

Strange Artifacts From The Depth of The Earth

Compiled By Glen W, Chapman- June 2002

Buried Medallion or Coin recovered at 114 ft in Illinois

From Ancient American Issue #43, Strange Relics from the Depths of the Earth, by J.R. Jochmans, Forgotten Ages Research Society, Lincoln Nebraska, 1979)

"At Lawn Ridge, 20 miles north of Peoria, Illinois, in August of 1870, three men were dulling an artesian well, when (from a depth of over a hundred feet) the pump brought up a small metal medallion to the surface. One of the workmen, Jacob W. Moffit, from Chillicothe, was the first to discover it in the drill residue.

A noted scholar of the time, Professor Alexander Winchell, reported in his book *Sparks From a Geologist's Hammer*, that he received from another eye-witness, W.H. Wilmot, a detailed statement, dated December 4, 1871, of the deposits and depths of materials made during the boring, and the position where the metal "coin" was uncovered. The stratification took this form:

Soil - 3 feet; yellow clay - 17 feet; blue clay - 44 feet; dark vegetable matter - 4 feet; hard purplish clay - 18 feet; bright green clay - 8 feet; mottled clay - 18 feet; paleosol (ancient soils) - 2 feet; coin location; yellowish clay - 1 foot; sand, clay and water - 11 feet.

The strange "coin-medallion" was composed of an unidentified copper alloy, about the size and thickness of a U.S. quarter of that period. It was remarkably uniform in thickness, round, and the edges appeared to have been cut. Researcher William E. Dubois, who presented his investigation of the medallion to the American Philosophical Society, was convinced that the object had in fact passed through a rolling mill, the edges showed 'further evidence of the machine shop.' Despite its 'modern characteristics,' however, Dubois plainly saw that, upon the object, 'the tooth of time is plainly visible.'

Both sides of the medallion were marked with artwork and hieroglyphs, but these had not *been* metal-engraved or stamped. Rather, the figures had somehow been etched in acid, to a remarkable degree of intricacy. One side showed the figure of a woman wearing a crown or headdress; her left arm is raised as if in benediction, and her right arm holds a small child, also crowned.

The woman appears to be speaking. On the opposite side is another central figure, that looks like a crouching animal: it has long, pointed ears, large eyes and mouth, claw-like arms, and a long tail frayed at the very end. Below and to the left of it is another animal, which bears a strong resemblance to a horse.

Around the outer edges of both sides of the coin are undecipherable glyphs; they are of very definite character, and show all the signs of a form of alphabetic writing.

In 1876, the medallion was presented by Professor Winchell to a meeting of the Geological Section of the American Association in Buffalo. There was much speculation, but few answers. One participant, a conservative historian, Professor J.R. Lesley, tried to explain the object as a “practical joke” dropped into a hole by a passing French or Spanish explorer. The professor even claimed to see the coin’s figures as the astrological signs of Pisces and Leo, and read into the glyphs the date 1572.

However, Winchell countered with these arguments against such an interpretation: **1.** By no stretch of the imagination were the figures and glyphs decipherable in terms of any known symbology or script. **2.** Who, as a practical joke, would have dropped a metal object into a hole and known that someone several hundred years later would happen to dull at that precise spot (within a 4-inch tolerance) and find it? The odds would be phenomenal. And **3.** There is the very real problem of explaining the accumulation of 114 feet of deposit over the buried coin.

Having examined all the evidence, Winchell was convinced the coin had indeed come from this depth. It had not fallen into a hole in the past, the sediments drilled through were uniform and undisturbed. And the amount of sedimentation was not what would have settled in only a few centuries. In fact, recent calculations based on uniform rates of alluvium deposition and radioisotope dates for this region estimate an age for materials from just below a depth of 100 feet to be between 100,000 and 150,000 years.

What conclusions can we draw about the mystery coin? A lost civilization once existed on the North American continent which worked in copper and other metals; possessed art and writing; attired themselves with crowns and other clothing; knew of and perhaps domesticated several animals including the horse; utilized acids for etching in a manner that is still not understood today; and perhaps the most disturbing, possessed forms of machinery for the cutting, rolling and processing of metal pieces.

As a sidelight, the enigmatic coin was not the only item that came from deep levels in Illinois. In 1851, in Whiteside County, another well-drilling bit brought up from a sand stratum 120 feet deep two copper artifacts: What appears to be a hook, and a ring. Their age is thought to be the same as that of the coin - about 150,000 years old."

Artifacts From Under Table Mountain in California

As early as 1863 Dr Snell of Sonora began a systematic collection of animal and human remains from the mines in his vicinity. In his collection were several objects marked as 'from under Table Mountain', among which was a human jaw...

In 1857 Hon Paul Hubbs, of Vallejo... picked a portion of a human skull out of the dirt as it was brought from the Valentine Shaft, under Table Mountain, rear Shaw's Flat...

Ten years after, Mr Hubbs more fully detailed the circumstances of the discovery, and Professor Whitney and Gorham Blake Esq, made special examination of the locality and careful enquiries of the owners of the mine, and satisfied themselves that the bone really came from under the basaltic covering of Table Mountain... All this is preliminary to the famous Calaveras skull..

The Calaveras skull was found by a certain Mr Mattison during February 1866 next to a petrified conifer 60-80ft (18-25m) long within gravel in a mine tunnel underlying 40ft (12m) of basalt capping Table Mountain near Altaville. It was originally mistaken for a petrified tree-stump as it was so encrusted with earth and stony matter. However:

.The appearance of the skull in every way corroborated his (Mattison's) statement. The original incrustation shows that it was not taken from a cave... Fragments of bones and gravel and shells, were so wedged into the cavities of the skull... that there could be no mistake as to the character of the situation in which it was found. Chemical analysis showed that organic matter was nearly absent, and... (that the skull) was in a fossilized condition.

Wright also observed:

The Calaveras skull, which, if genuine, far antedates anything human which has been discovered in Europe, is not of a particularly inferior order..

