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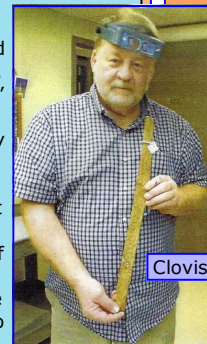
- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

Welcome to PCN #74



"American anthropology's penchant for calling various antelope and similar animals in U.S. rock art simply 'stylized' versions of big-horn sheep just because they haven't found any conveniently-dated 'fossil remains' nearby is not good science. That's why I say a big part of the evidence that certain animals lived in the SW U.S. surely needs to come from rock art."

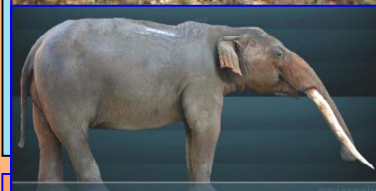
Engineer, **Ray Urbaniak**, continues to challenge Eurocentric ideas which have long regarded prehistoric Native American artistic and documentary skills inferior to those of the regularly promoted European cultures. See [Urbaniak p.8](#).



Clovis-age wrench, Arizona



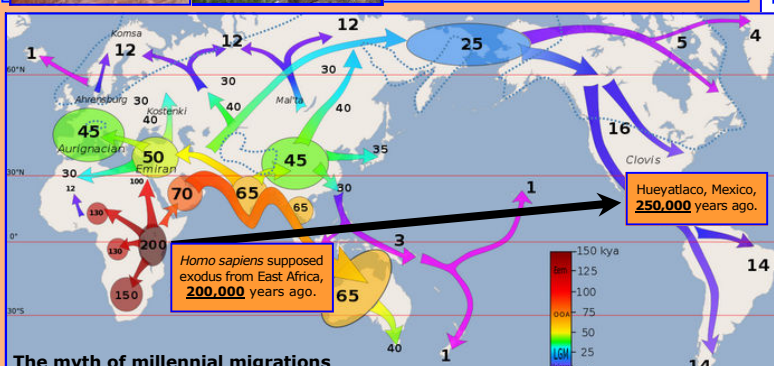
Dr. Richard Michael Gramly, PhD, one of the foremost Clovis experts and former Leakey family associate presents Part 2 of his enlightening series on Clovis industry proving the famous ancient culture was far more advanced and modern than typically portrayed. See [Gramly p.3](#).



Chilean researchers in prehistoric culture, **Patricio Bustamante** and **Juan Crocco**, provide a detailed summary of their upcoming series on the prehistory of astronomy. See [Bustamante and Crocco p.7](#).



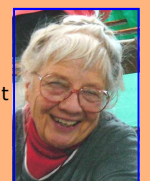
Tom Baldwin reminds us American archaeologists need to become objective and dig deeper in order to be scientific. The problems start when they think they already know the answers. See [Baldwin p.2](#).



The myth of millennial migrations

The recent passing of Yukon archaeologist, Jacques Cinq-Mars—whose Bluefish Caves site at 24,000 years many are now calling the 'oldest' in the Americas—is a reminder the mainstream anthropology community still simply ignores evidence conflicting with its beliefs. The community has suppressed Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre's Hueyatlaco evidence for over 50 years that was dated at 250,000 years old by USGS and NASA geologists. The above map, typical of their standards, shows Hueyatlaco and other older sites simply omitted as they disprove the migration myth. It shows another credibility problem as it does not take thousands of years to walk the continents. In fact, modern individuals have trekked around the earth in just 'four years.' See [Feliks p.14](#).

"Ms. Pringle's sources were not unaware of these old sites. ...The reality is that her sources simply choose not to share this information with the public—an approach used by those presently in control of archaeology in the United States."



—Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, "The collapse of standard paradigm New World prehistory." Relevant Reprint from PCN #14.

See [Steen-McIntyre p.12](#).

What makes archaeology science?

By Tom Baldwin

**"He said:
'Scientists
are con-
stantly**



**double-
checking
their own
ideas. ...
The goal is
to get at
the truth.'"**

Recently, I was reminded how not getting all the information makes it difficult to know what's really going on.

That inspired me to do a little editorializing for this issue of the *PCN*. I ran into a statement by an atomic scientist named Don Lincoln that I feel is worth repeating. He said:

"Scientists are constantly double-checking their own ideas, and even if they don't other scientists do it for them. The goal is to get at the truth. Indeed a good scientist should never hold firmly to their own ideas and be open to changing their viewpoint as more data comes in. Slowly but surely scientific ideas are refined by this process, getting closer and closer to the truth."

Now, would this newsletter's regular readers think the above quote describes the process or goal of most American archaeologists publishing on early peoples in the Americas?

If you are a careful reader of this publication your answer will be a resounding "NO."

I once heard of an archaeologist digging in North Carolina who was advised to stop digging when he reached the bottom of the Clovis Layer (about 11,000 BP) because there was nothing to find any deeper down. He would be wasting his time and grant dollars to dig further. Instead of seeing for himself he was being told to just take his cue from the older and wiser archaeologists.

It reminded me of the story of a group of medieval monks trying to determine how many teeth horses have. One monk said,

"Let's consult Aristotle, I have a complete set of his works in my library."

Another said,

"We came to this meeting on horseback, let's go out to the barn and count one of the horse's teeth."

The teller of the story says the second monk was expelled from the meeting because that is not how research was done in those days. Well, it is not how research on the peopling of North America is being done today either.

So, that is how things go in North American archaeology too. It is the old hoary headed gray beards that are consulted on questions about the peopling of this continent. The new generation are told,

"Don't go and look for yourself, just read the writings of Dr. Knowitall. He has already figured everything out and will set you straight."

Archaeologist, Fred Buding, former Site Director of the Calico Early Man Site, once told me, "Go where the science takes you." He did not say to go where current



Photo by Magdalena Smolnicka and made available free at unsplash.com.

scholarship leads.

What modern North American archaeology needs is a new gen-

eration of brave young scientists, who are not afraid to rock the boat, and that say to their elders,

"You may be right, but I am going to see for myself."

That's how we will do as Don Lincoln said, and get closer and closer to the truth.

