

# Hoaxyz.com

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We let ourselves be fooled by organized religions and by the entertainment industry (both fiction and non-fiction) because they inspire us, and they need some hoaxes to be their best. What about the sciences of **Stone Age archaeology and paleoanthropology** (human origins)? They too exist mostly to inspire and entertain us. Their funding depends on the loyalty of their followers, who continually want exciting new discoveries. Errors in these sciences are thought to be ok: no plane will crash or bridge will collapse because of an error. I am realizing that these sciences also use hoaxes to impress and inspire us.



Figure 6. The footprint layer was covered up in 1979 by soil and boulders, purportedly to protect it. The cover-up also kept visiting geologists from seeing it. (Photo from Getty Conservation Institute, 18).

Figure 6 in my [manuscript on hoaxes in supposed East African human evolution](#)

**Hoax** is a 'four-letter word' in science, rarely spoken. Scientists might suspect a hoax, but don't want to investigate. If a scientist accused a colleague of hoax, it could quickly end his own career. And sciences often keep hoaxes hidden, to uphold their reputations.

But (sh)it happens. I do investigate, and have discovered that hoaxes (*hoaxyz*) happen in paleoanthropology and Stone Age archaeology. It is only natural that there are hoaxes. An excavation or dig in a remote location can cost millions of dollars. People's careers, salaries, and future digs depend on success. With a simple hoax, the success of the project is almost certain.

The simplest hoax is when an excavation member (an 'XYZ') helps the team by secretly planting artifacts that others can find. The discoveries seem almost miraculous, but everyone is willing to accept a miracle. We might say it in biblical terms: «*Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.*» and «*Seek, and ye shall find.*»

Stone Age archaeology in Norway was founded on hoaxes a century ago by Anders Nummedal. He claimed to have found chipped stone artifacts lying loose nearly everywhere he looked on 10,000-year-old shoreline terraces. It is obvious now that no one finds artifacts that way, and he must have chipped those stones himself. But archaeologists are not willing to think that, because his hoaxes are important in current archaeology. [Read about Anders Nummedal's Stone Age discoveries.](#)

The standard story of human evolution is based on four major hoaxes: Lucy, Laetoli footprints, the Turkana Boy Homo Erectus skeleton, and Little Foot. [Read my rejected manuscript about hoaxes in paleoanthropology.](#)

## Hoaxes in Paleoanthropology and Stone Age archaeology

In these examples, XYZs are the people who arranged each hoax. Other people involved were fooled or willfully ignorant.

[Lucy bones include a baboon vertebra. They were probably planted by PhD student Tom Gray \(XYZ\) to make Professor Don Johanson's expedition a success.](#)

[Laetoli footprints are not millions of years old. They were incorrectly dated and then covered up by Mary Leakey \(XYZ\) to help hide the hoax.](#)

[The Turkana Homo Erectus is a 100 year old skeleton that was crushed and planted by Kamoya Kimeu \(XYZ\) and then chemically altered by Richard Leakey and Alan Walker.](#)

[Kamoya Kimeu, the world's greatest hominin fossil finder, planted and 'discovered' fossils throughout his career.](#)

[Little Foot 'skeleton' was assembled from parts of 4 different skeletons by Ronald Clarke.](#)

[British handaxes are genuine, but the supposedly million-year-old ones elsewhere were probably planted.](#)

[A short list of XYZs in paleoanthropology.](#)

Some messages from the 'Viking Rock Art' discussion group: <https://groups.io/g/vikingrockart>

[188. Flint was brought from Danish beaches to Norwegian beaches as ballast in longships](#)

[187. Nummedal aggressively kept others from joining him in the field](#)

[186. Archaeologists thought that Nummedal's 'shoreline dates' were much too old, but yielded ...](#)

[184. A supposed Stone Age discovery at Vinjeøra, mid-Norway](#)

[183. Four things that new NTNU archaeology students should be told](#)

[41. An open secret: Anders Nummedal used falsifications in 1911 to become an archaeologist](#)

[28. 'Le Finnmarkien': an archaeological hoax for the ages](#)

[25. The early stone-age Fosna- and Komsa-cultures: unrecognized hoaxes](#)

Some messages from the 'Anthropogeny' discussion group: <https://groups.io/g/anthropogeny>

[280. How can an entire science be based on falsehoods and misinterpretations?](#)

[273 & 275. Some F-words in paleoanthropology](#)

[237. Paleoanthropologists pull their punches to get published](#)

[236. Examples of kayfabe in paleoanthropology](#)

[235. Professional wrestling and paleoanthropology are unlike other sports and sciences](#)

[224. Piltownian science experts won't mention the possibility of hoax](#)

[110. New ideas on the possible use and misuse of the Stone Age handaxe](#)

[105. Allan Krill's talk on Laetoli footprints at the 34th Geological Winter Meeting in Norway, 2021](#)

[103. The earliest human footprints \(Laetoli\) occur in lake sediments that have been misinterpreted as datable volcanic ash](#)

[76. The story of human evolution is based on fictional fossil evidence](#)

[56. The earliest human footprints \(Laetoli\) occur in lake sediments that have been misinterpreted as datable volcanic ash](#)

[9. Paleoanthropology promotes untestable evidence and unfounded beliefs](#)

[7. Johanson's 1981 version of the 1974 Lucy fossil discovery](#)

[3. Did student Tom Gray plant the Lucy fossils, and then trick professor Donald Johanson into discovering them?](#)

Some messages from the 'Aquatic Ape Theory' discussion group: <https://groups.io/g/AAT>

[73127. Three taboo topics in scientific journals: aquatic-ape hypothesis, humanzee, hoax](#)

[66954. Should we really believe in fossil material that is not allowed to be fluorine tested?](#)

[66718. 3.6 million year old bipedalism at Laetoli is a geological hoax](#)