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- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -

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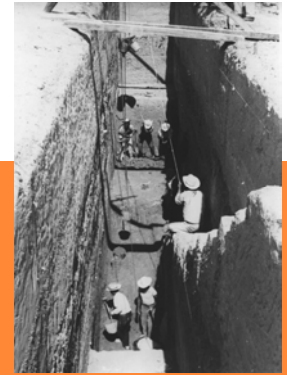
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INSIDE SPECIAL The Hueyatlaco story by those who were there (cont.)

Page 4 begins our final installment of Dr. Steen-McIntyre's overview series on the largest and most corrupt censorship effort in American archaeological history—an important site blocked by mainstream science for over 40 years. Also, as part of this series is an overview from philanthropist and mechanical engineer, Marshall Payn who provides a few examples of how mainstream attempts to debunk the extreme age of Hueyatlaco are debunked on every side by the real science.



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Paleolithic techniques and tools used to calculate space and time, Part 1

By Chantal Jègues-Wolkiewiez

Ph.D, Anthropology; Ethno-astronomy

Most human activities stem from the knowledge of space and time. Already in the Paleolithic era starting about 2.6 million years ago and lasting up to about 10,000 BP this knowledge was indispensable for daily activities, travel and the organization of religious life. However one wonders as to the extent of their knowledge? How did they proceed? What tools did they use? How was this knowledge transmitted since writing did not exist? I will endeavor to answer these questions in a series of articles in the *Pleistocene Coalition News* newsletter. First I will demonstrate through experimentation the possible use of movable ob-

jects (perforated baton, engraved disks, switches, pendants etc.) as tools for measuring space and time. Later, I will do the same thing with parietal art, the prehistoric art found on rock walls (orientation, animals, colors, signs, symbols etc.) which we consider as memoirs, records for explaining the extent of their knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

According to the E. Littré dictionary "The measure of time is a measure based on the accomplishment of certain regular phenomena, whose duration is known like the sun returning to its culmination point..." The culmination point is the highest spot in the sky that can be accessed by the stars. It is the smallest shadow of a gnomon. At this time the shadow is directed toward the north.

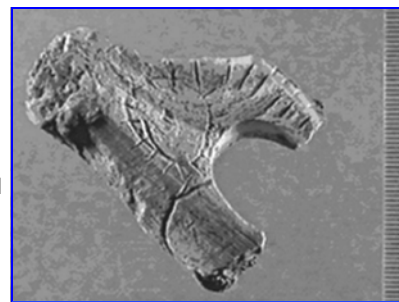


Fig. 1. Magdalenian age perforated baton, engraved with a sun, discovered in the cave at Gourdan Polignac, France. See the details on page 3.

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Paleolithic techniques & tools (cont.)



The author

"Batons with one or two holes have been found in all the sites and for all the Paleolithic periods.."

With this definition, there comes also a notion of space as the culmination point of the sun is to the south (180° azimuth/geographical north). Therefore, time and space are connected. Time is connected with the sky... as space is the sky.

It follows that to measure time one only needs a baton and a surface to receive its shadow. Then one must isolate from the rest the element to focus.

PALEOLITHIC OBJECTS CAPABLE OF MEASURING TIME

Forked baton

Besides being used for walking, forked batons were used classically to point toward a star or an alignment point. The fork is used as an ocular sight to focus easily on a star in the sky's immensity, either held with outstretched arm or fixed in the ground facing a steady landmark. At the time of measuring, a fine cord ending with a plummet (or plumb bob) to indicate the vertical is attached to a hook at the top of the fork. Grooves are made into the base of the baton to define its height. Other grooves or drawings are made along the baton to measure the height of the star on the horizon.

This very ancient fixed system of spotting is objectified at Cognac in the Lot, France (25.600 BP) in the ornate cave, open toward the rising of the winter sun (124° azimuth/north). A

stalagmite, coloured in red, cut at about 1.15m from the ground (n° 37), has its upper part hollowed out in the middle. It allows focusing on panel VIII at 270° azimuth/north, a painting of a red mammoth whose lower part (n°28) is in line with the fork of the stalagmite. A man pierced with arrows (n°29) is standing on this mammoth. By crouching in front of the stalagmite, and focusing through its hollowed out upper section toward the panel, only the small man painted on the mammoth is visible. Thus showing us that he is the only important subject.

This baton, held with outstretched arm allows also

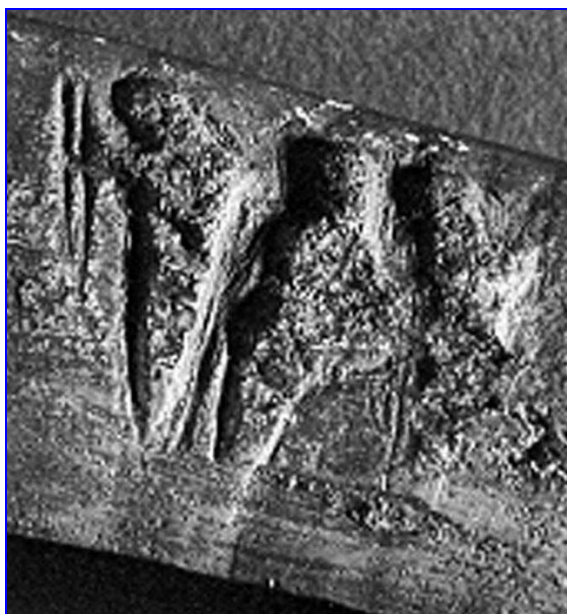


Fig. 2. Engraving on a pierced rod discovered in the grotte de la Vache (Cave of the Cow), Ariège, France; c. 12-15,000 years old. Photo: Chantal Jacques-Wolkiewiez. The first person holds his baton near his face as if observing its engravings or looking through the hole. There seems to be an analogy between this image and the use mentioned above.

focusing on a star. The vertical line indicated by the plumb bob at the end of the string shows the position of the star on the horizon. The space between the geographical north and this point on the horizon is called north azimuth.

Perforated baton

Batons with one or two holes have been found in all the sites and for all the Paleolithic periods. Various appellations and uses have been suggested by archaeologists and ethnologists: "commandment baton," "assegai rectifier." Some, with a hook at the other end were described as "propellers." I do not refute the one or the other utilization. I only notice that no consensus has been made on the subject, until now. Here is a specialist's opinion among others:

"The hook from Paleolithic propellers, which are almost all made from reindeer antlers, are generally known as fragments. Considering the eight complete exemplars, one immediately notices that even the longest ones (like the fawn with birds 'from Mas d'Azil'...) hardly exceed 30 cm. Some, like those from Placard or Roc de Marcamp... are also complete and do not reach 10 cm in length. Compared with ethnological or archaeological propellers (Indian Basket makers) they are situated under the spectrum of normal length noticed in the complete propellers and ready to function..."

Taking these facts into account, I propose other uses, which in fact are not in opposition to those proposed earlier.

Most of these batons comprise either a central continuous engraved line, or a

> [Cont. on page 3](#)

Paleolithic techniques & tools (cont.)

"First of all, I am certain that a great number of discoverers have instinctively put the hole or holes in those batons in front of their eyes, in a gesture of visualization. This is a 'reflex' movement that any person does with a perforated object. All optical instruments originate from this action."

virtual line in the decorations which helps define the continuity of the hole's diameter. The perforated batons are almost always decorated with grooves or animals. The fine decoration on most of these batons led certain authors to believe they were only used for rituals. And we know that the measuring of sacred sites is always realized when a star's light appears according to a very precise rite.

The perforation has led everyone's imagination to develop ideas: to secure with a string on a belt or on the wrist, to run through a transversal rod for support, etc. I accept these ideas, but I will present another one and give it a possible objective.

First of all, I am certain that a great number of discoverers have instinctively put the hole or holes in those batons in front of their eyes, in a gesture of visualization. This is a "reflex" movement that any person does with a perforated object. All optical instruments originate from this action.

The first models of the circular form are the sun, the moon, the eye's iris and pupil. The eye behind a circular orifice is the symbol of either the sun or of knowledge. This hole lets one know another side as one author states, "A hole symbolizes the opening toward the unknown: to emerge on the other side..."

Figure 1. Magdalenian perforated baton, engraved with a sun, discovered in the cave at Gourdan Polignac, France. Exhibit in the Musée de Saint-Germain en Laye. Inventory n°47436, about 1919.

This perforated baton of reindeer antler shows a V incision. In the middle of one side is a large irregular circle with a central cupule and external rays and aligned

notches on one edge. On the other side: a small eccentric circle with internal rays and a central incision. The relation of the round form and the ridges which are straight lines, diagonal or radiating around the perimeter of the hole, can only evoke an association between the two forms. The link joined between the circle and concentric lines around the middle point, are so evocative of the sun, that this symbol is still used by astronomers today.

The notches on the baton's shaft can serve as markers for measuring the height of a star above the horizon or its distance from another celestial body. However, if the baton is held with outstretched arm, for the eye to focus on the celestial body through the hole, it is not an object that can be used by everyone. In point of fact, the measure taken between the star seen through the hole and a notch on the shaft is personal, as it depends on the length of the arm and the height of the subject.

Figure 2. Engraving on a pierced rod discovered in the grotte de la Vache (Ariège). Photo Jacques Wolkiewiez.

The first person holds his baton near his face as if observing its engravings or looking through the hole. There seems to be an analogy between this image and the use mentioned above.

...Part 2 begins on page 8.

[Note: original submission was in French.]

Reference

Frutiger, A. 1983. *Des signes et des homes*. Translation of "Der Mensch und seine zeichen" by Yvan de Riaz. Editions delta et Spes, Lausanne.

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Année 1991-1992: Pré DESS Psychopathologie Hôpital Pasteur: Pavillon des détenus.