TOM BALDWIN is an award-winning author, educator, and amateur archaeologist living in Utah; an early founder of the Pleistocene Coalition; and writer and copy editor for *PCN* the past 11 years. Links to all of Baldwin's over 40 articles in *PCN*, including many on Calico and associated Lake Manix, can be found at:

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

Ice Age industry: Essay 2—Focus upon artifacts made of bone

By Richard Michael Gramly, PhD Anthropology, FRAI*

"North American archaeologists



... interested in the initial peopling of the New World

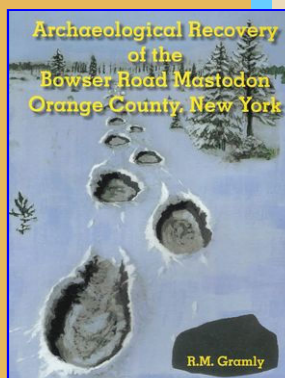


Fig. 2. The Bowser Road site report (Gramly 2017), 364 pp., indexed.

should expect to discover additional artifact types of bone."

* **FRAI:** Fellow of the Royal Anthropology Institute

Of the 150+ types of Palaeo-American artifacts described in the *Guide to the Palaeo-American Artifacts of North America* (Gramly 2000, 3rd Edition) only 15 are made of bone.

This number seems altogether too small when we consider the rich congeries of bone artifacts on record for archaeological sites and cultures of Eurasia during the Upper Palaeolithic and immediately afterward (cf. Bordes 1968; Clark 1952; Lubine and Praslov 1987; Langley *et al.* 2016; Akhmetgaleyeva, Sergin and Mashchenko n.d.; etc.).

It follows that North American archaeologists who are interested in the initial peopling of the New World

should expect to discover additional artifact types of bone—provided that they seek them in the right places. New World bone artifacts of early age, it stands to reason, would have close counterparts among Old World assemblages—although there will be exceptions, as the rosters of hunted animal species—many now extinct or extirpated—are not identical for New and Old Worlds.

The list of bone artifacts, as given in the *Guide*, is as follows: 1) Awls; 2) Beads (tubular); 3) Beamers (for working hides); 4) Discs (notched along edge); 5) Fleshers (also for working hides); 6) Fluted point (unique specimen from Florida); 7) Inscribed bone fragments (not further identifiable); 8) Needles; 9) Painted skulls (extinct bison); 10) Points (uni-beveled rods); 11) Punches; 12) Rods (bi-beveled and uni-beveled); 13) Sockets; 14) 'Tent' pegs; and 15) Wrenches.

Some artifacts on this short list are unique, as for example, the so-called 'shaft wrench' made of massive bone, perhaps proboscidean, from the Murray Springs site, Arizona (Haynes and Huckell 2007: 110), **Fig. 1.**

The Remarkable Discovery of the Bowser Road site, Hudson River Region

Our knowledge about the organic tool-kit of the Palaeo-American era received a huge boost with the excavation and reporting (Gramly 2017) of the Bowser Road site, Orange County, southeastern New York State (**Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3**). Discoveries at Bowser Road led directly to re-examination of the proboscidean remains from the Hiscock site, New York State, and study of materials from the 1) Cedar Fork Creek site, Morrow County, Ohio, 2) Coats-Hines-Litchy site,

south of Nashville, Tennessee, and 3) Lower Blue Lick site, north-central Kentucky. The result was significant expansion of the list of bone artifacts for prehistoric cultures of the New World.

Since 2014, the following types of bone artifacts have been added to the list, which has grown to 24 entries: 1) Atlatls; 2) Atlatl pegs; 3) Atlatl

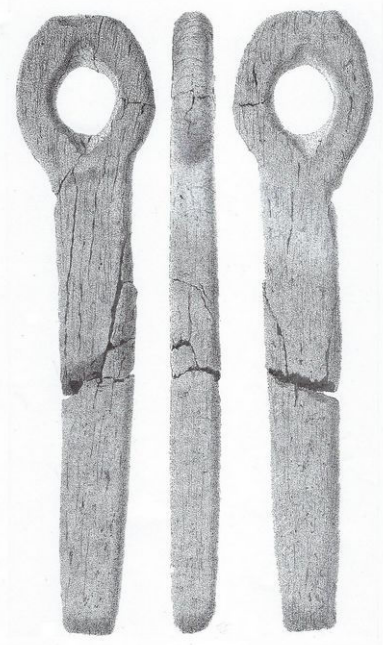


Fig. 1. Wrench of proboscidean bone (presumed to be mammoth). Murray Springs site, Arizona. This artifact is generally thought to be a wrench for straightening dart shafts and making them true for accurate flight. Length=260mm or 10 1/4".

weights; 4) Creasers; 5) Cross-members (for sleds); 6) Drag-



Fig. 3. Excavations underway at Bowser Road, Orange County, New York, 2014.

handles; 7) Handles (perhaps for flaked stone end-scrapers); 8) Lamps; and 9) Stemmed points (a form of spear point).

Each of these types will be discussed and illustrated

> [Cont. on page 4](#)

Ice Age industry—artifacts made of bone (cont.)

"Discoveries at Bowser

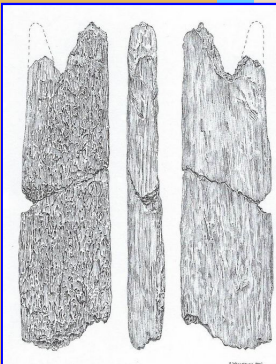


Fig. 4. Distal end of "Atlatl L" from Bowser Road showing notching. Length of the complete Atlatl L (assembled from six fragments)=56.5 cm or 22 1/4".

Road led directly to re-examination



Fig. 5. Complete and undamaged atlatl made of split proboscidean rib from Hiscock site, Genesee County, NY. Length=58 cm (approx. 23").

of the proboscidean remains from [sites in] New York... Ohio... Tennessee...and Kentucky."

below. All are new to science for this early period in the New World.

Directly causing this gain in knowledge was the 2014-2015 investigation of the Bowser Road site. What remained of the skeleton belonging to a 13,000 years-old, butchered bull mastodon, the suite of stone artifacts used for its partitioning, a large mass of ritually deposited artifacts, and the site archive (notes, photographs, and field drawings) were presented to The Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University and today are available for inspection (by appointment).

A lengthy, heavily-illustrated site report about Bowser Road is available to the public from the American Society for Amateur Archaeology, 455 Stevens Street, North Andover, MA 01845. Write for particulars or email an enquiry directly to the Society at the web address gramlyasaa@comcast.net.

Newly Recognized Bone Artifact Types

Atlatls

The existence of atlatls had long been surmised for the

Clovis archaeological culture; however, until the Bowser

Road fieldwork actual proof was wanting. To be sure, hindsight tells us that atlatl fragments had been unearthed at a few North American sites but they went unrecognized. And, a technological study of impact fractures upon flaked stone Clovis points already had suggested that atlatls were used to propel them (Hutchings 2014).

