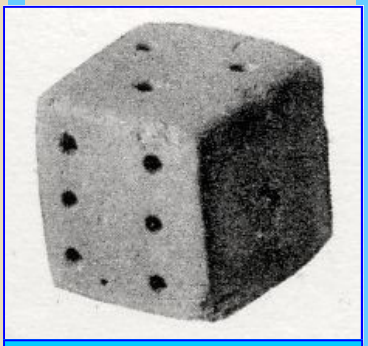

Fig. 6. Example of a cube-shaped dice in pottery from Mohenjo-daro (from Marshall 1931: Pl. CLIII, 8).

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Games over board! *Part 2* (cont.)

"The games are categorized in terms of, what the participants do in the game. Thus, it can be about throwing games, catching games, bowling games, arrangement games, guessing games, and so forth."

ment, to instead concentrate on a game's more fundamental playing principles. The advantage of such an approach is that what unites several of the games can be captured, with which an idea can be gained of their often marked continuity and more or less universal distribution. According to this typology, the focus falls on, and the games are categorized in terms of, what the participants *do* in the game. Thus, it can be about *throwing games*, *catching games*, *bowling games*, *arrangement games*, *guessing games*, and so forth. In order to limit myself, in the following I have chosen to look more closely at one of these categories only, namely bowling games, since this group of games, on the basis of some of the so-called flanking types of object in terms of traditional displays of Indus material culture that is associated with 'recreation' (including, appropriately enough, a number of balls and marbles), can be used as a suitable illustration for my reasoning. However, it would naturally be possible to proceed with other categories as well. Likewise, the historical and ethnological examples that have been chosen should not be seen as exhaustive, far from it. Together with the selected category of games, they are rather meant to give an idea and open the thought processes.

To be continued in Part 3…

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ELKE ROGERSDOTTER holds a PhD in Archaeology from the University of Gothenburg (her PhD thesis, *Gaming in Mohenjo-daro—an Archaeology of Unities*, 2011, concerned social aspects of ancient gameplay with a particular focus on the Bronze Age Indus urban center of Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan). She has been working as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University. The fellowship has concerned the late medieval city of Vijayanagara in present-day Karnataka, South India, as traced through material remains of game boards. Among other places, Dr. Rogersdotter has conducted archaeological fieldwork in India, Pakistan, Russia and Romania.

Selected publications

Rogersdotter, E. 2022. Principles, Pitfalls, and Possibilities. On the Archaeological Art of Documenting Engraved Game Boards. In K.F. Dalal, D. Kamath and R. Joshi (Eds), *Playing with Memories: The Journey of Games*: 250–67. Mumbai: India Study Centre (INSTUCEN) Trust.

Rogersdotter, E. 2020. Small Objects Difficult to Catch: An Archaeological Reconsideration of Harappan Gaming Pieces. In M.A.J. Eder (Ed.), *Mission Kannauj 2020: Arbeitspapiere/Working-Papers: A Collection of Papers and Contributions for the Chess-Historic Meeting, February 27th–28th, 2020, in Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, India*: 34–38. Kelkheim/Taunus: Förderkreis Schach-Geschichtsforschung.

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Addendum: Due to a communication problem the References cited were missing from Part 1. They are reproduced below:

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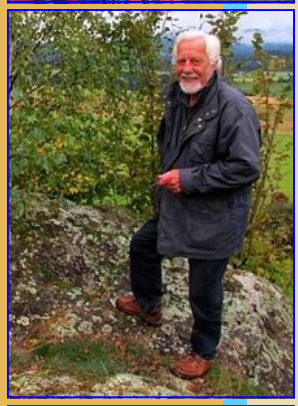
News from the Austrian cupstone research team: New finds in October 2022

Cupstone from the Mutbichl at Vent, Ötztal Valley, Tyrol, Austria

By Thomas Walli-Knofler and Werner Kräutler

"Ascent to the Mutbichl is very steep and arduous. Hikers need to be in pretty good shape and of careful step if considering to make the climb."



Top: Thomas Walli-Knofler and Werner Kräutler. **Middle:** Josef Höfer. **Bottom:** Herbert Kirnbauer at a Styrian cupstone.

The likely most impressive cupstone we discovered on October 19, 2022, was the Mutbichl stone in the Vent/Ötztal Valley—or what the late Hans Haid (folklorist and founder of the Pro Vita Alpina association) referred to as, "The mystic Ötztal Valley."

Ascent to the Mutbichl is very steep and arduous. Hikers need to be in pretty good shape and of careful step if considering to make the climb (**Fig. 1**). With large steps partly exposed it leads through an ancient and beautiful pine forest until you reach a wonderful plateau after a climb of about 500 meters (1/3 mile) of altitude. At the end one is rewarded with a stunning view of the village of Vent (**Fig. 2**).

Fig. 3 shows a view of the 3,400 meters high Talleitspitz mountain (or about 2.1 miles) as seen from the Mutbichl plateau area—location of the cupstone.

Figs. 4-8 are on the following pages.

Eds. Note: This is an abridged version of an intriguing and adventuresome picture-heavy installment with minimal text. As touched upon in earlier installments, in order to do the team's efforts justice in context of the Pleistocene Coalition, we selected the most scientific and factual sections to include here. As earlier, it was necessary for us to reduce to 'mention-only' aspects of the writing that are outside the purview of the Pleistocene Coalition. These include what the research team refers to as "translations" or "decodings" of cupstone arrangements into modern-language text and also Walli-Knofler's hobby of dowsing as these are in a similar category to 'figure stones,' a topic that has caused several issues with readers and editors mostly due to its subjective and less rigorous nature. However, to be fair, we remind readers that the Austrian team's extra topics are actually no less scientific than Donald Johanson's and his team's famous "premonitions" and "hunches" as to where to find so-called hominid fossils.

For those interested in these other subject areas of the Austrian cupmarks research team details can be found in Walli-Knofler's new 250-page ebook titled, *The Cupstones of Tyrol/Austria*. It is available as a very large and free PDF file in the University of Innsbruck's Digital Library at:

https://digital.obvsg.at/urn/urn:nbn:at:at-ubi:2-40161

One can also find these and additional materials and updates at:

Thomas Walli-Knofler's website

(www.raetiastone.com)

Details on the cupstone itself begin on the following page.

Fig. 1. The climb to the Mutbichl is steep and arduous. However, it features a beautiful pine forest before reaching the plateau after c. 500 m (1/3 mile). Photo: Werner Kräutler. PC inset.

Fig. 2. View of the mountain village of Vent in Tyrol, Austria, as seen from the plateau above the steep ascent to Mutbichl. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

Fig. 3. View of the 3400m high snow-covered Talleitspitz peak. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

> Cont. on page 7

Cupstone at Vent, Austria (cont.)

Fig. 4. Author Thomas Walli-Knofler at the Mutbichl cupstone sketching the markings and other features. Note the impressive Talleitspitz mountain in the background. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

Fig. 5. The large and imposing Mutbichl cupstone. Among other markings it contains what appears to be a deliberately carved-in representation of the Talleitspitz mountain (as can be seen at the upper right in Fig. 4 above) but with the rock art mountain top broken away. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

Fig. 4 shows co-author Thomas Walli-Knofler standing in front of the Mutbichl cupstone sketching out its man-made markings and other characteristic details.

Fig. 5 is a closer view of the imposing Mutbichl cupstone. The stone features what appears to be a deliberately carved representation of the Talleitpeak mountain which is directly visible in the background as seen in Fig. 4, with the mountain top portion of the proposed rock art image broken away.

Fig. 6 is on the following page. It shows a wider view of the Mutbichl cupstone from a slightly different angle than seen in Fig. 4. The Similaun Glacier (3,666m or 11,110' high) is the peak seen way back in the upper middle. The glacier has melted somewhat as compared with earlier times. To the right of the glacier is the Tisenjoch mountain pass (the V-shape) where "Ötzi" the Ice Man was found. At the picture's far right is the 3,400m or 10,300 ft-high Talleitpeak mountain.

It was inspiring for us to realize we were here at such a historical place as it is almost certain "Ötzi" had long ago visited this very location. Only 3m in front of the cupstone are the remains of a grave approximately 3 feet width x 6 feet in length, appearing to be marked with stones around a prehistoric mound. Stones are commonly rolled away by weather and avalanches as well by locally owned cows and goats.

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Cupstone at Vent, Austria (cont.)

Fig. 7 shows co-author Thomas Walli-Knofler's translation and in-the-field sketch of the Mutbichl cupstone and important geological features of the landscape in the region.