Année 1990-1991: D.E.A. Faculté des Sciences de Marseille: « Adaptation de l'Homme sous la mer »

Septembre 1989: Maîtrise de Psychologie « Le stress et la plongée subaquatique » (Psychologie-Pathologie). Stage caisson Hyperbare.

Juin 1989: Attestation d'études de bio-physiologie et de physiopathologie de la plongée. (Faculté de Médecine de Nice).

Juin 1988: Licence de Psychologie (option criminologie)

Septembre 1984: Deug de psychologie.

Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga: Part 7, Wrap up

By Virginia Steen-McIntyre

Ph.D, Tephrochronologist (Volcanic ash specialist)

Still missing...

Juan Armenta Camacho's entire collection of fossil bones and artifacts... This includes the bones of extinct Pleistocene vertebrates showing evidence that the animals had been butchered (regular series of cut marks..."



Plans were to conclude this series on the Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga with a list of locations for primary source materials, now widely dispersed. This was in order to aid future investigators. Instead it has turned out to be more of a work in progress. Part of the problem is due to my inexperience with the Internet, part to lack of response to inquiries I've made, and part to the fact that the whereabouts of much of the materials is simply not known at this point.

Mexico

This is especially true for items stored in Mexico. A main source for information there, Mario Perez Campa, died of a stroke in October shortly before a member of our group was scheduled to

interview him. Mario's colleagues at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) in Mexico City have a little information to share: Joaquín Arroyo-Cabral, Laboratorio de Arqueozoología, INAH, wrote that the vertebrate fossil samples collected in the Valsequillo area in the early 1960s by Clayton Ray's group (U.S. National Museum) were returned to Mexico many years ago. They are now being studied there, and at least one paper is in print.¹

Still missing are

~ Cynthia Irwin-Williams' artifacts and fossils from her Valsequillo sites. The exception is a lone bifacial tool discovered in 2003, unlabeled, in a display case of typical Mexican artifacts at the main museum in Mexico city (Fig. 2).

~ Juan Armenta Camacho's entire collection of fossil bones, artifacts, and experimental data, moved up to Mexico City from the University of Puebla in 1966. This includes the bones of extinct Pleistocene vertebrates showing evidence that the animals had been butchered (regular series of cut marks, greenstick fractures to extract marrow, etc.), also fossil bones with etched figures, including those of recognizable animals. We know these items exist because photos of them appear in his 1978 monograph,² as well as in *National Geographic* and *LIFE* magazines.

~ Several wooden crates of stratigraphic monoliths; stabilized columns of sediment,

each attached to a wooden board before being removed from the trench walls at Hueyatlaco in 1973 (Fig. 1; see also Figs. 3 & 4), and wrapped in burlap (Monoliths WSU73V2, WSU73V4, WSU73V6, WSU73V7, WSU73V11, WSU73V12, WSU73V14, and WSU73V17). The monoliths provide a complete record of the sedimentary layers exposed at the site.

~ M. Payn's Xerox copies of Irwin-Williams' 1997 Portales, New Mexico files, brought down to Mexico in 2001 by C. Hardaker. They were to have been copied by Mexican officials and returned.

~ Small samples of sediment taken from the Waters 4-extension trench profile by Steen-McIntyre in 2004 for analysis by the New Valsequillo Project diatomist. They were left in the women's residence/cabin at field headquarters when Hal Malde decided suddenly to return to Denver.

USA

In the USA original materials from the Classic Valsequillo Project are archived in private homes and institutions from California to Washington DC.

Smithsonian Institution archives, Washington, D.C.:

~ Cynthia Irwin-Williams' papers, artifact casts, workers' notebooks, other?

Sam VanLandingham residence (1205 W. Washington, Midland, TX 70701):

~ VanLandingham Valsequillo papers. Those giving detailed descriptions of diatom taxa observed in the reference slides and which have been published will probably go to the California Academy of

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Fig. 1. Hueyatlaco site, 1973; Photo by H.E. Malde.

interview him. Mario's colleagues at the Instituto Na-

Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga, Part 7 (cont.)

"The library is archiving paper copies of the Pleistocene Coalition News newsletter, a good source of information for the Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga. It also has a copy of the 2006 DVD version of Valsequillo, An Archaeological Enigma that can be accessed through interlibrary loan."

Sciences, San Francisco, California. Other files (three boxes, each 1 ft. square) will be donated to the Bailey Library and Archives, Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Denver, Colorado.

~ 1973 stratigraphic monoliths WSU73V1, WSU73V3, WSU73V5, WSU73V8, and WSU73V9. They are all devoid of diatoms and are in the original wooden crates in VanLandingham's garage.



Fig. 2. The only artifact of archaeologist Cynthia Irwin-Williams' Valsequillo artifacts and fossils the location of which is known. It is a bifacial tool which, after having been lost, was re-discovered in 2003. It was found unlabeled in a display case of typical Mexican artifacts at the main museum in Mexico city.

~ 54 diatom reference slides from the Valsequillo/Puebla area that have not yet been reported in the literature. They are stored in VL's office.

~ Small sample cuts from the Hueyatlaco stratigraphic monoliths and Malde's field collection bags. They are stored in two boxes in VL's office and are looking for a permanent home.

~ Bagged samples taken from monoliths WSU73V10 and WSU73V13 after they were uncrated and sampled in 2002. They were so crumbled that they were placed in plastic bags and then in four plastic storage boxes: in storage in VanLandingham's garage and looking for a permanent home.

American Heritage Center Archives, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming:

~ Roald H. Fryxell papers

University of Texas, Austin, Vertebrate Paleontology Laboratory, Repenning Correspondence archives:

~ Charles Repenning papers

Field Records Library, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado:

~ Harold E. Malde Valsequillo maps, air photos, field notes, report manuscript

~ Roald H. Fryxell 1973 trench profiles, Hueyatlaco site

Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, Colorado:

~ H. Marie Wormington papers

~ Harold E. Malde papers

~ Virginia Steen-McIntyre papers (not yet transferred)

The museum has kindly offered to act as repository for miscellaneous Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo data. Those wishing to donate such materials should contact Kristine Haglund, Archivist and Chair, Bailey Library and Archives

<kris.haglund@dmns.org> (or <http://www.dmns.org/>). The library is archiving paper copies of the *Pleistocene Coalition News* newsletter, a good source of information for the Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga. It also has a copy of the 2006 DVD version of "Valsequillo: An archaeological enigma" that can be accessed through interlibrary loan.

Malde Residence, Boulder, Colorado:

~ Some 40 cubic feet of boxed, bagged sediment and rock samples collected from the Valsequillo area by Hal Malde during the 1964-1966, 1968, and 1970 field seasons; along with a Xerox copy of his maps, field notes, and report manuscript. The sample

numbers on the bags are fading. The collection is looking for a permanent home.

California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California:

~ 192 Valsequillo diatom reference slides mentioned in VanLandingham's published papers.

~ Stratigraphic Monoliths WSU73V15 and WSU73V16, both rich in diatoms, delivered by VanLandingham to the Academy

Pleistocene Coalition website:

<pleistocenecoalition.com>

See for on-line copies of the *Pleistocene Coalition News* newsletter.

See also webpages for Chris Hardaker, Sam VanLandingham, Virginia Steen-McIntyre.

References:

¹ Cruz-Muñoz, V., J. Arroyo-Cabrales, and R.W. Graham, 2009, Rodents and Lagomorphs (Mammalia) from the Late-Pleistocene Deposits at Valsequillo, Puebla, México. *Current Research in the Pleistocene*, 26: 147- 49.

² Armenta Camacho, J., 1978, Vestigios de labor humana en huesos de animales extintos de Valsequillo, Puebla, Mexico: Consejo Editorial del Gobierno del Estado de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico, pp. 125. Copy of the monograph plus an English translation of the text can be found on my Pleistocene Coalition webpage.

Additional Resources and Their Cited References:

Hardaker, Christopher, 2007, *The First American: The Suppressed Story of the People Who Discovered the New World*. New Page Books, A Division of The Career Press, Inc., Franklin Lakes, N.J., 319 pp.

Malde, H.E., V. Steen-McIntyre, C.W. Naeser, and S.L. VanLandingham. 2011. The stratigraphic debate at Hueyatlaco, Valse-

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HUEYATLACO

Mainstream debunking efforts can't stand up to facts

By Marshall Payn, Mechanical engineer, graduate MIT, philanthropist

"I sent the reports to three trusted geologists and they independently replied: 'The geology seems sound but you should use more modern dating techniques,' which I did, and those dates came out to 400,000+ years."



In 1997, George Carter, a good friend, asked me to look into a Mexican site called Hueyatlaco which

had been mired in controversy since the 60's and was apparently dead—no more archeological efforts. He had reports sent to me, and two aspects of the site were immediately obvious:

- (1) it was a geological problem, not an archeological one;
- (2) the purported dates were so remote from prevailing archeological thought that it was easy to understand why the site was dead. Early 70s geological dating methods indicated that humans were there 250,000 years ago.

I sent the reports to three trusted geologists and they independently replied:

"The geology seems sound but you should use more modern dating techniques," which I did, and those dates came out to 400,000+ years.

At that time Mexican archeologists believed the Ameri-

can archeologist in charge of the dig, Cynthia Irwin-Williams, salted the site with artifacts. That's what they were taught. No North American geologist believed that; they thought the site's old dates were a result of redeposition, with dated bones from Ice-Age animals and younger artifacts being mixed helter-skelter in more recent stream sediments. Geological work at the site in 1973 disproved this notion; as did a more recent dig we sponsored in 2001.

In 2004, Mike Waters, a Texas A&M expert on early man, became interested in the site's development and did a dig hoping to refute my findings.

Waters (whom I know as Mike) deduced that all previous ages were moot because an "inset" had formed; that is young sediments containing artifacts were laid down adjacent to the dated stream-cut strata, and that Cynthia was confused, allocating artifact locations to the older sediments rather than to the inset.

Other geologists working at the site at the time who knew Cynthia did not believe that she had been confused, and could see no "inset." A dispute developed.

