Summary of Anomalous Evidence
Related to Human Antiquity

excerpted from

FORBIDDEN ARCHEOLOGY

The Hidden History of the Human Race

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The abridged version, *The Hidden History of the Human Race,* is $22.95 (or just $20.00, if you order before January 31, 1995), plus $3.00 for shipping (and in California, 7% sales tax).

Dear Reader,

We have extracted from the unabridged edition of *Forbidden Archeology* a table that lists all of the discoveries discussed in the book. You will find in this informative table the names of the sites, the objects found, references to published reports about them, and a guide to where they are discussed in *Forbidden Archeology.*

As you examine this table you will learn just how much archeological evidence, much of it once seriously considered, is now ignored. To find out more about the history of these intriguing cases, we invite you to obtain your own copy of *Forbidden Archeology.*

The publishers.

Reviews

"This volume combines a vast amount of both accepted and controversial evidence from the archaeological record with sociological, philosophical, and historical critiques of the scientific method to challenge existing views and expose the suppression of information concerning history and human origins."—*Journal of Field Archaeology*

"A very comprehensive and scholarly compilation and appraisal of the available information on this subject."—*David Heppel, Dept. of Natural History, Royal Museum of Scotland*

"I find the entire gamut of human origins and prehistory has been brought out, in one single comprehensive volume, a task few people can achieve." —*Dr. K. N. Prasad, former president of the Archaeological Society of India*

"The authors use original sources and the book is well-written."—*Kenneth L. Feder, Dept. of Anthropology, Central Connecticut State University*

Summary of Anomalous Evidence Related to Human Antiquity

In Table 1, sites mentioned in *Forbidden Archeology* are listed in order of the published minimum ages we find most likely or otherwise worthy of consideration. The following is a glossary of terms used in the table.

eoliths = naturally broken stone with one or more edges intentionally modified or worn by use.

paleoliths = stones purposely fashioned by chipping into a recognizable tool type.

neoliths = the most advanced stone tools and utensils.

human = identified by at least some workers as anatomically modern human.

incised, broken, carved, or scraped bones = purposely modified animal bones.

TABLE 1

Summary of Anomalous Evidence Related to Human Antiquity (General)

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
Precambrian				
2800	Ottosdalin, South Africa	grooved metallic sphere	Jimison 1982	A2.14.3
>600	Dorchester, Mass.	metal vase	*Scientific Amer.*, June 5, 1852	A2.5
Cambrian				
505–590	Antelope Spring, Utah	shoe print	Meister 1968	A2.14.2

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
Devonian				
360–408	Kingoodie Quarry, Scotland	iron nail in stone	Brewster 1844	A2.3
Carboniferous				
320-360	Tweed, England	gold thread in stone	*Times* (London) June 22, 1844	A2.4
312	Wilburton, Oklahoma	iron pot	Rusch 1971	A2.11
286–360	Webster, Iowa	carved stone	*Daily News,* Omaha, Neb., April 2, 1897	A2.10
286–320	Macoupin, Illinois	human skeleton	*The Geologist,* December 1862	6.3.1
286–320	Rockcastle County in Kentucky, and other sites	humanlike footprints	Burroughs 1938	6.3.2
280–320	Wilburton, Oklahoma	silver object	Steiger 1979	A2.13
260-320	Morrisonville, Illinois	gold chain	*Morrisonville Times,* June 11, 1891	A2.9
260–320	Heavener, Oklahoma	block wall in coal	Steiger 1979	A2.13
Triassic				
213–248	Nevada	shoe print	Ballou 1922	A2.12
Jurassic				
150	Turkmenian Republic	human footprint	*Moscow News* 1983, no. 24	6.3.3
Cretaceous				
65–144	Saint-Jean de Livet, France	metal tubes in chalk	Corliss 1987a	A2.14.1

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
Eocene				
50–55	Picardy, France	eoliths	Breuil 1910	3.4.1
50–55	Clermont, France	eoliths, paleoliths	Breuil 1910	3.4.1
45–55	Laon, France	chalk ball, cut wood	Melleville 1862	A2.6
38–55	Barton Cliff, England	carved stone	Fisher 1912	2.16
38–55	Essex, England	eoliths, paleoliths	Warren 1920	3.3.7
38–45	Delémont, Switzerland	human skeleton	de Mortillet 1883	6.2.7
Oligocene				
33–55	Boston Tunnel, Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	neolith, carved stone	Whitney 1880	5.5.8
33–55	Montezuma Tunnel, Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	neoliths	Whitney 1880	5.5.9
33–55	Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	human skeleton	Winslow 1873	6.2.6.2
26–54	Baraque Michel, Belgium	paleoliths	Rutot 1907	4.4
26–54	Bay Bonnet, Belgium	paleoliths	Rutot 1907	4.4
26–30	Boncelles, Belgium	paleoliths	Rutot 1907	4.4

