



# PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2025

- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

## Inside

### PAGE 2

**AI:** Promises and threats for prehistory, history, and cultural heritage, *Conclusion*

Patricio Bustamante

### PAGE 4

**"A barbarous and savage race"**

Tom Baldwin

### PAGE 5

**Member news and other info:**

**Excerpts** from this issue,

**Links to Issues 95-97**

### PAGE 6

**Possibilities of matching cup-marks and stars**

Abdulrahman Albalawi

### PAGE 8

**Mode pace set by climate conditions, Part 2**

Jan Willem van der Drift

### PAGE 10

**Trans-Pacific crossing to South America**

Juan Crocco Ábalos

### PAGE 14

**Artificial structures in pristine American sites**

Richard Dullum

### PAGE 19

**Legacy of Calico** Early Man Archaeological Project, Part 6, Artifact/geofact issue

Fred E. Budinger, Jr.

### PAGE 21

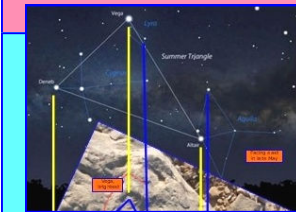
**Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 13** of the series in reverse (Plants)

John Feliks

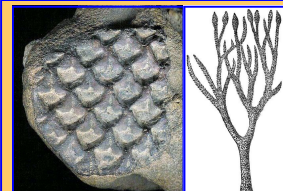
Archaeologist, **Fred E. Budinger, Jr.**, Director of Calico Early Man Site in CA's Mojave Desert (after Dr. Louis Leakey) gives an overview of skeptics who, for decades, fought the evidence for early peoples in the Americas. He explains the technical problems including natural geological processes supposedly able to imitate artifacts *en masse*. See [Budinger p.19](#).



**"A barbarous and savage race"**  
**Tom Baldwin** gives an informative overview of the most well-accepted human 'species.' Interestingly, he notes how just two years after German anthropologist Hermann Schaaffhausen—who first debuted and published Neanderthals as a "barbarous and savage race" at his 1857-58 presentation and paper [transl: *On the Old Quaternary Human Remains and the Gap They Leave in the Progress of Geology*—appeared Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, 1859. Darwin was no doubt aware of Schaaffhausen's evolution work and view of Neanderthals. See [Baldwin p.4](#).



Technical engineer, **Abdulrahman Albalawi** (known especially for Pleiades rock art discovery in *PCN*), provides some thoughts on the possibilities of matching asterisms (simple patterns of stars in the night sky) and constellations with cup-marks in rock art. See [Albalawi p.6](#).



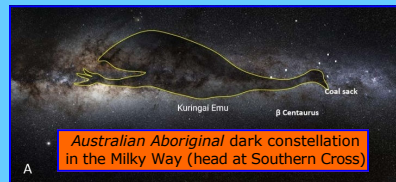
**"The fossil record of plants is not good enough to simply 'read out' the story of their evolution."**  
—R. Fortey, British Museum; 1982. *Fossils: The Key to the Past*, p.102.  
"This trick excuse is given for *all* organisms... the problem is with the theory—not the fossil record. Since the record does not support their beliefs they attempt to discredit it." See [Feliks p.21](#).

## — Welcome to PCN #98 —

Dutch stone tool expert, **Jan Willem van der Drift**, continues his skeptical look at stone tool "modes"



which, due to rigid beliefs and suppression of other evidence, have long been presumed to represent 'stages' of technological innovation. See [Van der Drift p.8](#).



**Juan Crocco Ábalos** (Santiago, Chile): *Cultural evidence* for early South Pacific migration of people and ideas—Australia to South America. See [Ábalos p.10](#).

## Artificial structures in pristine American sites

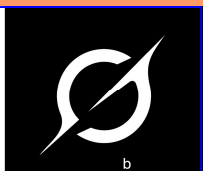


**Richard Dullum** begins a deeper look into the professionally-produced scientific data from the owners of **Sage Wall**,

as well as other remarkable evidence in Montana's **Boulder Batholith** region. See [Dullum p.14](#).



Mainstream anthropologists pre-committed to 'no megalithic cultures' in North America regard Sage Wall a *natural* geological formation.

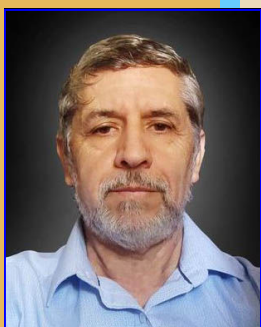


Chilean archaeoastronomer, **Patricio Bustamante Diaz** concludes his timely series:

**AI:** Promises and threats for prehistory, history, and cultural heritage (*Part 3*). He establishes very well that unbridled AI will have irreversible consequences for conceptions of truth and reality—especially in Academia. See [Bustamante p.2](#).

# AI: Promises and threats for prehistory, history, and cultural heritage, *Part 3* By Patricio Bustamante Diaz

Archaeoastronomy researcher (Altura Heritage Foundation)



[Continuing from Part 2](#)  
(PCN #97, Sept-Oct 2025)...

**For now, three major blocs are emerging: 1)** The Western Bloc (the US, Europe and allies). **2)** The Chinese Bloc. **3)** The Russian Bloc. Each has the capacity to construct its own narrative of prehistory, history and the value assigned to the common heritage of humanity.

This may not seem relevant today but just imagine what would happen if one of these blocs were to assume, for example, the biblical origin of humanity and eliminate all references to evidence contradicting this doctrine. It would seek to eliminate all contradictory evidence, which would be catastrophic for paleontological, archaeological and other studies... There have been recent attempts to do so, see: "El origen de la vida, ante los tribunales" (2005).<sup>1</sup> A trial that began on Monday in the state of Pennsylvania, United States, could literally 'change the history of man' and with it the study of science in American schools. Tammy Kitzmiller et al. v. Dover School District et al. (2005).<sup>2</sup>

On the other hand, theories of evolution, which are widely accepted, tend to overshadow less widespread theories that question them, such as the series of articles "Debunking evolutionary propaganda" (Feliks 2013).<sup>3</sup>

Psillos (2022)<sup>4</sup> describes how scientific theories often have an expiration date and analyzes common patterns in theoretical change, including the partial or total disintegration of old models.

**"Reviewing history, it is not unreasonable to think that, if the analogy with the 14th Amendment and corporations continues, AI could, in the future, be recognised as an 'artificial person.'"**



Two AI logos from [Part 1](#): **a.** ChatGPT, representing the connection and interaction between ideas. **b.** Grok, represents a black hole.

Today, there is a serious 'pareidolic' risk of believing that AI is a "person" with superior knowledge and abilities. The obvious step would be to accept it as a 'higher authority' in various aspects of life. Suleyman (2025)<sup>5</sup> explores this possibility.

This may sound like science fiction, but unfortunately it is not. We need only remember that corporations have become "legal persons."

### Algorithmic persons

In the United States, corporations acquired legal personality in the sense of being considered 'persons' through the interpretation of the 14th Amendment, passed in 1868<sup>6</sup> with the original aim of protecting the rights of slaves freed after the Civil War. Section 1 guarantees that no state may 'deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law' or 'deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.'

The key term is 'person,' which was later interpreted by the Supreme Court to include corporations. Although the US Supreme Court did not explicitly state in its formal opinion that corporations are persons under the 14th Amendment, the headnote (summary pre-

pared by court reporter J.C. Bancroft Davis) stated that the court considered the 14th Amendment to apply to corporations. Although such a comment had no binding legal force, in practice it was accepted as precedent and opened the door to a series of subsequent decisions that reinforced the idea of corporate personhood.

Reviewing history, it is not unreasonable to think that, if the analogy with the 14th Amendment and corporations continues, AI could, in the future, be recognised as an "artificial person," i.e. with autonomous but not natural legal personality.

### The death of science?

If, for example, through some legal mechanism, the 'owners' of AI, who subscribe to widely accepted theories or acts of faith, had the ability to render emerging theories invisible through their control of AI, it would spell the death of science.

In summary, in science, the path to finding answers is: apply critical thinking, observe the real world, question, correct oneself, share and collectively validate results. Imposed truth and censorship deny science,

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

## AI: Promises and threats for prehistory and culture (cont.)

**"If, for example, through some legal mechanism, the 'owners' of AI, who subscribe to widely accepted theories or acts of faith, had the ability to render emerging theories invisible through their control of AI, it would spell the death of science."**

which is clearly the danger of AI.

Currently, a dozen large technology corporations, mainly from the US and China, control AI, key infrastructure, chips, data centres, patents and global deployment capabilities.

The document "Governing AI for Humanity: Final Report" (2024)<sup>7</sup> points to the need for global legislation on AI, stating that it 'cannot be left solely to the whims of the markets.' 'The very nature of the technology, which is cross-border in its structure and application, necessitates a global approach.'

### Conclusion

Artificial intelligence (AI) is proving to be an ambivalent tool for archaeology, history and heritage. It offers promises of innovation, but at the same time poses threats to collective memory and cultural diversity. It lacks ethics, morals and autonomy; 'it is and does what its creators want it to be.'

Two AI models are analysed. ChatGPT (OpenAI) is described in this context as a restrictive model, which, for ethical reasons (not transparent), blocks representations of indigenous peoples, religions, historical violence, slavery, or dictatorships. This 'invisible' and unappealable censorship hinders research and historical memory.

Grok (xAI) is described as a permissive, unfiltered model that trivialises sensitive issues, genocide and can spread extremist discourse. Its "technocratic" approach to verifiability denies oral histories and ancestral knowledge.

Models such as Midjourney, Leonardo, and Playground v2 present varying degrees of restriction, which are also problematic for heritage reconstruction.

AI, although it can generate spectacular technical results, has serious cognitive limitations and does not understand reality. Empirical examples (trompe l'oeil, impossible figures, hominid reconstructions) demonstrate errors, hallucinations and unjustified censorship that are opaque and without possibility of appeal.

AI is a cultural and political weapon in a multipolar world (US, China, Russia). Each bloc can impose historical narratives, rendering alternative theories invisible or erasing collective memories.

In the scientific field, if AI controls which theories are visible and renders contradictory theories invisible, it undermines critical thinking, self-criticism and the collective construction of science.

Thus, AI must be used with critical awareness. It can contribute technically, but in human, historical and heritage terms it poses risks of censorship, revisionism and cultural manipulation. Global legislation and a transdisciplinary approach are required to protect collective memory and the heritage of humanity.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>BBC World News. 2005. "El origen de la vida, ante los tribunales." [http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/spanish/science/newsid\\_4289000/4289952.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/spanish/science/newsid_4289000/4289952.stm)

<sup>2</sup>Kitzmler, Tammy, et al. *Case 4:04-cv-02688-JEJ*. Document 342 Filed 12/20/2005. 139 pages. [https://ncse.ngo/files/pub/legal/kitzmler/highlights/2005-12-20\\_Kitzmler\\_decision.pdf](https://ncse.ngo/files/pub/legal/kitzmler/highlights/2005-12-20_Kitzmler_decision.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>Feliks, John. 2013–2017. [Debunking evolutionary propaganda](#) (21-part series). *Pleistocene Coalition News*. Issues 23–46. Series linked: <https://pleistocenecoalition.com/newsletter/july-august2024.pdf#page=15>

<sup>4</sup>Psillos, Stathis. 2022. "Realism and Theory Change in Science." *The Stanford Encyclopedia of*

*Philosophy* (Fall 2022 Edition). Edward N. Zalta & Uri Nodelman (eds.). <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/realism-theory-change/>

<sup>5</sup>Suleyman, Mustafa. 2025. "We must build AI for people; not to be a person." <https://mustafa-suleyman.ai/seemingly-conscious-ai-is-coming>

<sup>6</sup>*Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad Co.*, 118 U.S. 394 (1886). <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/118/394/>

<sup>7</sup>*Governing AI for Humanity: Final Report* (2024). [https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/governing\\_ai\\_for\\_humanity\\_final\\_report\\_en.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/governing_ai_for_humanity_final_report_en.pdf).

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PATRICIO BUSTAMANTE DÍAZ (Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía, Fundación Altura Patrimonio, Chilean Society of History and Geography, and Altura Heritage Foundation) is a longtime Chilean researcher in archaeoastronomy.

See [Part 1](#) for links to prior articles by Patricio Bustamante Díaz.

