



PLEISTOCENE COALITION NEWS

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- Challenging the tenets of mainstream scientific agendas -



Inventor, ship designer and builder (e.g., *Novara* high-latitude research vessel), and researcher in archaeology,



Thomas Walli-Knofler, steps back from the long-presumed stone hammer and chisel construction of the famous multi-sided and multi-ton **Incan fitted stones** toward possible chemistry. See [Walli-Knofler p.2](#).

Longtime Chilean researcher in archaeoastronomy, **Patricio Bustamante Díaz**, along with professional architect and 3D photo-



grammetry expert, **Carlos Verdugo Rotella**, examine conflicts and errors in the recent pushback against the accepted antiquity of **Monte Verde**. As with other paradigm-challenging sites, evidence questioning the 'Clovis First' model is again facing mainstream resistance. See [Díaz and Rotella p.10](#).

Objectivity through living and extinct forms contrasting scientific unaccountability

Part 9: Echinodermata. No meaningful change after 500 million years—echinoderms are still echinoderms. Most people are unaware the



oldest graptolite anchor was not manmade. It first appears fully functional in the Devonian crinoid *Ancyrocrinus*.

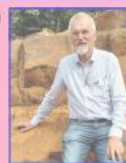


The **example at left** was recovered by the author direct from the Hungry Hollow Formation, ON. Most fossils in the 21-part series were recovered by the author direct.

The series addresses problematic beliefs in paleontology, biology and anthropology exposing uncritical acceptance of Darwin's hopeful fantasy the fossil record would prove a record "poorly kept." Objective researchers describe it as "excellent, unbroken." See [Feliks p.17](#).

— Welcome to PCN #102 —

Retired pediatrician, **Christian Humburg** (MD) is a long-published researcher in archaeology. Here, he puts into scientific context two different kinds of evidence in the controversial topic of what has come to be known by such names as **figure stones**. Pleistocene Coalition co-founder and writer, **Dr. Virginia Steen McIntyre** (geologist), before her two strokes took that community under her wings to help transcend the problem of collectors picking up interesting stones but recording no contexts and, in most cases, showing no signs of human workmanship. Dr. Humburg, with support from colleague, former State Archaeologist of Hesse, Germany (and PCN author), Prof. Dr. Lutz Fiedler (discoverer of what is called the Tan Tan figurine), looks objectively at the human tendency to see animal resemblances in oddly-shaped stones. The crucial scientific support is the confirmation of human workmanship as the examples are worked stone tools. See [Humburg p.6](#).



Originally discovered and misidentified by university anthropologists in 1963 the remarkable Pleistocene-age site of **Gobekli Tepe** was

ignored by the mainstream until 1994. **Tom Baldwin** points out that for decades, this same 'science' community aggressively taught that humans came down from the trees to become progressively smarter, first hunting and gathering, then farming, and finally building settlements—all as their brains enlarged, while suppressing evidence of earlier high intelligence. The Pleistocene Coalition was formed in 2009 in response to similar treatment of evidence for early humans in the Americas and intelligent early people (e.g., Calico, Valsequillo, Bilzingsleben). In this misguided field, **advanced qualities**



"out of sequence" are suppressed. See [Baldwin p.8](#).



The Boy Who Cried Wolf (an ancient Greek cautionary tale) applies well to the modern mainstream science community's



increasingly recognized lack of trustability. Covid fiasco aside, one problem is the community's ongoing suppression and denigration of artifacts related to early people in the Americas and the intelligence of early people worldwide. **Rick Dullum** points out that the mainstream has no qualms about defining **true dolmens** as not natural formations. However, their confidence that massive stone structures in Montana are all natural should be questioned as it echoes their bias toward well-proven artifacts at Calico as "not manmade." See [Dullum p.14](#).

50 years later—Monte Verde under fire again

Patricio Bustamante Díaz (Archaeoastronomy; Fundación Altura Patrimonio)

Carlos Verdugo Rotella (Architecture)

"For decades, there has been a hypothesis



known as 'Clovis First,'



according to which the first Americans entered through the Bering Strait and then spread rapidly southward. Any site older than Clovis was examined with extreme harshness."

The question of the peopling of the Americas is, and will remain for a long while, a deeply debated issue.

Howard (1935) presented the archaeological and geological evidence from New Mexico, including remains associated with extinct fauna in the Blackwater Draw area, linked to human artifacts, near the town of Clovis. That publication helped establish a Pleistocene human presence in North America and paved the way for this Clovis culture to be regarded for decades as the oldest accepted human group on the continent. Clovis has no clearly identified "villages" or permanent dwellings. What we can recognize, instead, are hunting sites.