We now realize that atlatls were used to propel lance-points made of proboscidean bone into mastodons (and mammoths) to either side of the spine once the animal had been brought to earth by severing its Achilles tendon. These spear-throwers were of a practical length (22-24 inches) and had been fashioned of split proboscidean rib. Split-rib technology is well-known for Eurasian Gravettian culture, and it is no surprise that early New World inhabitants understood it as well.

The Bowser Road site yielded 21

atlatls—many with a notched distal end (Fig. 4). All these specimens had been ritually broken into several pieces and deposited upon the anterior backbone of the proboscidean quarry. The only complete and unbroken atlatl made of proboscidean split-rib known

to the author came to light at the Hiscock site (Fig. 5). It lay among a heap of offerings accompanying the remains of two Clovis people (hunters?).

Although atlatls made of split proboscidean rib are numerous at certain Palaeo-American sites, one wonders if they were, in fact, items of everyday use? They may have been reserved for ritually slaying proboscideans and not for bagging caribou, deer, bison and other species of lesser size that were unimportant in socio-religious rituals.

Atlatl Pegs

These small, trimmed pieces of bone (Fig. 6) appear to have been affixed to the distal end of atlatls made of proboscidean bone and engaged the cupped end of a dart (javelin) enabling it to be cast.

Atlatl Weights

The Bowser Road site yielded a piece of proboscidean ivory cut, flaked, and polished into what some believe is the profile of a mastodon (Fig. 7). Six other examples of atlatl weights—a few of them zoomorphic—were exhumed at the Hiscock site, western New York State. They were closely grouped and appear to have accompanied human remains.

Creasers

Creasers are indispensable tools for manufacturing leather footwear for cold-weather. The Hiscock site furnished two specimens—one of ivory and the other of massive bone (Fig. 8 on the following page). Plus, there was another fragmentary, unfinished example from the Bowser Road site. All three specimens may have been purged from Clovis tool-kits during ritual acts after killing proboscideans.

Cross-members (for sleds)

Unique to the Lower Blue Lick site along the Licking River in north-central Ohio are two

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

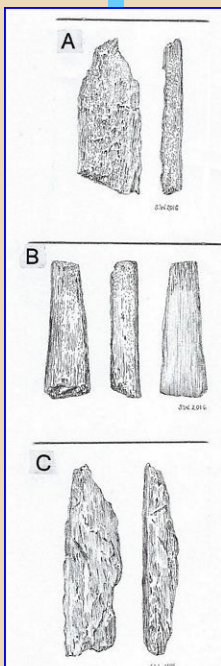


Fig. 6. Three atlatl pegs made of split and shaved bone. Bowser Road site. Length of B=43 mm or 1 3/4".



Fig. 7. Ivory atlatl weight some believe resembles a mastodon in profile. Bowser Road site. Length=78 mm or 3".

Ice Age industry—artifacts made of bone (cont.)

"Such curious objects"



Fig. 8. Creasers of bone and ivory from the Hiscock site. Length of longer creaser (ivory)=11.3 cm.

may have been pre-



Fig. 9. Hypothesized cross-member for a sled fashioned from proboscidean diaphyseal bone. Length=68 cm. Lower Blue Lick site, Kentucky.



Fig. 10. Drag-handle made from a basihyal bone of a proboscidean, length=112 mm. Bowser Road Mastodon site, New York.

ferred for ritual offerings.

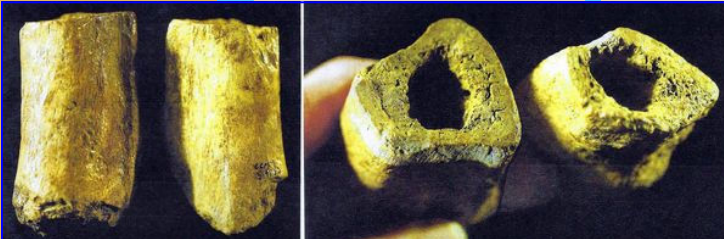


Fig. 11. Two handles made of proboscidean rib bone from the Cedar Fork Creek site, Morrow County, Ohio. These implements show wear and polish resulting from prolonged service.

cleverly-made artifacts that appear to be supports for uniting both sides of a sled. The

complete, undamaged example measures 68 cm long with worked projections at its four corners (**Fig. 9**) for attaching it to a framework. Also, a cylinder of cancellous tissue, five cm in diameter, has been cut through the bone from

end to end, providing passage for a stick or cord. The stick or cord may have united both sides of a sled's framework—making it rigid. Judging by their size alone, these spacers or cross-members would have been well suited for linking arrays of heavy sled runners cut from proboscidean tusk. Runners of this sort also came to light years ago at the Lower Blue Lick site.

Drag-handles

Handles made of ivory, bone, and wood attached to cords and used for dragging carcasses of seal

and other game still are an important component of

Arctic tool-kits. It is no surprise then that three examples of this tool type

were unearthed at the Bowser Road site. The largest example (not illustrated) was cut from a stout proboscidean rib-section, 35 cm in length, and might even have been used by two workers. The smallest specimen (**Fig. 10**) was cleverly fashioned from a basihyal bone (throat bone) of a proboscidean. It has a naturally symmetrical, butterfly-like shape and a high polish resulting from prolonged usage.

Handles

Proboscidean ribs were used to manufacture durable handles, as follows:

1) cut off a handy section by cleaving and snapping; 2) then, smooth the cut and make it flat; 3) then, drill a pilot hole (with a stone drill-point?) to a depth of 35 mm, and 4) finally, scoop out a cavity using the pilot hole as a departure point.

The resulting cavity was ideally sized for receiving the talon of a flaked stone end-scraper, which is a common tool type at many Palaeo-American sites.

The heavy wear and mirror-like polish upon handles attest to prolonged usage of handles made of ribs (**Fig. 11**).

Other proboscidean bones, besides ribs, were pressed into service as handles. At the Bowser Road site the vertebral processes of proboscideans were cut to size and hollowed out as handles.

Lamps

Lamps using fat or oil as a fuel are well known for the Upper Palaeolithic period in Eurasia, and new finds are constantly 'coming to light' (**Fig. 12**).