It should be pointed out that since my involvement with Hueyatlaco there have been at least 11 attempts to discredit the site by those that

cannot accept "outrageously old" dates that violate archeological beliefs as currently prevail. We have systematically refuted each one of them.

For me, the inset idea is simply number 12, and would easily be disproved by another dig. Mike agreed to re-open the site and have three independent geology experts see and listen to the evidence for an inset: yes or no.

Since 2005 we have attempted another dig each year, but each year we have been "denied" a permit.

Frustration led me to have two of Mexico's top archeologists investigate why no permit. Independently they determined that I've consistently been lied to. This is archeology's dark side.

Each year a permit was actually issued, but not picked up. I was told to blame the lack of permit to the "Mañana" temperament of this country. I've crossed that border over 200 times and believe I know our neighbors well; so that excuse never sat well with me.

Mike claims he's well qualified to analyze Hueyatlaco's stratigraphy to determine the existence of an inset; other field geologists look at the same stratigraphy and say there is no inset.

One of those who assessed the site is consulting geologist Bob McKinney. His 50 years of locating natural gas

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Hueyatlaco: Mainstream debunking doesn't hold (cont.)

"It should be pointed out that since my involvement with Hueyatlaco there have been at least 11 attempts to discredit the site by those that cannot accept 'outrageously old' dates that violate archeological beliefs as currently prevail. We have systematically refuted each one of them."

or oil shows an outstanding record for accuracy. His last well went 9000 feet vertically then 5000 feet horizontally and hit a big one. Somebody risked a lot of money on McKinney's ability to analyze stratigraphy. The reader can make their choice regarding whom to believe.

But that's not the half of it. There are two other aspects of the site with hard evidence, i.e. the black or white type:

- (1) **Lithology.** Thin sections show the sediment outside the "inset" is the same as the sediment inside the "inset," both as to lithology and weathering characteristics. Waters maintains that the materials inside the "inset" were washed in from adjacent older sedimentary beds, and that's why the sediments are the same. However the extent of weathering of the mineral crystals, where each grain has been enveloped in a fine clay coat, is also the same—something that could not have happened if the crystal fragments had tumbled from a bank, been washed by a stream, and re-deposited at a later time.
- (2) **Diatoms.** Diatoms are microscopic one-celled algae with delicate silica shells in a wide variety of forms. Mike admits he knows little about them, then dismisses overwhelming diatom evidence for the lack of an inset. I had warned him years ago that he should learn about diatoms or they would come back and bite

him. He never did, as evidenced by claiming that his younger inset sediment coincidentally contains the same diatoms as the older, adjoining sediment. Diatomist Sam VanLandingham, who has studied the Hueyatlaco diatom sequence for the past ten years, says this is impossible; the younger sediment would also contain diatom species that had evolved more recently, and none are in evidence. Moreover, VanLandingham has identified 37 lines of correlation between diatom samples that occur on both sides of the supposed contact with Waters' inset beds. The odds of this occurring in two sets of sedimentary beds that differ in age (since there are over 26,000 diatom species catalogued since 1850) is roughly one chance in two-hundred-quadrillion (i.e. 1 in 200,000,000,000,000,000).

This "inset" is not the science that I learned.

So where does that leave us? The best science that I could muster says those artifacts from Hueyatlaco are around 400,000 years old. Every objection to the old dates has been refuted. Now it's data vs. belief.

Mike told me once he didn't care what the evidence was, he cannot believe the old dates because they are at odds with everything archeology knows. Maybe that should be, "knows," in quotes.

I'll bet that 80 years ago when the Folsom and Clovis points were found, pushing the presence of humans on this continent back from 3,500 to 12,000 years ago, many archeologists went to their graves refusing to believe that. Not only did 12,000 years clash with everything they "knew" but it clashed with others' biblical belief for the age of the earth which, at the time, was thought to be 6,000 years.

Where do we go from here? Recent discoveries in Crete, Indonesia, Southeast Turkey and China show humans were able to do sophisticated things far, far further back in time than has been believed.

When I was born, the universe consisted of one galaxy, the Milky Way. Now scientists are confident that there are 200 billion galaxies. The idea of 200 billion galaxies back in my early days would have earned ostracism and ridicule. Are we so much more superior today that our advances in technology can lock our theories in stone? Apparently to some, yes. So then where will progress come from?

MARSHALL PAYN, a mechanical engineering graduate from M.I.T., is a 30-year veteran of archaeological research. Among many other accomplishments and pursuits, Payn is the owner of 23 businesses; an author, songwriter, deep-sea fishing champion, and pilot as well as an award-winning documentary film producer with films on a variety of topics including Hueyatlaco, alternative medicine, and early Christianity.

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Palaeolithic techniques and tools used to calculate space and time, Part 2

Chantal Jègues-Wolkiewiez

Ph.D, Anthropology;
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"At mid-day, the shadow of the gnomon (the shortest of the day) lengthens in the central section of the baton. The length of the shadow is specific to the season."

Experiments

We have made a baton, with a notch in its upper section, and two holes with diameters approximately identical to those that were discovered in the various sites. Here are the various uses we experimented with:



Fig. 4. Our perforated baton is flat on the ground in the direction north-south. A gnomon of 18 cm (stuck 2,3 cm deep) in one of the holes, is specific to this perforated baton. Photo: Chantal Jacques-Wolkiewiez.

a) The hole lets one focus precisely on the moon and to better determine its stage. The position in the hole to the right or the left, in fact, immediately indicates its quarter: on the right the first quarter, on the left the last quarter. If a weighted thread is attached on top of the baton so as to cross the hole, it allows greater precision, specially if, when focusing on the star, it is placed in the intersection of this thread and two engraved notches on either side of the hole.

Fig. 3. Moon from 27 November 2006 at 18 hour 30 official time.

The line going from one point of the crescent to the other is barely hollowed out. The first quarter was a few hours later, the 28 Novem-

ber at 6 hour 10.

b) In the caves' obscurity they allow the creation of aligned markers helped by the flame of grease lamps, for example.

c) Outdoors, to measure the height of a celestial body, each baton is attached at the place of alignment, as the length of the measure for the height of a star or of the moon depends on the geographical latitude of this place.

d) In the previously defined north-south alignment, it is possible to lay the baton flat in full light. We insert a gnomon vertically (notched sticks which are still an enigma) in the smallest hole. At midday, the shadow of the gnomon (the shortest of the day) lengthens in the central section of the baton.

The length of the shadow is specific to the season. This shadow is short in summer, medium at equinoxes, long in winter. At midday, it measures the apparent height of the sun (at the time of culmination). Or of the moon at midnight. These graduations can be read by everyone. But one always needs the same gnomon, for the same baton, at precisely the same place. The measure, even if it is not calibrated, is valid on the site as it

is relative to the other measures taken during the year.

e) **Fig. 4.** Our perforated baton is flat on the ground in the direction north-south. A gnomon of 18 cm (stuck 2,3 cm deep) in one of the holes, is specific to this perforated baton. The shadow of the gnomon on the shaft measures the height of the sun (or the moon) at the moment of culmination (180° azimuth/north). The markers on one edge measure the length of the midday shadow. The photo on top is taken in summer. The shadow is on the marker from 21 June. The bottom one is taken at the end of autumn. A marker shows the shadow from 27/11. The gnomon's shadow is from 29/11.

Suspended perforated baton

The suspended perforated baton can be used vertically as well, hanging, with a small horizontal gnomon fixed in the hole. A notched stick is

necessary for stabilizing the recess and to determine always the same length. This small gnomon projecting its shadow on the markers at midday lets establish the season. In that case, this object is called a "dial."

Sticks

Fig. 5. These are Magdalenian age sticks from Grotte Lortet, Hautes Pyrénées, made from reindeer antler.

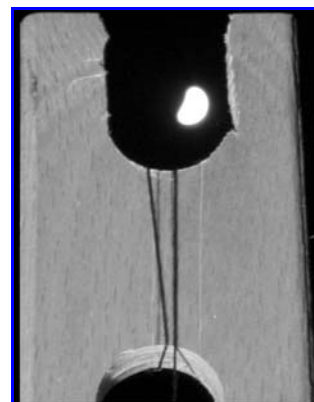


Fig. 3. Moon from November 27, 2006 at 18 hour 30 official time. Photo: Chantal Jacques-Wolkiewiez.

> [Cont. on page 9](#)

Palaeolithic techniques and tools (cont.)

"The half-circular sticks, from reindeer antler, whose use is still unknown by the archeologists, could perfectly act as gnomons. ... They are always decorated with geometrical patterns. These patterns could be used as marks to specify always the same recess in the baton for the same site.

They are housed at the Musée de Saint-Germain en Laye near Paris. On the right



Fig. 5. Left: Magdalenian sticks from reindeer antler. Musée de Saint-Germain en Laye. Grotte Lortet. Hautes Pyrénées. Inventory n° 48591 C for the one above and 48763 for the one below. Right: a dial and its gnomon (peg portion) from the 18th century.

is a dial and its gnomon from the 18th century.

The half-circular sticks, from reindeer antler, whose use is still unknown by the archeologists, could perfectly act as gnomons. The section can either be semi-cylindrical or semi-oval. They are about 2 centimeters wide and their length can reach 20 centimeters. Some are beveled at one extremity (one can insert a small ball to refine the shadow's extremity). The outer part is convex, the inner part is flat. They are always decorated with geometrical patterns. These patterns could be used as marks to specify always the same recess in the baton for the same site.

They all comprise a longitudinal groove, probably for placing the weighted thread. Thus the stick in the hole of the perforated baton would be perfectly vertical.

Plummets

Plummets are indispensable for establishing the vertical of a perforated baton or stick. A string crossing the perforation, taut with the plummet, is essential to straighten the baton and focus on a star with precision. We have seen above its efficiency in locating the phase of the moon by dividing the quarters with the string used as a telescopic sight. This weighted string is indispensable to verticalize a gnomon in the soil or in a hole of a perforated baton. Hung from a branch, if we lay underneath, it allows us to define the star at its Zenith in its alignment.