## "A barbarous and savage race"

By Tom Baldwin

**"All of this was, as we noted above,**



**1856–57. The controversy completely boiled over two years later when Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* was published in 1859 adding further fuel to the fire."**

**In 1856 some men were quarrying limestone in a cave in the Neander Valley of Germany.** There they found some fossils that they gave to a local school-teacher/amateur naturalist who thought the bones were from a prehistoric non-human creature—e.g., some sort of half man, half beast. A year later, they presented the bones to the world and controversy was immediate because a second type of human ran counter to the accepted and prevailing theory and interpretation of the Bible.

In fact, the Bible does speak of different kinds of beings or people. Angels and giants come quickly to mind. But more importantly following along these lines, if they were like men, did they have souls? Were they in need of salvation?

In an 1857 presentation and 1858 paper, German anatomist, anthropologist and paleoanthropologist, Professor Hermann Schaaf-fausen pronounced the bones as those of a "barbarous and savage race."

All of this was, as we noted above, 1856–57. The controversy completely boiled over two years later when Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* was published in 1859 adding further fuel to the fire.

One result of all this was that different museums and collectors were taking a new look at their collections and the fact of more Neanderthal fossils, such as Gibraltar 1, being located.

As one might guess this led to Europe becoming a hot bed of fossil hunting with the search for "cavemen" and dinosaurs at the top of the

list of the valuable and desirable. The hunt for dinosaurs spread across the Atlantic to the United States, but not so much the search for human fossils. After all, per popular scientific belief, people had only been in the Americas a few thousand years and were not nearly as fun to find and display as huge millions-of-years-old lizards.

More than a century went by with little change in how things were accomplished. Then about 60 years ago an archaeologist working in East Africa by the name of Louis Leakey found fossils even more unlike *Homo sapiens* than any Neanderthal. Their names may seem hard to pronounce but give it a try. First, there is *Zinjanthropus boisei* who is also known as *Paranthropus*. Finally, he found *Homo habilis*. All these fossils came from Africa.

Leakey wasn't through, however. He also oversaw—until his death—the Calico Early Man Site in the mountains of California, where artifacts 200,000 years old have been found. No fossils, however, have been found at Calico. The soil where the dig is located does not lend itself to the preservation of bone, and after 200,000 years in the ground, they have all dissolved away.

One good place for archaeologists to look for human fossils that we have yet to cover is East and Southeast Asia. The hub of archaeological finds in that part of the world is the island of Flores which is part of Indonesia. The most famous ancient inhabitants of Flores are called *Homo floresiensis*. One might know these fellows by their nickname:

"Hobbit." *Homo floresiensis* were much like other early men except they were not very tall. In fact, they averaged only 3' 6" tall.

A cave named Mata Menge on Flores Island housed the Hobbits and some even older early men who used the cave around 700,000 years ago. Both species suffered dwarfism. This is a malady that only strikes creatures trapped on small islands. It may be caused by not enough food growing on the island. After generations of not enough to eat they get smaller and smaller (at least that's one theory). Just off the California coast the mammoth on Santa Rosa Island shrank over the years until they were only about half the size of their relatives on the California mainland just 20 miles away. So, dwarfism happens to creatures all over the world.

Timor Island, part of Indonesia, has been the home to our species, *Homo sapiens*, for about 45,000 years. Rote, again an island and part of Indonesia, was occupied by about 15,000 years ago.

Finally, there is Java Island. It has been inhabited for the last 1.5 million years. It was here that in all the world the first really old fossil human was found. Originally named Java Man, it is now known to have been of the species *Homo erectus* which was probably the [most widespread of early men](#), having left his bones and/or tools all over the world. Some in the mainstream vein believe that in his wandering, *Homo erectus* even found his way back to Africa and there, some place near where modern Morocco lies, they

> [Cont. on page 5](#)

## “A barbarous and savage race” ? (cont.)

### Quick links to main articles in PCN #97:

#### PAGE 2

**AI:** Promises and threats for prehistory, history, and cultural heritage, *Part 2*

Patricio Bustamante

#### PAGE 6

#### **Cultural significance of rock art**

for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, Conclusion  
Abdulrahman Albalawi

#### PAGE 8

#### **Mode pace set by climate conditions**

Jan Willem van der Drift

#### PAGE 12

#### **South America's Population Y puzzle**

Juan Crocco Ábalos

#### PAGE 15

#### **Out in the field with Ray**

Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak

#### PAGE 17

#### **Sage Wall and Tryst Falls** updates

Richard Dullum

#### PAGE 21

#### **Legacy of Calico**

Early Man Archaeological Project, *Part 5*  
Fred E. Budinger, Jr.

#### PAGE 22

#### **Member news and other info**

Richard Dullum, *Mike & Dave's Multiverse*, Enilse Sehuanes-Urbaniak, John Feliks, Jan Willem van der Drift

#### **Links to Issues 94-96**

#### PAGE 23

**Pleistocene civilizations**, *Part 16*, Conclusion, the Pillars of Heracles (Hercules)  
Anthony Peratt and Fay Yao

#### PAGE 25

#### **Debunking evolutionary propaganda**

*Part 14 of series in reverse* (Fishes and invertebrates)

John Feliks

are said to have *evolved* into *Homo sapiens*.

The last place we will mention today for locating early man is China and Siberia. Siberia is the place where we found the first evidence of the Denisovans. They have left very little in the way of fossils but greatly astounded the archaeological and genealogical communities with the advanced artifacts and genes they left behind. They took a page out of Genghis Khan's book (or maybe it was the other way around) and mated with quite a lot of women, for it seems

that most people in the world today have some Denisovan genes, up to 1/20th if you are Melanesian. China, on the other hand, has been accused of "salting" their archaeological digs. A practice that they seem to be getting over but still causes their findings to be suspect.

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 60 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:

[https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom\\_baldwin](https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#tom_baldwin)

## Member news and other info

### Excerpts from this issue

—On the problem of accepting AI as a "higher authority" (from Patricio Bustamante's *AI*):

**"Today, there is a serious 'pareidolic' risk of believing that AI is a 'person' with superior knowledge and abilities. The obvious step would be to accept it as a 'higher authority' in various aspects of life... This may sound like science fiction, but unfortunately it is not. We need only remember that corporations have become 'legal persons.'"**

—On the subject of the mainstream's countless false statements of fact followed by admissions of no evidence (from John Feliks's *Debunking Evolutionary Propaganda Part 13* regarding plants):

**"Just a single species of green algae gave rise to the entire terrestrial plant lineage..."** Exactly what this ancestral alga was is still a mystery." —*Biology*, 6th Ed., Raven et al, 2002: pp. 735 & 736.

As shown from the beginning of this series... the evolution community continuously uses false statements of fact... to sell a fictional story... as 'science.'... Within those very texts, stu-

dents can learn to find false statements followed by admissions that the authors really don't know what they are talking about... They all involve ignoring the fossil record."

—On the subject of distinguishing artifacts from geofacts (from Fred Budinger, Jr's *Legacy of Calico Early Man Site: Archaeological Project*):

**"Studies indicate that stream transport abrades and rounds rocks quickly; it does not dislodge artifact-like flakes by percussion. Streams can generate only about 10 percent of the force needed to dislodge significant numbers of percussion flakes."**

—On the subject of why the 'Modes' do not represent technological stages (from Jan Willem van der Drift's *Climate changes set the pace for the Modes*):

**"It was more economical to freehand-model complete flint-nodules, than to first make OBFs [oblique bipolar flakes]. This explains why large OBFs are very rare in the flint-Acheulian, and this lack of OBFs is the reason why the Classic-Acheulian made hardly any flake-based-cleavers."**



[Link to PCN #97](#)



[Link to PCN #96](#)



[Link to PCN #95](#)

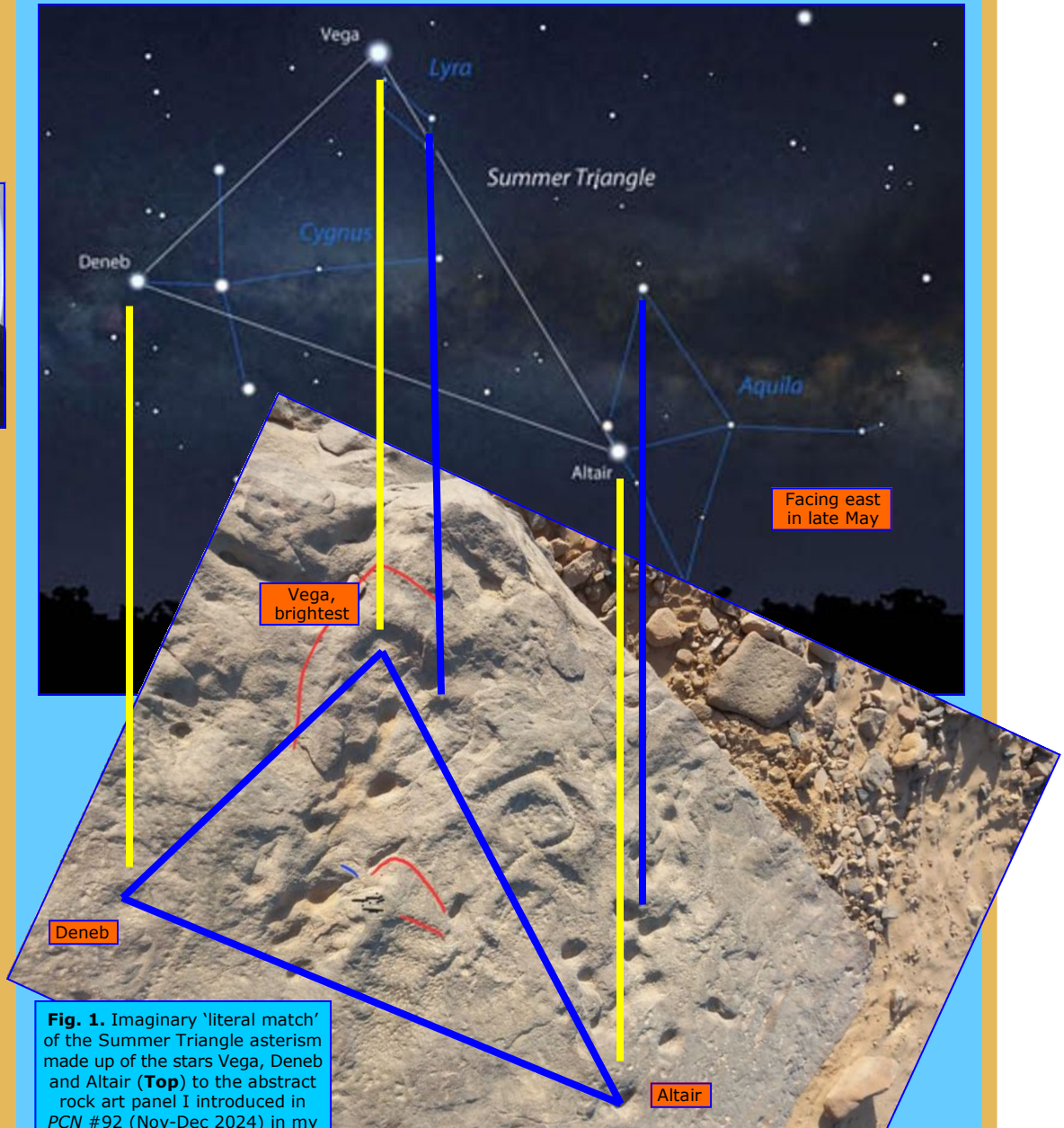
# Possibilities of matching cup-marks and stars

By Abdulrahman Albalawi, technical engineer

**"My fictional example also**



**suggests that dimmer stars might be a part of rock art sky maps just like they are part of our own sky maps in modern times."**



**Fig. 1.** Imaginary 'literal match' of the Summer Triangle asterism made up of the stars Vega, Deneb and Altair (**Top**) to the abstract rock art panel I introduced in PCN #92 (Nov-Dec 2024) in my 6-part series on [Vision 2030](#) (**Bottom**). It is only an example of one possible way cup-marks might be found to match asterisms (simple geometric shapes) or constellations in the night sky.

**Ever since my former PCN teammate**, the late Ray Urbaniak, and I were able to match up the Pleiades star cluster in our rock art discoveries with the famous Nebra sky disk of Germany, e.g.,

[The Pleiades rock art saga: New evidence and implications](#) (PCN #72, July-August 2021), I have been interested in finding other such matches. It is not an easy task. One can see that on panels with a great many markings—such as I have discovered in the deserts of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, and are also known throughout the world—all kinds of markings might overlap each other or

might have been created at different times. In other words, it would be difficult to confirm a true identification. However, I don't believe it is impossible.