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
Early Miocene				
>23	Spring Valley Mine, Oroville, Calif.	neoliths	Whitney 1880	5.5.12
>23	Sugar Loaf, Oroville, Calif.	neoliths	Whitney 1880	5.5.12
20–25	Thenay, France	paleoliths	Bourgeois 1867	4.2
Middle Miocene				
12.5–14	Ft. Ternan, Kenya	broken bones, eolith	L. Leakey 1968	11.4.4
12–25	Santacrucian Formation, Argentina	paleoliths, signs of fire, cut bones, broken bones, burned bones	F. Ameghino 1912	5.1.5
12–19	Billy, France	incised bone	Laussedat 1863	2.6
12–19	Sansan, France	broken bones	Garrigou 1871	2.7
12–19	Pouancé, France	incised bone	Bourgeois 1867	2.12
12–19	Clermont, France	incised bone	Pomel and de Mortillet 1876	2.14
Late Miocene				
9–55	Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	Snell collection, neoliths, advanced paleoliths, human jaw	Whitney 1880	5.5.4 6.2.6.4

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
9–55	Valentine Mine, Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	neolith, human skull fragment	Whitney 1880	5.5.5 6.2.6.3
9–55	Stanislaus Co. Mine, Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	neolith	Whitney 1880	5.5.6
9–55	Sonora Tunnel, Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	stone bead	Whitney 1880	5.5.7
9–55	Tuolumne Table Mt., Calif.	neolith (King pestle)	Becker 1891	5.5.10
9–10	Harital-yangar, India	eolith	Prasad 1982	3.9
>8.7	Placer County, Calif.	human bones	Whitney 1880	6.2.6.5
7–9	Aurillac, France	paleoliths	Verworn 1905	4.3
5–25	Midi de France, France	human skeleton	de Mortillet 1883	6.2.7
5–25	Tagus Valley, Portugal	paleoliths	Ribeiro 1872	4.1.1
5–25	Dardanelles, Turkey	carved bone, broken bones, flint flake	Calvert 1874	2.10
5–12	Yenang-yaung, Burma	paleoliths	Noetling 1894	4.8

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
5–12	Pikermi, Greece	broken bones	von Dücker 1872	2.8
5–12	Entrerrean Formation, Argentina	paleoliths, signs of fire, incised bones, broken bones, scraped bones, burned bones	F. Ameghino 1912	5.1.5
>5	Marshall Mine, San Andreas, Calif.	neoliths	Whitney 1880	5.5.11
>5	Smilow Mine, San Andreas, Calif.	neoliths	Whitney 1880	5.5.11
>5	Bald Hill, Calif.	human skull (hoax?)	Whitney 1880	6.2.6.1
>5	Clay Hill, Calif.	partial human skeleton (recent?)	Whitney 1880	6.2.6.6
Pliocene				
4–7	Antwerp, Belgium	cut shells, paleoliths, incised bones, human toe prints	Freudenberg 1919	4.5
4–4.5	Kanapoi, Kenya	human humerus	Patterson and Howells 1967	11.5.1
3.6–3.8	Laetoli, Kenya	human footprints	M. Leakey 1979	11.10
3–5	Monte Hermoso, Argentina	paleolith, hearths, slag, burned bones, burned earth, human vertebra	F. Ameghino 1888	5.1.1 6.2.4

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
3–4	Castenedolo, Italy	partial human skeleton,	Ragazzoni 1880	6.2.2
		partial human skeletons (3),	Ragazzoni 1880	6.2.2
		human skeleton	Ragazzoni 1880	6.2.2
3–4	Savona, Italy	human skeleton	Issel 1867	6.2.3
2.5–144	Sub-Crag Detritus Beds, England	bone tools, sawed bone,	Moir 1917	2.16 2.18
		eoliths,	Moir 1935	3.3.3
		neolith	Moir 1929	5.3.1
2.5–3.0	According to standard opinion, the oldest stone tools are about 2.5–3.0 million years old at most, and occur only in Africa. One would not expect to find stone tools outside of Africa more than 1 million years ago—when *Homo erectus* is thought to have migrated from his African homeland.			
2.2–3	Sterkfontein, South Africa	human femur	Tardieu 1981	11.3.3
2–4	Kent Plateau, England	eoliths, paleoliths	Prestwich 1889	3.2
2–4	Rosart, Belgium	paleoliths	Rutot 1907	4.4
2-3	Harital-yangar, India	eoliths	Sankhyan 1981	3.6.4
2–3	San Valentino, Italy	pierced bone	Ferretti 1876	2.13
2–3	Monte Aperto, Italy	incised bones, flint blades	Capellini 1876	2.11
2–3	Acquatra-versa, Italy	paleolith	Ponzi 1871	4.6
2–3	Janicule, Italy	paleoliths	Ponzi 1871	4.6