In Palaeo-America only two lamps are on record. A finished example is made from an altered vertebra of a giant ground sloth and was discovered in the Steinhatchee River, Florida. It is shown in **Fig. 13**. An unfinished example was cleverly made from an ascending ramus

of a mastodon. It was unearthed at the Cedar Fork Creek site, Morrow County, north-central Ohio (Gramly, in press).

Stemmed points

Although this type is only a variety of a long-known type ('Points'), it is so unusual that it merits special attention here.

Points used as projectile points are well known across Eurasia; however, examples made of proboscidean split-rib belong to a sub-set that occurs exclusively during the late Upper Palaeolithic Gravet-

> [Cont. on page 6](#)



Fig. 12. Lamps from the Ural Mountain region, Russia. Both are made from bones of the woolly rhinoceros. Shorter specimen is 15 cm long. Photograph courtesy of Prof. Jiri Chlacula, Brno.



Fig. 13. Lamp made from the centrum vertebra of a giant ground sloth. Oil reservoir measures 40 mm X 49 mm X 21 mm (deep).

Ice Age industry—artifacts made of bone (cont.)

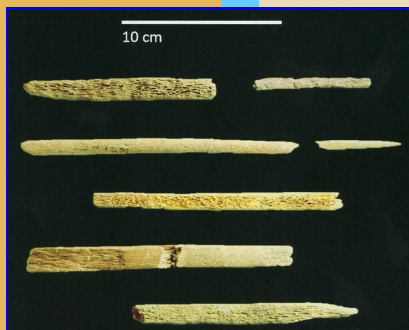


Fig. 14. Gravettian points from southern Germany made of proboscidean split-rib. Photo courtesy of Dr. Susanne Munzel and used by permission only.



Fig. 15. Small, intact shouldered point from the Hiscock site made of proboscidean split-rib. Length=108 mm. This point may have suffered breakage and re-tipping.

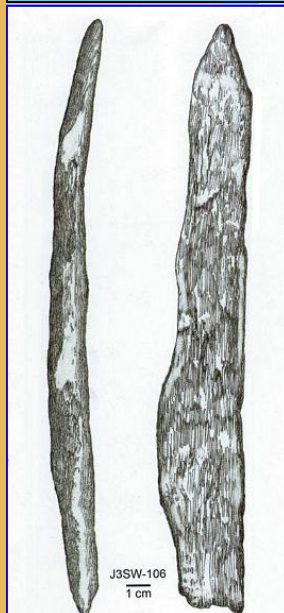


Fig. 16. Drawings of both faces of an intact point made from proboscidean split-rib from the Hiscock site, length=24.5 cm. The specimen survived in a pristine state as it lay among a heap of artifacts that accompanied a human burial.

tian culture (**Fig. 14**).

Stemmed points of split-rib, on the other hand, constitute a variety that is known from only one ancient site in the New World—the Hiscock site, Genesee County, western New York state. Other examples, we may believe, will be discovered eventually when archaeologists make it a habit to explore saline springs for vestiges of the Clovis archaeological culture.

There are six examples of stemmed points among the 44 points made from proboscidean rib at the Hiscock site (Gramly, in press); however, only two specimens are complete enough for description and illustration here. The first example is short (Length = 108 mm) and appears to have been broken and re-tipped at least once (**Fig. 15**). The other stemmed point is a goodly size (Length = 24.5 cm) and was recovered from a heap of intact artifacts that lay near Clovis-age human remains (Harrod, in press). In addition to being shouldered or stemmed (**Fig. 16**), the long point from Hiscock has been thinned at its base for secure hafting.

The intact, long point made from proboscidean split-rib at Hiscock would have been a formidable weapon-tip, as proboscidean rib bone is very strong and resistant to breakage. It was well-suited for going up against dan-

gerous quarry and penetrating an animal's inner vital organs.

Summary

It has long been argued that artifacts made from organic materials were a critical part of Palaeo-American (Clovis, etc.) cultures—most recently summarized by Hemmings (2004, 2010). The best demonstration of the correctness of this hypothesis is to add fresh items to the inventory of osseous artifact types. Adding to the master inventory, as I do here, proceeds directly from standard archaeological fieldwork and canvassing of old museum collections, which harbor unknown treasures.

Within this brief essay and installments to follow, I hope to convince skeptical readers that there is much to learn about early New World cultures if we concentrate upon organic artifacts and not just limit our studies to artifacts made of stone.

—To be continued in Part 3...

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

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

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

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Ray Urbaniak

Patricio Bustamante (Chilean Society of History and Geography*) and **Juan Crocco** (Altura Heritage Foundation**) send an overview of their upcoming *PCN* series on the prehistory of astronomy:

Summary

Despite advances in the study of modern astronomy, archaeoastronomy, ethnoastronomy and cultural astronomy, no explanation has been found to where it originated from.

Evidence shows that throughout the world human beings developed various ways of astronomical observation. This raises three questions:

- 1.) Is astronomy innate and inherent to many species, including humans?
- 2.) If not innate, did every culture develop their own and particular astronomy independently?
- 3.) Was astronomy as we know it in modern times developed at some specific location and then spread throughout the world with human migration?

We will examine the use of astronomy by animals, the first records identified as representation of astronomical observations, the dispersion of similar symbols such as in ostrich-like birds to identify regions of the sky by distant populations.

The study of neurosciences and in particular of pareidolia, apophenia and hierophany, enables us to identify the possible origin of constellations and asterisms as mnemonic resources, which al-

lowed humans to map the sky in a simple way, ordering and giving coherence to the cosmic cycle that relates heaven and earth.

We suggest that the observation of events unfolding in the sky together with that of natural formations in mountain ranges, isolated mountains or even certain large rocks, was registered in rock art and in stories that evolved into myths and legends. These, we propose, illustrate the possible origin of the process that led to the shaping of current astronomy that began in the remote past.

Finally, the identification of constellations globally suggests that they date back to the Pleistocene and spread throughout the world along with human migrations, evolving into particular manifestations with cultural and environmental characteristics. It is our belief that the mnemonic system

designed by humans in early stages is still in force today as a reference system in modern astronomy.

***Patricio Bustamante** (Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía)

****Juan Crocco** (Fundación Altura Patrimonio)



[Link to PCN #73](#)



[Link to PCN #72](#)



[Link to PCN #71](#)

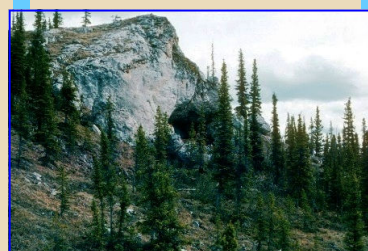


Fig. 1. One of the Bluefish caves with evidence of early Americans c. 24,000 BP. Photo permission: Ruth-Gotthardt, © Government of Yukon, 2021.