**Asterism matches**

**Fig. 1** is not meant to be a serious match of cup-marks to stars of the 'Summer Triangle' asterism but of what

> [Cont. on page 7](#)

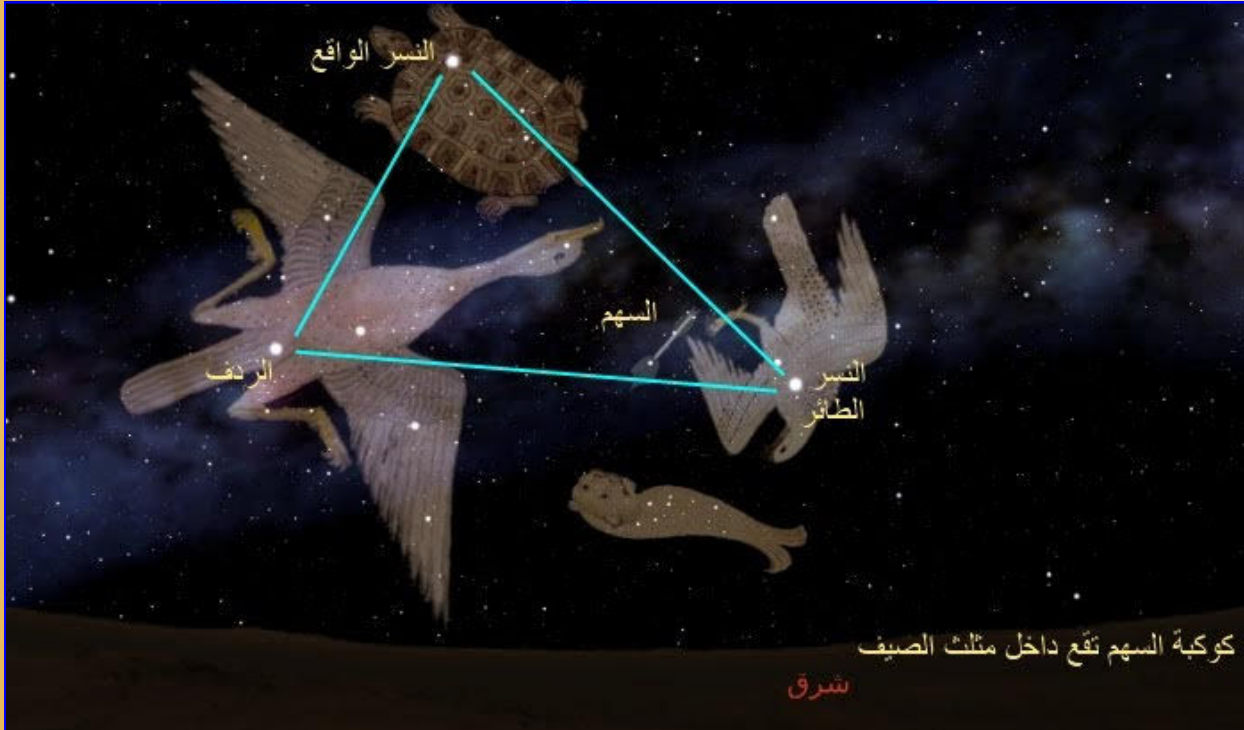
# Matching cup-marks and stars (cont.)

**"It is not an easy task. One can see that**

such a 'literal' match might look like. It is meant to show a few possibilities of how it could be done in practice.

other cup-marks not meant to be part of the actual triangle could occupy relative positions that might help identify

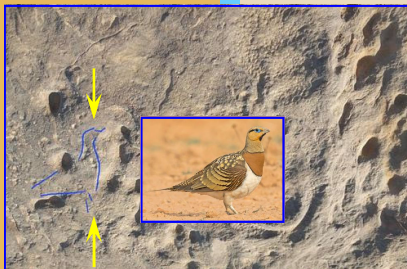
I believe the work of PCN has rightly questioned the mainstream belief in cup-marks as some kind of primitive art.



**Fig. 2.** Several 'constellations' include the stars of the 'Summer Triangle.' The way we are taught to see animals or people in constellations is from drawings. They are obviously not as accessible as asterisms are in matching them to rock art. Prepared by Kutaibaa Akraa.

**on panels with a great many markings...all kinds of mark-**

These things might include relative locations of the cup-marks matching the patterns of the stars, or even how wide



**Fig. 3.** The way people are usually taught to see the animals or people of constellations is from drawings in-between the stars or in a way that incorporates just a few stars in selected areas. **Inset** is a similar bird known from Saudi Arabia.

**ings might overlap each other or...have been created at different times."**

or deep the cup-marks might be. For instance, larger cup-marks would likely represent the brightest stars as my fictional example of Vega in Fig. 1 suggests. In that figure the vertical yellow lines

link the Triangle's stars—Vega, Deneb and Altair—to the same relative positions in the rock art panel. However, I also added two vertical blue lines to show how

the depiction of one of the night sky's asterisms or constellations. My fictional example also suggests that dimmer stars might be a part of rock art sky maps just like they are part of our own sky maps in modern times. These points, that might seem extraneous, could play a role in helping to decide if what one has found really is a match.

**Constellation matches**

Far more difficult to confirm than the literal matches of asterisms would be to recognize 'constellations' as they are often learned as pictures even if they are represented by a few stars. **Fig. 2** (arr. Kutaibaa Akraa) is a good example of this. In **Fig. 3**, I sketched a bird close to a few cup-marks on the Tabuk panel to show how difficult it would be for one to recognize such intent with only cup-marks present.

–See also [Saudi panel—Part 2 of the Pleiades rock art saga](#) where Ray Urbaniak and I made a similar comparison with the asterism Crux or the Southern Cross.

–Thank you to John Feliks for making several recommendations and for the special layout.

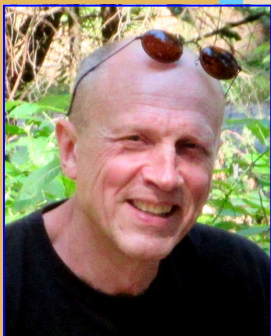
ABDULRAHMAN ALBALAWI is a technical engineer with a passion for rock art (including inscriptions) and history. He has been discovering and photographing rock art in the Tabuk region of northwestern Saudi Arabia since 2014. In 2019, Albalawi established a Facebook group devoted to rock art to help promote its study and lead to a greater understanding of the possible meanings behind rock art worldwide. He is also author of the 6-Part series, [Cultural significance of rock art for Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030](#).

Albalawi's Facebook rock art page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/463030367655466/posts/840031606622005/>

# Climate changes set the pace for the Modes, Part 2

By Jan Willem van der Drift

**"The South-European rivers carry**



**far fewer huge boulders than the African and Asian monsoon-rivers, so in general the OBFs... in the Acheuléen-méridional (=South-European Acheulian) are smaller."**

[Continuing from Part 1](#) (PCN #97, Sept-Oct 2025)...

**The Konso-beds of Ethiopia** (Beyene et al, 2012) show how the LFB-Acheulian bifaces were perfected between 1.75 and 0.85 Ma. The South-European rivers carry far fewer huge boulders than the African and Asian monsoon-rivers, so in general the OBFs (*oblique bipolar flakes* introduced in Part 1) in the Acheuléen-méridional (=South-European Acheulian) are smaller.

By consequence most OBF-based Acheuléen-méridional handaxes are smaller than the one in **Fig. 1**, the largest Acheuléen-méridional handaxes are made on complete cobbles (or slabs) instead of on OBFs. The Classic-Acheulian in North-France and England used flint-nodules. It was more economical to freehand-model complete flint-nodules, than to first make OBFs. This explains why large OBFs are very rare in the flint-Acheulian, and this lack of OBFs is the reason why the Classic-Acheulian made hardly any flake-based-cleavers.

### 3.3 Mode-2: migration

The LFB-Acheulian spread out-of-Africa via the Middle-East and reached Attirampakkan before 1.5 Ma (**Fig. 2**). We must therefore wonder why migrants who came from the Middle-East and reached Europe at that time still used Mode-1 technology. The reason is that these migrants came via the Ponto-Caspian lowlands and Danube lowlands. Lowland-rivers only carry small pebbles, so parents in lowlands had no raw

materials to teach their children the bifacial-modeling concept. This Mode-2 concept was therefore lost after just a few generations. Pebbles are flaked with bipolar techniques, so when the next generations arrived in Europe they made

pebbletools and (mostly small) OBFs. In Europe there was no incentive to reinvent bifacial-modeling, because the European Lower-Pleistocene landscape did not encourage carrying OBFs over large distances and there was no compelling reason to use giant OBFs as raw material.

In a similar way the Ganges-Brahmaputra lowlands blocked the spread of the LFB-Acheulian to East-Asia. But the [diagram in Part 1](#) shows that  $\pm 1.0$  Ma the rhythm of the climate-cycles changed. The shift from 41 kiloyears (tilt of earth-axis) to 100 kiloyears (orbit eccentricity) made the ice-ages longer



**Fig. 1.** OBF-based 16.5 cm long Acheuléen-méridional handaxe, **Left:** dorsal side, **Right:** ventral side. Part 1 showed that when you stand a giant boulder up with one hand you can strike OBFs in the longitudinal direction, or off-centre (in French *déjeté*) like the OBF-blank for this handaxe. But many OBFs are side-struck (e.g. those used as blanks in Fig.2 and the cleaver shown in Part 3), so those OBFs were made from cobbles that lay on one long side.

and in the foothills of the Himalayas this reduced the forests. So migrants could



**Fig. 2.** Circa 1.500.000 years old LFB-Acheulian handaxe and cleaver from Attirampakkan (near Chennai in southeast India). Both are on side-struck OBF-blanks.

now instead of going through the Ganges-Brahmaputra lowlands, travel to East-Asia via the open landscapes in the foothills of the Himalaya. This allowed Mode-2 to reach China and Indonesia. The 100 kiloyears cycle also led to lower sea-levels; in MIS 22

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

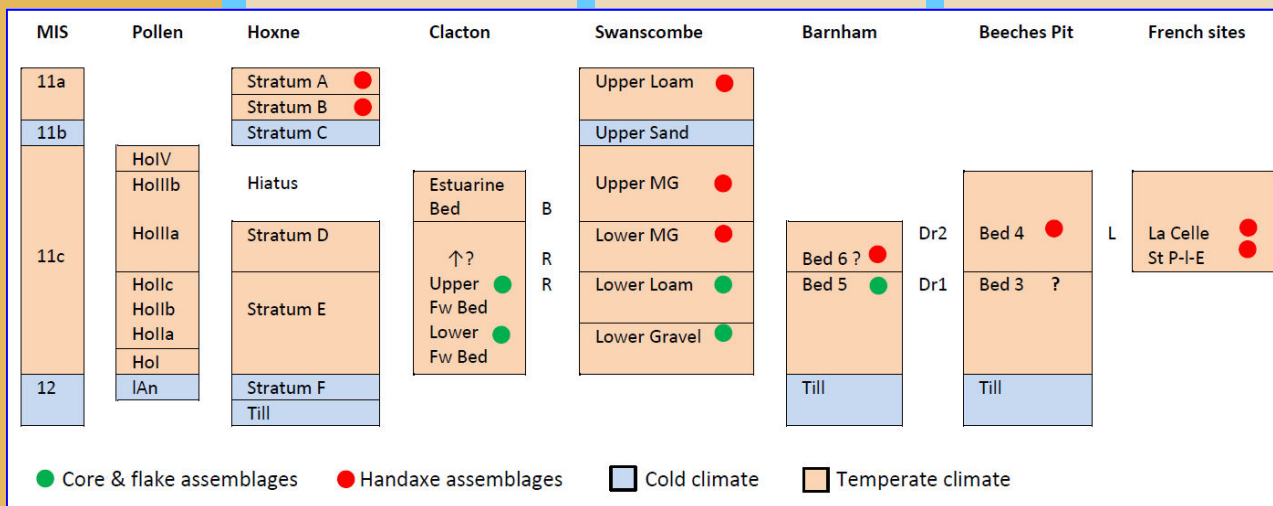
# Climate changes set the pace for the Modes (cont.)

**"It was more economical"**

the levels were so low that Mode-2 managed to travel from Northwest-Africa across the Gibraltar-Strait to Southwest-Europe (the Cueva Negra handaxe is MIS 21; Walker et al, 2014).

the start of MIS 11 (418 kya) they followed the Garonne-river. This river led them to the Bordeaux-lowlands, here the pioneers only found pebbles. So parents couldn't teach their children bifacial-

field experience. Van der Drift is a prolific author in both English and Dutch publishing in such as *Notae Praehistoricae*, *Archeologie*, *APAN/Extern* (publication of Aktieve Praktijk Archeologie Nederland), etc. He is also a producer of educational films



**Fig. 3.** Clactonian core & flake assemblages and the return of Mode-2 to England and the north of France (from: Ashton et al, 2016).