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
2–3	Miramar, Argentina	hearths, slag, burned earth	Hrdlicka 1912	5.1.7
2–3	Miramar, Argentina	paleoliths, neoliths	Roth *et al.* 1915, C. Ameghino 1914, Boman 1921	5.2
2–3	Miramar, Argentina	human jaw	Boman 1921	6.2.5
2.5	Hadar, Ethiopia	eoliths (attributed to *H. habilis*)	Johanson and Edey 1981	11.9.4
2–2.5	San Giovanni, Italy	incised bones	Ramorino 1865	2.5
2–2.5	Red Crag, England	pierced teeth	Charlesworth 1873	2.9
2–2.5	Red Crag, England	carved shell	Stopes 1881	2.15
2–2.5	Foxhall, England	paleoliths, signs of fire, human jaw	Moir 1927 Collyer 1867	3.3.4 6.2.1
2	Soan Valley, Pakistan	eoliths	Bunney 1987	3.6.3
2	Nampa, Idaho	clay figurine	Wright 1912	A2.8
2	According to most scientists, the first toolmaking hominid was *Homo habilis*, the earliest fossils of which are just over 2 million years old and confined to Africa.			
Early Pleistocene				
1.8	Diring Yurlakh, Siberia	eoliths	Daniloff and Kopf 1986	3.6.4
1.8	Xihoudu, China	paleoliths, cut bones, charred bones	Jia 1980	9.2.12

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
1.7–2	Olduvai, Tanzania	broken bone, polished bone, eoliths, paleoliths, bolas, bone tool (for leather work), stone circle (shelter base)	M. Leakey 1971 L. Leakey 1960	2.18 3.7.2 3.7.3 5.3.2 5.3.2 3.7.3
	All of the Olduvai material (above) is normally attributed to *Homo habilis*, but the bone leather-working tool, the shelter, and bolas suggest fully human capability.			
1.7–2	Kanam, Kenya	human jaw, eoliths	L. Leakey 1960	11.2.2
1.7	Yuanmou, China	paleoliths	Jia 1980	9.2.11
	According to the dominant view, the first hominid to leave Africa was *Homo erectus*, who did so about 1 million years ago. So who made the Yuanmou tools (above)?			
1.5–2.5	Ulalinka, Siberia	eoliths	Okladinov and Ragozin 1984	3.6.4
1.5–1.8	Koobi Fora, Kenya	human talus	Wood 1974	11.6.4
1.5	Gombore, Ethiopia	human humerus, eoliths	Senut 1981b	11.5.2
1.2–3.5	Dewlish, England	trench in chalk	Fisher 1912	2.17
1.2–2.5	Val d'Arno, Italy	incised bones	de Mortillet 1883	2.4
1.2–2	St. Prest, France	incised bones, eoliths	Desnoyers 1863 de Mortillet 1883	2.1 2.1

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
1.15	Olduvai, Tanzania	human skeleton	Reck 1914a,b	11.1
1–2.5	Monte Hermoso, Argentina	eoliths	Hrdlicka 1912	5.1.2
1–1.9	Trinil, Java	human tooth	MacCurdy 1924a	7.1.5
1–1.8	Kromdraai, South Africa	human ulna, human humerus	Zuckerman 1954 McHenry 1973	11.3.3
1–1.5	Buenos Aires, Argentina	human skull	F. Ameghino 1909	6.1.5
1	According to most scientists, the first hominid to leave Africa was *Homo erectus*, who did so about 1 million years ago.			
Middle Pleistocene				
.83	Trinil, Java	human femurs	Day and Molleson 1973	7.1.8
.83	Trinil, Java	broken bones, charcoal, hearths	Keith 1911	7.1.5
.6	Gehe, China	neoliths (bolas, implying fully human capability)	Minshall 1989	5.3
.4–1.75	Cromer Forest Bed, England	bone tools, incised bone, sawn wood, paleoliths	Moir 1927 Moir 1924	2.19 2.20 3.3.5
.4–.7	Kanjera, Kenya	human skull fragments, paleoliths	L. Leakey 1960	11.2.1
.4	Olduvai, Tanzania	advanced paleoliths (modern human type)	L. Leakey 1933	11.1.4