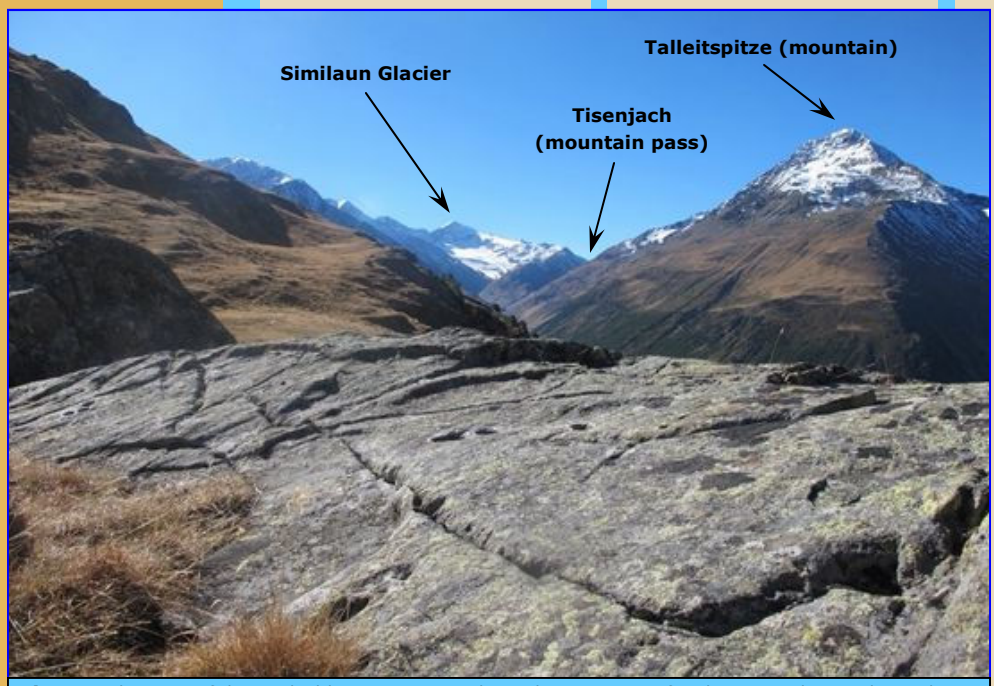

Fig. 6. Wider view of the Mutbichl cupstone providing a better sense of its location. The Similaun Glacier (3,666m or 11,110-ft high) can be seen in the far background. To the right of the glacier is the Tisenjoch mountain pass where "Ötzi" the Ice Man was discovered (see Fig. 11, No. 5, for location on the map). At the picture's far right is the 3,400m or 10,300-ft. high Talleitpeak mountain. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

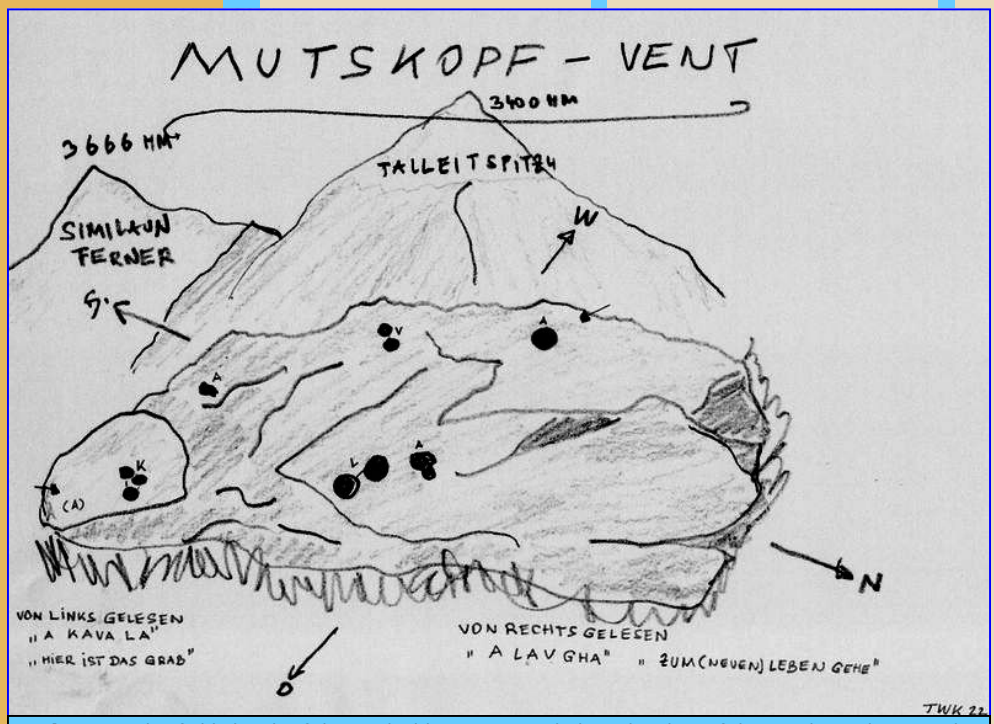

Fig. 7. In-the-field sketch of the Mutbichl cupstone including sketches of the Similaun glacier and Talleitpeak mountain in the sketch's upper part. Writing at bottom is a modern-day translation of the cupmarks as text. Sketch and interpretation by Thomas Walli-Knofler.

We believe this grave may have been made for a highly regarded personality. Next to the stone there is a carved-out seat, like a throne.

After a hearty mountain snack and welcomed rest after the steep ascending climb, we then went along the ancient path toward what is known as the Ramoal pasture southwards, and back down into the valley.

Fig. 8 on the following page shows author Walli-Knofler in front of the Similaun glacier for a closer view in another photo by co-author Werner Kräutler.

On the descent we found another apparently conventional so-called "one-hole stone" which can also be seen on the following page as **Fig. 9**. Apart from possible Stone Age to Copper Age symbolism, etc., this deep-drilled hole could have been used to hold up a wooden signpost in order to make the marker easier to see from a distance. Such rocks are commonly painted as trail markers in modern times by the local caretakers. The same caretakers also maintain the narrow climbing paths or trails (such as shown in Fig. 1) as well as the very important water drainage channels and steps.

On Ötzi's tracks through the Niedertal

From the Mutsbichl cupstone above the village of Vent we had a wonderful view of the Niedertal Valley extending to the Similaun Glacier and to the Tisenjoch—the discovery place of Ötzi the Ice Man

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Cupstone at Vent, Austria (cont.)

"Excavations at the Rofen valley prehistoric hunter's

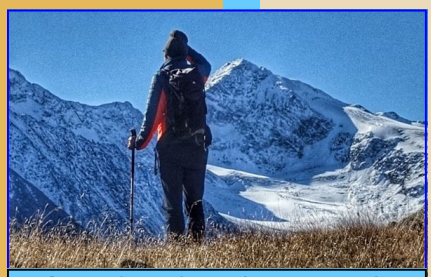


Fig. 8. The author in front view to the Similaun glacier. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

camp showed this station's earliest use

Fig. 9. Example of a 'one hole stone' we noted on our descent. It is a red/white/blue trail marker as used today. They are maintained by the local authorities who also maintain the narrow climbing trails, drainage channels, and steps. Photo: Werner Kräutler.

Fig. 10. Reconstructed clothing of Ötzi the Iceman. Wikimedia Commons.

dates back to... nearly 10,000 years ago.

(see **Fig. 10** and **Fig. 11**) in the ice who had apparently been shot and killed with an arrow from behind before c. 3,260 BCE. In the beautiful Niedertal valley there is also the so-called 'Hohler Stein': "After the discovery of 'Ötzi,' Dr. Leitner from the University of Innsbruck… proved that there were other Stone Age hunting stations in the Ötztal, e.g. at the 'Hohler Stein' in the Niedertal near Vent… only 10 kilometers… from the site where the Iceman was found."–Excerpt from the Vent-Ötztal homepage. https://www.vent.at/winter/mountaineering-village/history.html

The Vent-Ötztal homepage further explains that excavations at the Rofen valley prehistoric hunter's camp showed this station's earliest use dates back to c. 7,600 B.C. or nearly 10,000 years ago.

THOMAS WALLI-KNOFLER was born in Innsbruck, Austria, in 1950. Since 1972 he has been an inventor (incl. ship designer and boat builder), entrepreneur and independent businessman. He was founder of the first nonfood C&C Market in Austria with the first Datapoint Computer system for C&C markets, a wholesale gardener and greenhouse builder as well as mushroom grower with his own patents (1985 owner of the largest greenhouse project worldwide in Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, with just shy of 100 acres; 1989 largest mushroom factory of *Pleurotus ag* in Weiden, DE, covering nearly three acres. Experiences that have contributed to Walli-Knofler's passionate amateur archaeology work involve things relatable to early human history such as trade routes, orientation aids and astronomical abilities. These include numerous expeditions, e.g., to the pygmies of Ituri rain forest, Congo, 1970, Afghanistan-Whakan, 1972, and twice crossing the Sahara. Among his seafaring-related projects, in 1997, he was involved in construction of the renowned research sailing ship, NOVARA—a state-of-the-art 18m 2-mast schooner—participating in its 1998 4-year circumnavigation of the North Atlantic to the ice border 82° North and down to South America. Aside from his cupstone research, Walli-Knofler has also developed the more unconventional hobby of dowsing, learned from his grandfather (having confidence in human intuitions) regardless of its status in modern science.