**to freehand-model complete flint-nodules, than to first make OBFs. This explains why large OBFs are very rare in the flint-Acheulian."**

The longer ice-ages and the continuous cooling-trend (over the last 50 million years atmospheric CO2 slowly fell from 1600 to 180 ppm and this lowered the global temperature by 12 °Celsius, see Hansen et al, 2012) made Europe cooler and dryer. By consequence the Lower-Pleistocene forests made way for the Middle-Pleistocene open mammoth-steppe (we draw the line at the magnetic reversal: 774 kya). This open landscape sustained large-grazer herds, and increased flash-floods that brought raw materials for handaxes to riverbanks. With ample food and raw materials on the mammoth-steppe, Mode-2 quickly spread north into France and England.

But each ice-age drove grazers and hunter-gatherers back south. Mode-2 survived the coldest part of MIS 12 in refugia like Tautavel (near Perpignan in Mediterranean South-France). Pioneers always take the easiest routes, so when the hunter-gatherers returned north at

freehand-modeling. Hence the generations that went further north made pebbletools and OBFs. When these migrants reached England, they found large flint-nodules. They now had the very best raw materials, but their parents had not taught them how to freehand-flake these flints into handaxes. This famous pioneer-tradition without handaxes is called the Clactonian. The Clactonian toolmakers were trained to flake bipolar-on-the-ground and bipolar-on-anvil, so they made large OBFs (Fig. 3, therefore, calls their sites core & flake assemblages) and they modeled the OBFs with contre-coupe into typical Clactonian flaked-flakes and bill-hooks.

*Continued in Part 3...*

JAN WILLEM VAN DER DRIFT, a veterinarian in the Netherlands by trade, is a colleague of the late Chris Hardaker, archaeologist and founding member of the Pleistocene Coalition. He is a Dutch lithics expert in stone tool production with over 40 years

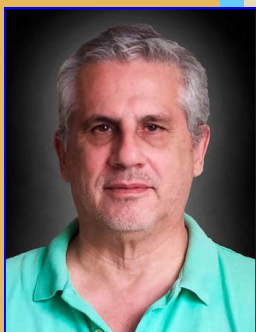
demonstrating bipolar techniques of stone tool production and its association with various human cultures of all periods beginning with the Paleolithic. Van der Drift's work is referenced in Paul Douglas Campbell's book, *The Universal Tool Kit* (2013), a highly-rated overview of stone tool production techniques. Van der Drift is presently Chairman of APAN or Active Practitioners of Archaeology in the Netherlands (Aktieve Praktijk Archeologie Nederland). The organization was started due to the cumulative knowledge and field experience of its members consistently observing inaccurate interpretations of physical evidence regarding the nature of early humans by the mainstream archaeology community. The group was given extra motivation along these lines by Chris Hardaker who, in correspondence with van der Drift related the treatment of [Calico Early Man Site](#) in California (excavated by famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey) by the mainstream archaeological establishment. Van der Drift lives in the small town of Cadier en Keer in the province of Limburg, Netherlands.

Website: <https://www.apanarcho.nl/>

# Evidence of a trans-Pacific crossing to South America in Berezkin's myth catalogue

By Juan Crocco Ábalos<sup>1</sup>

"Berezkin (2010) found



that the sets of motifs in Melanesia and Amazonia are statistically identical."

**Yuri E. Berezkin** is a Russian anthropologist and folklorist, long affiliated with the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in Saint Petersburg, Russia. His best-known contribution is the *Berezkin Folklore and Mythology Catalogue*, a large, motif-coded corpus built to compare myths across the world and to trace their geographic distributions. It draws on 2,264 motifs from about 40,000 myths recorded among 934 peoples around the globe compiled from 7,456 bibliographic sources (Thuillard et al., 2018).

The project pursues signals of past contacts, migrations, and information flow by mapping where specific narrative elements occur and where they do not (Berezkin, 2015).

Berezkin (2010) found that the sets of motifs in Melanesia and Amazonia are statistically identical. Based on Berezkin data base, statistical analysis by Korotayev, et al. (2018) corroborate the presence of a significant set of common motifs in the mythologies of South and Central America and South Pacific, especially among the ones of Melanesia and Amazonia. Similarly, statistical analysis on the Berezkin data base by Thuillard et al. (2018), also confirms a close affinity between these regions' mythic repertoires. Their methodology identifies two major super-clusters: one comprising North America, whose mythologies align with Siberia/Eurasia, and another encompassing Amazonia and Melanesia, where South American motifs cluster with Melanesian ones.

Recent research on population genetics shows a prehistoric contact between Native Americans and Polynesians around AD 1200 (Ioannidis et

al., 2020). This one-time eastern Polynesia contact confirms a late population exchange, possibly explaining the sweet potato's presence in Polynesia. The vast majority of Oceanic myths had already taken shape by then, so this trans-Pacific gene flow does not explain the shared Melanesian-Amazonian motifs, which are fundamentally older.

As explained by Crocco (2025), genomic work shows that several Amazonian peoples, such as the Suruí and Karitiana, share more alleles with present-day Australasians than a single Beringian migration can explain (Skoglund et al., 2015; Raghavan et al., 2015; Posth et al., 2018). Castro e Silva et al. (2021) picked up the same "Y-population" ancestry on Peru's Pacific coast. Research indicates the signal is concentrated in Amazonia, central Brazil, and Pacific coastal Peru, but absent south of ~40°S latitude and in Central and North American populations (Nakatsuka et al., 2020; Castro e Silva et al., 2021; Campelo dos Santos et al., 2022). Furthermore, cranial studies suggest an early proto-Australoid wave to the New World. Palaeo-American crania from Lagoa Santa, Brazil, exhibit shape parameters closer to Melanesians than to later Native Americans (von Cramon-Taubadel et al., 2017). The Y-population signal and Palaeo-American crania coincide with Melanesian-Amazonian myth parallels noted by Berezkin.

The central conclusion of the Thuillard et al. (2018) study is that world myths are not randomly distributed but are structured into discernible geographical patterns. The study identifies two primary corpora

of motifs, each with distinct thematic focuses and distribution characteristics. The first corpus (Creation motifs) centers on creation, the origin of death, and cultural heroes, showing strong regional clustering. The second corpus (Cosmogonic motifs), focused on celestial bodies (sun, moon) and trickster figures, contains motifs with a much wider, often global, distribution.

The core analytical units are defined as follows:

1.) Myths: Narratives that explain and justify the present state of the world and are considered to be true within the societies that tell them. Examples include cosmogonic (origin of the universe), anthropogonic (origin of humanity), and ethnogonic (origin of different peoples) myths.

2.) Motifs: The fundamental units of analysis, defined as "any features or combinations of features in folklore texts (images, episodes, sequences of episodes) which are subject to replication and found in different traditions." Breaking myths down into motifs (e.g., 'First Fire is Stolen from Original Owner,' 'Original Owner is a Jaguar') allows for a degree of abstraction that facilitates robust comparison even when superficial story details vary.

Thuillard et al. (2018) successfully grouped the traditions and motifs into 11 distinct clusters that correlate strongly with well-defined geographical regions.

1.) Eurasia, North and East Africa: A vast cluster covering most of Eurasia and North Africa. The motifs within this cluster appear to have diffused quite randomly, suggesting extensive historical interaction.

<sup>1</sup> JUAN CROCCO ÁBALOS: Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía and Fundación Altura Patrimonio. Santiago, Chile. Email: juan.crocco@gmail.com

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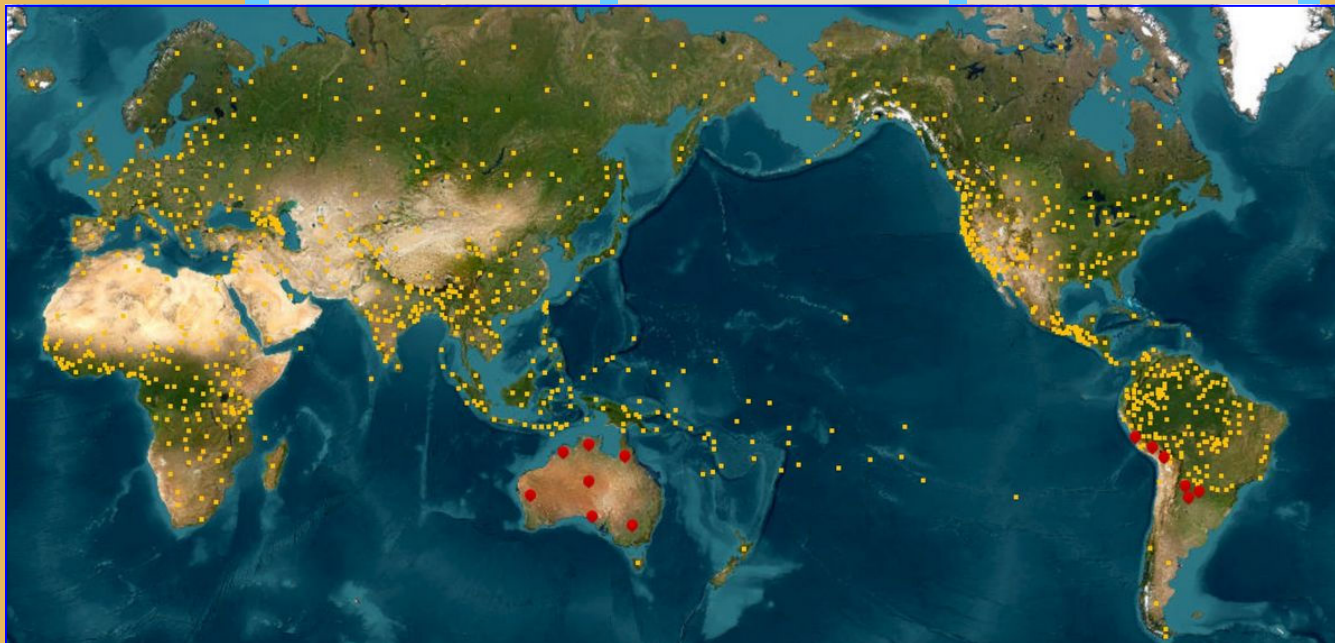
## Trans-Pacific crossing to South America (cont.)

**"The central conclusion of the**

- 2.) Circumpolar Eurasia: A distinct cluster for the circumpolar regions of Eurasia.
- 3.) Southeast Asia (part of

- as a primary mythological character.
- 7.) Bering Strait: A cluster specific to this geo-

mythological complex linked to Eurasia via circumpolar regions, and a recurring, though difficult to explain, link between



**Fig. 1a:** Motif I134 "Long neck on the Milky Way" motif distribution [in red] (Berezkin and Duvakin 2025).

**Thuillard et al. (2018) study is that world myths are not randomly distributed but are structured into discernible geographical patterns."**

- Oceania): A cluster covering Southeast Asia and parts of Oceania.
- 4.) Sub-Saharan Africa: A specific cluster for Sub-Saharan Africa, which shares a number of motifs with the main Eurasian cluster.
- 5.) South America (Papua, New Guinea): This cluster links peoples in South America with groups in Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Southeast Asian hunter-gatherers, suggesting a "supercluster" previously hypothesized by other anthropologists. Motifs related to body parts, body anomalies, and women are over-represented here.
- 6.) Circumpolar America: Peoples from North American circumpolar regions as well as areas around the Bering Strait and Greenland. The word "raven" is most common, reflecting its role

- graphic nexus.
- 8.) Northwest North America: Peoples primarily from the Northwest, including Salishan, Penuti, and Na-Dene speakers.
- 9.) Central and East North America: Peoples east of the Rocky Mountains (e.g., Algic, Caddoan, Sioux-Katawba speakers).
- 10.) Pacific Coast (South and North America), Mesoamerica: Peoples along the Pacific coast, including Quechua, Uto-Aztecan, and Mayan language speakers. This cluster also contains some taxa from India and Southeast Asia.
- 11.) Oceania: A grouping of taxa from Oceania and the Pacific Islands, including remote islands like Tahiti and Hawaii.