Fig. 6. Left: a plumb line and bob from the Middle-Ages (Musée de Cagnes sur mer, France). Right: seashell colored in red ochre, discovered in the Well of Lascaux Cave. Note that it is pierced (as seen near top of image) and shows signs of wear from a string by which it was hung.

Fig. 6. On the left is a plumb line from the Middle-Ages (Musée de Cagnes sur mer, France). On the right the siphon (seashell) colored in red ochre, discovered in the Puits de Lascaux. It is pierced and shows signs of wear from a string by which it was hung.

It could have been used as weight for a "plumb line." Another one was also found, which was carved.

- To be continued.

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Juin 1988: Licence de Psychologie (option criminologie)

Septembre 1984: Deug de psychologie.

Ancient tools of the Crag, Part 2

By Richard Dullum and Kevin Lynch

"The 1923 Commission and Henri Breuil visited



the Foxhall Road site and ob-



served worked flints coming out of the beds there, all verifying the validity of Moir's finds for pre-Glacial (and thereby pre-Pleistocene) Man in England."

As we concluded the previous "Ancient tools of the Crag" (PC News, Vol. 12, Jul-Aug, 2011), mention was made of the Happisburgh site in Norfolk,¹ where the timeline for ancient Man in Europe has been pushed back to nearly a million years ago.² This is much closer to the antiquity of Man spoken of by J.R. Moir; and the evidence used to conclude this is very similar to Moir's although not nearly so extensive as his finds.

Recent work by Dr. Chris Stringer of the Natural History Museum in London and Dr. Nick Ashton of the British Museum at the Happisburgh, Norfolk site,² found retouched flake tools dating to nearly one million years ago, pushing the occupation of Britain by humans back several hundred thousand years, correlating to finds in Atapuerca, Spain, of *Homo antecessor*, dating 1.1 to 1.2 million years ago.³

The Happisburgh finds have increased the age of Man in Britain three to four times what was previously accepted only recently. Fossilized wood and a fossilized pine cone from the Happisburgh site have demonstrated that the climate was southern Boreal, meaning humans living there must have been making shelters and clothing to survive in winters such as are found today in southern Scandinavia.²

No skeletal remains have been found thus far at Happisburgh, so the toolmakers are a mystery.

J.R. Moir's finds are well documented and relied on the same methodology used by the modern-day researchers at Happisburgh. In considering the validity of claims for pre-Crag Man,⁴ the site of Foxhall Road is important because Moir found lithic assemblages below and in the Pliocene Red Crag there.

The 1923 Commission and Henri Breuil visited the Foxhall Road site and observed worked flints coming out of the beds there, all verifying the validity of Moir's finds for pre-Glacial (and thereby pre-Pleistocene) Man in England.⁵

Darmsden Pit^{6,7} (see map, Fig. 2) yielded pebble choppers practically identical in shape and older than the Oldowan Industry cited by Leakey.⁸ None ever seriously disputed the artificiality of the Norwich test specimen, presented by Lankester, which was found below the Crag⁹ (PCN, July-August 2011).

Why did these finds never make it into the literature of mainstream anthropology? Even though a large group did acknowledge Moir's evidence, the acceptance was never complete. Mainly this is due to a persistent "rump of doubters"¹⁰ in the field who believed natural mechanical actions produced the appearance of human working.

In 1939, A.S. Barnes developed a method of grading flint tools for artificiality, based on measurement of the platform-angle scar. Michael Cremo and Richard Thompson (1998) give a most thorough

critical review of Barnes' platform-angle scar analysis in *Forbidden Archeology* (pp. 166-78).¹¹ Barnes' analysis of Moir's flints disqualified them being man-made, so they were deemed unworthy of consideration and forgotten. The Piltdown Man hoax in the 1950's gave further

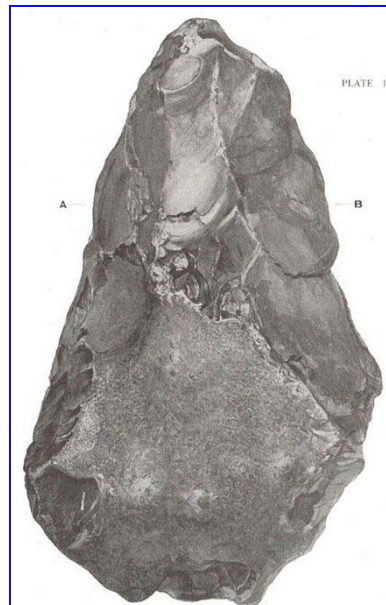


Fig. 1. A 7-lb. handaxe from Cromer, Norfolk coast, England; Front-piece in J.R. Moir's, *The antiquity of Man in East Anglia*, 1927. This is an example of important evidence rejected by the mainstream science community (for over 80 years in this particular case) because it challenges the idea that there were no humans in Northern Europe a million years ago.

> [Cont. on page 11](#)

Ancient tools of the Crag, Part 2 (cont.)

Why did these finds never make it into the literature of mainstream anthropology? Even though a large group did acknowledge Moir's evidence, the acceptance was never complete. Mainly this is due to a persistent 'rump of doubters' in the field who believed natural mechanical actions produced the appearance of human working."

disincentive to champion 'European Man.' So, Africa took center stage.

A recent dismissive reference to Moir's work comes from *A Field Guide to the Geology of North Norfolk* where the author states:

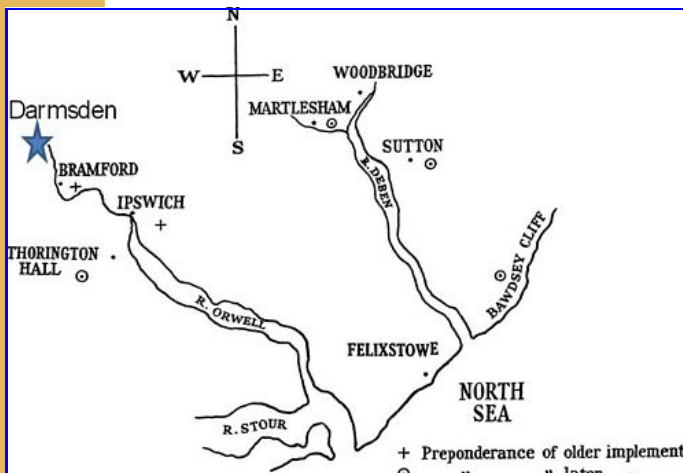


FIG. 3.—SKETCH MAP OF EAST SUFFOLK, SHOWING VARIOUS SITES WHERE EXCAVATIONS BELOW THE RED CRAG HAVE BEEN MADE, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF PRE-CRAG IMPLEMENTS.

Fig. 2. Location map of Moir's artifact sites in Suffolk. Darmsden has been overlaid. From J.R. Moir's, *The antiquity of Man in East Anglia*, 1927.

"Prominent amongst the large flints on the foreshore are spectacular paramoudras. Large flint 'axes' collected from this part of the coast by J. Reid Moir (1926) were supposed to represent a primitive stone tool culture but modern archaeologists reject these as artifacts."¹²

One of the large flints rejected out of hand by mainstream archaeologists as a "naturefact" is a handaxe that weighs 7 lbs. (Fig. 1). There can be little doubt that the unexpectedly old age of the artifact is what encouraged mainstream archaeologists to reject it and ignore its implications.

-The story continues in Part 3 on p. 16.

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² Roberts, A.P. and R. Grun. 2010. Early human northerners. *Nature* 466: 189-90.

³ E. Car-bonell *et al*. 2008. The first hominin of Europe. *Nature* 452: 465-69.

⁴ J. Reid Moir. 1935. The Age of the Pre-Crag Flint Implements. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological*

scription of the Test Specimen of the Rostro-Carinate Industry found beneath the Norwich Crag. In *Occasional Papers No. 4*. Royal Anthropological Institute. London.

¹⁰ The phrase originates with F. Wenban-Smith, in *Lithics* 30: Great Prehistorians : 150 Years of Palaeolithic Research, 1859-2009, page 73, Dec 2009.

¹¹ Cremo, M.A., and R.L. Thompson. 1998. *Forbidden Archeology*. First Edition, Revised. Bhaktivedanta Publishing.

¹² <http://www.norfolk.org.uk/geology/east%20runton-cromer.html>

Credit: All photos in this article reproduced with the kind permission of the Colchester and Ipswich Museums, Ipswich, Suffolk, U.K.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years as well as a researcher in early human culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. Dullum has written four prior articles for *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

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

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⁶ Moir, J.R. 1916. A series of Pre-Palaeolithic implements from Darmsden, Suffolk (paper read at Norwich, February 7, 1916). *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 1915-16 Vol. II: Part II.

⁷ Moir, J.R. 1935. The Darmsden pebble industry. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Vol. 1.

⁸ Leakey, M. 1979. *Olduvai Gorge: My Search for Early Man*. Collins Publishing, London.

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The graphics of Bilzingsleben series

Scientific misconduct over ancient artifact studies and why you should care

Part 3: Base grids of a suppressed *Homo erectus* knowledge system

By John Feliks

Back to Square One

Everyone, including children, knows that critical thinking is the core of science; and in *normal* sciences such as chemistry, physics, astronomy, critical thinking has never been devalued. However, rest assured that this is not the case in fields which are now committed to a faith-based mythological system. The deeper one goes into modern university training in paleontology, biology, anthropology—believing that one is receiving an objective education—the more completely one’s original *critical thinking abilities are wiped clean* and replaced with evolutionary ‘template thinking.’ Those paying for such an education expecting to come out with new mental skills should realize that it is extremely difficult to regain original skills once they are lost to programming. In this case, one has become an unknowing adherent to an *ideology which will limit ones ability to innovate*. It is an ideology now in enough trouble to resort to disreputable actions such as *suppression of conflicting data* for the sake of self-preservation. As an example of the dilemmas engendered, consider the “evolution of language” question which has been called the “hardest problem in science.” Asking why language evolution is the hardest problem in science is like asking why $2+2=5$ is the hardest problem in mathematics. Since the scientific answer to a rigged question is not likely to be forthcoming it may be time to start asking different questions.