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
.33–.6	Ipswich, England	human skeleton	Keith 1928	6.1.3
.33	Galley Hill, England	human skeleton (burial?), paleoliths	Newton 1895	6.1.2.1
.33	Moulin Quignon, France	human jaw and paleoliths (forgeries?)	Keith 1928	6.1.2.2
.33	Clichy, France	partial human skeleton (hoax?)	Bertrand 1868	6.1.2.3
.3–.4	Terra Amata, France	shelters, hearths, bone tools, paleoliths, human footprint	de Lumley 1969	6.1.4
.3	Torralba, Spain	paleoliths	Binford 1981	6.1.4
	Terra Amata and Torralba (above) are typical European Middle Pleistocene sites where stone tools and other artifacts are automatically attributed to *Homo erectus*. But anatomically modern humans could also be responsible for the artifacts.			
.25–.45	Vértesszöllös, Hungary	human skull fragment	Pilbeam 1972	7.2
.25	Hueyatlaco, Mexico	advanced paleoliths	Steen-McIntyre 1981	5.4.4
.25	Sandia Cave, New Mexico	advanced paleoliths	*Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* v. 99, n. 23	5.4.5
	The implements from Hueyatlaco and Sandia Cave (above) are of a type normally attributed only to *Homo sapiens sapiens* (maximum age 100,000 years in Africa).			

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
.2–.4	Lawn Ridge, Illinois	metal coin (oldest known coins 1000 B.C.)	Dubois 1871	A2.7
.1–1	Lantian, China	neoliths, (bolas, imply fully human capability)	Minshall 1989	5.3
.1–1	Tongzi,China	human teeth	Qiu 1985	9.2.2
.1–1	Liujiang, China	partial human skeleton	Han and Xu 1985	9.2.6
.1	Trenton, New Jersey	human femur, human skull fragments	Volk 1911	6.1.1
	The Trenton fossils (above), with an age of 107,000 years, predate the oldest recognized anatomically modern human fossils (about 100,000 years old, from South Africa).			
.1	According to many scientists, anatomically modern humans first appeared about 100,000 (.1 million) years ago in Africa.			
Late Pleistocene				
.08–.125	Piltdown, England	human cranium	Dawson and Woodward 1913	8
.03–2	La Denise, France	human skull fragments	de Mortillet 1883	6.1.2.4
	La Denise and Piltdown fossils (above) are anomalous if they are over .1 million years old.			

The following Pleistocene discoveries are anomalous only for North and South America (Table 2). According to most scientists, humans first entered North America not more than 12,000 (.012 million) years ago. Question marks after the dates of some of the following discoveries indicate they were later assigned AMS radiocarbon dates of less than 10,000 years.

TABLE 2

Summary of Anomalous Evidence Related to Human Antiquity (North and South America Only)

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
Middle Pleistocene				
.3–.75	Anza-Borrego Desert, Calif.	incised bones	Graham 1988	2.3
.28–.35	El Horno, Mexico	paleoliths	Steen-McIntyre 1981	5.4.4
.2–.5	Calico, Calif.	eoliths	Simpson 1986	3.8.3
.2–.3	Toca da Esperança, Brazil	eoliths	de Lumley *et al.* 1988	3.8.4
.12–.19	Black's Fork River, Wyoming	paleoliths	Renaud 1940	4.9
Late Pleistocene				
.08–.09	Texas Street, San Diego, Calif.	eoliths	Carter 1957	3.8.2
.08	Old Crow River, Canada	incised bones	Morlan 1986	2.2
.07	Timlin, New York	paleoliths	Raemish 1977	5.4.3
.07?	Sunnyvale, Calif.	human bones	Bada and Helfman 1975	A1.3.4
.06–.12	Sheguiandah, Canada	paleoliths	T. E. Lee 1972	5.4.1
>.05	Whiteside County, Illinois	copper ring	W. E. Dubois 1871	A2.7
.048?	Del Mar, Calif.	human bones	Bada *et al.* 1974	A1.3.4

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Period / Myr	Site	Category	Reference	Section
.045?	Bataquitos Lagoon, Calif.	human bones	Bada and Helfman 1975	A1.3.4
.044?	La Jolla, Calif.	human bones	Bada *et al.* 1974	A1.3.4
>.04	Santa Barbara Island, Calif.	hearth, eoliths, mammal bones	*Science News* 1977	3.8.1
.04	Lewisville, Texas	paleolith	Alexander 1978	5.4.2
.039	La Jolla, Calif.	human bones	Bada and Helfman 1975	A1.3.4
.03	El Cedral, Mexico	hearths, mammal bones	Lorenzo 1986	3.8.1
.03	Boq. do Sitio de P. Furada, Brazil	hearths, eoliths, painted rock	Guidon and Delibrias 1986	3.8.1
.028?	Otavalo, Ecuador	human skull	Goodman 1981	A1.3.5
.028?	La Jolla, Calif.	human bone	Bada *et al.* 1974	A1.3.4
.027?	La Jolla, Calif.	human bones	Bada and Helfman 1975	A1.3.4
.026?	Los Angeles, Calif.	human skull	Berger 1975	A1.3.3
.026?	Yuha, Calif.	human skeleton	Stafford *et al.* 1987	A1.3.5
.017?	Laguna, Calif.	human skull	Berger 1975	A1.3.3