Key findings include a strong connection between Eurasian and African mythologies, a separate North American

the myths of South America and Melanesia, since no direct trans-Pacific cultural contact is documented in prehistory. Berezkin (2009, 2010) and Thuillard et al. (2018) have identified motifs that are not just geographically shared between the Melanesia/Australia area and South America, but that are absent from or minimally represented in both Continental Eurasia and North America. This typically points to the oldest mythological layers associated with the earliest migrations, before the widespread diffusion of the Continental Eurasian complex.

One such motif is I134 in Berezkin Catalogue, described as the figure of a long-necked creature along the Milky Way axis:

**Fig. 1a:** Motif I134 "Long neck on the Milky Way" motif distribution [in red] (Berezkin and Duvakin 2025).

> [Cont. on page 12](#)

## Trans-Pacific crossing to South America (cont.)

**"Australian Aboriginal and South American groups read the Milky Way's dark clouds as long-necked animals. The Australian Emu in the Sky constellation mirrors South American Rhea, Guanaco and Inca Llama constellations, in the Central Andes, Chaco region and Patagonia (see South American map Fig. 1b), with heads in the Coal-sack by the Southern Cross constellation and bodies toward Centaurus and Scorpius. See Fig. 2 on the following page to compare the two birds (Ñandu. *Rhea americana* and the Emu. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*). See Fig. 3a and 3b also on the following page to see the constellations described above. Their positions in the sky cues seasonal tasks in both populations (Bustamante and Crocco, 2022).**

Of the 1,070 identified Central and South American motifs by Beranzin, ~4% are found in the Melanesia/Australia area, but are absent in both Continental Eurasia and North America, as is the case of motif I134 "Long neck on the Milky Way" (Fig. 1a on the prior page). The exclusion of these motifs from the Continental Eurasian/North American complex highlights the following conclusions:

<https://mapsofmyths.com/node/104790>

Australian Aboriginal and South American groups read the Milky Way's dark clouds as long-necked animals. The Australian Emu in the Sky constellation mirrors South American Rhea, Guanaco and Inca Llama constellations, in the Central Andes, Chaco region and Patagonia (see South American map Fig. 1b), with heads in the Coal-sack by the Southern Cross constellation and bodies toward Centaurus and Scorpius. See Fig. 2 on the following page to compare the two birds (Ñandu. *Rhea americana* and the Emu. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*). See Fig. 3a and 3b also on the following page to see the constellations described above. Their positions in the sky cues seasonal tasks in both populations (Bustamante and Crocco, 2022).

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- 1.) Melanesia/South American complex: The mythological parallels found in Amazonia and Melanesia/Australia preserve an earlier cultural heritage.
- 2.) Continental Eurasian contrast: This Melanesia/South American complex is contrasted with the Continental Eurasian/North American complex, which developed after the Late Glacial Maximum (LGM)

and is linked to Northern Eurasia. The Continental Eurasian/North American complex subsequently became predominant in North America.

- 3.) Survival in remote areas: Some motifs are explicitly cited as surviving in remote areas where later cul-



**Fig. 1b.** South American regions known for the "Long neck on the Milky Way" motif.

tural influence from Continental Eurasia was minimal. This isolation confirms its status as a shared feature between the two regions, distinct from the later, geographically widespread Continental Eurasian/North American diffusion.

As Crocco (2025) argues, a multi-route peopling of the Americas that includes a limited trans Pacific contribution remains scientifically credible. It gives a coherent account of the Population Y signal, early southern dates, cranial variation, and also Melanesian-Amazonian myth parallels, which suggest cultural traces of an earlier migration into South America that predates the main Bering Strait dispersals.

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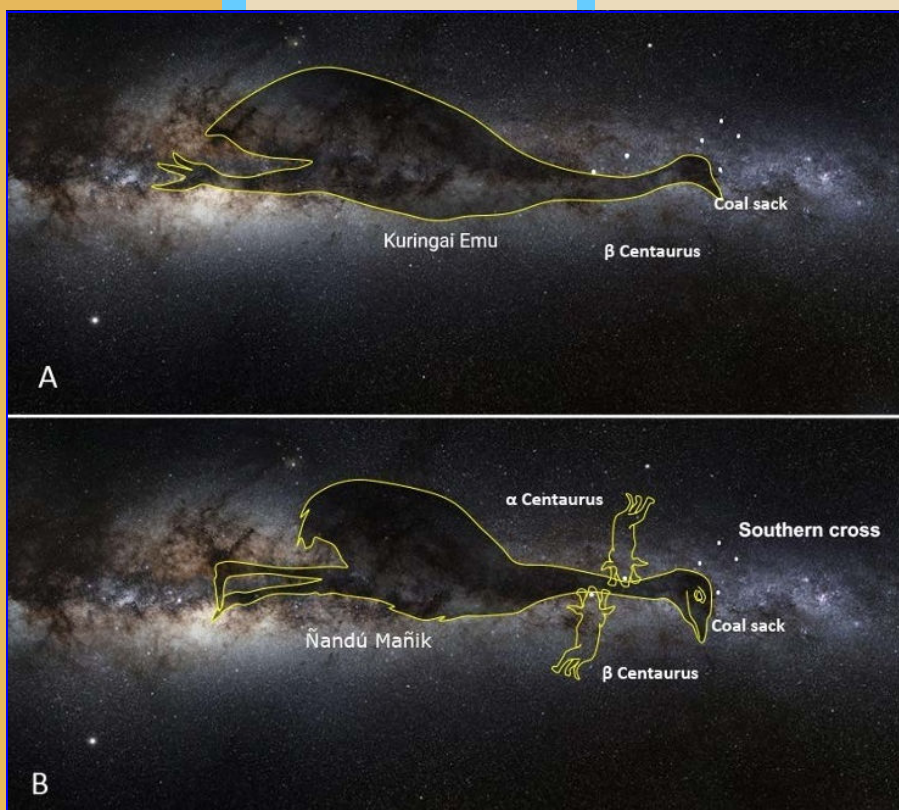
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## Trans-Pacific crossing to South America (cont.)



**Fig. 3a:** Australia: Kuringai Emu in the Sky. **Fig. 3b:** South America, Chaco region: Mocoví culture. Ñandú Mañik, Alpha and Beta Centauri, biting its neck. Bustamante and Crocco, 2022.



**Fig.2a** (top): Ñandu. *Rhea americana*. Photo by Rufus46. Wikimedia Commons.  
**Fig.2b** (bottom): Emu. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. Photo by JJ Harrison (<https://www.jjharrison.com.au/>). Wikimedia Commons.

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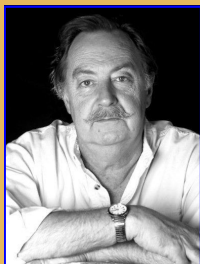
JUAN CROCCO ÁBALOS: Sociedad Chilena de Historia y Geografía and Fundación Altura Patrimonio. Santiago, Chile.

# Artificial structures in pristine American sites

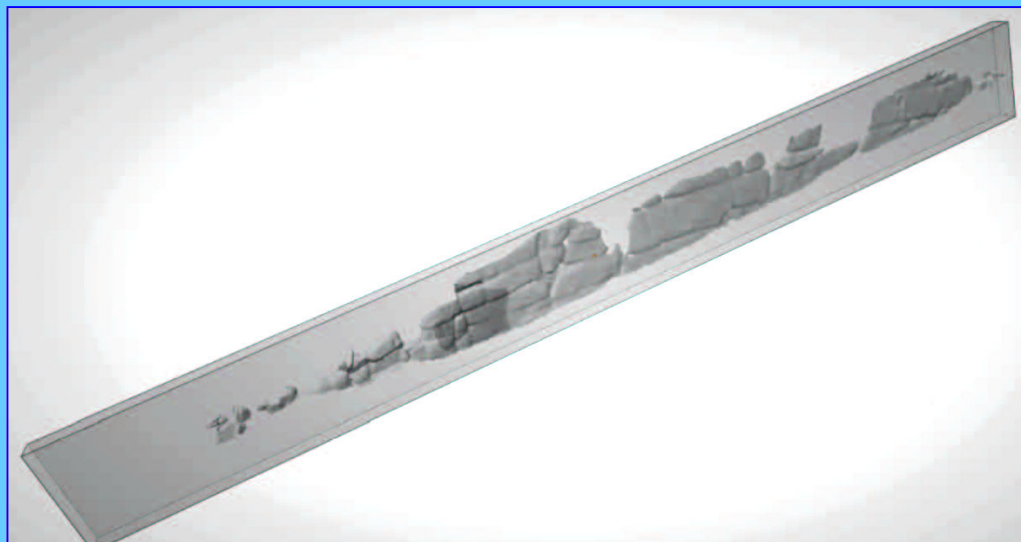
## Scientific evidence of an ice age civilization

By Richard Dullum, B.A. (Biology)

**"No other known**



**North American construction has sparked so much attention, due to the striking similarities between it and other known worldwide**



**Fig. 1.** The 4'3" inch-wide study box a miniaturized scan of Sage Wall was fit into by Sean Harasymchuk.

### The Sage Wall

The Sage Wall in SW Montana is one of the sites of possible human activity in North America that continues to light up the minds of skeptics and scientists alike. No other known North

carmen, a part of El Grupo, a Mexican news outlet:

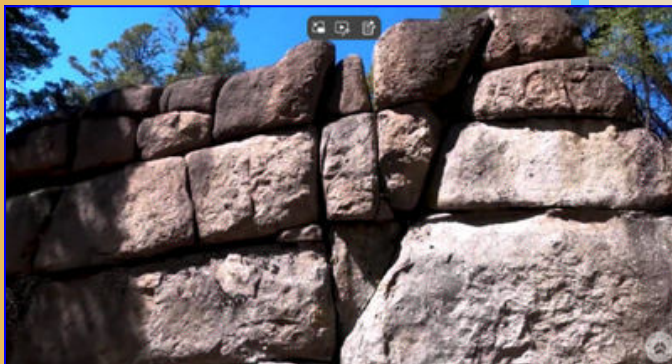
"This discovery serves as a powerful reminder that history is not static; it is a dynamic narrative constantly being refined and rewritten as new evidence emerges from the earth. The 'Prehistoric Mega-Structure' in Montana is more than just an archaeological find; it's an open invitation to reimagine the dawn of civilization in the Americas, offering a glimpse into the astonishing achievements of peoples whose stories are only just beginning to be told."

and trees blocking the view, which is revealed by LiDAR (see [PCN #97, Fig.1](#)), as well as 3D Polycam surveying the visible Wall, by box, showing it to have an absolutely straight axis for 197' of its length. See **Fig. 1** from Sean Harasymchuk. No volcanic dikes have yet been found that are perfectly straight and Sage Wall is only one wall of several pairs of parallel walls that run parallel uphill. The Wall has been pushed 6°-7° from vertical, toward the pathway below, by the accumulation of sediment and the action of nearby tree roots behind it.

2.) Sage Wall is capped by smaller stones that are clearly separate from the larger stones below them, which is not a natural magmatic dike feature: The largest stones lie near the bottom of the Wall. See **Fig. 2.**

3.) At certain intervals we find 'notches' at the top of the wall that very much resembling defensive bat-

> [Cont. on page 15](#)



**Fig. 2.** Detail of Sage Wall showing stacked, highly eroded smaller stones at the top. Image courtesy of Michael Collins.

**megalithic structures."**

American construction has sparked so much attention, due to the striking similarities between it and other known worldwide megalithic structures. The news of Sage Wall has reached Mexico:

Ángeles Acosta writes on Sage Wall 6/8/2025 in soy-

Here is the reasoning behind my interpretation that Sage Wall is an artificial—not natural—wall.

1.) It is a very straight wall, with little deviation and it extends another 200' further, some of it toppled over, under the deadfall

## Artificial structures in pristine American sites (cont.)

***"As one is facing toward Sage Wall while standing on the ground at the point where the heaviest known block is (92 tons) one will notice a curious small stone obviously deliberately inserted into the Wall. It is clearly not a part of the block above it or below it."***

lements or look-outs (Fig. 3). These features are not to be expected from a natural magmatic dike formation. They are also not remarked on by geologists due to the lack of any similar naturally occurring formation.