Maverick archaeologist, Jacques Cinq-Mars,

passed away this November 27. He was 79. Cinq-Mars was a Canadian archaeologist best known for his excavations at the Bluefish Caves site near northern Yukon's Old Crow area 1977–87 (**Fig. 1**). One astute forum commenter at *Climate Etc.* ([judithcurry.com](#)) described in 2017 how scientists become non-mainstream. It fits very well the 50 years of suppression Pleistocene Coalition founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, experienced from the mainstream science community:

"Jacques Cinq-Mars was mainstream until he got the report from the radiocarbon laboratory on the dates of the material he had unearthed at the Blue caves. It is not the scientist or the hypothesis that challenges the paradigm but the evidence."

Cinq-Mars is only one of 'many' archaeologists and geologists who have demonstrated the presence of humans in the Americas well before Clovis. However, his dates for the Bluefish Caves site—c. 24,000 years—are nowhere near what could be called the "oldest" evidence of people in the Americas though that is how it is commonly portrayed in popular science venues. Dr. Steen-McIntyre gets that point of bad science across in her reprint article this issue (backed up by the Editor's reprint). Mainstream archaeology is simply not reporting the older sites. —jf

Ice Age animals in Utah, Arizona, and Nevada rock art

Game-changing Native American pictographs and petroglyphs

By Ray Urbaniak Engineer,
rock art researcher, and preservationist

**"Once readers
get past..."**



**old school an-
thropology...**

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

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

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

Saiga antelope (Figs. 1–2)

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



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



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

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



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

Yak (Fig. 3)

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

American cave lion (Fig. 4)

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

Gomphothere (Fig. 5)

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

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

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

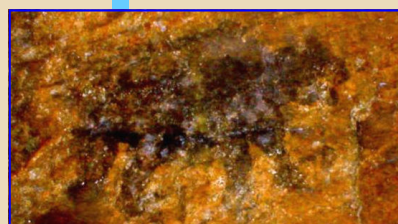


Fig. 4. From PCN #59, p.12, Fig. 7. **American cave lion** pictograph I discovered in a cave near my home compared with Asiatic lion (Wikimedia Commons).

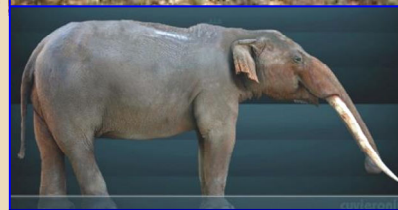


Fig. 5. From PCN #69 (p.16, Figs. 1–2). **Top:** Pictograph by a likely Paleolithic artist of an apparent extinct **gomphothere** discovered in the same undisclosed SW Utah cave where I discovered the American cave lion (Fig. 4). Photo Ray Urbaniak. **Bottom:** Recreation of New World gomphothere, *Cuvieronius*,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

> **Cont. on page 9**

Game-changing Native American rock art (cont.)

Five different species of extinct pronghorn antelope



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



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

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

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

Four horns (Fig. 8)

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

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

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

Branched horns facing forward (Fig. 9)

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

Diminutive pronghorn (Fig. 10)



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

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

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

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

Long straight horns (Fig. 6)

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

Long curved horns (Fig. 7)

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



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



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



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

Siberian Ibex (Fig. 11)

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

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

Llama (Figs. 12–13)

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

> **Cont. on page 10**

Game-changing Native American rock art (cont.)



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



Tusk-less mammoths (Figs. 17–18)

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

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

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

Peccary (Fig. 19)

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

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

Extinct horses (Fig. 20)

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

On the following page:

Elk or stag moose (Fig. 21)

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

Arabian oryx [possible] (Fig. 22)

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

American cheetah (Fig. 23)

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

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



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



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

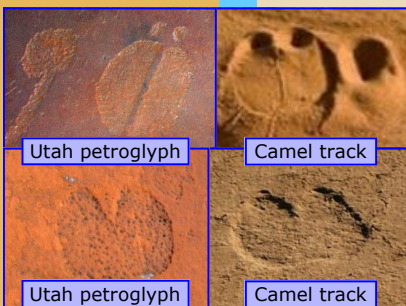


Fig. 16. From PCN #70, p. 13, Fig. 4. **Top-Left:** Proposed Utah **Camelops** track petroglyph. **Top-Right:** Camel footprint in sand. **Bottom-Left:** Likely **camel footprint** petroglyph. Photo by rock art photographer, Sue Reynolds. **Bottom-Right:** Modern-day camel track in Saudi Arabia.

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

Camelops tracks (Fig. 16)

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

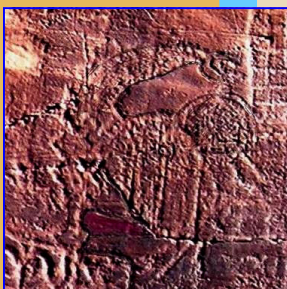


Fig. 17. From PCN #67, p. 16, Fig. 1. **Left:** Lightly-outlined proposed **mammoth** petroglyph I discovered on a rock art panel 30' up a rock face in SW Utah (photo by Ray Urbaniak) compared with **Right:** an Indian elephant (Wikimedia Commons).

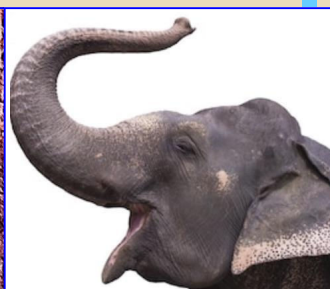


Fig. 19. From PCN #59, p. 11, Fig. 3. **Top:** Possible **peccary** rock art image Grand Canyon (Photo, Jennifer Hatcher). **Bottom:** African bush pig with long ears which, when running, might resemble the image at top.



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

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

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Game-changing Native American rock art (cont.)

"There are far too many



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

images of the animals to be just



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

stylized depictions of present day animals."