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

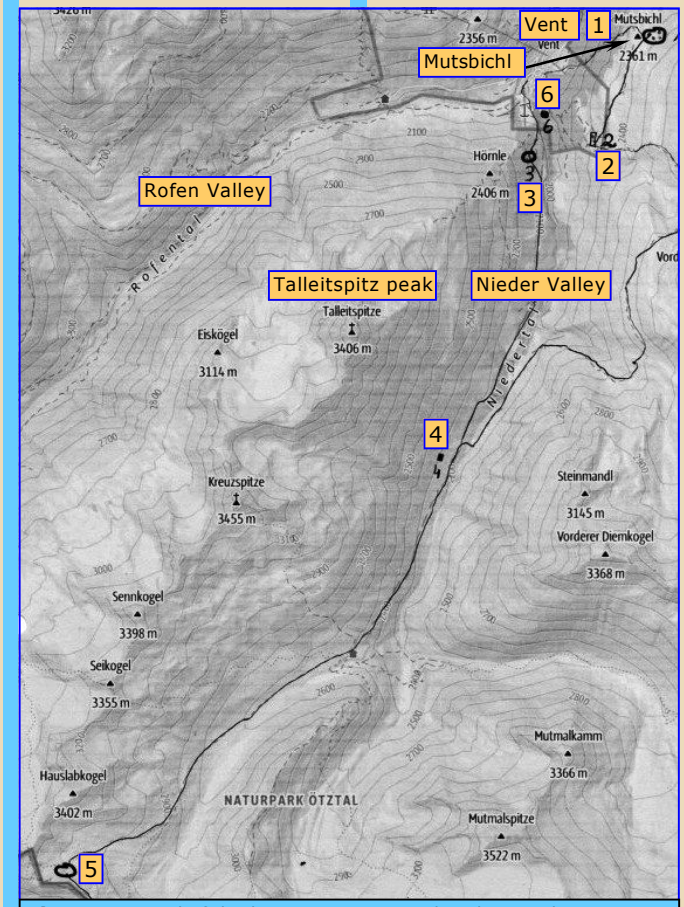


Fig. 11. Several of the locations mentioned in this article:

1 Cupstone and grave at Mutsbichl (east of Vent)
2 Grave site Ramaolalm
3 Hollow stone with Mesolithic finds
4 Menhir Kaser
5 Discovery site of "Ötzi" the Ice Man
6 Hunting camp featuring Mesolithic Age finds

Path from today Italy/South Tyrol border through the Niedertal Valley to Vent/Ötztal Valley.

Member news and other info

Quick links to main articles in *PCN* #81:

***Minority Report* analogue**
How good science fiction can imitate bad science

Quite often, science fiction literature and resulting Hollywood films provide perfect analogues to the damaging effects of misconduct in science. It is especially telling if one of the writers has a science background as it implies inside knowledge. One example is *Contact,* a Carl Sagan story starring Jodie Foster as Dr. Ellie Arroway passionately involved in the controversial SETI project. The story will sound familiar to the producers, writers, and readers of *Pleistocene Coalition News* and many others (including mainstream professors, field scientists, etc.) who have written to us with similar stories: Ellie's supervisor, the President's science advisor, Dr. David Drumlin—who will do whatever is necessary to take credit for someone else's work if it makes himself look good—anathema in normal science but common in anthropology—uses his position to block Ellie's work after declaring to her it is "tantamount to professional suicide" attempting to discourage her from pursuing it—only to quickly take over when it starts to pay off—commandeering it and claiming it as his own.

This, and related actions, are not only common in the field but have no less a celebrity than Dr. Donald Johanson as a well-documented and published example. At a 1978 Nobel Symposium honoring archaeologist Mary Leakey who was to receive a medal from the King of Sweden for her scientific work, Dr. Johanson not only commandeered announcement of the 3.66 million-year-old Tanzanian footprints Leakey's team discovered—and that she was about to announce as the oldest "human" footprints—but without propriety labeled them with *australopithecines*, i.e., "Lucy" he discovered to bolster his own claims of the ape's ability to 'walk upright.' This behavior by an academic prompted decades of science fantasy touted as fact portraying Lucy smiling and walking like a human. See also **Ardi...Myth**.

"Because Johanson named them first, that name stuck. When she stood up to give her talk, Mary Leakey could not say that the finds from Laetoli were *Homo* as she thought they were. She just expressed her deep regret that 'the Laetoli fellow is now doomed to be called *Australopithecus afarensis*.'"

–D. Willis, 1992. *The Leakey Family: Leaders in the Search for Human Origins*. Facts on File, p.100.

Scientists like Dr. Johanson look for *specific fossils* to fit a *groupthink picture* of prehistory (more on this later) and go where the money is: "I knew when I wrote up my grant proposal that if I did not include a strong pitch for hominids I would get no money at all... What does a young man do... when he is given a two-year grant... and has not found what he went out to look for?"

–D. Johanson and M. Edey, *Lucy: the Beginnings of Humankind*, p.155.

Another example of scientist-informed science fiction addressing the negative effects of bias and suppression in science is *Minority Report*. Readers of *PCN* and anyone who has experienced suppression of rigorous non-mainstream work will recognize in the transcript below an uncanny similarity between the script and how and why anthropology blocks, and even *destroys*, inconvenient evidence conflicting with its dogma (e.g., see ***PCN* #72**, Calico Special, with links). *Nature*, *Science*, *Current Anthropology*, *Rock Art Research*, the *Journal of Human Evolution,* and mainstream echo sites, are a few documented where *PCN* readers can recognize propaganda techniques such as: 'thought-terminating clichés,' '**card stacking**,' 'bandwagon,' 'demonizing the enemy,' 'managing the news,' etc., to create false confidence in unquestioning science-trusting people the world over:

Link to *PCN* #81

Link to *PCN* #80

Link to *PCN* #79

Abridged transcript segment
Minority Report. Iris, PreCrime's co-founder in quotes, reveals the existence of *blocked evidence* to PreCrime police chief John Anderton (Tom Cruise):

"Most of the time, all three Pre-Cogs will see an event in the same way...but once in a while, one of them will see things differently than the others."

Why didn't I know about this?

"Because these Minority Reports are destroyed the instant they occur."

Why?

"For Pre-Crime to function, there can't be any suggestion of fallibility."

Are you saying I've haloed innocent people?

"I'm saying... every so often, those accused of a PreCrime... just might have an alternate future."

Does Burgess know about this...Minority Report?...

"Yes, of course, he knew. But at the time, we felt their existence was an insignificant variable."

Insignificant to you, maybe. But what about those people that I put away with alternate futures? My God, if the country knew...

"The system would collapse."

I believe in that system.

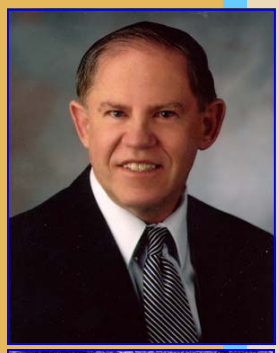
"Do you really?"

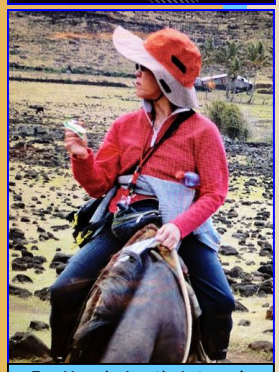
When unaccountable people in anthropology control what evidence the public sees we cannot trust whatever historical record they create. *–jf*

Pleistocene civilizations, Part 1

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

"In technology, advancement is made by 'knowing what can be done' as much as serendipitous discovery. Oppenheimer's work was presaged by knowledge from 15,000 years earlier."





Fay Yao during their team's research on Easter Island.

Eds. Note: Production of this complex new series—planned by Dr. Anthony Peratt since 2020—has a quality that could be confusing without a brief explanation:

First, Dr. Peratt decided to make this '17-part' series as a sort of 'Prequel' to his original '2-part' series, The Pillars of Heracles (Pillars of Hercules) in ***PCN #63*** (Jan-Feb 2020: 2–6). I.e., the new parts—numbering 1–17—are brief sections leading up to the larger proposals presented in the original two articles. Those two now serve as Parts 18–19 or Conclusion of the new series. The prequel idea gives *PCN* readers a deeper understanding of the eclectic background and research that led Dr. Peratt to confidence in his new explanation for Plato's Atlantis and what in PC terms might be described as a long-time controversial topic regarding modern human culture between Paleolithic and Neolithic.