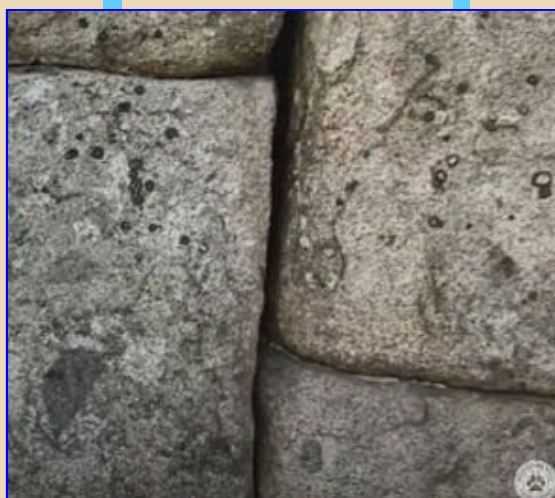
4.) As one is facing toward Sage Wall while standing on the ground at the point where the heaviest known block is (92 tons) one will notice a curious small stone obviously deliberately inserted into the Wall (Fig. 4). It is clearly not a part of the block above it or below it. This particular feature of the Wall is not remarked on by any geological explorer, or any geologist, for that matter. I propose this is a 'shim', keeping the horizontal lines of the stone courses continuous as the Wall marches up the grade. (See Figs. 9 and 10 in PCN#85, p. 5., for more illustration of how the shim is used). This is a clear sign the stones were human-placed and manipulated. The weathering on the 'shim' is equal to the other stones in the Wall. If it were part of a long piece under the top rock, there's no sign that it was weathered out completely, leaving the 'shim' behind. There's no other reason than



**Fig. 3.** Notch in Sage Wall. This is one of several notches all of which slope down toward the Wall base. Michael Collins.



**Fig. 4.** Centering the block in question. Photo: Chris Borton.



**Fig. 5.** Detail showing alternating rock placement. M. Collins.

that the 'shim' improved the appearance of the Wall, by keeping the horizontal line of the course above it continuous along its run.

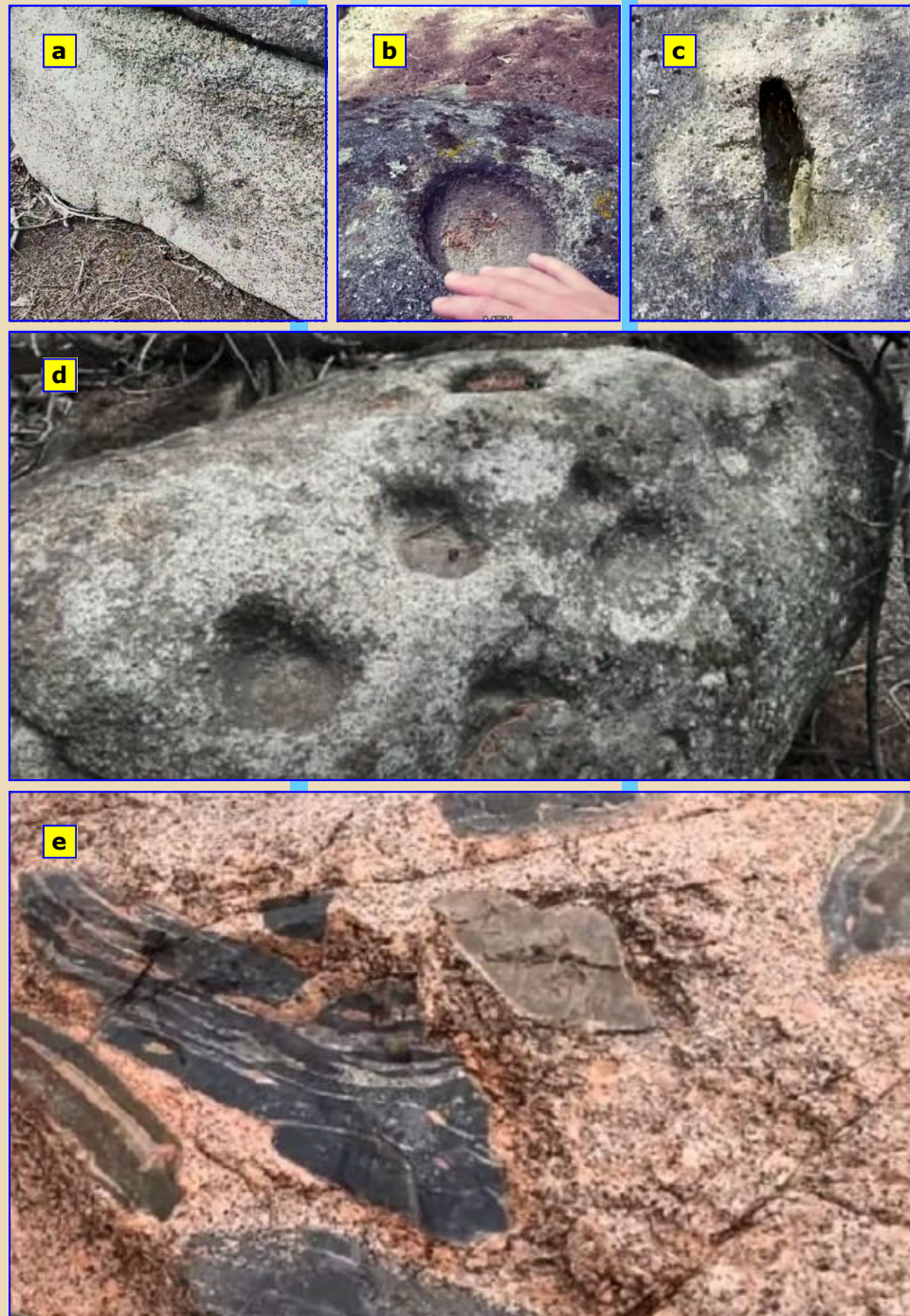
5.) Another compelling quality of Sage Wall is the presence of alternating, squared, stacked stones at a stand-alone section not topped along the Wall line (Fig. 5). This shows the similarity to other megalithic structures' construction and does not resemble any natural feature found yet on the Batholith. More of these stacked stone walls lie above the Sage Wall running parallel to it, in pairs that form channels running down from the crest of Sage Mountain. Barely one or two pairs are visible on a ground search by Mike Collins but each of these additional walls are visible, mostly buried, seen on the LiDAR graphics on the research pages of Sage Wall and Trails—[Sage Mountain Center](#).

6.) The presence of knobby projections from the faces of several blocks are impossible to overlook as well as drill-holes, gouges and multiple cup-marks on a slab found nearby the stones of the Wall, all associ-

> [Cont. on page 16](#)

## Artificial structures in pristine American sites (cont.)

*"The presence of knobby projections from the faces of several blocks are impossible to overlook as well as drill-holes, gouges and multiple cup-marks on a slab found nearby the stones of the Wall, all associated with and found associated with other megalithic structures."*



**Fig. 6 a-e.** Knobby projections (a) on several blocks as well as drill-holes (b), gouges (c), and multiple cup-marks (d) on slabs in the vicinity of Sage Wall are impossible to ignore. Such are often found with megalithic structures worldwide. Skeptical geologists question the prolific knob-like features around Sage Wall interpreting them as inclusions in cooled magma. However, this Pinterest photo of sedimentary inclusions in pink granite (e) does not show knobs or projections. When they do, unlike at Sage Wall they are clearly different from the mother rock they project from. See Fig. 7 on the following page.

ated with and found associated with other megalithic structures. See **Fig.**

**6.** Let me remind the reader that this stone slab, above, is made of very

hard granite. Steel tools are necessary to carve it in  
> [Cont. on page 17](#)

## Artificial structures in pristine American sites (cont.)

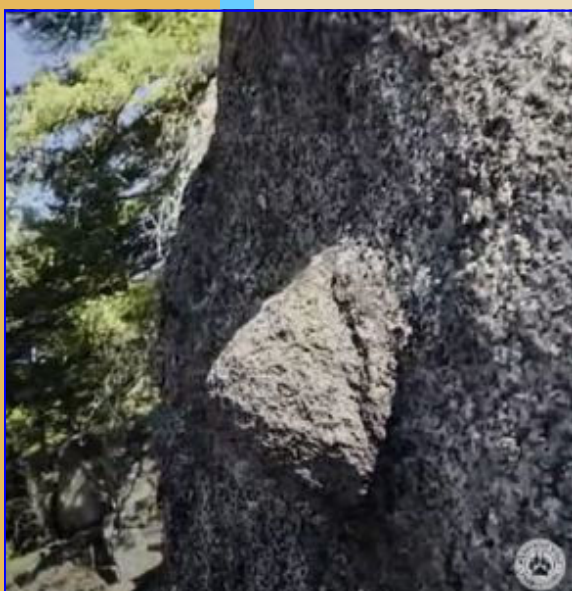
**"[When xenoliths] do project**

any way. Stone hammers won't work. Cup-marks are commonly found on softer rock like limestone. This is

from the Batholith, when it was formed. Fig. 6 shows an example of xenoliths in pink granite. They clearly do not form knobs or projections, in this case. When they do project from rocks, they are clearly different from the mother rock they project from as in **Fig. 7**. This is very unlike the knobs we see at Sage Wall such as in **Fig. 8**.



**Fig. 7.** Harder inclusions weathering out of white granite. Photo: Pinterest.



**Fig. 8.** A pointed knob at Sage Wall. Weathering is identical to the parent rock as in this photo by Michael Collins.

**from rocks, they are clearly different from the mother rock...This is very unlike the knobs we see at Sage Wall."**

where one can make a cup-mark by pounding with harder composition hammerstones like *dolerite*, the hard stone Boulder Batholith consists of.

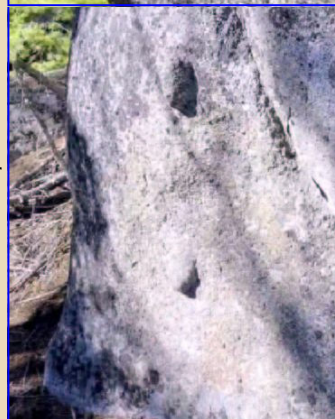
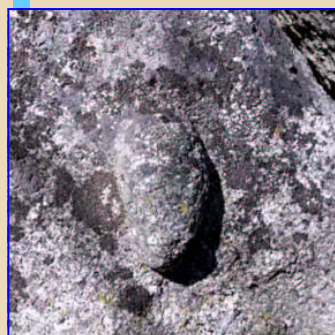
Some geologists identify the projections or knob-like features—seen prolifically on the stones in and around the Sage Wall—as *xenoliths* or inclusions of sedimentary rocks that mixed with the magma

The presence of all the features I've detailed in this examination are found within a relatively confined area on Boulder Batholith. This is not typical of the random rock formations characteristic of most of the Batholith.

Michael Collins, aka "Wandering Wolf," who has been to many megalithic sites the world over thought it remarkable that features like knobs—which appear on many large megalithic blocks known to exist worldwide (except for North America!)—should appear in the supposedly culturally pristine Montana backcountry. Below, I share more of Mike's photographic evidence for anyone to see and try to explain why these features appear in this geographical location. Mike has come across many boulders (photos below) bearing knobby projections in the wandering he did looking for Tizer Dolmen, and other features on the Batholith.

These have no relation to any other apparent structures; just random tumbled boulders. See the unnumbered figures below for examples:

All of the features in **Fig. 9** are found in the rock in and around Sage Wall. They are indicators of human work with very hard stone that was left to weather for millennia possibly since before the end of the last ice age.



**Fig. 9.** Knobby projections and multiple cup-marks (as shown earlier), and drill-holes and gouges, such as shown above, are all features observed around Sage Wall by Michael Collins.

> [Cont. on page 18](#)

## Artificial structures in pristine American sites (cont.)

**"Keystone-cuts are practically diagnostic of mega-**

**Discovery of the keystone cuts—confirmation of a megalithic site in Montana**

Finding keystone cuts in squared granite blocks at the foot of a Batholith spire

of a floor and rests on the ancient ground surface. Nobody would use keystone-cut blocks this large for a tiny floor. Except for right near the base, the

weather, coming from the north and west. This is consistent with the angle of the light we see in summer there, when it was located; the shadows visi-

ble at the site are minimal, indicating day-time sun in the southern sky, nearing its apogee at solstice. That it's summer can be deduced by the blooming buttercups on the site, indicating possibly late in May or early in June. This makes sense, as the discoverer was a college student with spare time to explore, no doubt on summer break.

Keystone-cuts are practically diagnostic of megalithic cultures; as far as I have researched, they only appear at these sites, seen in floors and foundations.

This is the best evidence yet for a lost civilization in North America.

RICHARD DULLUM, retired as a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years, is a researcher in early human prehistory and culture. He is also a Vietnam veteran with a B.A. in Biology. Dullum has written or co-written over 50 articles for *PCN* since 2009 and is also one of *PCN's* copy editors. All of Dullum's articles in *PCN* can be found at the following link:

[https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dullum\\_and\\_Lynch](https://pleistocenecoalition.com/index.htm#Dullum_and_Lynch)



**Fig. 10.** The remarkable keystone-cut presumed foundation stones discovered at an unspecified location in western Montana's Boulder Batholith several years ago. Photo by Nick Tenny, summer 2019.