Earlier scholars dated the skull as Pliocene because among other finds made under Table Mountain were the remnants of the typical Pliocene horse *Hipparion*, not recognized as having survived into late Pleistocene times until much later. Today, the Table Mountain gravels are usually regarded as Pleistocene, while in some quarters the Calaveras skull has, despite much evidence to the contrary, been interpreted as that of a modern rather than a fossil man. Other human remains reportedly found in another mine tunneled under Table Mountain, were certainly fossil, being associated with late 'Pleistocene' plants and the bones of mastodons and its contemporaries believedly deposited by "tumultuous waters"

The altitude of the mountain is nearly 6200 feet. The mountain is capped with a layer of volcanic basalt a few hundred feet thick. Under this layer of basalt is a layer of gravel as if it had been an ancient river bed. This layer stretches through the entire mountain. In the 1850's miners recognized this as a sight for gold diggings. Shafts were drilled in from the exposed sides and down from the top into the gravel layers. Gold was discovered but that was not all. Fossil bones of extinct animals of the North American continent were found in large numbers. Among them were great mastodons, mammoths, bison, tapirs, horses, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and camels. The vegetation indicated a lush green foliage. Among these fossils were found artifacts of man and even a human skull. Dr. James Wright writes of these finds, "In 1863 Dr. Snell, of Sonora, began a systematic collection of animal and human remains from the mines. A stone utensil, apparently used for grinding, was the only one which Dr. Snell claims to have taken with his own hands from the dirt as it came from the tunnel under the mountain. In 1857 Hon. Paul Hubbs, of Vallejo, California (subsequently a State Superintendent of Public Instruction), picked a portion of a human skull out of the dirt as it was brought from the Valentine shaft, under Table Mountain. Mr. Oliver W. Stevens made an affidavit that he picked with his own hands in 1853 a large stone bowl from a load of dirt which came from a tunnel under Table Mountain. Mr. Llewellyn Pierce also makes affidavit that a certain stone mortar was taken in 1862 from under Table Mountain, 200 feet in from the mouth of the tunnel. In February 1866, Mr. Mattison, one of the owners of the claim, says he took from a tunnel under the basaltic capping of the mountain an

an object which on account of incrustated earthy and stony material, he thought at first to be a petrified root of a tree but which he discovered to be a human skull (modern type).... The skull was forwarded to the office of the State Survey on the following June (1866). Mr. Mattison has been repeatedly interviewed, and his testimony is uniformly coherent and explicit, to the effect that he took the skull with his own hands from the grave underneath a capping of forty feet of black lava and in connection with drift wood. The appearance of the skull in every way corroborates his statement. The late Dr. Wyman, of Harvard College, and Professor Whitney, together carefully removed the incrustations from the skull. Fragments of bones and gravel and shells were so wedged into the cavities of the skull that there could be no mistake as to the character of the situation in which it is found? (Dr James Wright, The Ice Age of North America) pp. 563-564)

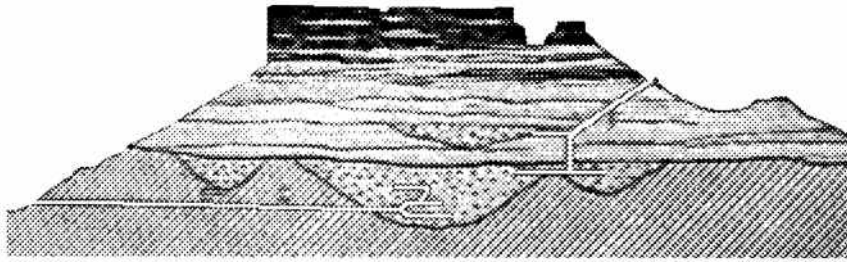


Figure 5.12. Side view of Table Mountain, Tuolumne County, California, showing mines penetrating into Tertiary gravel deposits beneath the lava cap, shown in black (Holmes 1899, p. 450).

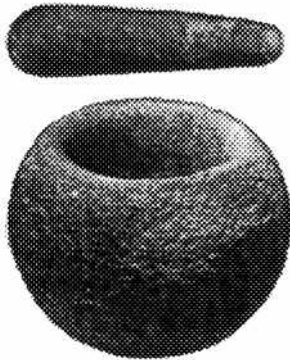


Figure 5.13. This mortar and pestle (Holmes 1899, plate XIII) were found by J. H. Neale, who removed them from a mine tunnel penetrating Tertiary deposits (33–55 million years old) under Table Mountain, Tuolumne County, California.

Pictures from book Fobidden Archeology by Michael A. Cremo and Richard Thompson pp. 370,378 , 1993

The Nampa “Doll”

On August 1, 1889, a professional well-driller, M. A. Kurtz, was working near his home in Nampa, Idaho, along with two other crewmen, when their steam pump suddenly spat out a piece of brownish clay one-and-a-half inches long that was clearly humanoid in appearance. The discovery was also eye-witnessed by several prominent citizens of Nampa. What amazed these men was that the little clay “doll” had conic from below a 15-foot layer of lava rock, 100 feet of sand, six inches of clay, 40 feet of more sand, then 165 feet composed of clay, sand, clay nodules mixed with sand, and coarse sand layers—a total of 320 feet.

The small “doll” is composed of half clay and half quartz, and according to at least one expert, Professor Albert A. Wright of Oberlin College, it was not the product of a small child or amateur, but was made by a true artist. Though badly battered by time, the doll’s appearance is still distinct: it has a bulbous head, with barely discernible mouth and eyes; broad shoulders; short, thick arms; and long legs, the right leg broken off. There are also faint geometric markings

on the figure, which represent either clothing patterns or jewelry —they are found mostly on the chest around the neck, and on the arms and wrists. The doll is the image of a person of a high civilization, artistically attired.

How old is the Nampa object? The lava rock layer through which Kurtz' drill penetrated is part of the prehistoric lava flows of the Columbia Plateau which occurred before the advance of the last Ice Age. And below this layer, the image was discovered another 300 feet down. The best modern geologic estimate puts the date for the layer in which the doll was found at **over** 300,000 years. Today, the Nampa doll is on exhibit at the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise.

The Nampa doll came to the attention of Dr. G. F. Wright of the Boston Society of Natural History, who sought to verify the depth at which it was found — and thus also establish its great antiquity. In an on-location examination of Kurtz's equipment, the hole drilled, and interviews with the witnesses, Dr. Wright became convinced the find was genuine. Kurtz demonstrated that the well had been tubed with heavy iron tubing six inches in diameter so that there was no mistake about the occurrence of the artifact at the stated depth. Furthermore, the pump worked in only one direction — had the object fallen into the hole from above, it would have been destroyed by the pump. Wright concluded in a report to the Boston Society that, "There is no ground to question the fact that this image came up in the sand pump from the depth reported." in another study, fellow Bostonian Professor F. W. Putnam found through microscopic analysis that quartz grains under the dolls's right arm had been cemented by iron molecules. This too— independent of the fact of the depth of the discovery — is indicative of a great age.

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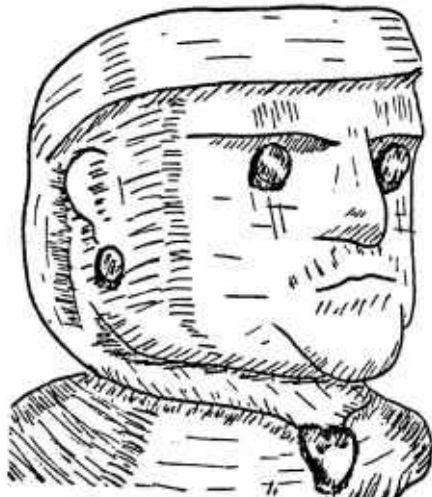
The Nampa Doll.