The so-called Clovis culture, made up of hunters specialized in local megafauna, lived in North America c. 13,100–12,800 calendar years BP. According to the hypothesis, they were the first inhabitants of the Americas, from whom all the peoples of the continent would descend.

Dillehay et al. (1982) reported the initial radiocarbon dates from Monte



Fig. 1. Proposed pre-Clovis village (AI); Map shows general Clovis and Monte Verde.

Verde (Chile) and argued that the site was close to 12,500 radiocarbon years BP, equivalent to roughly 14,500–14,800 calibrated years BP, and therefore older than the Clovis horizon. That article was followed by other publications that confirmed the findings.

If the dating of Monte Verde was done properly, then the human arrival to the continent had to be pushed back significantly. This implies people who reached the Puerto Montt area at the southern end of the continent must have entered through the northern areas of the Americas (about 10,000 kms away in a straight line through the continent), at least between 20,000 and 25,000 years ago.

For decades, there has been a hypothesis known as "Clovis First," according

to which the first Americans entered through the Bering Strait and then spread rapidly southward. Any site older than Clovis was examined with extreme harshness.

The people who shared this critical attitude came to be known, ironically, as the "Clovis police" or the "Clovis mafia": an informal group of specialists and defenders of the Clovis First paradigm who demanded extraordinary proof from any pre-dated site in America and tended to dismiss evidence that did not fit the dominant model.

Monte Verde was especially uncomfortable for this convention because it was an exceptionally well-preserved settlement in the southern hemisphere (Fig. 1). It contained organic remains, wood, habitation struc-

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50 years later—Monte Verde under fire again (cont.)

"Known, ironically, as the 'Clovis police' or the 'Clovis mafia': an informal group of specialists and defenders of the Clovis First paradigm... demanded extraordinary proof from any pre-dated site in America and tended to dismiss evidence that did not fit the dominant model."

"Other sites in the Americas... were simply disqualified because their antiquity did not fit the conventional chronology... The 'Clovis police' used any means to defend their hypothesis."

tures, hearths, plants, food remains, human footprints, and other materials rarely found in classic Paleoindian sites, including dozens of medicinal herbs (still known today) concentrated within a single stratigraphic layer inside the remains of a wooden structure. That richness of evidence generated doubts: some critics questioned the stratigraphy, the radiocarbon dates, the association between artifacts and dates, and the cultural interpretation of certain materials.

During the years that followed, Dillehay, Pino, and other researchers continued to structure a defense for the site through new publications, interdisciplinary analyses, and increasingly detailed documentation. The books edited by Dillehay in 1989 and 1997 brought together evidence on stratigraphy, paleoenvironment, dating, cultural remains, and archaeological context. The issue was no longer simply to show that ancient objects existed, but to demonstrate that those objects were in their primary context, associated with human activity and correctly dated.

The decisive moment came in January of 1997 (Meltzer et al. 1997), when a group of specialists visited Monte Verde, reviewed the collections, and evaluated the evidence at the site.

In the abstract of the American Antiquity article "On the Pleistocene Antiquity of Monte Verde, Southern Chile" (Meltzer et al. 1997), the authors state:

"The potential importance of the Monte Verde site for the peopling of the New World prompted a detailed examination of the collections from that locality, as well as a site visit

in January 1997 by a group of Paleoindian specialists. It is the consensus of that group that the MV-II occupation at the site is both archaeological and 12,500 years old, as T. Dillehay has argued. The status of the potentially even older material at the site (MV-1, ~33,000B.P.) remains unresolved."

It also notes that this team included "staunch skeptics among them," including prominent figures such as C. Vance Haynes, who was associated with Clovis First circles.

The article, "Monte Verde Under Fire" (Rose 1999) shows that after 1997—although it had been accepted—it continued to be the target of critical attacks. Tejeda (2018) writes:

"9.- Power-knowledge. In the United States of America, the researchers who had spent their entire lives trying to demonstrate that the first Americans were represented by the Clovis culture, from whom all the cultures of the Americas would descend, had reached high scientific positions, giving rise to a paradigm, the Clovis Paradigm...."

Tejeda further explains:

"Dozens of investigations at other sites in the Americas, including, for example, Quereo in Chile, were simply disqualified because their antiquity did not fit the conventional chronology or because they were not classically Clovis. The 'Clovis police' used any means to defend their hypothesis."

In short, Monte Verde moved from being an un-

comfortable anomaly for Clovis First to becoming a central piece in the new model of the early peopling of the Americas. Its history shows how an archaeological site can face not only technical problems of dating or interpretation, but also the resistance of a dominant scientific paradigm. The so-called "Clovis police" symbolizes precisely that kind of intellectual vigilance, exercised to discredit any evidence that might threaten the idea that Clovis marked the beginning of human history in the Americas.