“The suppression of uncomfortable ideas may be common in religion and politics, but it is not the path to knowledge; it has no place in the endeavor of science.”

—Carl Sagan, *Cosmos*, p. 91

In [Part 2](#), “Censoring the world’s oldest human language,” I introduced ten proofs (out of hundreds similar) for the *earliest motif duplicated on two separate artifacts* 400,000 years old. In this part, I offer a follow-up to Fig. 7 of Part 2 where the caption reads, “The motifs share horizontal point coordinates.” Here, in **Figs. 1-4**, are some of the *visible grid studies* so that the statement will seem less cryptic.

The discovery and nature of the duplicated motifs is nothing less than *hard ‘physical’ evidence* of highly-sophisticated language in *Homo erectus* people. It equates with symbolism, linguistics, mathematics, philosophy, and representation. So, it is not simply my work which is being censored by the science community but the recorded knowledge of an entire culture.

When physical evidence is censored from publication in a scientific context one

can rest assured that something other than a quest for

truth is behind it and that the discipline of science has been compromised.

The real issue is that the results of the geometric studies presented in [The Graphics of Bilzingsleben](#) are in complete disagreement with how *Homo erectus* people are portrayed to the public by the evolutionary community. Simply stated, the evidence threatens only evolution and its advocates—*not true science*.

Unfortunately, the science community has made itself synonymous with evolution—an intellectual blunder. The take of evolutionary experts is that *Homo erectus* people were transitional apemen incapable not only of modern language or speech but even of the ability to think as we do. They treat our ancestors in a patronizing manner with a constant focus on racial or physical traits of individuals forgetting that people are what they do, not what they look like. As for their mentality, they discuss them only in terms of survival as if this is as far as our ancestors got on an evolutionary road to becoming us. Nothing could be more misleading to the public’s perception of its heritage.

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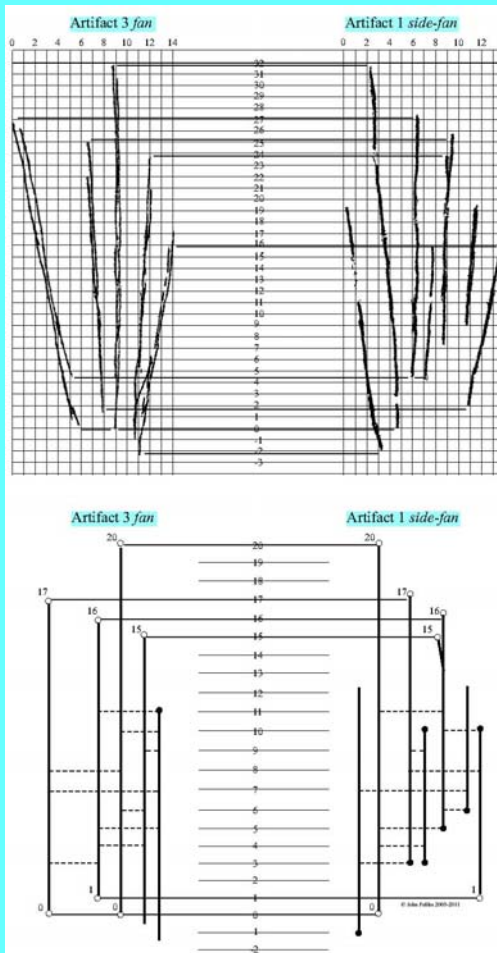


Fig. 1. Cartesian grid studies proving beyond any doubt a conceptual connection between Bilzingsleben **Artifacts 1 & 3**. These are only two of literally thousands of studies of the engravings by the author beginning with [Musings on the Palaeolithic fan motif](#) in 2004 proving modern-level intelligence in early peoples such as *Homo erectus*; many have been blocked from publication by the evolutionary community. **Top:** Shared *y-coordinates* based on the two motifs’ longest lines—equal in length—set to the same *x-axis*. The study w/o the double grid can be seen in Fig. 7 of Part 2. **Bottom:** Similar w/radials pivoted to vertical on their center points. Some lines appear closer together because the longest line radials were set at parallel for the reference as opposed to the more symmetrical positioning used in the upper test. Dotted lines are shared measures.

"Let the mind be enlarged... to the grandeur of the mysteries, and not the mysteries contracted to the narrowness of the mind" - **Francis Bacon**

"Sit down before facts like a child, and be prepared to give up every preconceived notion." - **T.H. Huxley**

In order to make progress, one must leave the door to the unknown ajar." - **Richard Feynman**

"When a distinguished but elderly scientist states that something is possible, he is almost certainly right. When he states that something is impossible, he is very probably wrong." - **Arthur C. Clarke's First Law**

"The most erroneous stories are those we think we know best—and therefore never scrutinize or question." - **Stephen Jay Gould**

"No Pessimist ever discovered the secrets of the stars, or sailed to an uncharted land, or opened a new heaven to the human spirit" - **Helen Keller**

"To become truly immortal, a work of art must escape all human limits: logic and common sense will only interfere. But once these barriers are broken, it will enter the realms of childhood visions and dreams." - **Giorgio de Chirico**

Censoring the oldest systems and philosophies

Bypassing concerns of physical appearance, the censored studies go *directly to the*

actual thoughts of our ancestors. These thoughts are accessible because some-

one—or several highly-skilled persons—long ago

> **Cont. on page 14**

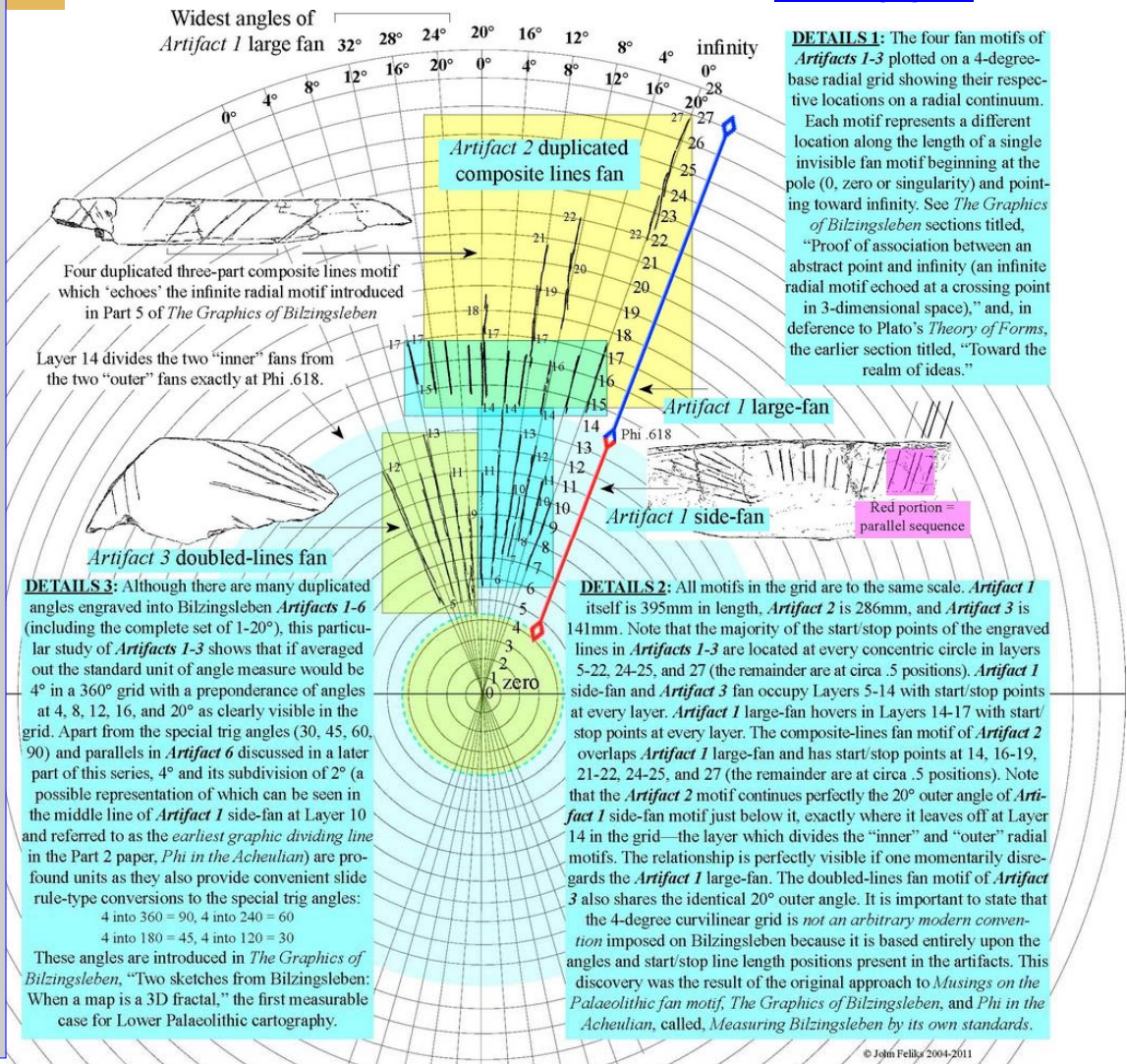
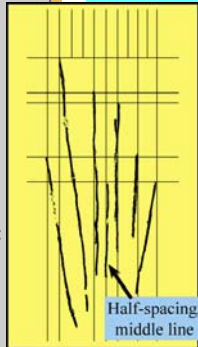