The “King Crowley” Head

In 1921, an Arkansan named Rowlands was digging in one of the many gravel pits on a line of small hillocks known as Crowley’s Ridge, located two miles north of Finch. At a depth of 10 feet, Rowlands’ shovel suddenly struck something large and solid. The object appeared at first to be a boulder, but excavating around it, Rowlands soon discovered that it was a large rock-sculptured head of a man. It stood about four feet high, and the figure had a squared, protruding chin, small, tight-lipped mouth, short nose, and a frowny brow and stare accentuated by two flat “buttons” of inlaid gold for eyes. Two more gold discs ornamented the figure’s ears, and a heart-shaped plug of copper was embedded in the chest. The top of the head was covered by a carved hood that draped down the nape and attached to a piece around the neck. Near the head, in the same layer it was unearthed, Rowlands dug up a number of smaller objects: a gold ring, a small coffer made of volcanic pumice (which does not exist in this region), and tiny carvings of men, animals, moons and stars.

The head and artifacts soon became a local attraction, and the newspapers dubbed the glowering figure “King Crowley.” Several investigators authenticated the find, though they could not explain its presence in the ten-foot layer of gravel — geologically dated at 175,000 years **old**. The head and objects were sent to the Arkansas Natural History Museum in Little Rock. The museum curators, who also examined the artifacts and had double-checked and documented their discovery, were confident enough in the findings’ authenticity to place them on public display. At the same time, however, some of the small carving samples were mailed to the Smithsonian in Washington. The Smithsonian — being a far more conservative institution — described the carvings as truly “Unexplained items,” but could not reconcile the antiquity of the strata in which they had been brought to light. Finally, after 15 years of vacillating on the subject, orthodoxy triumphed: The Smithsonian concluded that the Crowley Ridge artifacts could not be 175,000 years old as this contradicted established theory on the age of human civilization, and therefore declared the artifacts fakes. Conforming to this prestigious conservative pronouncement, the Little Rock museum promptly took the stone head and other objects off display, and eventually sold them to unnamed private collectors. The “King Crowley” head was shipped off to California, and the rest of the collection was similarly scattered to the four winds. Today, the location of even a single object is unknown.

(From Strange Relics from the Depths of the Earth, by J.R. Jochmans, Forgotten Ages Research Society, Lincoln Nebraska, 1979)



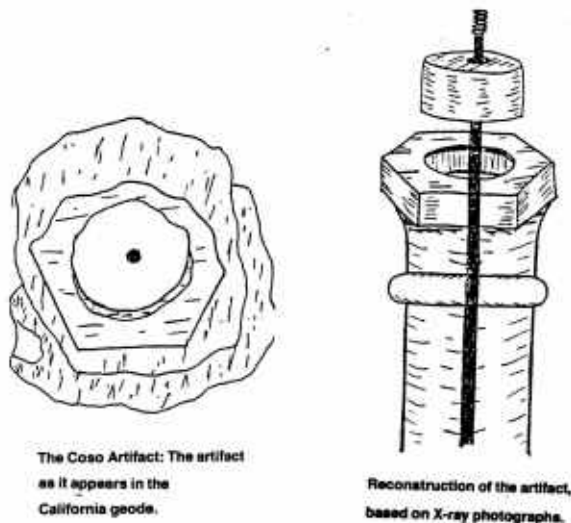
The enigmatic “King Crowley” statue.

The Coso Artifact

On February 13, 1961, three rock hunters — Mike Mikesell, Wallace Lane and Virginia Maxey — were collecting geodes about 12 miles east-southeast of Olancho, California. Geodes are spherical stones with hollow interiors lined with crystals. On this particular day, while searching in the Coso Mountains, they found one stone located near the top of a peak approximately 4300 feet in elevation and about 340 feet above the dry bed of Owens Lake. The rockhounds took it to be a geode, but later found it was not, because it bore traces of fossil shells. The next day when Mikesell cut the stone in half, he nearly ruined a ten-inch diamond saw in the process, for it did not contain crystals, but rather something totally unexpected. Inside is the remains of some form of mechanical device: Beneath the outer layer of hardened clay, pebbles and fossil inclusions is a hexagonal shaped layer of a substance resembling wood, softer than agate or jasper. This layer formed a casing surrounding a three-quarter-inch-wide cylinder made of solid white porcelain or ceramic, and in the center of the cylinder is a two millimeter shaft of bright, brassy metal. This shaft, the rock hunters discovered, is magnetic, and after several years of exposure never showed traces of oxidation. Also, surrounding the ceramic cylinder are rings of copper, much of them now corroded. Embedded too in the rock, though separate from the cylinder, are two more man-made items — what look like a nail and a washer.

The puzzled rock hunter's sent their find to the Charles Fort Society, who specialize in investigating things out of the ordinary. The Society made an X-ray examination of the cylinder object enclosed in the fossil-encrusted rock and found *further* evidence that it is indeed some form of mechanical apparatus. The X-rays revealed that the metallic shaft was corroded at one end, but on the other end, terminates in what appears to be a spring or helix of metal. As a whole, the "Coso artifact" is now believed to be something more than a piece of machinery: The carefully shaped ceramic, metallic shaft and copper components hint at some form of electrical instrument. The closest modern apparatus that researchers have been able to equate it with is a spark plug. However, there are certain features — particularly the spring or helix terminal — that do not correspond to any known spark plug today. The rock in which the electrical instrument was found was dated by a competent geologist at 500,000 years old.

(From Strange Relics from the Depths of the Earth, by J.R. Jochmans, Forgotten Ages Research Society, Lincoln Nebraska, 1979)



The Coso Artifact: The artifact as it appears in the California geode.

Reconstruction of the artifact, based on X-ray photographs.

Miscellaneous Objects of Even Greater Age

Still other "out-of-place" artifacts have been unearthed from rock layers that date not in hundreds of thousands, but millions of years. Here are a few samples:

(A) The Illinois *Springfield Republican* reported in 1851 that a businessman named Hiram de Witt had brought back with him from a trip to California a piece of auriferous quartz rock, about the size of a man's fist, and that while showing the rock to a friend, it slipped from his hand and split open upon hitting the floor. There, in the center of the quartz, they discovered a cut-iron nail, six-penny in size, slightly corroded but entirely straight, with a perfect head. The quartz was later given an age of over a million years.

(B) In 1865, a two-inch metal screw was discovered in a piece of feldspar unearthed from the Abbey Mine in Treasure City, Nevada. The screw had long ago oxidized, but its form — particularly the shape of its threads — could be clearly seen in the feldspar. The stone was calculated to be 20 **million** years of age.