**lithic cultures; as far as I have researched, they only appear at these sites, seen in floors and foundations.**

**This is the best evidence yet for a lost civilization in North America."**

in Giant's Playground in 2019 could not possibly have been accomplished by any Native American society known. That leaves only the time period before their arrival. Such an arrival must have been during the last ice age (often referred as "The Ice Age" proper). That would have been at least 22,000 years ago. Curiously, megalithic sites—characterized by the moving and working of extremely large and heavy stones—dot the world, except for North America.

The bottom left of **Fig. 10** shows how closely the blocks were placed; right up to the base of the spire's vertical slabs. This appears to be the remains

of blocks are sliding away down hill. Also notably seen in the bottom left are still sharply-cut angles on that stone, which shows how the spire kept these cuts from weathering as severely as those which are well away from the base.

Preparation for any floor like this would have included grading the site flat and the level of this past grading is right under the block nearest the spire's vertical slab; that is where ground had to be made flat for the floor. The spire's vertical slab—which acted as a shelter from the most severe weathering—therefore, must likely be facing south or southeast, to protect from the worst

# Legacy of Calico Early Man Site Archaeological Project

Part 6 By Fred E. Budinger, Jr. Budinger & Associates, San Bernardino, CA

Continuing from [Part 5 in PCN #97](#) (Sept-Oct 2025)...



**"Such mechanisms [as described by Duval and Venner, etc.] do not frequently cause artifact-like fracturing. This is especially true with the small, delicate flaking seen on light-duty tools."**

**Note:** The long list of references will be included after the final installment.



Continuing from [Part 5](#) (last issue) wherein I discussed the Rock Wren Biface (above)...

### Artifact/Geofact issues

The artifactual character of the Calico lithic assemblage has been questioned (Duvall and Venner 1979; Haynes 1973; Payen 1982a, 1982b; Taylor and Payen 1979). Haynes (1973) hypothesized that rock fracturing by tectonic stresses, weather, rock-on-rock percussion in streams and mud flows, pressure retouch of buried cobbles, and successive generations of flake removal of separation from cores through cycles of erosion and redeposition could have occurred during the deposition of the alluvial deposits at Calico to produce specimens from artifacts.

Such mechanisms do not frequently cause artifact-like fracturing. This is especially true with the small, delicate flaking seen on light-duty tools such as burins, graters, becs, denticulates, and reamers.

Studies indicate that stream transport abrades and rounds rocks quickly; it does not dislodge artifact-like flakes by percussion. Streams can generate only about 10 percent of

the force needed to dislodge significant numbers of percussion flakes. Forces in mud flows are lower due to viscosity. If streams produced pseudoartifacts, dry streambeds would be littered with such specimens. They are not. The only contexts known to produce significant amounts of percussion flaking (and occasional pseudo-artifacts) are high-energy storm conditions on rocky beaches and certain types of rock falls (landslides and waterfalls).

Payen (1982a) studied flake scar angles as traits for distinguishing artifacts from geofacts. He tested a method developed by Barnes (1939) who had compared frequency of obtuse angles on eoliths, natural fractures, and artifacts. Barnes (1939:111) found obtuse angles on 72% of eoliths, 75% of natural fractures, and 18% of artifacts, and concluded that "The flake tools of an industry... may be considered of human origin if not more than 25% of the angles scar-platform are obtuse (90° and over)."

Payen's study lacks explicit hypotheses specification of the statistical methods used in their testing and statement of assumptions about the nature of statistical distributions involved. It is unclear whether Payen assumed all artifacts in his study to be samples from the same population, or if

each separate assemblage was assumed to represent a different population. The same ambiguity applies to different types of geofacts (specimens resembling true artifacts but made by geomorphic processes). The possibility of differences in population variances must be addressed before differences between mean values of attribute measurements can be studied, whether with analysis of variance or Student's t-test.

Hypothesis testing can only proceed if an investigator assumes certain things about nature, and through sampling, obtains data from the real world. If the data acquired are sufficiently at odds with the assumption, there is cause to abandon that assumption. If the data are not compellingly different from what is to be expected by assumption, there is no reason for the investigator to abandon his original hypothesis. Failing to reject does not make a very strong case in favor of the original assumption because it amounts to begging the question; rejection, however, is considered a sound basis for disbelieving.

In Payen's (1982a) study, all flake angles were measured on each Calico specimen in his sample. It is conceivable that flake scars were confused for striking > [Cont. on page 20](#)

## Legacy of Calico Early Man Site Archaeological Project (cont.)

**"Studies indicate that stream transport abrades and rounds rocks quickly; it does not dislodge artifact-like flakes by percussion. Streams can generate only about 10 percent of the force needed to dislodge significant numbers of percussion flakes."**

platforms. Flaking from one side of the specimen can often remove earlier platform areas on the other side. Angles between two flake scars are different from angles between platforms and derivative flake scars.

Payen compared mean angle values for Calico specimens with those of specimens selected as representing controlled and uncontrolled fractures. He found that "Statistically, there is no significant difference between the sample of alleged tools in the uncontrolled fracture series" (Payen 1982a:200). His conclusion, however, does not follow unambiguously from his data: his controlled and uncontrolled fracture series are not distinct populations. Neither Payen nor Barnes established a single trait criterion for distinguishing artifacts from geofacts.

Duvall and Venner (1979:462) examined the sample of Calico specimens and concluded that they were examples of naturally flaked rocks that only fortuitously resembled artifacts. Their assessment was based on variances in seven attributes (length, width, thickness, flake angle, medial axis angle, lateral edge angle, and distal edge angle) and the comparison with comparable attributes on specimens in eight Paleoindian collections reported by Wilmson (1970). However, Wilmson (1970) was concerned with differences in tool technologies and functions, not with distinguishing artifacts from geofacts.

Instead of establishing one null hypothesis, Duvall and Venner (1979) listed three non-equivalent statements. They failed to demonstrate that any of these state-

ments, or the statistical techniques used in their testing, pertain to the question of artifactuality. In the end, they illustrate only that the examined Calico artifacts are not from the same population as the non-bifacial tools and utilized flakes from certain Paleoindian sites studied by Wilmson.

What then are the necessary and sufficient, objective and testable criteria which can be employed to determine whether a particular lithic collection is artifactual? Patterson (1983) developed a very productive approach that focuses on quantifiable, definitive morphological and technological attributes such as the presence or absence of force bulbs, bulb scars, ripple lines, striking platform condition (whether intact, crushed, or missing), and striking platform type and angle (single, multifaceted, or with remaining cortex).

Also examined are the dorsal surface of the striking platform for the presence or absence of small facets and the number of major facets of the dorsal surface. Flake size in terms of square millimeters and flake thickness are also recorded. Finally, the flake is categorized as to type, whether primary (with cortex on the entire dorsal surface), secondary (with

cortex on part of the dorsal surface), or interior.

*Continued in Part 7 on site geology and geomorphology...*

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FRED E. BUDINGER, JR., MA, RPA, is Senior Archaeologist at Budinger & Associates and former Curator (1974-1986) and Project Director (2000-2008) at Calico Early Man Site. Over the past several years he has raised concerns and discussed in detail the threatened Calico artifacts and the gradual and deliberate destruction of the site in several articles including [Protecting Calico](#) (PCN #17, May-June 2012), [Saving Calico Early Man Site](#) (2012, same issue), and [The Calico Legacies, December 2014](#) (PCN #32, Nov-Dec 2014). He has also provided several brief news items on the degraded state of U.S. archaeology and lack of preservation efforts and the subject of truth in science including [An important update on the state of affairs at Calico Early Man Site](#) (PCN #39, Jan-Feb 2016). In that report Budinger encapsulated current "professional" rulings: 1.) "No [Calico] artifacts can be seen by anybody," and, 2.) A respected book author (*Bipoints Before Clovis*) who wrote to Director Schroth about flying out to California from Virginia to photograph selected Calico specimens for an upcoming book was given the following response: "The Calico collection is no longer available for study." Budinger continues his efforts to keep Calico site from being buried by popular archaeology as have other sites such as Hueyatlaco.



**From PCN #32:** The author as Project Director of Calico Early Man Site measuring artifacts—such as those seen in this series—in the wall of Master Pit I. Photo: T. Oberlander.

collection is no longer available for study." Budinger continues his efforts to keep Calico site from being buried by popular archaeology as have other sites such as Hueyatlaco.

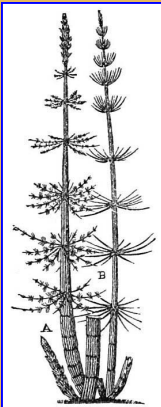
# Debunking evolutionary propaganda, Part 13

## The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Plants

Reprint from PCN #35, May-June 2015. This is Part 13 of 21 in reverse to give readers the facts of the fossil record first.

**A lifelong reader of textbooks in every field exposes “thousands” of examples of false statements of fact and other propaganda techniques easily spotted in anthropology, biology, and paleontology textbooks**

By John Feliks



**Fig. 1. Top:** Reconstruction of the fossil horsetail *Calamites* (public domain) which—though up to 100' tall—were still horsetails just like today. **Bottom:** *Calamites* trunk (10 1/4" tall); compare to right of "A" above. Pennsylvanian. Terre Haute, IN. See Fig. 3 for leaves and cones of *Calamites*.

**The date ranges in this article** are from *Fossilworks: Gateway to the Paleobiology Database*, Macquarie Univ. Dept. of Biological Sciences, Sydney, Australia—assembled by hundreds of paleontologists internationally; and many other sources.

**“Just a single species of green algae gave rise to the entire terrestrial plant lineage.” ...“Exactly what this ancestral alga was still a mystery.”**

*Biology*, 6th Ed., Raven et al, 2002: pp. 735 & 736.

As shown from the beginning of this series ([Part 1](#)), the evolution community continuously uses false statements of fact and other tricks to sell a fictional story of human origins as ‘science.’ One place I’ve proven they do this is in college textbooks where biology students allow themselves to be intellectually compromised in order to obtain a degree. Yet, within those very texts, students can learn to find false statements followed by admissions that the authors really don’t know what they are talking about—as in the quotes above (see also [Sponges and Corals](#), [Echinoderms](#), [Bryozoans](#), [Arthropods](#), [Brachiopods](#), [Molluscs](#), [Trace fossils and Graptolites](#)). They all involve ignoring the fossil record.

This article features several quotes showing that the world’s evolution community is especially frustrated with the fossil plant record. These quotes are supplemented by **Figs. 1–6** showing fossils recovered by the author direct from formations in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Arkansas, and Michigan—none of which

Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered in situ by the author
<b>Plantae</b> Kingdom <b>Chlorophyta</b> Phylum* green algae <i>Receptaculites</i> *In which group to class it will depend on the scientist or the university. -Fossilarium, Quebec In other words: <b>No evolutionary links</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>1.2 billion years</b> Mesoproterozoic–Rec; 1.2 BYA–Present *Follow botanist JE Armstrong (2014) to eliminate ‘unnecessary jargon’ and ignore botany’s use of ‘Division’ in place of ‘Phylum’. Plant classification is a huge mess blown about by every whim. Darwinism obfuscation also includes such as renaming the 1830 genus <i>Receptaculites oweni</i> (right) to <i>Fisherites reticulatus</i> . See <a href="#">PCN Jan-Feb 2015: 13</a> for info on trick.	Worldwide See also <b>Fig. 4</b>	 Bottom view 2 3/4" wide (7.1 cm) Top: <b>Receptaculites</b> calcareous green algae, Bottom: Cross-section; Devonian; recovered in situ by the author; Alpena, MI
<b>Tracheophyta</b> Superphylum <b>Vascular plants</b> Horsetails, ferns, clubmosses, quillworts, gymnosperms (e.g., conifers), and angiosperms <b>No evolutionary links</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>419 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 418.7 MYA–Present* <i>Sphenophyllum</i> *Opinions on the origins of land plants are literally across the board as far back as 700 million years.	Worldwide	 Ringlets 9/16" wide (1.4cm) <b>Sphenophyllum</b> horsetail preserved in iron nodule (two halves); Pennsylvanian; Youngstown, Indiana
<b>Equisetophyta</b> Phylum <b>Horsetails</b> <i>Sphenophyllum</i> Horsetails are known for their segmented trunks and whorls of branches or leaves <b>No evolutionary links</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>365 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 364.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Ringlets 1/2" wide (1.3cm) <b>Sphenophyllum majus</b> horsetail preserved in shale; Pennsylvanian; St. Clair, PA
<b>Ancient trees</b> <b>Tracheophyta</b> Superphylum Lycopodiophyta Phylum Related to clubmosses and quillworts <b>No evolutionary links</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>419 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 418.7 MYA–Present <i>Lepidodendron</i> , etc., covered the whole planet	Worldwide	 Diamonds 1/2" wide (1.3cm) L. Bark from the giant lycopod tree <b>Lepidodendron</b> preserved in sandstone; Trees up to 180' tall, trunks 6' wide; Pennsylvanian; Huntsville, Arkansas; R. Reconstruction of <i>Lepidodendron</i> (public dom)
<b>Ancient trees</b> <b>Lycopodiophyta</b> Phylum Related to clubmosses and quillworts <b>No evolutionary links</b>	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>390 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 390–Present	Worldwide	 Squares 5/16" wide (8mm) L. Outermost bark layer from the giant lycopod tree <b>Sigillaria</b> ; Trees reached over 130' tall; Pennsylvanian; Terre Haute, IN; R. Depictions of <i>Sigillaria</i> (pub. dom). See Fig. 3 for leaves.