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

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

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

Ed's. Note:

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

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

Giant ground sloth

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

Caribou/moose (possible)

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

Mountain goat

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

july-august2013.pdf

Giant short-faced bear

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

Woolly rhinoceros

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

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

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

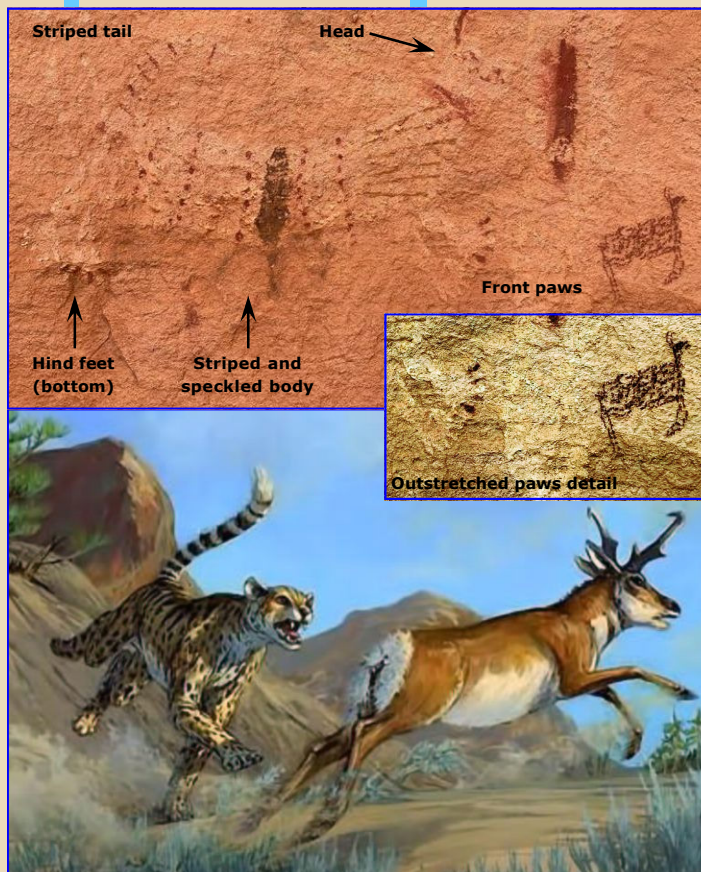


Fig. 23. From PCN#71,p.16 Fig. 1. **Top:** Detail of photo recently taken in the Grand Canyon by rock art photographer Jennifer Hatcher. It appears to show a large speckled cat with striped tail/body, and outstretched paws chasing down a pronghorn which is clearly fleeing. Compare with, **Bottom:** Modern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

Young moose

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

Extinct pronghorn

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

Early bison

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

Tibetan antelope (possible)

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

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

Relevant Reprint, Revisiting *PCN* #14, November-December 2011*

The collapse of standard paradigm New World prehistory

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD

***Eds. Note:** This 2001 item by Dr. Virginia Steen-

Since the last issue of the newsletter we've had quite a bit of good 'New World' news, some not-so-good news—

correspondence, etc., relating to the Mexican saga that you think may be of current or historical value can find a repository for them.

Contact Kristine Haglund, Archivist and Chair, Bailey Library and Archives, DMNS for more information (<kris.haglund@dmns.org>, W 303.370.8353, F 303.331.6492). Kris writes that your files can be restricted for a finite period of time that you can specify.

Good news #2

After a struggle lasting almost five years the Malde *et al* paper on the stratigraphic debate at Hueyatlatco is finally online.

(See the January-February 2011 issue of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, "[Blocking data: At the editor's desk](#)," for the background information. See also the July-August 2011 issue of *PCN* titled, "The footprints that

were not," for a color version of Malde's geologic map and the addendum to the original manuscript which was cut from the final version of the paper because of length.)

Here is the citation and access link for the Malde *et al* paper:

Malde, Harold E., Steen-McIntyre, Virginia, Naeser,

Charles W. and VanLandingham, Sam L. 2011. [The stratigraphic debate at Hueyatlatco, Valsequillo, Mexico. *Palaeontologia Electronica* 14 \(3\):44A:26p; palaeo-electronica.org/2011_3/27_malde/index.html](#)

The fact that the paper has finally been published is none too soon. Hopefully, it will help modify the current stance taken by the establishment as to when the first peoples appeared in the Americas. We cannot hope to have any accurate impression of the story if evidence is withheld (see below.)

'Not so good' news

This takes the form of a recent article in the November 2011 issue of *Scientific American* titled, "The First Americans: trailblazers arrived far earlier than previously thought."

How early?

Gasp! Perhaps 15,000 years ago, or even earlier!

Obviously science writer Heather Pringle's information sources did not alert her to the [Pleistocene Coalition News](#) newsletter (See **Fig. 1**).

Missing from the purportedly current *Scientific American* report is any mention of the following evidence:

- **200,000-year old** or older Calico site as originally under the direction of Louis Leakey, ([Upholding the old dates for Calico](#), *PCN* September-October, 2011);
- **250,000-yr. old** or older Hueyatlatco/Valsequillo sites (many *PCN* articles, especially since [May-June 2011](#));
- **300,000-year old** National City/Caltrans site from the San Diego area ([In their own words: Caltrans site](#), *PCN* January-February 2010);

> [Cont. on page 13](#)

Newly-forming picture of the ancient New World as proposed by the Pleistocene Coalition—hidden from the public by the old-school mainstream science community.

Caltrans, 300,000 BP
Calico, 200,000 BP
Hueyatlatco/Valsequillo 250-400,000 BP
Possible 1.3 million-year old sites—the Amomolic lake beds
Topper, 50,000 BP
Monte Verde, 33,000 BP



Fig. 1. Beginning with the preservation work of Virginia Steen-McIntyre, Sam VanLandingham, Chuck Naeser, Jim Bischoff, Michael Cremona, Chris Hardaker, and others, the oldest sites in the Americas are gradually becoming known to the public—a completely different picture of prehistoric reality. Paulette Steeves of Binghamton University, New York, is also adding a great many more sites to our proposed revised picture which are older than Clovis including sites known only to Native Americans and First Nations people of Canada. Map layout, jf.

McIntyre is reproduced due to current news items regarding the "earliest" peopling of the Americas. It features Virginia's knowledge and experience with suppression of the actual "oldest" evidence by the American anthropology community.

though not unexpected based on the state of American anthropology—and some rather awesome news! –VSM

Good news #1

The Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS) has graciously consented to archive miscellaneous Hueyatlatco/Valsequillo files. That means that those of you who have

Collapse of standard paradigm New World prehistory (cont.)

"Not much we can do about such ingrained prejudice except to continue as we have: uncover the facts and print them in the Pleistocene Coalition News newsletter so that you have a means to be informed!"