(C) In 1844, Sir David Brewster made a report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science which created quite a stir. A nail of obvious human manufacture had been found half-embedded in a sandstone block excavated from the Kinggoodie Quarry near Inchyra, in northern Britain. It was badly corroded, but identifiable nonetheless. The sandstone was determined to be at least 40 **million** years old.

1. The circumstance of the discovery of the nail in the block of stone.

The stone in Kinggoodie quarry consists of alternate layers of hard stone and a soft clayey substance called "till;" the courses of stone varying from six inches to upwards of six feet in thickness. The particular block in which the nail was found, was nine inches thick, and in proceeding to clear the rough block for dressing, the point of the nail was found projecting about half an inch (quite eaten with rust) into the ~"till," the rest of the nail laying along the surface of the stone to within an inch of the head, which went right down into the body of the stone. The nail was not discovered while the stone remained in the quarry, but when the rough block (measuring two feet in length, one in breadth, and nine inches in thickness) was being cleared of the superficial "till." There is no evidence beyond the condition of the stone to prove what part of the quarry this block may have come from.

2. The condition of the quarry from which the block of stone was obtained.

The quarry itself (called the east quarry) has only been worked for about twenty years, but an adjoining one (the west quarry) has been formerly very much worked, and has given employment at one time to as many as 500 men. Very large blocks of stone have at intervals been obtained from both. It is observed that the rough block in which the nail was found must have been turned over and handled at least four or five times in its journey to Inchyra, at which place it was put before masons for working, and where the nail was discovered.

(From *Report of British Association pt. 2, 51, 1844* by David Brewster)

(D) In the fall of 1885, at an iron foundry owned by the sons of Isador Braun located in Schondorf near Vocklabruck, Upper Austria, a workman was breaking up a block of Tertiary brown coal that had been mined from the pits at nearby Wolfsegg, and was about to be used to heat the foundry's giant smelters. As the block disintegrated into several pieces, out dropped a strange cube-like object. In 1886, mining engineer Dr. Adolf Gurlt made a report to the Natural History Society at Bonn, Germany and noted that the object is made of iron, measures 2.64 by 2.64 by **1.85** inches, weighs 1.73 lbs. and has a specific gravity measurement of 7.75. Four of the iron "cube's" sides are roughly flat, while the two remaining sides — opposite each other are convex. A fairly deep groove was incised all the way around the object, about midway up its height. Other early studies on the iron artifact appeared in such scientific journals of the day as *Nature* (London, 1886) and *L'Astronomie* (Paris, 1887). A plaster cast was also made before the turn of the century — important because the original object subsequently suffered from handling, and from being disfigured by numerous samples having been cut from it by investigators for research.

The cast is kept in the Oberosterreichische Landesmuseum in Linz, Austria, where the original object was also exhibited from 1950 to 1958. The iron cube is presently in the custody of Herm O. R. Bernhardt of the Heimathaus Museum in Vocklabruck.

In 1966-67, the iron "cube" was carefully analyzed by experts at the Vienna Naturhistorisches Museum, using electron-beam micro analysis. They found no traces of nickel, chromium or cobalt in the iron — which means that the object was not of meteoric origin. No sulfur was detected either, ruling out the chance of it being a pyrite, natural mineral that sometimes forms geometric shapes. Because of low magnesium content, Dr. Kurat of the Museum, and Dr. R. Gill of the Geologische Bundesanstalt of Vienna, are of the opinion that the object was made of

cast-iron. In 1973, Hubert Matthaner, concluded from yet another detailed investigation that the object had been made from a sculptured lump of wax or clay pressed into a sand base, this forming the mold into which the iron had been poured.

The final conclusion, then, is that the strange object is definitely man-made. What is not explained is what it was doing encased in coal dating to the Tertiary —60 million years old.

In 1968, French speleologists Y. Druet and H. Salfati reported finding unusual metal nodules entombed in an Aptian chalk bed in a quarry at Saint-Jean de Livet. The nodules are reddish brown, wafer shaped and hollowed at the ends, measuring from three to nine centimeters long and one to four centimeters wide. The two investigators at first thought the nodules were fossils until they discovered their metallic nature. Next, they theorized they were residue from a meteor — but careful study showed the nodules were too uniformly shaped to be of natural origin. Chemical analysis showed a carbon content consistent with modern forging and casting techniques. But what had these man-made objects been doing in chalk beds dating toward the end of the Cretaceous —**over 120 million** years? As Druet and Salfati concluded, “These objects, then, prove the presence of intelligent life on earth long before the limits given today by prehistoric archaeology.”

(From Strange Relics from the Depths of the Earth, by J.R. Jochmans, Forgotten Ages Research Society, Lincoln Nebraska, 1979)

Lin Ottinger, a rock collector, was searching in 1973 over an area which had just been bulldozed for mining exploration about 35 miles southwest of Moab, Utah. As he picked through the rock Ottinger found pieces of bone and teeth. He finally traced these to an area of brown-stained sand, a sign of decaying organic matter. Carefully removing the sand, he discovered a portion of a large intact bone. Recognizing the importance of this find, he decided to get an expert to do the digging so that everything would be scientifically acceptable.

A week later he returned with Dr. J. P. Marwitt, professor of anthropology at the University of Utah, several photographers, a reporter, and a number of observers. As the cameras rolled Dr. Marwitt carefully removed the lower halves of two human skeletons. The bones were laid out naturally in the rock, showing that they had not fallen or washed into the stratum in which they were found. Other factors also showed that they were indeed as old as the rock formations in which they were found. But the amazing thing is that the Lower Dakota and Upper Morrison layers in which they were found are over one hundred million years old, according to evolutionary dating! Yet Dr. Marwitt admitted that the skeletons were fully human and modern-looking.

Marwitt took the skeletons back to the University with him to run laboratory dating on them. From here on, all we know is that Marwitt became “disinterested” in the skeletons. Not too long after, he left Utah to take a teaching position elsewhere. There was never any confirmation of anything from the University, and after a year’s waiting, Ottinger finally recovered the bones.

(From Article titled Out of Place Fossils, Creation Science Newsletter)

On January 25’ 1927 an amateur geologist looking for fossils found a fossilized full human Shoe-print, with modern heel, which was obviously made when the 225-million-year old Triassic limestone was still soft. The edges of the heel were smooth and rounded, as if it had been cut to make a good design. In addition, minute crystals of sulfide of mercury throughout the spaces in the fossil attest to the true antiquity of the fossil. But there is even more! Micro-photography has revealed a fine double row of stitches around the heel of the shoe. The thread and stitching were both much finer, and much more refined, than was in use in 1927. Mr. Samuel Hubbard, honorary curator of the Oakland Museum commented, “There are whole races of primitive men on earth today utterly incapable of sewing that moccasin.” (From Article titled Out of Place Fossils, Creation Science Newsletter)

Artifacts Found in Coal

One of the best known human finds in coal was the fossilized human skull found in Freiberg, Germany, and first reported in 1842. Otto Stutzer describes this find in his definitive work, Geology of Coal, which was published in English translation by the University of Chicago Press in 1940, according to Dr. Henry Morris in *The Genesis Flood*. The bone material of the modern-type skull had been completely replaced by brown coal and manganiferous and phosphatic limonite. The skull resides today in the School of Mines at Freiberg, Germany. This coal was dated as Tertiary coal according to evolutionistic figuring, formed about 50 million years ago—47 million years before the evolution of the first human ancestors! Clearly, something is wrong here.