Monte Verde is under fire again

Monte Verde returned to the center of the international scientific debate, with the publication of an article in *Science* journal (Surovell et al. 2026). Once again, the antiquity of the Monte Verde site was questioned with arguments similar to those used in the past.

In the abstract, they state:

"Our understanding of the timing of the human colonization of South America has been anchored by the Monte Verde II site in Chile, reported to date to ~14,500 years before the present (B.P.) and regarded as one of the most secure pre-Clovis archaeological sites. We report the first independent investigation of Monte Verde in the nearly 50 years since initial excavations. We argue that radiocarbon and luminescence dates from alluvial exposures, in combination with the identification of a tephra dated to 11,000 years B.P. stratigraphically underlying the archaeo-

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50 years later—Monte Verde under fire again (cont.)

"The article, 'Monte Verde Under Fire' (Rose 1999) shows that after 1997—although it had been accepted—it continued to be the target of critical attacks."

logical component, suggest that Monte Verde cannot be older than the Middle Holocene (8200 to 4200 years B.P.). With colonization no longer anchored by Monte Verde, our revised chronology supports a more recent date of human arrival to South America."

In brief, the central claim is that Monte Verde II may indeed be an archaeological site, but the authors deny that a human occupation at 14,500 years BP can be demonstrated. In their view, the older dates come from redeposited organic materials, while the sedimentary context containing the archaeological component would be much younger, probably from the Middle Holocene

After this, three reply eLetters were published on the Science website. Waters et al. (2026) maintain that the evidence presented by Surovell et al. does not justify rejecting the late Pleistocene age of Monte Verde II; specifically, they question the stratigraphic correlation, the supposed Lepué tephra beneath MV-II, and the redeposition hypothesis of the study.

Dillehay et al. (2026) state that the three main conclusions of Surovell et al.—the Lepué tephra beneath MV-II, the erosional hiatus, and the fluvial redeposition of materials—are "unsupported," meaning that is not demonstrated by the study, explaining in depth why it doesn't disprove the original interpretation of MV-II as a human occupation dating to ca. 14,500 years ago.

Meltzer et al. (2026) and their team argue that current genetic data, independently support a pre-Clovis human presence in the Americas, even if

Monte Verde were to be disputed, placing that earlier colonization at roughly between 14,000 and 21,000 years ago.

The following document compiles the eLetters: <https://liberalarts.tamu.edu/csfa/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2026/05/Three-Critiques.pdf>

These three teams present solid and detailed arguments, the result of 50 years of interdisciplinary research. As they explain in their replies, the team of Surovell et al. appears to have worked in the area only for a limited period, drawing a significant part of its conclusions on exposures outside the original site, whose direct correlation with Monte Verde II is critically disputed by the authors.

According to this letter, Surovell et al. did not excavate within the original site, did not directly analyze the site's full stratigraphy, and based much of their argument on observations made in exposures located between 50 and 4,000 meters from Monte Verde II. These correspond to heterogeneous sedimentary contexts, layers formed by the accumulation of materials but also modified by processes of erosion, transport, or removal, whose direct correlation with the archaeological site was not empirically demonstrated.

Monte Verde is once again under fire, but it is not returning to the starting point. Unlike the early decades of this debate, there is now half a century of research, excavations, interdisciplinary analyses, and critical evaluations that have consolidated its importance in the discussion of the peopling of the Americas.

The new challenge raised by Surovell et al. unquestionably

requires continued scientific argument and renewed explanations of data, methods, and stratigraphic correlations; however, the recent replies show that the Pleistocene interpretation of Monte Verde II, still rests on solid arguments.

This new controversy confirms that Monte Verde remains a key site: not only because of what it tells us about the early arrival of human beings in the Americas and their lifeways, but also because it reveals how science advances through evidence, resistance, paradigms, and new questions.

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[Legacy of Calico](#) Early Man Archaeological Project, Part 9, Conclusion & References

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[Debunking evolutionary propaganda](#), Part 10 of the series in reverse (Bryozoa)

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All of Patricio's article in *Pleistocene Coalition News* can be found at the following link:

https://pleistocenecoalition.com/#patricio_bustamante_diaz

CARLOS VERDUGO ROTELLA, Chilean Society of History and Geography (SCHHG)—Archaeology Section—is a professional architect and photographer working with virtual 3D environments creating digital spaces and immersive experiences that are navigable by way of Virtual Reality. A few recent work examples include: Project Architect RWKM 2013–Present (13 years), 7Dstudio, Sep 2020–Present (6 years), and 3D photogrammetry for Chile Comprehensive architectural solutions for commercial and industrial projects with position roles in project assessment, architectural design, video rendering, municipal permitting, construction planning, and legal certification.



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