**Fig. 2.** A few examples of “thousands” of living fossils—classes, orders, families, genera (presently plant fossils), showing no evolution over hundreds of millions of years.

> [Cont. on page 22](#)

\*Links to the prior parts in this reverse reprint series: [Part 14](#), [Part 15](#), [Part 16](#), [Part 17](#), [Part 18](#), [Part 19](#), [Part 20](#), [Part 21](#).\*



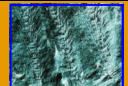



# The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Plants (cont.)

**Errata from PCN #36:** The *Calamites* trunk on p.1 instead of Terre Haute, IN, is from St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., PA, same as the *Calamostachys* spore cones below.

has ever been proven to be part of any chronological evolutionary 'fossil' sequence.

**"The fossil record of plants is not good enough to simply 'read out' the story of their evolution."**

people that there are no "out of place fossils" and that the fossil record shows evolutionary progressions from simple to complex.

Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
<b>Equisetophyta</b> Phylum One of 300 different ways to classify horsetails <i>Calamites</i> Giant horsetail grew to a height of 100 feet (30m) No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>365 million years</b> Devonian-Recent; 364.7 MYA-Present	Worldwide	 Stem 1/16" wide (2cm) Top: <i>Asterophyllites equisetiformis</i> ; foliage of the giant horsetail, <i>Calamites</i> ; Pennsylvanian; Terre Haute, IN; Bottom: <i>Equisetum telmateia</i> , a modern horsetail
<b>Equisetophyta</b> Phylum <i>Calamites</i> No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>365 million years</b> Devonian-Recent; 364.7 MYA-Present	Worldwide	 1 7/16" wide (3.7 cm) <i>Annularia</i> , foliage or leaves of the giant horsetail, <i>Calamites</i> ; Pennsylvanian; Shelburn Formation; Youngstown, IN
<b>Equisetophyta</b> Phylum <i>Calamites</i> No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>365 million years</b> Devonian-Recent; 364.7 MYA-Present	Worldwide	 Ringlets 1/2" wide (1.3cm) <i>Calamostachys</i> , spore cones of the giant horsetail, <i>Calamites</i> preserved in shale; Pennsylvanian; from the famous St. Clair, PA site
<b>Cycadophyta</b> Phylum <i>Medullosa</i> seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>345 million years</b> Mississippian-Recent; 345.3 MYA-Present Note: The 'trees' and 'leaves' of <i>Medullosa</i> are classified into two different phyla just in one system alone.	Worldwide	 1 9/16" tall (4cm) <i>Neuropteris</i> perfect leaflet of the Paleozoic <i>Medullosa</i> seed fern tree preserved in iron nodule (in two halves); Pennsylvanian; Terre Haute, IN
<b>Cycadophyta</b> Phylum <i>Medullosa</i> seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>345 million years</b> Mississippian-Recent; 345.3 MYA-Present Note: The "trees" and the "leaves" of these plants are classified into two different phyla.	Worldwide	 section 1 1/8" tall (2.8cm) <i>Neuropteris ovata</i> ; leaf of the Paleozoic <i>Medullosa</i> tree preserved in iron concretion; Pennsylvanian; Shelburn Formation; Terre Haute, IN
<b>Oldest trees</b> <b>Tracheophyta</b> Superphylum Lycopodiophyta Phylum Related to club mosses and quillworts No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>419 million years</b> Devonian-Recent; 418.7 MYA-Present	Worldwide	 2 3/4" long (7cm) <i>Cyperites</i> , the grass-like leaves of giant lycopod trees such as <i>Lepidodendron</i> or <i>Sigillaria</i> ; Pennsylvanian; Shelburn Formation; Youngstown, Indiana

**Fig. 3.** Promoting evolution as fact the science community has no choice but to ignore the fossil record. Once in the record every taxon, including plant fossils, remains the same. Plant fossils recovered by the author *in situ* in four U.S. States over 30-yr. span.

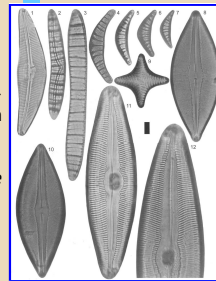
As explained before, this trick excuse is given for all organisms. This means the problem is with the theory—not the fossil record. Since the record does not support their beliefs they attempt to discredit it.

–R. Fortey, famed paleontologist, British Museum; 1982. *Fossils: The Key to the Past*, p.102.

"[For] the evolution of 'the root' ... The fossil record is, as we shall see, not very helpful."

–Raven *et al.* 2001. Roots: evolutionary origins and biogeochemical significance. *Journal of Experimental Botany* 52, p. 381.

We typically hear outspoken evolutionary biologists like Richard Dawkins try and tell



**Fig. 4** "No precursors of diatoms have been identified from the fossil record." – David G. Mann, PhD, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, UK; President of the International Society for Diatom Research (2010–Present); Editor-in-Chief, *European Journal of Phycology* (2011–Present); expert in botany, cell biology and taxonomy. Diatoms are a major group of algae the individuals of which are known by the zillions in living and fossil form. Just like experts in the invertebrate phyla (Parts 6–12), Dr. Mann admits there is no evidence for the origins of yet another group within the fossil record. Extinct diatoms photo by PC founding member and renown diatomist the late Sam L. VanLandingham (PCN #11, May-June 2011).

–R. Fortey. 1982. *Fossils: The Key to the Past*, p. 102.

**"Based on the available fossil record, the Charales [pond weeds] already had a morphology similar to that of extant forms in the Silurian period."**

–Wodniok *et al.* 2011. Origin of land plants: Do conjugating green algae hold the key? *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 11: 104.

Let's put this Darwinian rhetoric into terms everyone can understand: "The fossil record shows that modern pond weeds are just like those of the ancient Silurian period, 440 million years ago." Confusion between expected ages and fossil facts

> [Cont. on page 23](#)

# The inconvenient facts of living fossils: Plants (cont.)

hold true for other plants as well: "The origin of hornworts are a puzzle. They are most likely

among the earliest land plants, yet the earliest hornwort fossil spores date from the Creta-

probably evolved from green algae ... Evolutionarily they are very conservative








Genus, etc.	Current living fossils	Range	Fossils recovered <i>in situ</i> by the author
<b>Pinophyta</b> Phylum (Conifers: pines, cypress, fir, cedar, and spruce trees, etc.) Pinopsida Class, Pinales Order All categories 361 million years old. In other words: No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>361 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 360.7 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 14" tall, 8" wide, weight 28 lbs L. <i>Araucarioxylon arizonicum</i> fossil conifer trunk; Evergreens reaching 200'; Triassic; Specimen was gift to the author; Chinle Formation, northeastern Arizona; R. A modern cypress tree
<b>Cycadophyta</b> Phylum One of 50 taxonomic options* Medullosa seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>345 million years</b> Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present *This one: Hilton, J. et al. 2007. Pteridosperms are the backbone of seed-plant phylogeny. <i>Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society</i> 33: 119-68.	Worldwide	 section 5" tall (12.7 cm) L. <i>Alethopteris serlii</i> leaf of <i>Medullosa</i> seed fern tree preserved in shale; Pennsylvania; Schuylkill Co., PA; R. <i>Blechnum appendiculatum</i> , a modern 'true' fern; Wiki-Com
<b>Cycadophyta</b> Phylum Medullosa seed ferns, cycads No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>345 million years</b> Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 4" tall (10cm) <i>Alethopteris</i> or <i>Neuropteris</i> frond <i>Medullosa</i> tree; Pennsylvania; St. Clair, PA; R. <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , modern 'true' fern; WikiCom
<b>Lycopod roots</b> No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>390 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 390–Present	Worldwide	 Section 9" long (23 cm) <i>Stigmara</i> , the name for roots of giant lycopod trees such as <i>Lepidodendron</i> ; Pennsylvania; St. Clair, PA
<b>Cycadophyta</b> Phylum Medullosa, cycads No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>345 million years</b> Mississippian–Recent; 345.3 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Leaflet 5/8" wide (1.7cm) <i>Cyclopteris trichomanoides</i> leaf of <i>Medullosa</i> tree; Pennsylvania; Terre-Haute, IN
<b>Pteridophyta</b> Phylum (One of 20 options) True ferns No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>361 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 361.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Frond 2 1/2" tall (6.5cm) <i>Pecopteris</i> fern; Pennsylvania; Kittanning, PA; where author devised the censored 'natural representations theory'
<b>Pteridophyta</b> Phylum (One of 20 options) True ferns No evolutionary links	<b>Unchanged</b> <b>361 million years</b> Devonian–Recent; 361.0 MYA–Present	Worldwide	 Leaves 2 1/2" tall (6.5cm) <i>Pectopteris</i> fern leaves preserved in mirror-image iron nodule; Pennsylvania; Shelburn Form.; Youngstown, IN

Fig. 5. Fossil plants. One reason biology, paleontology, and anthropology can spread evolutionism without even rock-bottom scientific restraint is because most scientists have little contact with fossils in the field across a variety of contexts.

aceous period...when angiosperms [the most advanced plants] were emerging."

-Raven et al. 2002. *Biology*, 6th Ed., p.736

So, the 'primitive' appeared with the most 'advanced'?

Following is a recent example of craftily-maintained evolutionism despite the evidence:

"Rapidly permineralized fossils can provide exceptional insights into the evolution of life...."

The genome size of these reputed 'living fossils' [royal ferns] has remained unchanged ... at least 180 million years—a paramount example of evolutionary stasis."

-Bomfleur B, et al. 2014. Fossilized nuclei and chromosomes reveal 180 million years of genomic stasis in royal ferns. *Science* 343 (6177): 1376.

"Bryophytes [mosses, liverworts, hornworts]

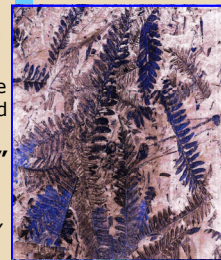


Fig. 6. Top: *Alethopteris* seed ferns; Pennsylvania, St. Clair, PA (in negative); Bottom: Modern royal fern (Osmundaceae) the fossil genome recently proved unchanged for 180 million years.

and have hardly changed over a period of more than 300 million years."

-Turek, V., et al, authors superb compendium *Fossils of the World*, 1989:

36. Below is a less cryptic paraphrase:

"We have no idea whatsoever where the bryophytes came from, and we can't show that they evolved 'into' anything else either."

"Fossil evidence bearing on the origin of the first plants is as yet fragmentary and sparse." -Graham, LE, et al. 2000. The origin of plants: Body plan changes contributing to a major evolutionary radiation. *PNAS* 97(9): 4536

There are trillions of plant fossils of all ages and types. Yet, the idea of a fragmentary record is appealed to not only for the "origin" of plants but for every proposed stage as well, as shown in this article. Here is one more paraphrase:

"The ancestral plants we need to prove evolution is true are not known in the fossil record."

JOHN FELIKS has specialized in the study of early human cognition for 20 years demonstrating that human cognition does not evolve. Earlier, his focus was on the invertebrate fossil record studying fossils in the field across the U.S. and parts of Canada as well as studying many of the classic texts such as the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology and Index Fossils of North America*.



## 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 sixteen-year anniversary September 26, and the anniversary of *Pleistocene Coalition News*, October 25. *PCN* is now in its seventeenth year of challenging mainstream scientific dogma.