In 1958, Dr. Johannes Huerzeler of the Museum of Natural History in Basel, Switzerland, found a human jawbone at a depth of 600 feet in a coal mine in Tuscany, Italy. The mandible was modern in appearance, and seemed to have belonged to a child of about five or seven years of age. The problem is that the coal layer from which the bone was removed is dated at 20 million years old. Dr. Huerzeler declared this to be the remains of the world's oldest man, but his fellow anthropologists generally ignore the whole thing. As far as we know the bone remains in some forgotten dark corner of the museum.

On June 9, 1891, Mrs. S. W. Culp of Morrisonville, Illinois was shoveling coal into her stove when a large lump broke open revealing a ten-inch long, eight carat gold chain. Before running their story on the incident two days later, reporters for the *Morrisonville Times* investigated and found that a lump of coal still hung on the chain, and the coal out of which it came still bore the imprint of the chain. This particular type of coal was dated at 300 million years old.

“A Mrs. S. W. Culp was breaking a lump of coal preparatory to putting it into the scuttle. When the lump fell apart, she was startled to find embedded in ring fashion a small gold chain about ten inches long and of quaint workmanship.

Her first thought was that the chain had been accidentally dropped in the coal, but as she tried to pick it up she discovered that it was firmly fixed in the lump. Tugging at the middle portion, she succeeded in detaching it, but the ends, being set more deeply, required additional effort before being freed.

The imprint that remained was clear, the two ends being close together as in a necklace. The lump of coal was believed to have been taken from the local Taylorville or Pana mines. Upon further examination the chain was discovered to be of eight carat gold and to weigh eight pennyweights. (Out of Time Out of Place, From *The Files of Fate Magazine*, Edited Terry O'Neill, Llewellyn Books, 1999, St Paul Minnesota)

Of equal or greater age, according to evolution, was the iron pot which was found by two employees of the Municipal Electric Plant of Thomas, Oklahoma in 19 12. One chunk of coal was too large to fit into one of the plant furnaces, and so one of the workmen took a sledge hammer to it. The iron pot, as well as the coal forms which fit around the outside and inside of the pot, were freed. Both employees signed affidavits testifying to the authenticity of their discovery. None of the several experts who examined the discovery dared to comment on the find for the public record. (From Article titled Out of Place Fossils, Creation Science Newsletter)

LARGE SKELETONS FOUND WHILE MINING FOR COAL

Nature 28:180, June 21, 1883.

The Union Medicale of June 2 announces a discovery of the highest scientific interest, and which, if it turns out to be *real*, will show that prehistoric man is no longer a myth. On piercing a new gallery in a coal—mine at Bully-Grenay (Pas-de—Calais), a cavern was broken into containing six fossil human bodies intact—a man, two women, and three children—as well as the remains of arms and utensils in petrified wood and stone, and numerous fragments of mammals and fish. A second subterranean cave contained eleven bodies of large dimensions, several animals, and a great number of various objects, together with precious stones. The walls were decorated with designs of combats between men and animals of gigantic size. A third and still large chamber appeared to be empty, but could not be entered in consequence of the carbonic acid it contained, which is being removed by ventilators. The fossil bodies have been brought up to the surface, and five of them will be exhibited at the mairie of Lens; the others are to be sent to Lille in order to undergo examination by the Faculte des Sciences. Representatives of the Academie des Sciences of Paris and of the British Museum having been telegraphed for, are expected to be present.

A NEW OREOPITHECUS SKELETON

Straus, William L., Jr.; *Science*, 128:523,1958.

On the morning of 2 August 1958 a presumably complete skeleton of what is apparently an Oreopithecus bambolii, was discovered by a coal—twiner at Baccinello, Italy, some 200 meters below the surface. All previous Oreopithecus specimens have been fragmentary. This discovery therefore is particularly noteworthy, since it may provide the evidence needed to settle definitely the controversy about the taxonomic position of Oreopithecus, a matter of prime importance [see *Science* 126, 345 (23 August 1957)].

The block of lignite containing the skeleton will eventually be studied at the Natural History Museum, Basel, Switzerland, by Johannes Hurzeler, who, supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research of New York City and some Swiss friends, has collected many specimens of Oreopithecus at Baccinello. Hurzeler was in Baccinello at the time of this latest discovery and personally supervised the difficult removal of the fossil from the mine.

Some years ago Henry Morris reported that he had interviewed a coal miner in West Virginia who had excavated a perfectly formed human leg turned into coal. Years before in the same general area another party of miners unearthed a well-constructed concrete building. Not enough information exists to evaluate these supposed finds (*CRSQ*,1970,7:4,p.201;1968,5:4,p.147;Fort,941,p.127-128).

Giant Legbone Found in Solid Red Quartzite

One noteworthy “relic” from the past, however, clearly points to the presence of human remains also existing in the rock strata. In July, 1877, four prospectors were looking for gold and silver outcroppings in the desolate hills near the head of Spring Valley, not far from Eureka,

Nevada. Scanning the rocks, one of the men spotted something peculiar projecting from a high ledge. Climbing up to get a better look, the prospector was surprised to find a human leg-bone and knee cap sticking out of solid rock. He called to his companions, and together they dislodged the oddity with picks. Realizing they had a most unusual find, the men brought it into Eureka where it was placed on display.

The stone in which the bones were embedded was a hard, dark red quartzite, and the bones themselves were almost black with carbonization — indicative of great age. When the surrounding stone was carefully chipped away, the specimen was found to be composed of a leg bone broken off four inches above the knee, the knee cap and joint, the lower leg bones, and the complete bones of the foot. Several medical doctors examined the remains, and were convinced that anatomically they had indeed once belonged to a human being, and a very modern-looking one. But the most intriguing aspect of the bones was their size: From knee to heel they measured 39 inches. Their owner in life had thus stood over 12 feet tall.

(From Strange Relics from the Depths of the Earth, by J.R. Jochmans, Forgotten Ages Research Society, Lincoln Nebraska, 1979)

Skeletons Found in Cretaceous Sandstone in Utah

Anthropologist J. P. Marwit extracted the bones of two individuals from Cretaceous sandstone in Utah. Fifteen feet of rock above the bones had been bulldozed off in a mining operation. It was reported as continuous and unbroken with six feet being solid rock, which appeared to rule out the possibility of a prospector being buried by a cave-in. The skeletons were definitely human, and were not introduced into the rock, for the bones were stained green by the copper salts from surrounding rocks, and in turn, the surrounding rocks were discolored by the decay of organic material. The rocks were dated by Marwit to be 100 million years in the Cretaceous.