Second, unlike our usual placement of *author bios* at the end of articles, being such an important prelude Peratt and Yao place them first. We, however, found the subject matter would be easier on readers if seeing the *Outline* first. We also see the value of readers being more familiar with Dr. Peratt's distinguished background in physics, astronomy and mathematics to better understand how he relates nuclear science to rock art.

So, to make for a logical flow, we begin with the *Outline*, followed by the bios and Parts 1–17. We will then end the series with a verbatim reprint of Peratt's original '2-part' series. By this time the reader will have a much better sense of what actually brought Dr. Peratt to the challenging ideas he and Yao present.

Finally, due to this controversial subject note that *PCN* has long placed itself in that much-needed rigorous niche in-between more romanticized interpretations of the past (commonly as 'ancient civilizations' popularized by a focus on Egypt) and mainstream academia's misrepresentation of remote cultures by hindering publication of evidence for modern-level intelligence in early peoples.

Outline for Sections 1–17

1. The Pleistocene [PC note: Parts 1–2 are physics-focused.]

1.1. Oppenheimer's inquiry

2. After Oppenheimer: the need for nuclear treaties

2.1. Purpose of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

2.2. Implementing the CTBT

3. The new science of ancient DNA [Parts 3 & 4 are DNA-focused.]

4. Globes, DNA

5. Birkeland Currents, the measurement of time and age [Part 5 is physics-focused.]

6. The recording of prehistory; ancient maps and calendars [Part 6 is historical-era maps, etc.]

7. Globes, petroglyphs [Part 7 begins a rock art focus.]

7.1. Petroglyph orientations

7.2. The View to southerly light

8. Survey Expeditions [from horseback to radio telescopes]

9. THEMIS [European Space Agency satellites, plasma]

10. An interpretation of the Ica stones (and Earth in the Pleistocene)

11. Interpretation of Ica stones

12. Earth's climate reversing cycle

13. The destruction of Atlantis

13.0.1. Finding the precise location of the city-state Atlantis

13.1. Double-Dot Man [physics]

14. Precise location of Atlantis

14.1. Precise location of Atlantis

15. The remnants of Atlantis

16. Plato's Atlantis, a story without end

17. References [Parts 1-16 only]

Parts 18–19 below are actually reprint of Peratt's original 2-part series that will be reprinted verbatim at the end. They consist of these parts:

18. The Pillars of Heracles [in *PCN* #63, Part 1]

18.1. Difficulty reading the Timaeus and the Critias [In *PCN* #63, Part 1]

18.2. Visible appearances of the Pillars of Heracles [in *PCN* #63, Part 1]

18.3. Visible and electrical appearances of the Pillars of Heracles [In his *PCN* #63, Part 1]

18.4. The location of Atlantis [in *PCN* #63, Part 2]

19.1. Atlantis sank in the ocean in a single day and night [in *PCN* #63, Part 2]

New and expanded bios

ANTHONY LEE PERATT, PHD, received his BSEE from the California State Polytechnic University, 1963, followed by his MSEE from the University of Southern California,1967. Assigned for two years to Professor Hannes Alfven, Peratt translated Alfven's seminal book, *Cosmic Plasma*, into English. He received his PhD in 1971, the year after Alfven' was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. Afterwards, Peratt joined the University of California laboratories (Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, 1972, and Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1981), receiving his 30-year University of California Alumnus Award in 2005. He also spent sabbaticals at the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics, Garching, Germany (1975–77) and the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden 1985, 1988. In 1986, Peratt gave the prestigious Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters Birkeland Lecture. Peratt later received two Department of Energy (DOE) awards for his experiments and computations.

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Pleistocene civilizations (cont.)

"In the last century there is no more profound event on man than the development of the atomic bomb."

"Following Oppenheimer's example to extract the jewel of knowledge from long-dead recorded history, we apply the same technique in our quest to determine the migration of mankind on Earth."

With Prof. O. Buneman, Stanford University (of Bletchley Park fame) Peratt ran the Tridimensional-Stanford fully-3D, gravitational and plasma teraflop galaxy code for 14 years in a Stanford-Los Alamos collaboration. In 1995–1999 Dr. Peratt served in the Department of Energy Defense Programs and as Acting Head of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since that time, he served in the Los Alamos Associate Laboratory Directorate for Experiments and Computations. Subsequently his research has focused on studying the source of petroglyphs as an ancient above-Antarctic intense outburst, with ground GPS measurements and their distribution-orientation with earth-orbiting satellites, primarily in North, Central, and South America; Australia, Polynesia (including Easter Island), the Alps and Mongolia. From 2004–2011 Peratt was in association with the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology. Dr. Peratt is Senior Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science and a Life Fellow of the IEEE, a member of the American Physical Society, American Astrophysical Society, and Archimedes Circle. He acknowledges his tenure at the United States Department of Energy Washington D.C., 1995–2000, Departments of Defense Programs (DP) and Nuclear Nonproliferation (NN). Anthony Peratt is indebted to Professors Hans Kuehl, EE Dept. USC and Zohrab Kaprelian, Dean of Engineering USC, who started him on a course of studies he could not have foreseen.

FAY YAO completed post-graduate course work toward a PhD. in multi-disciplines; received an M.A. in Library Science and Secondary Education from the University of New Mexico, 1971; B.A. in Chinese Literature and History, Philippines C.K.S. College, 1969; studied in Business Administration and Mathematics from University of the East, Philippines, 1966–1969. She is an affiliate member of the International IEEE Computer Society, IEEE Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Society, and the New Mexico Museum of Science and History. Ms. Yao is fluent in English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Haisanese, Fujanese, and reads Tagalog and Spanish. An indefatigable educator, Yao co-founded the Albuquerque Chinese Arts and Language School in 1978, founded the Academy of Chinese Performing Arts in 2015, and the New Mexico Chinese American Speaker Series in 2016. Ms. Yao was Secretary of a United Nations Model Collegiate Students Organization of the Philippines, 1966–1969; Secretary, New Mexico League of Women Voters, 1988; Representative in the Alliance for Better Community Relations, Albuquerque Jewish Federation, 1988–89; State Secretary, New Mexico Elementary School Librarians Association, 1989; and served as National Representative to the National Chinese American Citizens Alliance in San Francisco since 2020. She received the 2016 Spirit of New Mexico awarded by the Chinese American Citizens Alliance for her "outstanding leadership, service, and philanthropy to our community, state, and country." She was featured in the 2018 New Mexico Humanities Council's Journeys, Judgment and Jubilation: Stories of Identity from the Albuquerque Asian/Pacific Islander Communities. Yao received the 2008 U. S. Congressional Women's Art, Woven' Vision Award. She lectured in Chinese paintings and folk arts with the City of Albuquerque Senior Arts program, the University of New Mexico's Maxwell Anthropology Museum, and the Wood Art Institute, Albuquerque. She co-authored papers in the Transactions on Plasma Science, the European Physica Scripta, and the IEEE Special Issue on the 2018 Latin American Workshop on Plasma Physics. These works represented her GPS and Magnetic Transit investigation of the orientation of petroglyphs in the Amazonia, the Venezuelan Orinoco Basin, Isla de Pasqua (Easter Island), the American Southwest, and England, and interpreted these same symbols from the Asian continent. She served as a petroglyph archeologist, with field work in the Galisteo Basin Area in cooperation with the Museum of New Mexico and the Rock Art Recording Project to GPS log the Petroglyph National Monument and the Galisteo Basin sites. Dr. Yao was the first to decipher a Chinese petroglyph panel as a description of the evolution, shape, dynamical properties, intensity, and observational location of the Axis wadi emanating from Earth's surface. She has interests in the Chinese dragon petroglyph symbology art from antiquity as well as how these relate to similar accounts recorded world wide.

Part 1: The Pleistocene

1.1 Oppenheimer's Inquiry

> "There must be no barriers to freedom of inquiry. There is no place for dogma in science. The scientist is free, and must be free to ask any question, to doubt any assertion, to seek for any evidence, to correct any errors."
> –J. R. Oppenheimer

In the last century there is no more profound event on man than the development of the atomic bomb. In technology, advancement is made by 'knowing what can be done' as much as serendipitous discovery. Oppenheimer's work was presaged by knowledge from 15,000 years earlier passed down in the Hindu Ramayana, written in Sanskrit.[1] The Bhagavad Gita (the Song of God) is a 700-verse Hindu scripture that is part of the Mahabharata (chapters 23–40) of book 6 called Bhishma Parva. Toward the end of Bhishma Parva is recounted the story of Krishna's decision to use his most powerful weapon, a Brahmashira Astra to destroy the opposing force.

Following Oppenheimer's example to extract the jewel of knowledge from long-dead recorded history, we apply the same technique in our quest to determine the migration of mankind on Earth. Written by the victors, the allegory of Bhisma Parva, the destruction of a powerful threatening force against humankind by a weapon can be used in a story of the defense of Athens and its allies against pre-glacier Atlantis (Antarctica).