- **classic *Homo erectus* partial skull** found in the Guadalajara area ([In their own words](#), PCN November-December issue, 2009);

- **33,000-year old** or older component at the Monte Verde site ([The Abomination of Calico, Part 3](#), PCN November-December issue, 2010.)

It must be clarified that Ms. Pringle's sources were not unaware of these old sites. In fact, one of the archaeologists mentioned in the report even directed the work at Hueyatlatco for a season. The reality is that her sources simply choose not to share this information with the public—an approach used by those presently in control of archaeology in the United States.

Not much we can do about such ingrained prejudice except to continue as we have: uncover the facts and print them in the *Pleistocene Coalition News* newsletter so that you have a means to be informed!

Awesome News!

On November 7, I had a chance to sit down and study—really study—the [Malde geologic map](#) (see PCN newsletter, July-August 2011 issue, Malde article for a color version.)

I came away numb. How often had I looked at that map over the decades, even colored several copies, and missed it!

Hal had mapped the Valsequillo Reservoir site of El Horno, to the west of Hueyatlatco, as occurring in the unit he named the Amomoloc lake beds.

This unit occurs beneath the Xalnene tuff. In other words, this means that the Amomoloc lake beds are older than the Xalnene tuff.

The Xalnene tuff has recently been dated at 1.3 million years old and has a reverse

magnetic polarity. That makes the El Horno archaeological site older than 1.3 million years! These people would be comparable in age to the well known *Homo erectus* fossils of Africa, Asia, and Europe. (For skull evidence of *H. erectus* in Mexico, see newsletter, Nov-Dec 2009, [In their own words](#), p.3.)

To read more about the El Horno site, see Cynthia Irwin-Williams' 1962 progress report to the INAH. For a copy of the text, see [my Pleistocene Coalition webpage](#), near the bottom.

Not only are the reservoir sites at Valsequillo 20-30 times older than the establishment would like them to be (Hueyatlatco), one (El Horno) is 100 times older! More on this very exciting discovery in a future issue.

VIRGINIA STEEN-MCINTYRE, PhD, is a tephrochronologist (volcanic ash specialist) involved in preserving and publishing the Palaeolithic evidence from Valsequillo since the late 1960s. Her story first came to public attention in Michael Cremo's and Richard Thompson's book, *Forbidden Archeology* (1993), and in the Bill Cote television special, *Mysterious Origins of Man*, hosted by Charleton Heston (1996).

Updated BIO (from PCN #72) after Virginia's strokes

VIRGINIA STEEN-MCINTYRE, PhD, is a volcanic ash specialist and founding member of the Pleistocene Coalition. Before the onset of her major health problems, including two debilitating strokes, Virginia was the lead copy editor and scientific consultant for *Pleistocene Coalition News*, as well as a prolific author writing over 80 articles. [She worked on dating Hueyatlatco with NASA's moon core specialist, archaeologist Ronald Fryxell](#), while he was analyzing soils from all the Apollo moon landings. Virginia began her lifelong association with the Hueyatlatco early man site,

Mexico, in 1966. Her story of suppression—now well-known in the science community—was first brought to public attention in Michael Cremo's and Richard Thompson's classic tome, *Forbidden Archeology*, which was followed by a central appearance in the NBC special, *Mysterious Origins of Man* in 1996, hosted by Charleton Heston. The program was aired twice on NBC with mainstream scientists attempting to block it.

All of Virginia's articles in PCN can be accessed directly at the following link:

http://www.pleistocenecoalition.com/#virginia_steen_mcintyre

Relevant Reprint from [PCN #57](#), January-February 2019, in support of Virginia Steen-McIntyre and objective science

The myth of millennial migrations, Part 2

False maps: How mainstream science simply omits crucial archaeological sites it doesn't want the public to know about

By John Feliks

[Link to Part 1](#)

"Unlike normal cumulative science such as the Periodic Table of the Elements ... early human migration maps produced within this community clearly reflect the bias and self-interest of the researchers or organizations producing them."

In the field of anthropology there is an ongoing credibility problem of concealing already known facts about early human intelligence and migrations. Unlike normal cumulative science such as gave us the Periodic Table of the Elements, early human migration maps produced within this community clearly reflect the bias and self-interest of the researchers or organizations producing them.

Anthropology wants so much to have its own Periodic Table to prove it really is a science. However, corruption in its journals and institutions at the very top and the no-holds-barred self-interest of competitive researchers among whom non-citation of already established facts, misappropriation, and unfounded denigration makes this literally impossible without top-down reform in the field.

Periodic Table—with selected elements deleted

Fig. 1. The disconcerting effect if chemistry's Periodic Table of the Elements is treated with the rigor standards of early human migration maps. The normal Periodic Table presents collectively-achieved knowledge of all known elements whereas anthropology promotes only biases. *Already-known facts of early sites that conflict with the ideas promoted are simply omitted*—such as seen in Fig. 2 (see [VanLandingham on Hueyatlaço](#) (PCN #11, May-June 2011).

To help visualize just how bad this problem is, science aficionados could never imagine a chemistry ethic where every publication of the Periodic Table featured startling gaps or selectively-omitted elements (**Fig. 1**). But this is exactly what anthropology

does each time it tries to trick the public with a new biased millennial migration map (e.g., **Fig. 2**).

Unfortunately, the field is rife with researchers and organizations producing biased maps. They are not interested in presenting the normal accumula-