Fig. 2. The 400,000-year old radial bone engravings from Bilzingsleben plotted *non-arbitrarily* on a 4-degree base radial grid. This study proves beyond any mathematical doubt an association between all four motifs of **Artifacts 1-3** and a high order of philosophical and system intelligence in *Homo erectus* people. The most profound observation is that the radial engravings are part of a *continuum*. Each motif type occupies its own place as though in a specified range on an invisible radial grid of which the engravers were aware. Engraved sequences within ranges is analogous to how the radio spectrum is divided into frequency bands for different broadcasters. Converting the radial motifs into linear sequences, the case is made that *compression* and *expansion* in the spacing between engraved lines can be as specific a conveyor of information as the dots and dashes of Morse Code; without deviation the inner bands exhibit compression while the outer bands beginning at the *Phi* point exhibit expansion. Additional information resides in the lengths and secondary traits of each line. As hard to believe as this system might seem it has a modern equivalent in the *kipu* (kē-pūz) or "talking knots" used in the 5000-year old Caral civilization of Peru and later Inca Empire. *Khipu* is a system consisting of a base cord or rope from which secondary and tertiary cords of different lengths and colors are attached and knotted at certain points to encode information using a base 10 system. The Bilzingsleben engraved lines are compared with the *kipu* cords and even contain *tertiary* elements such as the double-engraved lines of **Artifact 3**, the duplicated three-part composite lines of **Artifact 2**, and at least two "branches"—one is reproduced in the side-fan of **Artifact 1** (Fig.1). Each motif locates between *zero* and *infinity* and, remarkably, in every case exhibits an obvious 'respect' for the origin or vertex at zero—a fact which has many philosophical implications. Whether or not the motifs were engraved by one or many individuals, the implications are profound. If by separate individuals each was obviously aware of the work of others proving communication between individuals by way of graphic symbols. If by only one individual it would reflect a long tradition at Bilzingsleben and intelligence in all *Homo erectus* people worldwide 400,000 years ago.

Censoring the oldest systems and philosophies

Fig. 3. Mathematical language comes in another form not typically used in archaeology, namely, music theory. In music theory numbers are used but not like in mathematics and letters are used but not like in language. This hybrid quality makes music theory very useful in studying the qualities of artifacts in a more objective way than is possible with conventional methods as it allows a researcher to be less influenced by mathematical or linguistic preconceptions. It is one of the techniques used throughout *The Graphics of Bilzingsleben* (BAR I.S. 2224). **Top:** Color Slide #31 (of 112) or Fig. 8b-Left of the published paper. It is Bilzingsleben **Artifact 1** side-fan motif reading the vertical ratios in musical terms. As noted in the paper, the grid lines were slightly 'tempered' (as in piano tuning) so as to make the point easier. This example is Verdi's famous *Enigmatic Scale* or *Scala Enigmatica*, C Db E F Gb Ab Bb or the equivalent mathematical ratio 131122. The point is that the Bilzingsleben engravings are measurable sequences with analogues in modern usage. **Bottom:** Slide #32 (of 112) or Fig. 8b-Right of the published paper reading the ratios vertically and horizontally using the 'chromatic' scale. BTW, these scales and rhythms are quite playable on any chromatic instrument as are those of **Artifact 2** which feature *Augmented Scale X* and the Indian scale, *Raga Takka*.

took the time to engrave a few bones with the apparent



Artifact 1 Side Fan Motif - Line End Ratios -

Using the middle line's "half-spacing" as a unit of measure, the **ratio 1:3:1:1:2:2** (tone equivalents to **Verdi's *Scala Enigmatica***, CDbEFGBbBb) is clearly seen. This measurement demonstrates **unexpectedly subtle, controlled moves comparable to those of modern designers**. (See Feliks 2004, "Straight Edge Theory.")

Reading the Line End Ratios
Using Universal Scale and Rhythm Standards

Detail, *Artifact 1* after Bednarik 1997. *The Origins of Navigation and Language. The Artefact* 20:16-56

ties of their people available for all to see and appreciate.

Significance: Any line engraved with the aid of a straight edge is directly symbolic of the straight edge itself being a representation of the edge; and while any duplicated motifs are representations of each other they also refer by duplication to the same external object, namely, the straight edge; these are all the core elements of a knowledge system.

The blockade to this knowledge began with competitive researchers at the XV UISPP Congress along with leading evolutionists hiding behind the safety of anonymity at the *Journal of Human Evolution* under the direction of Dr. Susan Anton (standard-school physical anthro-

These successfully blocked this pivotal evidence from appropriate discourse in the scientific literature. The level of scandal involved includes holding the paper back for five years while allowing it to be absorbed and used without citation by competitive researchers.

This type of behavior goes against all scientific ethics. The late Carl Sagan and others have spoken against such behaviors in hundreds of published statements on scientific misconduct. Groups such as Retraction Watch are also forming to begin holding scientific journals such as *Science* (and its power structure, the American Association for the Advancement of Science—AAAS), *Nature*, and many others accountable for breezing through to publication an epidemic of papers with falsified evidence or plagiarized materials but that abide by political agendas.

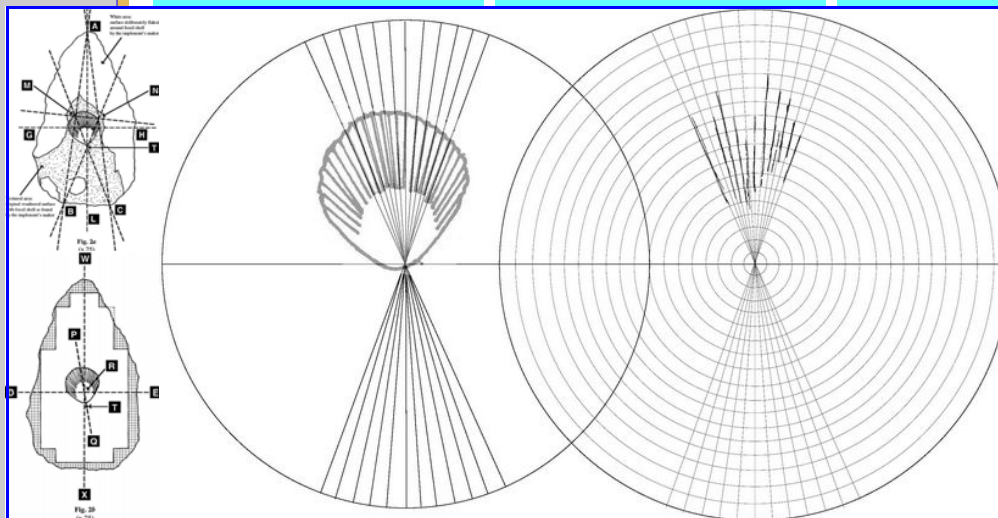


Fig. 4. Left: The earliest iconic image framed by a human being (Fig. 2 from *The Impact of Fossils on the Development of Visual Representation*, 1998)—two geometric studies proving centrality of fossil scallop shell (*Spondylus spinosus*) in a 250,000-year old Acheulian handaxe from West Tofts, England, and demonstrating geometric and radial foci at invisible abstract points (Top: triangular centroid T; Bottom: geometric center R); **Right:** Comparing the 4-degree radial ribs and invisible abstract points of the West Tofts fossil with those of 400,000-year old Bilzingsleben **Artifacts 1 & 3** (from the base grid of Fig. 2) showing that attention to such details is not without precedence in the Acheulian.

aid of a straight edge and so made the true mental abili-

pologist and long-time promoter of the ape-man paradigm) at New York University.

has specialized in the study of early human cognition for nearly 20 years.

Withholding new discoveries while preserving agendas is not true science.

A whole new world of prehistory is opening up. It is a revolution. Why not join us? If it were me I wouldn't miss this revolution if my life depended on it. The choice is yours.

JOHN FELIKS is founder of the Pleistocene Coalition. He

Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga, Part 7 (cont.)

"This series of articles on the Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga is dedicated to those scientists who either directly or indirectly were involved with the project and whose lives and research were cut short by fatal car crashes, a house fire, suicides, or murder: Roald Fryxell,

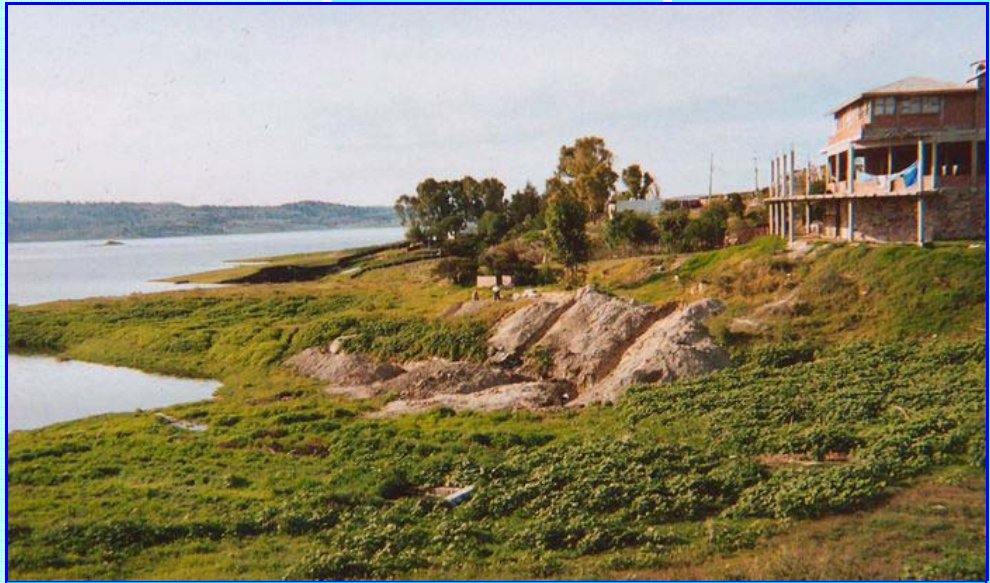


Fig. 3. Hueyatlaco site, 2004; photo by Virginia Steen-McIntyre.