> Cont. on page 13

[1]Oppenheimer was a humanist and fought the proposed use of the atom bomb against Jewish descent. His intent was that the bomb be used against Nazi Germany—which capitulated in April 1945 before his bomb(s) were ready for delivery. Much against his wish the atom bomb was used to end the war in August 1945 with the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. His actions cost Oppenheimer the directorship of Los Alamos National Laboratory and Oppenheimer returned to his Professorship at Berkeley.

Pleistocene civilizations (cont.)

"The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)… is a multilateral treaty to ban nuclear weapons test explosions and any other nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes."

Part 2: After Oppenheimer—The need for nuclear treaties

The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

This is a multilateral treaty to ban nuclear weapons test explosions and any other nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on September 10, 1996.

Fig. 1. Size of a downhole instrumentation rack. Here, Peratt is pointing to his nuclear-driven microwave waveguide mounted onto a downhole rack.

Geophysical and other technologies are used to monitor for compliance with the Treaty: forensic seismology, hydroacoustics (the study of soundwaves in water), infrasound, and radionuclide monitoring. The first three forms of monitoring are known as wave-form measurements. Seismic monitoring is performed with a system of 50 primary stations located throughout the world, with 120 auxiliary stations in signatory states. Hydroacoustic monitoring is performed with a system of 11 stations that consist of hydrophone [underwater microphone] triads to monitor for underwater explosions. Hydroacoustic stations can use seismometers to measure T-

> Cont. on page 14

Fig. 2. The American-Soviet CTBT teams (intermingled) near the Nevada Test Site (now the Nevada National Security Site or NNSS). Soviet trailer can be seen in the background. Peratt is bottom row fourth from the right.

Pleistocene civilizations (cont.)

"Seismic monitoring is performed with a system of 50 primary stations located throughout the world, with 120 auxiliary stations in signatory states. Hydroacoustic monitoring is performed with a system of 11 stations that consist of hydrophone [underwater microphone] triads to monitor for underwater explosions."

waves from possible underwater explosions instead of hydrophones.

2.1 Purpose of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

A major purpose of the CTBT is to try to prevent what had happened on Earth some 12,000 years earlier (if not unknowingly). It was necessary to clarify by experimentation what would be necessary worldwide to implement the CTBT.

2.2 Implementing the CTBT

Figs. 1–4 show a few documentary photos of our CTBT implementation including **1.)** the author's nuclear-driven microwave waveguide, **2.)** our American and Soviet CTBT teams together near the Nevada Test Site, **3.)** the author at the Soviet Nuclear Test Site in the Arctic, and **4.)** one of our final CTBT experiments at the Nevada Test Site in 1998.

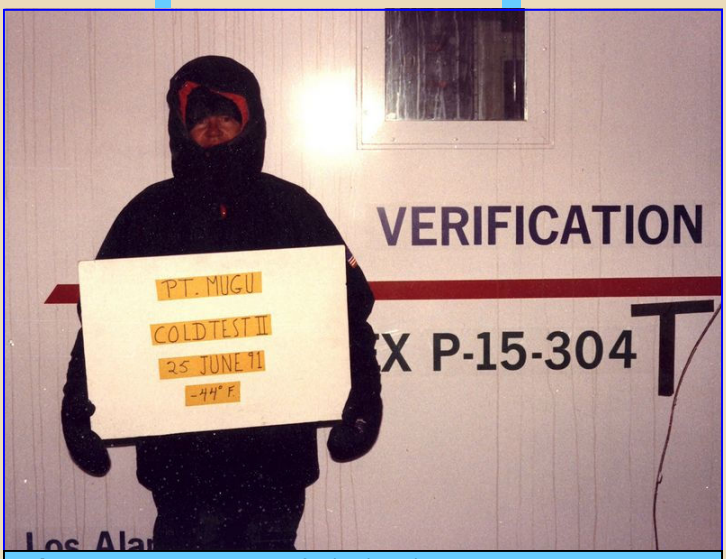


Fig. 3. Peratt in preparation for leading the U.S. CTBT Team to Novaya Zemya, Soviet Nuclear Test site, Arctic. Testing suit capability at -44° Fahrenheit at the Point Magu Naval Cold Weather Testing Station. **Note**: After the mandatory one-hour outside the trailer, the temperature was cold enough to snap the RG cable (lower right) like spaghetti.

To be continued in Part 2…

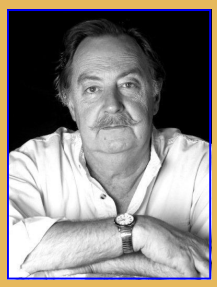
Fig. 4. One of the last Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty experiments, 1998. Explosive rack being lowered 1,609 m (essentially one mile) into the downhole. Nevada Test Site.

Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham, Part 7

Harrison challenged! Criticism ensues over eoliths' artificiality

By Richard Dullum

"These opponents never produced evidence of their claims,



nor did any ever propose any method by which chipping occurs naturally on only one side of a flint flake."

Continuing from ***Part 6****,*
PCN #81, Jan-Feb, 2023...

Harrison (**Fig. 1**) and Prestwich's 1895 presentation to the Royal Society—of eoliths obtained *in situ* from excavations in the high gravels at several locations on the chalk plateau of Kent in the vicinity of Ightham—did not satisfy the critics of eoliths, who labeled them as non-remarkable, chipped pebbles, and if they were actually worked, were dropped on these hilltops by later people. Claiming to find 'eoliths' in all levels of the river gravels in the area, these opponents never produced evidence of their claims, nor did any ever propose any method by which chipping occurs naturally on only one side of a flint flake, as was demonstrable on all eoliths presented by Harrison.

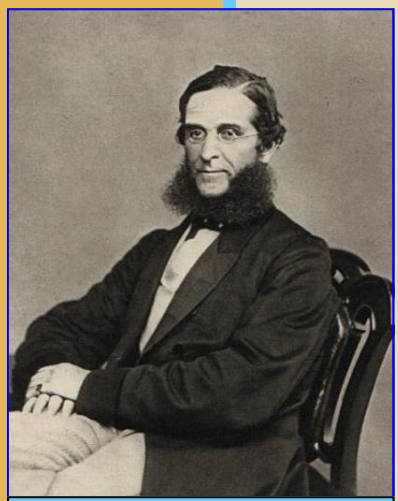


Fig. 2. Archaeologist Sir John Evans. Wikimedia Commons, public domain; photographer unknown.

Because of the authority ascribed to archaeologist, Sir John Evans (**Fig. 2**), as an expert in chipped flints, who described the eoliths as randomly chipped pebbles, and with the considerable sway Evans had within the community of scientists, Harrison's plateau eoliths were discounted by the mainstream because they, 1) were surface finds, 2) some defied categorization into 'recognized' tool types, and, 3) claims of fraud, which Evans had introduced into the archeological community, concerning a fully human lower jaw found by Bouches Des Perthes, along with accepted paleolithic stone tools at Moulin Quignon, as attempts to further sensationalize the discoveries, by Perthes' workmen. He was successful in this endeavor, sending his own man over to France to find any evidence of fraud, eventually finding no evidence, but claims, however, were enough to discredit Des Perthes' discovery of modern human skeletal remains near the tools. Des Perthes did not give up, but found further human remains in later excavations at the Moulin Quignon site. Nonetheless, the British archeological establishment ignored these discoveries, which place *Homo sapiens* in the Middle Pleistocene only until quite recently. With the AHOB* finding fully human footprints at Happisburgh that date to at least 850,000 B.P., this is proverbial egg-on-your-face territory.

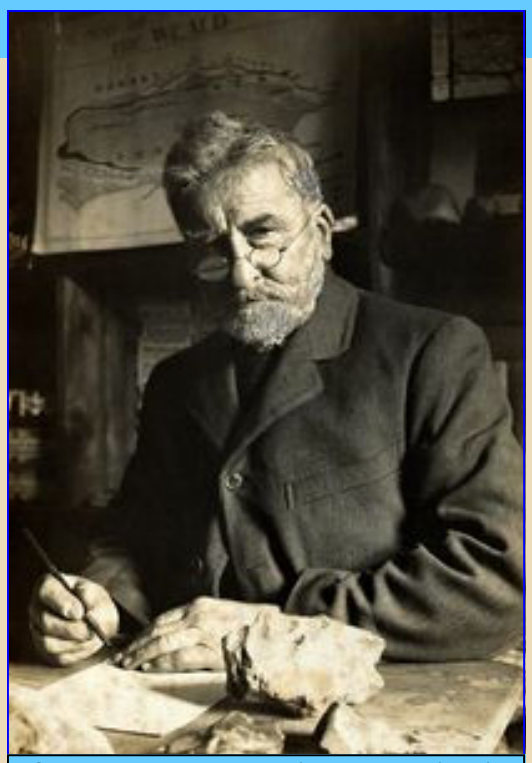


Fig. 1. Benjamin Harrison in his museum. Photo by Wallace Chisholm; Wellcome; Wikimedia Commons.