(Mysteries of the Unexplained , Readers Digest Books, 1982, p. 41)

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Artifacts Under 210 feet of Washington Lava

One of the most prodigious lava flow in the history of the world occurred in the Pacific Northwest. The lava spread over an estimated 200,000 square miles in depths up to 5,000 feet. In 1972, a competent geologist stated that the eruptions took place a mere fifteen million years ago. Much of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and portions of neighboring states, was covered. The immense age of the deposit can easily be imagined by the fact that the Snake River has cut canyons through the deposit to depths of up to 3000 feet.

One ancient shaft was drilled 210 feet down into solid rock. An altar for worship was found there. Other finds include the following: a mortar for grinding gold ore at a depth of 300 feet in a mining tunnel, a mortar and pestle weighing 30 pounds, beads, perforated stones, a 40-pound oval granite dish. One human skull was found at a depth of 130 feet under five beds of lava and tufa separated by layers of gravel. Man came before the lava flowed, and deep canyons have been cut by rivers since the lava spread. An amazing number of stone relics have been found. The findings are almost always in gold-bearing rock or gravel's. (*Victoria Institute*, 1879, 15:193-198).

California Artifacts

A California newspaper reported the find of an elaborately carved rock and other worked stones weighing up to 800 pounds which had been found in hydraulic operations hundreds of feet underground. The original site was an ancient river bed dated long before the last Ice Age.

(Edward,1964,p.109).(From Time Upside Down by Dr. Erich Von Fange Ph.D.)

Colorado Artifact

A strange account comes from the little village of Plateau City, Colorado, a short distance east of Grand Junction. A resident was digging a cellar in 1936. At a depth of ten feet he found paved tile laid in some kind of mortar, different from any other construction in the valley. While the tiles are dated anywhere from 20,000 to 80,000 years old, they lie in a Miocene formation, which could make it up to 25,000,000 years old by conventional dating

(Edward,1962,p.100-101).).(From Time Upside Down by Dr. Erich Von Fange Ph.D.)

Dorchester, Massachusetts Artifact

A report was carried in *Scientific American* that in June, 1851, workmen were blasting near Dorchester, Massachusetts. Cast out from a bed of solid rock was a bell-shaped metal vessel. A photo of the vessel, with inlaid floral designs in silver, showed a remarkably high degree of craftsmanship (Fort, 1941, p.128).

(From Time Upside Down by Dr. Erich Von Fange Ph.D.)

Charles Fort (*Books*, 133) mentions the bell-shaped vessel blasted out of solid pudding-stone rock at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1851. A contemporary describes the find as made on the south side of Dorchester's Meeting-House Hill, fifteen feet below the surface.

Among the rock fragments thrown out by the blast was a piece of thin metal, and near this was another quite similar piece. On being joined together the two were found to fit exactly, forming a bell-shaped vessel four and a half inches high, two and a half inches wide at the top, and six and a half inches at the base. It was one-eighth of an inch thick, of metallic composition, dominantly silver.

Near the top of the vessel was a hole about an inch and a half in diameter, where apparently a handle had been broken off In line with this hole was another at the bottom, covered with a plating resembling lead. Says a contemporary observer: "Whether it was placed in the ground before the rock was formed or was thrown into its position by a volcanic eruption is a matter of conjecture?"

(Out of Time Out of Place, From The Files of Fate Magazine, Edited Terry O'Neill, Llewellyn Books, 1999, St Paul Minnesota)



Photo courtesy Frontiers of Reality

Scientific American, 7:298, 1852.

A few days ago a powerful blast was made in the rock at Meeting House Hill, in Dorchester, a few rods south of Rev. Mr. Hall's meeting house. The blast threw out an immense mass of rock, some of the pieces weighing several tons and scattered small fragments in all directions. Among them was picked up a metallic vessel in two parts, rent assunder by the explosion. On putting the two parts together it formed a bell-shaped vessel, 4—1/2 inches high, 6—1/2 inches at the base 2-1/2 inches at the top, and about an eighth of an inch in thickness. The body of this vessel resembles zinc in color, or a composition metal, in which there is a considerable portion of silver. On the sides there are six figures of a flower, or bouquet, beautifully inlaid with pure silver, and around the lower part of the vessel a vine, or wreath, inlaid also with silver. The chasing, carving, and inlaying are exquisitely done by the art of some cunning workman. This curious and unknown vessel was blown out of the solid pudding stone, fifteen feet below the surface. It is now in the possession of Mr. John Kettell. Dr. J. V. C. Smith, who has recently travelled in the East, and examined hundreds of curious

domestic utensils, and has drawings of them, has never seen anything resembling this. He has taken a drawing and accurate dimensions of it, to be submitted to the scientific. There is no doubt but that this curiosity was blown out of the rock, as above stated; but will Professor Agassiz, or some other scientific man please to tell us how it came there? The matter is worthy of investigation, as there is no deception in the case.

Bolivia

The Tiahuanacan empire in Bolivia predates the Incas. About 1920 an archaeologist was digging in the ruins of two coastal sites which belonged to this empire. Here he came upon pottery jugs with representations of llamas. The llamas had five toes, which seemed most strange, since by no stretch of the imagination could the Tiahuanacan civilization be made out to be that old. According to theory man evolved many millions of years after the last five-toed llama lived. (From Time Upside Down by Dr. Erich Von Fange Ph.D.)

Footprints

Footprints up to twenty inches long were found in sandstone near Carson City, Nevada. Some of the larger prints are very clear and well-defined and were reproduced in the Footprints

American Journal of Science . (Fort, 1941, p.159; Wendt, 1956, p.519-520).

(From Time Upside Down by Dr. Erich Von Fange Ph.D.)

Distinct left and right foot impressions were found, each with five toes and with a distinct arch. The prints could not have been carved since some of the tracks were still partly covered by higher sandstone strata. Other prints have been reported in nearby areas, but

further information is lacking (*CRSQ*, 1970, 7:4, p.207).

A shoe-print was discovered in a coal seam in Fisher Canyon, Pershing County, Nevada. The imprint of the sole is so clear that traces of sewed thread are visible. The age of the coal is estimated to be more than 15,000,000 years (Thomas, 1971, p.24).

(From Time Upside Down by Dr. Erich Von Fange Ph.D.)