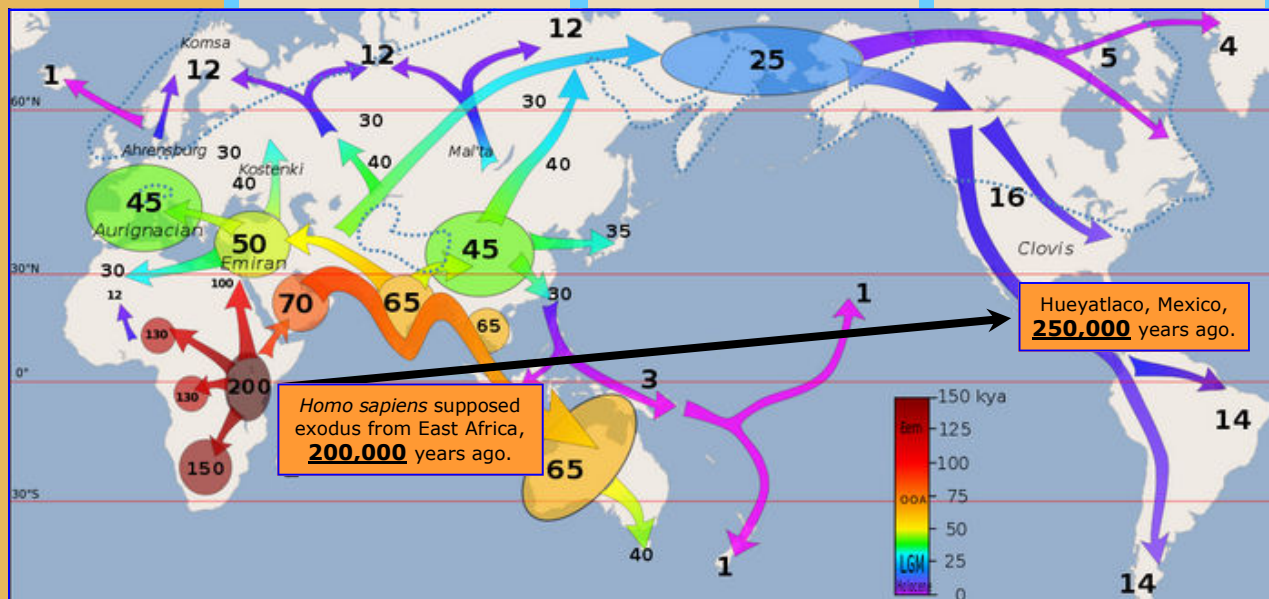


Fig. 2. Standard confirmation-biased mainstream propaganda map (Wikimedia Commons) produced to lead the public into believing it took early humans *hundreds of thousands of years* to migrate from Africa to the Americas. The omitted *Hueyatlaço problem* is superimposed. Compare this map with [the "4" years it actually takes healthy people to walk around the entire globe](#). Biased anthropology maps simply delete the well-documented site of Hueyatlaço despite its dating by several eminent geologists from the [USGS](#), [NASA's Apollo moon core specialist](#), and an [internationally-renowned diatomist](#). The map makes no mention of the site and its dating shows why.

> [Cont. on page 15](#)

The myth of millennial migrations, Part 2: *False maps* (cont.)

"The crucial part ...



Fig. 3. Map from [The collapse of standard paradigm New World prehistory](#) (PCN #14, Nov-Dec 2011) by Pleistocene Coalition founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre. The article included her response to a propaganda piece promoting false claims published in *Scientific American* regarding the so-called "First" Americans as it "omitted" all of the actual earliest American sites. Layout jf.

is trust that the science community is giving one all the facts and is not withholding information."

all evidence being honestly reported no one can come to any informed conclusions. The crucial part for anyone attempting to do so is trust that the science community is giving one all the facts and is not withholding information.

In PCN #14, Nov-Dec 2011, Pleistocene Coalition founding member, Dr. Virginia Steen-McIntyre, PhD, wrote an overview article called, [The collapse of standard paradigm New World prehistory](#). It included her response to yet another frustrating propaganda piece—the type of which she had become accustomed to over the prior 40 years—this one published in *Scientific American* regarding the so-called "earliest" Americans. As she has repeatedly experienced, the actual "earliest" evidence, Hueyatlatco

and Valsequillo sites in Mexico dated c. 250,000 years, was not even mentioned. The article excluded "all" truly ancient sites in the Americas listing only those within a mere couple dozen millennia.

Fig. 3 shows the PCN map created for her critique showing crucial sites and dates omitted in the *Scientific American* article. It includes Valsequillo/Hueyatlatco at 250,000 years, Calico at 200,000 years (excavated by famed anthropologist Dr. Louis B. Leakey), Caltrans—originally dated 300,000 years and still so when PCN published the suppressed site 17 years after its discovery (finally published after seven years of PCN and "25 years" after its discovery but renamed Cerutti Mastodon and dated only 130,000 years).

Ironically, a bizarre reiteration of the same omissions was published in *Smithsonian* magazine online March 8, 2017—by the same author (**Fig. 4**). The article featured another false map with Hueyatlatco, Calico, and Caltrans omitted. Here are her comments on the original article and author: "Not so good" news ...takes the form of a recent article in the November 2011 issue of *Scientific American* titled, 'The First Americans: trailblazers arrived far earlier than previously thought.' How early? Gasp! Perhaps 15,000 years ago, or even earlier! Obviously science writer Heather Pringle's information sources did not alert her to the [Pleistocene Coalition News](#) newsletter [See Fig. 4 (Virginia's orig. Fig. 1)]. Missing from the purportedly current *Scientific American* report is any mention of the following evidence:

- **200,000-year old** or older Calico site as originally under the

direction of Louis Leakey ([Upholding the old dates for Calico](#), [By Dr. Jim Bischoff, famed USGS geochemist] PCN Sept-Oct 2011);

- **250,000-yr. old** or older Hueyatlatco/Valsequillo sites (many PCN articles, especially since May-June 2011);
- **300,000-year old** National City/Caltrans site from the San Diego area ([In their own words: Caltrans site](#), PCN Jan-Feb 2010);

- **Classic *Homo erectus* partial skull** found in the Guadalajara area ([In their own words](#), PCN Nov-Dec 2009);

- **33,000-year old** or older component at the Monte Verde site ([The Abomination of Calico, Part 3](#), PCN Nov-Dec 2010)



Fig. 4. This false map reproduced by *Smithsonian* magazine, March 8, 2017 is titled "Major sites that disprove the Clovis-first model." It is by the same author critiqued by Virginia for similar omissions in *Scientific American* six years prior. As always with *Smithsonian*, AAAS' journal *Science*, and the UK's *Nature*, these publications allow low-academic-integrity anthropology in context with higher standards for other sciences. Notice again that the new migration map simply omits 250,000-year old Hueyatlatco.

It must be clarified that Ms. Pringle's sources were not unaware of these old sites. In fact, one of the archaeologists mentioned in the report even directed the work at Hueyatlatco for a season. The reality is that her sources simply choose not to share this information with the public—an approach used by those presently in control of archaeology in the United States.

Not much we can do about such ingrained prejudice except to continue as we have: uncover the facts and print them in the *Pleistocene Coalition News* newsletter so that you have a means to be informed!"

The fact that the same false map claims about the earliest Americans Virginia called out years ago is still spread today does not support the idea of anthropology as a science.



The Pleistocene Coalition

Prehistory is about to change

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

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The Pleistocene Coalition celebrated its twelve-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now in its thirteenth year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.