When the mainstream archeological authorities in Britain encouraged Harrison to dig and find eoliths *in situ*, Harrison did so in the expectation that this would further demonstrate the correct provenance for his finds. When the mainstream discounted even these finds, after Prestwich met and answered all their objections, they continued to raise the very same objections, as if they had not heard Prestwich at all. This strategy was employed, raising already answered objections, over and over again, well after Prestwich's death in 1896. Harrison was basically powerless, as he was not a credentialed professional in his stratified Victorian society, it was easy

> Cont. on page 16

* Stands for: "Ancient Human Occupation of Britain."

Benjamin Harrison, Part 7 (cont.)

"When the mainstream discounted even these finds, after Prestwich met and answered all their objections, they continued to raise the very same objections, as if they had not heard Prestwich at all."

to oppose a 'diffident autodidact'; to oppose a dead Prestwich.

The term 'diffident autodidact' means: a person lacking self-confidence, who is self-educated. This definition could very well apply to Sir John Evans himself, who was no trained archeologist or geologist.

Evans was a wealthy paper magnate in Britain, who married his cousin for financial advantage. When this wife died after 5 children, he happily remarried into another wealthy family. Like many of his social contemporaries, he was taken with scientific matters, especially after Darwin's first book was published. His 'knowledge' of flint-knapping was achieved by self-education and experiment, like any other researcher in the field at the time. I would argue that Harrison was a better judge of human workmanship than Evans, since he walked the grounds of Kent his entire life, up close and personal. Evans' fame came about through his acquaintance with Prestwich, the gentleman autodidact in geology since his travels to France as a wine merchant revealed the working of Bouchet Des Perthes in Abbeville in ancient river drifts, which through Prestwich's efforts were accepted in England. Evans went along for the ride, and got his name associated with a real working geologist. Before this French exit, Evans had excavated only Roman coins, in his geological adventures. If anyone was a dabbler into matters geological, Evans fit the description, as did many of his other gentleman scientists. Why he was accorded such a great reputation in these matters seems more social than earned.

Harrison wrote to some of these objectors, some frequently, like Sir John Evans, sending specimens which he thought would convince them eoliths were man-made.

Edward Harrison, M.P., in his biography of father Benjamin, writes about a letter sent by Evans, after receiving specimens from Harrison from the high plateau gravels in 1892, and after he objected to Prestwich's conclusions. Evans writes:

> "A certain number of the flints, such, for instance, as several from Ash, are, to my mind, undoubtedly fashioned by man… the great majority, however, seem to me to have assumed their present forms by natural agency."

So Evans rejected the entire lot, after admitting some were definitely worked! This matter of Evans recalcitrant attitude toward eoliths comes from his own pen:

> "I am doubtful as to the desirability of complicating the question (of ancient races of men), with a second race of men and a set of implements of extremely questionable character."

The 'humble reasoning' used by Harrison and Prestwich to try and convince the 'authorities' in the end is seen to be a scientific following of the evidence and close reasoning from all available evidence to come to a rational conclusion. Isn't this the kind of science we teach: 'follow the evidence'?

Sir John Evans' refusal to admit Harrison's evidence was a source of much frustration for the village archeologist who expressed to Prestwich his inability to understand Evans' objections.

Prestwich replied to Harrison, in the autumn of 1892:

> "You cannot force the position. Have faith in time and right, and wait for the verdict of the majority. … No explanation was necessary. Your collection stands on its merits. Differences of opinion there will always be. All you have to say is that Sir John Evans accepts some specimens but rejects others. Let everyone judge for himself."

Just going on the evidence that Sir John *accepted*, to formulate a definitive opinion on the presence of man in the British Pliocene, we are drawn to conclude the positive. Does this reasoning prevail among the present-day archeological establishment: that the mere presence of one definitely worked stone is enough to declare hominin presence at that time? Previously, we showed the African (Oldowan) and the Kent Plateau specimens in a side-by-side comparison, where one is accepted, the other excluded, as man-made.

Stone tool from Lomekwi 3 and interpretation bias

Another more recent discovery of 'stone tools' in Africa, pushes the time of tool-making back to the Pliocene, at 3.3 million years. Also found alongside these tools were some fossilized bones of a hominin species, which are identifiable only by the projected hominid supposed to be in existence at that time, *Kenyanthropus platyops*, or possibly *Australopithecus*. Stone tools are made by primates today, to process food in variious ways, so *K. platyops*, being a purported evolutionary notch or two above chimpanzees, should certainly be able to accomplish this. The question

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Benjamin Harrison, Part 7 (cont.)

"If* Kenyanthropus *is accepted as the only possible hominid making tools at that time—i.e. no* Homo sapiens *or* Homo erectus*—what a difference can be seen between the skills of African* Kenyanthropus *and those of British* Kenyanthropus*."

remains, however, do these bones represent the diner or the dinner?

Observing the photo of the best 'tool' from Lomekwi 3 (**Fig. 3: Left**)—again, dated 3.3 million years old—it can be seen there is quite minimal *retouch* (or just natural chipping) along parts of the edges. Compare that level of workmanship with the similarly-dated tool from Kent, in the United Kingdom (**Fig. 3: Right**). The quality difference is obvious. Yet, mainstream archaeologists call the one from Africa a 'stone tool' and the one from England 'made by nature.'

If *Kenyanthropus* is accepted as the only possible hominid making tools at that time—i.e. no *Homo sapiens* or *Homo erectus*—what a difference can be seen between the skills of African *Kenyanthropus* (Fig. 3: Left) and those of British *Kenyanthropus* (Fig. 3: Right). It is a huge discrepancy if one is thinking in evolutionary terms.

If the comparison between these two objects isn't enough to get one thinking or to realize something is askew, let me point out there were thousands of the British tool type found on the Kent Plateau and *not one of them is accepted* by the archeological mainstream. This is basically because to do so would break the "Out of Africa" theory. Those adhering to it have so much money and manpower directed at keeping the evolutionary picture alive that their own reputations and careers would also be placed on the line were they to admit the eoliths are obvious artifacts.

Fig. 3. Exposing the biases of mainstream archaeologists. **Left:** A stone object from "Lomekwi 3," Kenya, that impresses scientists looking for apeman artifacts as a *deliberately-made* tool. So, due only to its age—3.3 million years old—and the region in which it was found, it is 'presumed' to have been made by such as *Kenyanthropus* or *Australopithecus*. **Right:** An unambiguous U.K. artifact from the Kent Plateau that mainstream archaeologists call *made by nature* based on its comparable age but in the 'wrong' place. Eds. crops.

Eolith from Kent Plateau at least Pliocene in age

The Kent plateau artifacts are undoubtedly at least Pliocene in age, bearing the same chipping pattern as the Olduvai specimens, that is, "unifacial" or flaked on one side only. Unifacial stone tools are represented in many of the surviving and recently extinct stone age societies. Unifacial chipping on flake edges is not found in nature, it represents intentional workmanship.

To offer a better-known quote than those of Evans consider the following from a most notable scientist:

> "In questions of science, the authority of a thousand is not worth the humble reasoning of a single individual."
>
> –Galileo Galilei

To be continued in *Part 8*...

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

Ice Age animals in rock art Ranges and extinctions

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer, rock art researcher and preservationist

"Based on rock art depictions,

I conclude that humans and presently 'extinct' Ice Age animals lived together. I started writing about this after repeatedly hearing that the varieties of horned animal types I was finding were simply 'stylized' big-horned sheep."

I simply stumbled into writing about my findings of Ice Age animals depicted in rock art. I have now had a number of years researching ice age animals and have refined my observations and thinking based on that research.

It appears that most everyone assumes humans and presently extinct ice age animals were not present at the same time in SW Utah at the time of the last ice age. I have taken the opposite view based on my rock art observations over a period of 20 years.

Based on rock art depictions, I conclude that humans and presently "extinct" ice age animals lived together. I started writing about this after repeatedly hearing that the varieties of horned animal types I was finding were all simply "stylized" big-horned sheep. They didn't look like sheep to me and after much research I was convinced that many depicted ibex. **Fig. 1** shows an updated example comparing rock art depictions with a living ibex. The very deliberately ridged horns just can't be ignored.

All the experts were saying there were *no ibex in North America*, but I refused to believe it based on the rock art images I had recorded that were identical to ibex depictions from other parts of the world.

Also, I initially believed only pictographs in deep caves could survive for long periods of time. After much research I found that some pictographs partially exposed to the elements can also survive for long periods [In the following issues I discuss dating of pictographs: ***PCN#62*** (Nov-Dec 2019): 9–11, ***PCN#68*** (Nov-Dec 2020)].