Out-of-Place Fossils (From book In The Beginning by Walt Brown, pp. 10-11, Center for Scientific Creation, 1995)

The vertical sequencing of fossils is frequently not in the assumed evolutionary order. For example, in Uzbekistan, 86 consecutive hoof-prints of horses were found in rocks dating back to the dinosaurs. Dinosaur and humanlike footprints have been found together in Turkmenia and in Arizona. Sometimes, land animals, flying animals, and marine animals are fossilized side-by-side in the same rock. Dinosaur, whale, elephant, horse, and many other fossils, plus crude human tools, have reportedly been found in the phosphate beds of South Carolina. In the Grand Canyon, in Venezuela, and in Guyana, spores of ferns and pollen from flowering plants are found in Precambrian rocks—rocks deposited before life supposedly evolved. Coal beds contain round, black lumps called coal balls, some of which contain flowering plants which allegedly evolved 100 million years after the coal bed was formed. A leading authority on the Grand Canyon even published photographs of horse-like hoof-prints visible in rocks that, according to the theory of evolution, predate hoofed animals by more than a hundred million years) Similar hoofprints are alongside 1000 dinosaur footprints in Virginia.

Petrified trees in the petrified forest of Arizona contain fossilized nests of bees and cocoons of wasps. The petrified forests are supposedly 220 million years old, while bees (and flowering plants which bees require) supposedly evolved 140 million years later. Evolutionists and textbooks systematically ignore discoveries which conflict with the evolutionary time scale.

A STONE IMPLEMENT FROM A WELL IN ILLINOIS

MoAdams, William; *American Association for the Advancement of Science, Proceedings*, 29:720-721, 1880.

Last year an old gentleman from Green County, Ill., came to my house and told a curious story of the finding of a stone axe in the base of the drift while digging a well. It seems that, during the dry weather in the fall, Mr. Abraham Young undertook to dig a well on his farm, and near his residence.

At the depth of seventy—two feet the rock in place was reached, and in cleaning off this, preparatory to blasting, the axe in question was found. Thinking from the character of the parties, who are well-to-do farmers, and known to me, that possibly there might be some truth in the matter, I visited the locality, obtained the relict and the following information in relation to its discovery: Four wells have been dug at different times in fruitless search for water. The depth of these wells is given as from thirty to seventy—two feet. The one in which the axe is claimed to have been found is seventy-two feet in depth. I examined the earth thrown out from the well, and could easily see that it was almost entirely base. Just before the bottom of the well, or rock, was reached, the base assumed more of a clayey character, and contained angular fragments of chert,

not apparently water—worn. Lying on the surface of the rock, covered with clay and fragments of chert, the axe is claimed to have been found.

The finders of the relic seemed not to have much interest in the matter, and would receive no compensation for it, and when I wrote out a statement of the time and manner of the discovery they signed it without hesitation, and apparently in good faith. Afterwards they went of their own accord before a justice, and made the following affidavit:— Green County, Ill., Feb. 1, 1880

Be it known by these presents that J. R. Cade, A. B. Young, David Mateson, and Bowel Hunnicutt, all of Walkerville Township, County of Green, State of Illinois, appeared before me, John Painter, a Justice of the Peace in Green County, Ill., and, after being duly sworn, said parties state that on or about the 20th of May, 1879, while engaged in digging a well on the farm of A. B. Young, In Green County, Ill., at the depth of seventy—two feet, J. R. Cade found, while digging, an ancient stone axe, which was raised from said well by A. B. Young and David Mateson, and preserved for curiosity.

Bowel Hunnicutt states that he was present a short time after said discovery, and measured the depth of the well and found It to be about seventy-two feet to where the axe was found, and that he took said axe in his possession and placed the same in posáesslon of one William Mc Adams, of Jersey County, Ill.

Signed, J. H. Cade,

A. B. Young,

B. David Males

C. Rowel flunnicut.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this let day of February, 1880.

John Painter, J. P.

I examined the well closely, to see if by any possible means the axe could have fallen in from the top while they were at work, but, from the very top down, the excavation was as smooth and almost as hard as a cemented cistern; and the discoverer of the relic says he found it covered with the hard, undisturbed clay on the rock.

I am inclined to believe they found the axe as stated.

South America Fossils

The possibility that man existed in South America at the time of the extinction of many animal pecies through a flood is made evident by the carvings of lions, rhinoceros, and camels on rocks in the high plateaus of the Andes and jungles of South America, made thousands of years before the first Amerindian civilization of which we have record.

Berlitz, Charles Frambach. *The lost ship of Noah.*

Scene: Orogrande Cave, New Mexico.

R. MacNeish, a respected archeologist from the Andover Foundation for Archeological Research, has charted—old paleonotological record of ancient camels, horses, tapirs, and other fauna found while excavating this cave. Intermixed with the animal bones are layers of charcoal (easily carbon-dated) and hints of human occupation. (1) rude human tools; and (2) a possible human palm print. Mainstream archeologists are stonewalling again; there must be some mistake! (Appenzeller, Tim; *A High Five from the First New World Settlers?* Science, 255:920, 1992.) also in SCIENCB FRONTIERS No. 18

FOSSILIZED HUMAN SANDAL PRINT IN 600,000,000-Y. (Geologic Column)

Dr. Clifford Burdick, geologist, reported, “In west-central Utah, about 45 miles west of Delta, occurs an oasis in the desert in the form of the Swasey MountainS, the top peak of which reaches an altitude of 9,686 feet. Springs are found on the south side of the mountain which are largely of Cambrian limestone. The capping limestone belongs to the Marshum FormulatiOn about 1.000 feet in thickness. This is underlain by the Wheeler shale, famous as a fossil hunting ground for .Cambrian Trilobites and brachiopods.

“Early in the Summer of 1968 William Meister of Kerns, Utah, was digging for fossils among the shale beds. Sometimes the blocks have to be split open to release the fossils. Meister cracked open one such block of laminated shale and what appeared seemed to be the top and bottom of a man’s shoe print, the heel plainly marked, and it even showed where the man had been walking on one side of his heel, for one edge of the heel was worn more than the other side. This find was

Zanesville Fossil Woman

In a letter to the editor of the Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier* in 1853, a certain John G. F. Holston declared that, with Charles Robbins and Dr. Ball, he had recently investigated a phenomenal object taken from the rock of a quarry at Cusick's Mill, six miles from the city. It was nothing less than the bones of an adult human female, found in a cavity of the solid sandstone rock perfectly closed and having no communication whatever with any fissure or crack in the rock.

Most extraordinary was the fact that the cavity represented the shape of the body when invested with flesh—the leg, the thigh, the hip, and part of the back being moulded with remarkable exactness. Holston said that if the cavity were filled with plaster of Paris, a mould of the entire figure would result.

In its original position, the body lay on its right side, the head east toward the hill, the feet west toward what was known as Jonathan's Creek. The waters of this creek at high flood swept the base of the hill some ten feet below the level of the body. The identical block of stone containing these remains also held the perfect mold of a pair of human hands, generally believed by those who inspected it not to be those of the enclosed body. This find was made about fifty feet below the surface level of the ground and fifteen feet from the cliff edge of Jonathan's Creek.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, JANUARY 10, 1988—SCRANTON, PA.