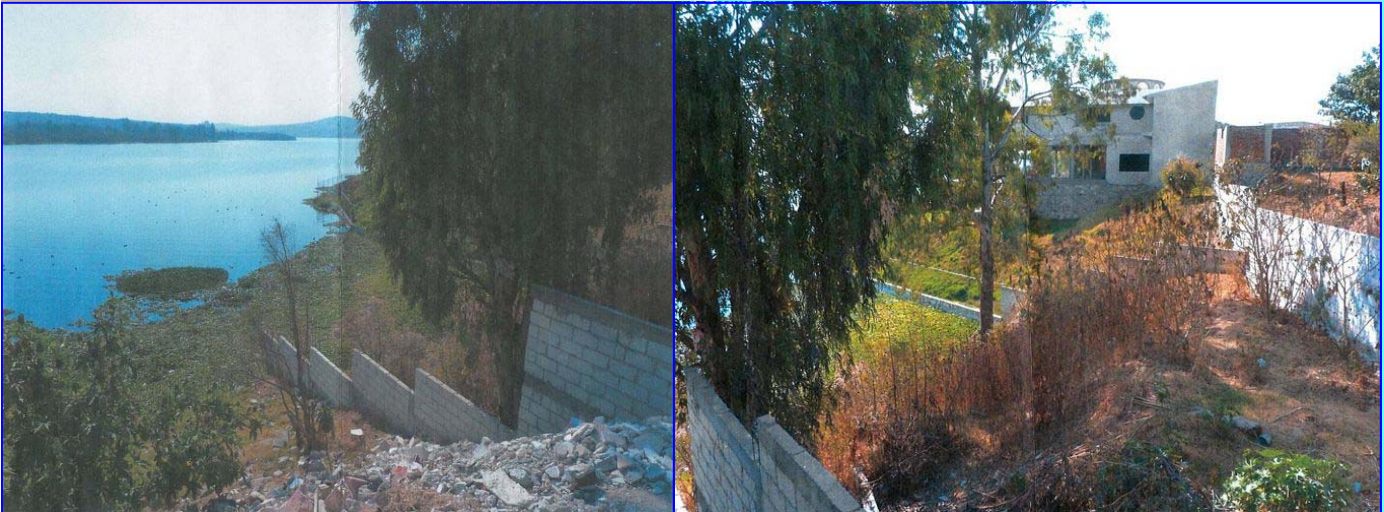


Fig. 4. Hueyatlaco site, 2011; Photos provided to Marshall Payn by Michael Waters.

Jonathan Davis, Henry Irwin, Cynthia Irwin-Williams, H. Marie Wormington, Scotty MacNeish, and Charles Repenning."

> [Cont. from page 5](#)

quillo, Mexico. *Palaeontologia Electronica* 14 (3): 44A: 26p. palaeo-electronica.org/2011_3/27_malde/index.html

Dedication:

This series of articles on the Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo saga is dedicated to those scien-

tists who either directly or indirectly were involved with the project and whose lives and research were cut short by fatal car crashes, a house fire, suicides, or murder: Roald Fryxell, Jonathan Davis, Henry Irwin, Cynthia Irwin-Williams, H. Marie Wormington, Scotty MacNeish, and Charles Repenning.

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).

Ancient tools of the Crag, Part 3

By Richard Dullum and Kevin Lynch

This was quite a sur-



real moment, as I realized we were ac-



tually handling items that I had only seen in line drawings and photographs.

An extremely lucky find for us was the attribution list of the Ipswich Museum in Ipswich, Suffolk, England,¹ where some of the collections of J.R. Moir reside. Co-author Kevin Lynch spoke to the curator and negotiated a visit to the museum's cellar.

Here is part of Kevin's story paraphrased from a message he sent to Dullum after the visit:

We arrived at Ipswich Museum at 9 a.m. and were admitted through the side door. The museum's curator, Caroline, met us in the Hallway and introduced us to John Gowan, who was to accompany us on our visit.

I was not quite sure what to expect from the visit. I had prior explained to Caroline some of the aspects of Reid Moir's work that I was interested in. I suppose I half expected to be shown a glass case, with an assortment of Moir's finds, and individual implements pointed out as deriving from the various individual sites. This was not to be so.

Caroline had thoughtfully provided a desk and chairs for our use, and as they went off to find exhibits I soaked up the atmosphere of the place.

Our hosts returned carrying several strongly constructed cardboard boxes, around the combined size of two shoeboxes.

The first was simply titled FOXHALL ROAD, and we were encouraged to empty

the boxes' contents on to the desk, and examine each flint artifact individually. This was quite a surreal moment, as I realized we were actually handling items that I had only seen in line drawings and photographs (Fig. 1).

It is not an exaggeration to say that there were hundreds, some of which, singly, would have been the find of a lifetime for me, in the first box alone.

I asked Caroline if we could take a few photographs of the exhibits, and she explained we could take photos, as long as we signed an agreement that the Museum would retain copyright of them, and that they could not be published without the consent of the Museum. This of course I agreed to immediately.

As we finished with one box another was produced. This one BRAMFORD, another HOXNE; finally I noticed a box that Caroline had left to one side, as she brought it

closer, I read on the side: DARMSDEN.

I had previously asked about these items, but they could not be found. These were the subject of Moir's 1935 paper, *The Darmsden Pebble Industry*.

I have for several years been intrigued with the similarity of these implements with some that the Leakeys found in Olduvai Gorge.

Strangely, they get only a brief mention by Mary Leakey in her book,

Olduvai Gorge: My search for Early Man; and now they are here, being handled and photographed by me!

Regrettably, I then had to explain how we were committed to another appointment that day and that we were already late for.

Caroline was most understanding and informed us that we were welcome to return to the Museum, and

> [Cont. on page 17](#)



Fig. 1. An *Eolith* stone tool implement collected by J.R. Moir from the Foxhall Road site. The implement is stored in the basement at the Ipswich Museum, Ipswich, Suffolk, England. It was a privilege to be able to study these artifacts firsthand at the museum. Photograph used with permission.

Ancient tools of the Crag, Part 3 (cont.)

"We had an extremely enlightening conversation regarding the pre-history of the Ipswich area, and what pioneers Moir and his contemporaries were at a time when there were few reference books. They learned by individual experience alone."

continue our research whenever we wished (subject to prior arrangement).

I realized upon leaving that I was mentally exhausted. I had been trying to absorb as much information and detail about Moir's collections as I possibly could and it was an unforgettable experience.

Caroline left the Ipswich Museum at the end of the month for the London Museum of Prehistory. Both she and John were the perfect hosts. In between studying the implements, we had an extremely enlightening conversation regarding the prehistory of the Ipswich area, and what pioneers Moir and his contemporaries were at a time when there were few reference books. They learned by individual experience alone. I realize now how lucky we are to live in such an archaeologically important area regarding ancient man.

"It is a bit like a flint version of Aladdin's cave down there!" writes Caroline, who appears

on the BBC Channel 2 program: *Digging for Britain*.

All artifact photos reproduced here with the kind permission of the Colchester and Ipswich Museums, Ipswich, Suffolk, U.K.

RICHARD DULLUM is a surgical R.N. working in a large O.R. for the past 30 years as well as a researcher in early human culture. He is also a Vietnam vet with a degree in biology. Dullum has written four prior articles for *Pleistocene Coalition News*.

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



Fig. 3. The finding of Darmsden Pit by Kevin, which will be the subject of our next installment.

We can't say enough good about the curator, whose cheer and charm and schol-

ain. An avid collector of flints from his local countryside and beaches, he and his wife live in



Fig. 2. In the Ipswich Museum basement. **Left:** Darmsden pebble artifacts in the Ipswich Museum Basement as photographed by Kevin Lynch; All photos used with kind permission of the Ipswich and Colchester Museums. **Right:** Figs. 3-7 from Moir's 1935 paper shows top left stone appearing to match 2nd stone to the right of ruler in the photograph. Lower right drawing appears to match second in from the top right in the photograph. Photos used with permission of the Ipswich and Colchester Museums, Ipswich, Suffolk, UK.

arship were such a pleasant surprise! Add to this, the finding of Darmsden Pit by Kevin (**Fig. 3**), which will be the subject of our next installment.

Reference

¹ <http://www.cornucopia.org.uk/html/search/verb/GetRecord/6222>

The collapse of standard paradigm

New World prehistory By Virginia Steen-McIntyre, Ph.D

Since the last issue of the newsletter we've had quite a bit of good 'New World' news, some not-so-good news—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 Hueyatlaco/Valsequillo files. That means that those of you who have 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 Hueyatlaco 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 article 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

> [Cont. on page 19](#)

If you would like to submit a comment, letter, or article for publication in *Pleistocene Coalition News*, please e-mail the editor or [Virginia Steen-McIntyre](#)



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.

The 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!"

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 Hueyatlaco, Valsequillo, Mexico." *Palaeontologia Electronica* 14 (3):44A:26p; palaeo-elec-tronica.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 impres-

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 Hueyatlaco/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);
- **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 Hueyatlaco 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 Hueyatlaco, as occurring in the unit he named the Amomoloc lake beds.

This unit occurs beneath the Xalnene tuff. In other words,

> [Cont. on page 20](#)

The collapse of standard paradigm New World prehistory (cont.)

"That makes the El Horno archaeological site older than 1.3 million years! "

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 (Hueyatlaço), 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 Cremona'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).

Avocational archaeology

A Pleistocene Coalition statement before beginning our series on 'figure stones'

From the editors

The Pleistocene Coalition has decided to take a stance on the "figure stones" issue: The stones are highly problematic but so is much of the purportedly "scientific" evidence in standard palaeoanthropology.