Before this modern moratorium on referring to these images as ibex despite being identical to ibex depictions around the world early explorers recognized such as ibex images. Regarding pictographs in the Grand Canyon, author Harold T. Wilkins in *Secret Cities of Old South America* (1952), states:

> "The Doheny expedition found ibex pictured on the walls, and there are pictographs of prehistoric hunters driving seven ibex and two deer into a trap. It is odd that up to date no ibex and not even fossil ibex have been found in America."

Digging deeper, I found a 1956 article by Harris A. Palmer regarding the discovery of a fossil ibex in Iowa titled, "Ibex iowensis, First Evidence of Fossil Goat in North America" (*Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 63[1]: 450–52). He starts right out with the most telling explanation:

> "One of the problems dealing with the migration of Quaternary Bovid stocks from Eurasia to North America via the Bering Straits, is the extreme fragmentary nature of the fossil record."

This find should have erased any doubt that these are, in

> Cont. on page 19

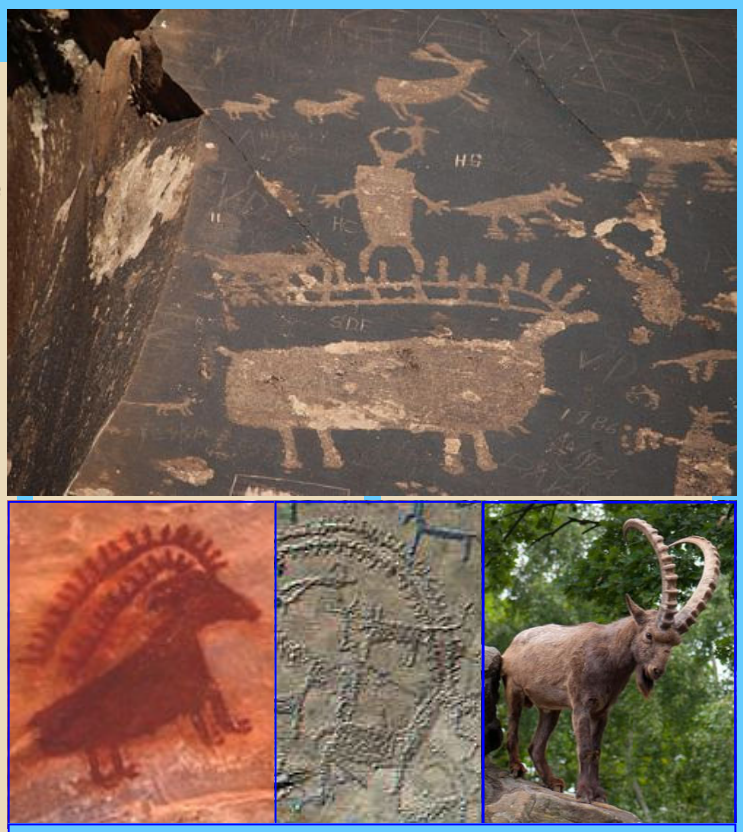

Fig. 1. I am hoping it is now clear to readers how various "ibex" are portrayed in rock art whether in Asia—where 'science' accepts their presence—or in the Americas—where modern science is unwilling to learn from rock art and claims they never existed. **Top:** Ridge-horned (growth rings) mammal in rock art near Moab, eastern Utah. Image courtesy of ghikes.com. **Bottom:** Comparisons from *PCN* #68 teaser (Nov-Dec, 2020) and Fig. 3 in my article, "Surprising affinities between rock art animal images around the world." **Lower Left:** Proposed 'Siberian ibex' depiction; Oral tradition and beyond (*PCN* #47, May-June 2017); Pictograph, Jones Hole Trail, Dinosaur Natl. Mon. website. **Lower Middle:** Apparent ibex, Iranian petroglyph; Photo courtesy of archaeologist, Dr. Mohamed Naserifard, PhD; Shown in negative for clarity; **Lower Right:** Living Siberian ibex. Notice the distinctive ridged horns clearly visible in all of the images whether living or rock art of Iran or the Americas.

Ice Age animals in rock art; ranges and extinctions (cont.)

"All the experts were saying that there were no ibex in North America, but I refused to believe it based on the rock art images I had recorded that were identical to ibex depictions from other parts of the world."

Fig. 2. Left: Could this be the depiction of yet another extinct pronghorn species? **Right:** Wider panel shot showing the image in question at the far left in context with what appears to be a series of variously-horned other types of animals.

fact, images of ibex. However, the find must not have been well disseminated and has apparently been forgotten.

Curvature of horns

The ridged horns portrayed in Fig. 1 (Top) are not as curved as most Siberian ibex. However, it is notable that some "Alpine" ibex have straighter horns. Palmer said the fossil he found in Iowa (*Ibex iowensis*) most closely resembled an Alpine ibex. It is most interesting that the pictograph in Fig. 1 (Lower Left) also looks more like an Alpine ibex. Neither image shows a long goat beard like those seen on Siberian ibex.

Ranges and extinctions

I've never found the bones of a mountain lion or even a big horned sheep that roam the area today so why would we expect to find many bones of animals that went extinct 6,000–12,000 years ago?

Mammoths were long believed to have gone extinct 10,000 years ago but the latest findings show they survived on St. Paul Island until 5,700 BP and on Wrangel island, Russia until 1,700 BC (3,700 BP)!

Gomphotheres also survived longer than first believed:

> "Gomphothere radiocarbon dating...indicated a reliable age of 13,390 years. This made these two gomphotheres the last known... in North America."
>
> –Archaeologists discover one of the oldest known Clovis hunting sites in North America. *Popular Archeology*, 2014.

And for South America gomphotheres have been dated to as recently as only 6,060 years ago.

Gomphotheres were mistakenly thought to have been extinct long before the arrival of humans in North America. The same is true for some species of pronghorn antelope believed to have gone extinct before the arrival of humans in North America. Some of them and ibex are not believed to have lived in this area either.

These extinction dates and habitation areas are simply *presumed* because bones and horns have not been found in these areas. But this lack can be explained in that opossums, raccoons, squirrels, porcupines, chipmunks, mice, rats and any other animal that needs calcium eat antlers, horns, and bones. In fact, rodents chew on antlers for the mineral content and also because of their dentistry. Rodent teeth grow continually so they need to chew to keep them worn down.

The truth is, this is a very murky area. Few terrestrial animals are fossilized and few animal and human bones survive long periods. The following is a good reminder to those who claim extinction dates for many animals:

> "If a body is exposed to water, insects, open air, or highly acidic soil, then bacteria and fungi will be able to invade that porous network, and seek out the proteins of the collagen within the bones, which causes those bones to break down and eventually crumble to dust!"
>
> –How long does it take for bones to decompose? *ScienceABC*

So, I believe most extinction dates and locations are just educated guesses. I had read and accepted that this or that species died out before the last ice age or at its end. Now, I realize that many such claims are simply not true! They are just generalizations based on a limited sample of fossils and bones that happen to have been found to date.

Many pronghorn species are believed to have gone extinct before the end of the Pleistocene. However, rock art appears to indicate some of them may have survived much longer.

Other images appear to confirm the presence of ibex, saiga antelope, and other animals in Southern Utah and Arizona where they are not supposed to have lived. How many other species survived much longer in pockets than have been discovered in the fossil record? I believe non-recorded species could have existed as well.

The *Tetrameryx shuleri* (Shuler's pronghorn) is an extinct pronghorn which lived until 11,000–12,000 years ago. Its existence is based on scant remains at 5 sites (possibly only three sites in Texas since horns were not found at the other two sites)! Therefore, it could easily have survived longer begging the question of how many other varieties existed which haven't as yet been found? Some of these Antilocaprids that survived near the end of the ice age may in fact be depicted in rock art despite an absence of fossil evidence. See, for instance, **Fig. 2**.

Popular dates are only based on what fossils have been found. I submit that these petroglyphs should be considered new evidence! Petroglyph and pictograph images

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Ice Age animals in rock art; ranges and extinctions (cont.)

"This find should have erased any doubt that these are, in fact, images of ibex."

appear to be a good indicator as to which animals existed or survived longer than is presently believed. **Fig. 3** shows an extinct pronghorn that I believe could have been related to the animal I photographed for the large panel picture in Fig. 2. As I have shown during the past 10 years or so there is a wide degree of variation in the horns of extinct pronghorns. The new image seems to simply suggest a lesser-known pronghorn with three prongs on each horn instead of only two.

Fig. 3. Could the unidentified 'pronghorn' in Fig. 2 be a variation of this extinct pronghorn (*Merycodus*) only with three prongs on each horn instead of only two? Image: Wikimedia Commons.

After two decades of field research and rock art documentation in the U.S. Southwest—as well as familiarity with much of the literature—I am confident that many depictions of extinct animals were passed down through oral tradition (I write about this in several earlier articles in *PCN*). This provision allows for the possibility of some variation in depiction over time. However, the detail of some pictographs and petroglyphs seems to indicate a personal intimate knowledge of these animals. Certainly, the inhabitants of this region were either already familiar with these animals before these same people migrated to the Americas through or from Beringia and/or they lived with these animals in this very area!