'MahanoyMan
Is It Skull
Or Rock?

HAZLETON (NEA) — Ed Conrad says the whole thing started on a warm spring day in 1981. He was searching for leaf fossils among the spill banks of an old coal field, and stumbled instead on an object that looked for all the world to be a petrified portion of an anthropoid cranium, a human skull.

Well, it was impossible to be sure scientifically speaking, at least. Every schoolboy knows that coal was formed 300 million years ago or so, give or take, and people have only been on the scene for a fraction of the time, perhaps 2 million years. So, the remains of the latter cannot be embedded in those of the former.

And yet there it was. Conrad says he thought at first the object might just be a fragment of slate. But he could not explain its resemblance to the big portion of the head. Then, as he looked further, he found what seemed to be corroborative evidence in the coal field, thousands of other petrified "bones."

That did it. The fossil leaves be damned. In time, Conrad came to believe he had happened on "the greatest anthropological discovery of the century." And he has spent the year since then trying to convince the world of science that it should reconsider its concepts regarding the origin of man.

Conrad says The theory of evolution may be wrong, for one thing. The theory is that human beings evolved over the last 65 million years from small primates. Conrad says the objects he has found in the coal deposits are fully formed, everything from teeth to thigh bones, and they are the same as the human skeleton today.

Or at least they seem to be the same. Conrad admits he holds a minority view in this respect. He has contacted an array of scientists with regard to what might be called "Mahanoy Man" (the bones were found near Mahanoy City), and most of them have decided that the objects are nothing but rock.

The American Museum of Natural History thinks they are rock. The Smithsonian Institution thinks they are rock. So does David Pilbeam, an anthropologist at Harvard University. "I do not think you have a fossil," Pilbeam said in his rejection. "Any further communication would waste both our times."

Still, Conrad, who is a local journalist, is not easily discouraged. He notes that scientists used to think the world was flat. He says he has become something of an amateur archaeologist since he found the coal field items. He has likewise spent "thousands of dollars" in what has become an incessant effort to prove he is right.

And Conrad thinks he has made a little progress. At least he hasn't been completely buried by denial. He says he has received some independent vindication, for example. He says the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center of Atlanta has determined that one of his objects is a "fossilized bone."

He says other researchers have agreed, notably Jonathan Powell, a geo-chemist at Teledyne Isotopes in New Jersey. When Conrad submitted some objects to Teledyne for an opinion, Powell concluded by letter that "the body of evidence... strongly suggests that the specimens are human remains."

Beyond this, Conrad says he has been encouraged by several microscopic investigations: "And microscopes do not lie." He says he has shown in this way that the internal construction of his objects suggest intricate cell structures, complete with capillaries and canals, that are not found in mere rock.

Conrad says he has even had his coal field "skull" examined with a CAT scanner, a medical instrument that takes computerized X-ray images. He says the process revealed that "the surface features of my ancient specimens are almost totally similar to the surface features of a modern skeleton."

Hence, Conrad maintains there's no doubt about it. The science of humankind is in error. He's convinced, nay he's obsessively convinced, that Charles Darwin blundered: Man did not

come from monkeys, he came from a time hundreds of millions of years before monkeys were heretofore thought to exist.

And never mind the contrary arguments. Ed Conrad thinks he has found a petrified fountain of fact. He says he still hunts the coal field 2 whenever he can ("it sits between two long veins of anthracite"), and he has by now collected 80,000 objects, which he keeps in "organized piles" in his home.

Conrad still seeks allied support too. His piles of correspondence are almost as great as his piles of specimens. He has written Ronald Reagan, he has written Pope John Paul II, he has written Mikhail Gorbachev; and, in spite of a responding silence, he thinks his discovery is going to make history one day.

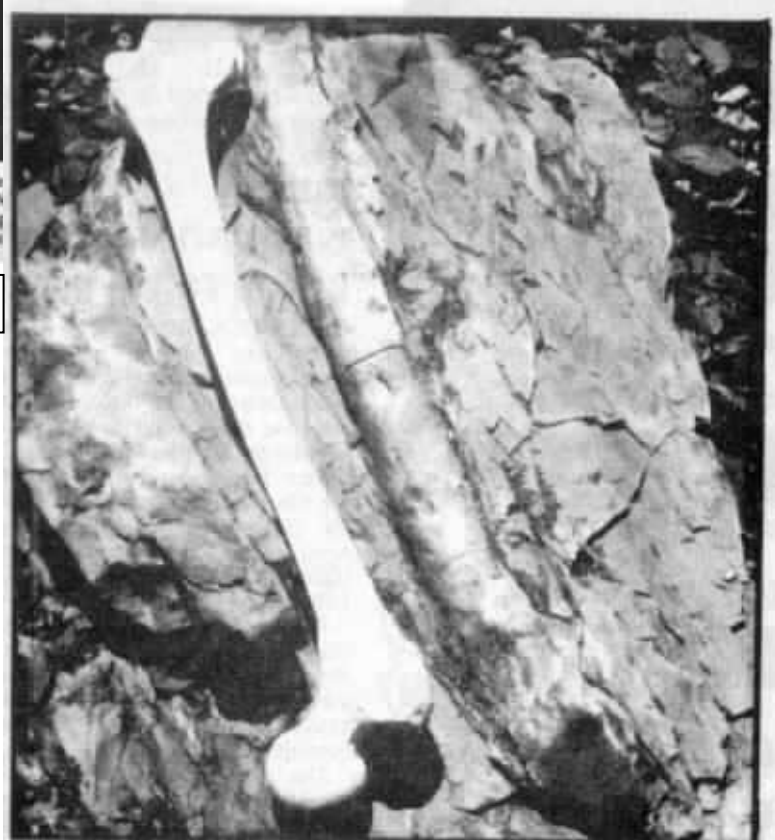
It's already made history of a sort here in Hazleton. Some of Conrad's objects are on display in the local museum. There is a "femur," there is a mandible" and there is the "skull." It's the only place outside his coal field, he says, "where people can see the truth for themselves."

C 1988 Newspaper Enterprise Assn.



Ed Conrad holds one of his prize specimens that he insists is a portion of a petrified skull which he discovered in the anthracite region. It had been subjected to a CATSCAN verifiable results. Meanwhile, the map below had appeared in more than 500 news coast, accompanying an article written by nationally syndicated columnist Tom Tiedt

Petrified Skull Cap Found By Conrad



Thigh bone — It's easy to see the resemblance between the human thigh bone at left and the petrified bone still partially encased in rock. Conrad has found many such specimens and believes that if luck is with him he may some day find a complete skeleton.