As written by Ken Johnston in our previous issue, around 1850, French amateur archaeologist Jacques Boucher de Perthes coined the term "pierres-figures," or figure stones, to describe apparently non-utilitarian stones he had discovered which had been *humanly-worked* and invoked recognition of common images such as those of animals or people. *Editor's note: De Perthes' contributions and opinions are not to be taken lightly; he was indeed an amateur; however he was also the one responsible for bringing the very topic of Pleistocene age people to public attention; before his efforts, professionally-trained archaeologists saw little value in what has since become the 'cornerstone' in our knowledge of early human capabilities—the Acheulian handaxe.* The subject of figure stones remains highly controversial and most standard-school archaeologists will not touch the subject with a ten-foot pole. The problem is multifaceted. Apart from issues such as verifying whether or not the objects were actually humanly-worked, whether they were found

within a reliably recorded *in situ* context, or whether or not they have been professionally dated, there remains the daunting problem of proving a *probability of intent* that the stones were actually seen in the distant past to represent the images claimed by modern collectors. There is also the very important problem of normal *pareidolia* like seeing images in the clouds or simply the wishful thinking of the collectors themselves; but this is just as common a problem with evolutionary adherents seeing ape-men everywhere they look—the evidence of which is as easily debunked as they claim for figure stones. Even if artifact status is confirmed, the matter of *pareidolia* is made more problematic by the fact that many figure stones are said to represent objects which are clearly quite modern such as modern dog breeds likely non-existent in prehistoric times or human facial expressions resembling caricatures suggesting modern social sentiments; in most cases these are dissimilar to uncontested and well-dated prehistoric representations already

known from Europe. Despite these problems the Pleistocene Coalition has decided to take the bull by the horns and publish a highly-edited series on the topic of figure stones by the collectors themselves in an attempt to bring the topic to a new level of scientific rigor. Because it is inherently subjective and because collectors have not yet pursued the subject under strict archaeological conditions of excavation (most figure stones are surface collected or found eroding out of embankments) and because the topic typically prompts discourses where one sees a bird while another sees a fish, we must emphasize that this series is not a forum for collectors to simply submit pictures of their finds nor for readers to submit their ideas as to what they "see" in any of the artifacts we may publish. Discussions of this nature can be found on the websites of various collectors and on various discussion forums. Ours will be an attempt to break past these traditional roadblocks. We believe it will be a very interesting adventure for everyone involved.

Avocational archaeology

A brief history of figure stones

By Alan Day, engineer; with pre-series context given by the editors

From the editors: What follows is a one-page abridged version of Alan's submission about his experience and developed interest in the controversial topic of

figure stones. Alan is a pioneer in the revival of this subject. His submission was much longer with many interesting points and photographs of objects from his

collection which in some cases do resemble the objects he claims them to resemble... however, as explained in our statement on page 20, until the topic of figure stones is brought to a higher level of scientific rigor including such as documented in situ excavations, confirmed human workmanship, and professional dating, we will be very restrictive regarding what we publish especially on the speculation or image side and we expect collectors to begin pushing their own envelopes if they want the archaeology community to take

the topic seriously. Also, it should be stated that Alan believes his objects to be of comparatively recent age by Pleistocene Coalition standards, e.g., Native American Early to Middle Woodland. This is not a concern in developing the case for figure stones as it has the potential of ethnographic analogy if similar objects are confirmed in earlier

contexts such as those perhaps of Ursel Benekendorff of Germany who will be featured in our next issue.

Alan's contribution is also important for historical reasons. The figure stones community is being given a rare opportunity through the aid of researchers well-acquainted with corruption in the anthropology community and who are not afraid to take on mainstream ideology or those who may knee-jerk their way into debunking figure stones as a matter of course.

journals or magazines claiming authority on topics related to early human archaeology, who

do not make their identities known but who block from publication evidence regarding early people in the Americas or the cognitive abilities of Homo erectus and Neanderthals while hiding behind the bushes, their opinions on the topic of figure stones can be regarded of no value in the scientific quest for truth.

I have been investigating

"figure stones" since 2003, when the reality of this phenomenon became apparent to me on my wilderness hilltop property in Guernsey County, Ohio—registered archaeological site #33GU218. The site is tentatively estimated to be of Early to Middle Woodland age (c. 1500-3000 years old) in its upper artifact layer judging from the architecture of a long true-north-south-oriented linear earthwork (6 meters high and hundreds of

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"The eye, suitably placed, is a sure sign of intention."

Fig. 3. One of Boucher de Perthes' "Pierres Figures," or "Figure Stones" which he published in W.M. Newton's 1910 book, *Light on Paeolithic Flint Figures and Boucher de Perthes*. De Perthes' caption reads: "The eye, suitably placed, is a sure sign of intention."

"I decided to adopt and revive de Perthes' term 'figure stones' in presenting my own finds, and the name seems to have since become more or less the standard in this still rather arcane line of inquiry."



Fig. 2. Nineteenth-century French amateur archaeologist Boucher de Perthes. With his 1847 book, *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes*, de Perthes was the first to establish the existence of man in the Pleistocene as well as prompting the name Acheulian for the handaxes he discovered at Saint Acheul, Amiens, France. De Perthes was also an early advocate for what he termed "figure stones." Image public domain.



Fig. 1. One of my own collected pieces of which I have discovered many of similar bird-like shape. This was prior to my learning of 19th Century archaeologist Boucher de Perthes' similar discoveries.

Reviewers at the university professorship level for such as the *Journal of Human Evolution*, *Current Anthropology*, the *Mammoth's Trumpet*, or any other

A brief history of figure stones (cont.)

"In the truly ancient manifestation of animal-human hybrid in figure stones, I do not call it "art" as we understand art within our own culture, but rather hypothesize that it is a routine expression of a primal animism and, from

meters long) with a passageway aligned to the top of the hill. In 1987, I noticed several clearly human-worked rocks of the hard local limestone bifacially edged and contoured. These were at or eroding from the surface of the access road up the knob, recently graded to a depth of about 25 cm below the surrounding terrain.

Living and working away from home most of the time, I was unable to pursue all this beyond occasionally collecting and cataloging other such artifacts from the same depth. Upon semi-retiring in 2003, I went after it in earnest, becoming aware of certain consistently recurring sets of shapes among the worked stones.

To make a long story short, I noticed a preponderance of rather abstract but what I regarded as quite recognizable bird forms, as often as not with carved or pecked eyes in the anatomically appropriate loca-

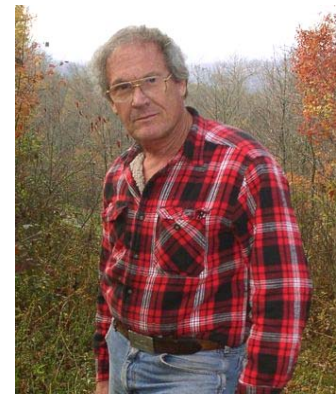
man in the Pleistocene. De Perthes was the first to bring international attention to the unusual and supposedly useless worked stones that the mainstream archaeology community had little interest in. These turned out to be the now ubiquitous and defining object of the Acheulian age—the handaxe. De Perthes' discovery of what he called "*pierres figures*" ("figure stones") were among his paradigm-changing Paleolithic artifacts. They were real but rejected right along with handaxes by the archaeological establishment, and are rejected so to this day.

I decided to adopt and revive de Perthes' term "figure stones" in presenting my own finds; and the name seems to have since become more or less the standard in this still rather arcane line of inquiry.

Incidentally, de Perthes had, like me, noted the prevalence

geology and forensic science professors as well as a rock art specialist (Fig. 4). I regard it as representing a bird-like motif; although I am also told that an equal significance may lie in the simple fact of the engraved lines themselves.

- To be continued.



ALAN DAY is a semi-retired electronics and software engineer. His early plan was to enter archaeology as a career, taking some university courses in this and related subjects. He also did volunteer work at the Tel Arad dig in Israel. Lacking the financial resources at the time to pursue the subject academically, Day instead went into electronics, working as a trained technician and also as a technical writer while completing a B.S. degree (cum laude) in computer science at Ohio University. For most of his career he worked in research and development with defense and commercial industry, specializing in embedded real-time control software, receiving several patents for inventions in this field. In addition to some technical articles in his trade, Day has published articles in the *Ohio Archaeologist Journal*. Along the way, Day acquired bachelor's degrees in German (minor in philosophy) and secondary education from Kent State University. His developed hobbies and other skills include amateur radio and playing the highland bagpipe.

Website:
<http://www.daysknob.com>



Fig. 4. Left and center: A deeply incised piece of limestone which I subjectively regard as a birdlike figure with a quasi-human head—a hybrid creature or "*Mischwesen*." Thematically it is quite typical, carved *in situ* from a large stationary limestone block recovered from just beneath the surface of a steep bank on the apparently artificially terraced east (sheltered) side of the knob. Five experts identified this piece as human-modified—these were geology professors Dr. Eric Law and Dr. Roy Mapes, forensic science professor Dr. Scott Moody, and rock art specialists Dr. Arsen Faradzev and Dr. James Harrod who visited the site in 2005. The engravings were dismissed by archaeologists as glacial striations. Radial glacial striations—not likely. **Right:** For comparison, a radially engraved stone from the 11,000-year old Gault site in Texas (<http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/gault/clovis.html>).

somewhere along the time line, a shamanistic world view."

- Alan Day, from the longer submission

tions, like the simple example from 50 cm beneath the current terrain surface in Fig. 1.

Early on, I came upon accounts of the true pioneer of figure stones, 19th Century French amateur archaeologist Boucher de Perthes (Fig. 2) who, in 1847, was also the first to establish the existence of

of birds with the appropriately placed eye. One of his finds—published in W.M. Newton's 1910 book, *Light on Palaeolithic flint figures and Boucher de Perthes*—is reproduced with his comment in Fig. 3. See also my own collected piece of radially-incised limestone, which has been confirmed as human-worked by



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