Before his passing in 1996, environmentalist and evolution-oriented philosopher, Dr. Paul Shepard (PhD), came 'close' to a point I have been forwarding recently. That is that modern scientists are making mistakes regarding the extinction dates and habitat ranges of various land animals basing everything on rare fossils and refuse to supplement their claims with well-executed animal depictions made by early Native Americans:

> "The paleolithic or 'Old Stones' age is not central to the origin of craftsmanship, since all hunters and gatherers have made more use of organic material than of flint. It just happens, however, that the evidence from stone—artifacts, pictographs, and petroglyphs—is our best source of information on the prehistory of speech, art, and narration."
>
> –Paul Shepard, *Coming Home to the Pleistocene*, publ.1998.

[**Eds. note**: On the speech part only, we must add correction as Shepard wrote in evolutionary terms and passed away before *modern-level* abilities were demonstrated by the symbolic evidence in bone and shell engravings (organic) dating as far back as 500,000 years and published regularly in *PCN*: Bilzingsleben, Germany; Trinil, Indonesia.]

The petroglyphs and pictographs I have documented and written about (as well as discovered primarily in my own SW U.S. field research) are a window into the spirituality and myths of Native Americans. I propose that these valuable cultural resources also offer a reliable glimpse of the Ice Age animals Early Native Americans encountered and *accurately recorded*, or who physically recorded some of them in rock art based on oral history and so perhaps exhibiting slight variations.

To conclude, here is a link to my compilation of 29 different Ice Age Animal depictions I have recorded in the rock art of Utah, Arizona and Nevada including on Native American reservations with their kind permissions. I compare each of these rock art images with living animal examples of the same types:

Ice Age animals in Utah, Arizona, and Nevada rock art: Game-changing Native American pictographs and petroglyphs, Parts 1–2, pp. 16–22 (*PCN* # 80, Nov-Dec 2022).

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

Relevant Reprint, Revisiting *PCN* #24, July-August 2013

The Pleistocene's most well-traveled creature

By Tom Baldwin

Fig. 1. About 500,000 years ago, elephants were the first large animals to cross the Wallace Line and live on either side of the line. They were followed by *Homo erectus*.

***"Only two large creatures managed to cross the Wallace Line and live on either side of it... elephants... and* Homo erectus."**

I just was reading where they sequenced the genes of a 700,000-year-old horse. Seems they found it frozen in some permafrost in the Yukon Territory of Canada. Prehistoric horses really got around. They were found from Europe to North America. A lot of other large animals: saber toothed cats, bison, buffalo, camels, wolves, mammoth, mastodon, and the list goes on, managed to wander back and forth across the Bering Sea land bridge called Beringia. They called both Asia and North America home.

Yet while these megafauna were wandering between continents modern day dogmatists in the archaeological community tell us the most widely traveled of the Pleistocene's creatures failed to make that crossing. *Homo erectus* (and/or a few of his contemporaries) managed to leave his bones scattered from Europe to Indonesia, from China to South Africa, from India to England, from Siberia to Spain.

As the continent of Australia has pushed north over the last millions of years it has managed to maintain a separate ecology. This is because a 'subduction zone' formed (a large trench) where the Australian plate butted up against the Asian continent and started to slide under it. Even at the peak of the Ice Ages when sea levels dropped hundreds of feet, this trench was so deep and wide that it stayed full of water. It formed a channel approximately 20 miles wide that was an obstacle to life crossing from Asia to Australia.

The first person to note that fresh water fish as well as small land animals found on islands to either side of the barrier were different was an Englishman named Alfred Russell Wallace. Since he was the first to notice this, the dividing line has come to be called the Wallace Line in his honor.

Only two large creatures managed to cross the Wallace Line and live on either side of it. The first was elephants (**Fig. 1**), and the second, *Homo erectus*.

Both accomplished the feat about a half-million years ago. And we are not talking some unlucky individual washed out to sea on a tree during a flood. Sufficient number of *Homo erectus* crossed to form viable groups or tribes. This took both daring and planning. Evidence is now surfacing that *Homo erectus* also found his way to Crete in the Mediterranean, an even greater trip by water.

It is a safe bet to say that *Homo erectus*—with his hunger for new land—was the most well traveled creature of the Pleistocene. Nothing else found its way into every corner of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

The animals mentioned in the first paragraph above, as well as many others, were going back and forth between Alaska and Siberia—the land bridge becoming a veritable megafauna superhighway—yet we are led to believe by archaeological authorities that early man stopped and did not make that same crossing, at least not until a relatively few thousand years ago when the Paleo-Indians did. In other words, the Wallace Line (twenty miles of open sea) couldn't stop early man but Beringia did.

I find this difficult to understand and find myself asking

> **Cont. on page 22**

The Pleistocene's most well-traveled creature (cont.)

"The animals mentioned in the first paragraph... as well as many others, were going back and forth between Alaska and Siberia—the land bridge becoming a veritable megafauna superhighway."

a big "WHY?" Then I realize it isn't I who has to answer that question. It is the Archaeological Powers That Be. They are the naysayers. Therefore, they are the ones who have to show us why the Pleistocene's most well traveled creature, didn't do what animals by the thousands were doing.

In fact, there is ample evidence that *Homo erectus* did cross over. He left his tools at the Calico Early Man Site in California's Mojave Desert (and at the Caltrans mastodon kill site also in California). He left them at Valsequillo in Mexico. He left them other places too. This is as should be expected. If he was here we should find evidence of that presence.

What should not be expected is to hear scientists screaming "geofact" when presented with artifacts and tools from Calico, stones that if found anywhere in Asia, Europe, or Africa would be quickly embraced as man made. Yet they are forced to do just that because they already believe that early man did not make the crossing and therefore could not have made the things that were found at Valsequillo—and are still being found in and around Calico. They must turn a blind eye on items that nature could form only in a world where monkeys on typewriters produce the works of Shakespeare.

It may be an apocryphal tale, but I've heard it told that one of Calico's greatest critics, Vance Haynes, was confronted with one beautiful black graver, obviously man made and found about ten feet deep in one of the Master Pits at Calico. It was too finely made to be a geofact. He couldn't admit the artifact was what it obviously was and that it was found where it was because that would turn American archaeology on its ear. Nor could he accuse a fellow archaeologist of Leakey's stature of fraud. What was he to do, he was trapped. So he came up with the claim that the artifact must have been accidentally kicked into the pit. Kicked into the pit! None are so blind as those who will not see.

Given *Homo erectus'* well-known penchant for travel and the fact that Beringia was a major highway with all kinds of large animals crossing back and forth regularly it is logical to assume that *Homo erectus* did find his way to the Americas. Those who believe otherwise need to come up with reasons why not. Oh, and those reasons should be better than artifacts being kicked into pits.

TOM BALDWIN, an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah, also worked as a successful newspaper columnist. He has been a central writer and copy editor for *PCN* since 2010. He was actively involved with the Friends of Calico (maintaining the controversial Early Man Site in Barstow, CA) since the early days when famed anthropologist Louis Leakey was the site's excavation Director (Calico is the only Western Hemisphere site excavated by Leakey). Baldwin's book, *The Evening and the Morning*, is a very well received and entertaining fictional story based on Calico. Apart from being one of the core editors of *PCN,* Baldwin has published over 50 prior *PCN* articles focusing on the intelligence of early humans, including *Homo erectus*, as well as early man in the Americas. Links to all of Baldwin's articles can be found at:

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

"Hmmm. Not a subspecies but close enough to interbreed!"

Reprint ***PCN #33***, Jan-Feb, 2015

The nose knows: Neanderthal nasal anatomy supposedly shows it is "not" a subspecies of modern humans

Virginia Steen-McIntyre response to: Nature World News, *NBC News*, Nov. 19, Jenna Iacurci:

"Neanderthals are our close relatives, but they are not us" according to Jeffrey Laitman, one of the SUNY Downstate Medical Center researchers who made the study.

"The strength of this new research lies in its taking the totality of the Neanderthal nasal complex into account, rather than looking at a single feature," says Dr. Laitman. Neanderthals exhibited a mosaic of unique features not found among any population of *Homo sapiens,* resulting in distinguished noses. Although the external nasal aperture is similar to those found in some groups of modern humans, the protrusion of the midface (midfacial prognathism) is drastically different.

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

[Hmmm. Not a subspecies but close enough to interbreed! -*VSM*]

S. Márquez *et al.* 2014. The nasal complex of Neanderthals: An entry portal to their place in human ancestry. *The Anatomical Record,* Special Issue: The vertebrate nose: Evolution, structure, and function Vol. 297 (11): 2121–37.

The Pleistocene Coalition

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

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