

Hoaxy.com

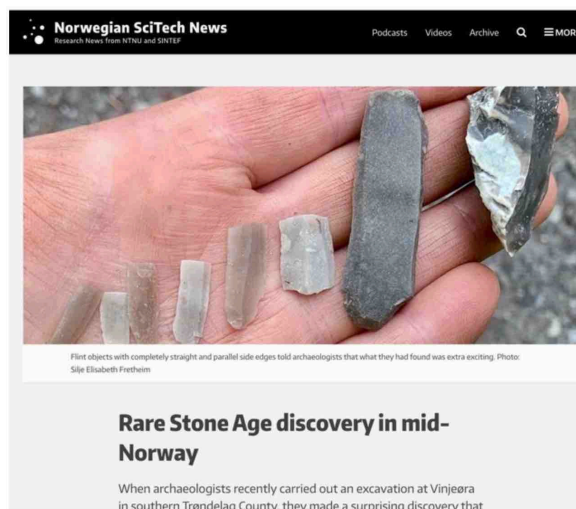
Allan Krill, Professor of Geology

The sciences of **Stone Age Archaeology and Paleoanthropology** (human origins) are unlike other sciences. They exist mainly to inspire and entertain us. Their funding depends on public interest and enthusiasm—people enjoy unsolved mysteries and exciting new discoveries. Major mistakes or falsifications are not fatal in these sciences. No plane will crash or bridge will collapse because of an exaggeration, an error, or a hoax. In fact, a successful hoax can be essential in keeping a project going. I am realizing that Stone Age Archaeology and Paleoanthropology allow major hoaxes to go uncorrected. Remarkable results, whether real or fictional, are easy to 'sell' and bring more funding.



The reburial mound prior to removal of boulders

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).



[Laetoli human footprints in a false 4 My lava](#)

[False fresh artifacts from a recent excavation](#)

Hoax and fake are 'four-letter words' in any science. Scientists might suspect a hoax, but won't investigate it. If a scientist were to publicly suggest that a colleague falsified data, it could quickly end his own career. Scientific organizations, university departments, and scientific journals discourage investigation of possible hoaxes, because any such discussion will harm their reputations. Their highest priority is to maintain and promote their academic reputations. Sometimes exposure of the truth conflicts with that goal.

Hoaxes (*'hoaxyz'*) happen in paleoanthropology and Stone Age archaeology quite often. It is only natural. An excavation or dig can bring a million dollars in funding, which supports follow-up research, funding for labs and administrations, and the salaries of many researchers. A dig with nothing found is a disaster, because no follow-up is warranted. With a hoax, a dig's success and follow-up are certain, and another dig is more likely.

The simplest hoax is when someone helps the excavation team by planting artifacts that others will find. Such discoveries can seem miraculous to the team, but everyone is willing to accept a miracle. We might say it in biblical terms: *Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap*. If the hoax involves planted bones, I now call it a Piltdown-type hoax. If knapped stones are planted, I call it a Finnmarkian-type hoax.

Stone Age archaeology in Finnmark, northern Norway is probably all 'fictional' — initiated by Anders Nummedal. Starting in 1925 he claimed to have found knapped stone artifacts on ancient shoreline terraces in Finnmark. The artifacts were supposedly lying loose on the ground, and were so obvious that they "jump out at you". Archaeologists eventually realized that there are no knapped stones to find on the surface in Finnmark. He must have knapped the stones himself.

Nummedal published photographs of his artifacts, and anyone can now see that they are faked. Stones lying on the ground would have lichen covering the knapped surfaces— Nummedal's artifacts don't. Light-colored artifacts buried in soil would have iron-rust stains on knapped surfaces—Nummedal's don't. Although Nummedal's artifacts are obviously hoaxes, that problem isn't discussed, because his fictional claims still benefit archaeology. More homemade artifacts are being reported nearly every year from digs that are well funded when road projects and construction projects require a dig. The artifacts are not claimed to lie on the surface. They are out of sight, just below the surface. How they got covered up is not discussed; soil is being eroded, not deposited at these places.

My heterodox hypothesis is that there were no people living along the coasts of northern Norway in the Stone Age. I now call this archaeology 'fictional'. Experts need samples to demonstrate their expertise, and it doesn't matter if the samples are genuine or fake. The goal is to produce impressive professional publications that demonstrate knowledge, efforts, and talents, and advance careers. Experts don't blow the whistle on their colleagues, because that would ruin their own careers.

Here are blog posts documenting my research using this heterodox working hypothesis.

- [25. The early stone-age Fosna- and Komsa-cultures: unrecognized hoaxes](#) (11.2022)
- [26. Grahame Clark \(1975\): The Earlier Stone Age Settlement of Scandinavia](#) (11. 2022)
- [27. Newly discovered petroglyphs at 26m show that shoreline-dating gives us falsely old ages](#)
- [28. 'Le Finnmarkien': an archaeological hoax for the ages](#) (11. 2022)
- [41. An open secret: Anders Nummedal used falsifications to become an archaeologist](#) (11.2022)
- [182. Sometimes scientists don't want to know](#) (8.2023)
- [183. Four things that new NTNU archaeology students should be told](#) (8.2023)
- [184. A recent hoax: Supposed Stone Age discovery at Vinjeøra, mid-Norway](#) (8.2023)
- [186. Archaeologists thought that Nummedal's 'shoreline dates' were much too old, but yielded ...](#)
- [187. Nummedal aggressively kept others from joining him in the field](#) (9.2023)
- [188. Flint was brought from Danish beaches to Norwegian beaches as ballast in longships](#) (9.2023)
- [1. Dubious Digs — questioning finds of fossil finds and artifacts](#) (10.2023)
- [2. English translation of lecture Stenaldersfundene i Alta Anders Nummedal 1926](#) (1.2024)
- [4. Nummedal must have knapped these 70 artifacts himself in Alta in 1925](#) (1.2024)
- [5. Stone Age implements that Nummedal supposedly found in 1926 at Repvåg in Finnmark](#) (1.2024)
- [9. Nummedal's two 1926 dwelling sites at Russedalen Kolvik \(Finnmark\)](#) (1.2024)
- [10. Nummedal's 1926 Storbukta site \(Kolvik, Porsanger, Finnmark\)](#) (1.2024)
- [11. Nummedal's 1926 Steinneset site \(Lakselv, Finnmark\)](#) (1.2024)
- [13. Nummedal's 1926 Børselvneset site \(Børselv, Finnmark\)](#) (1.2024)
- [14. Nummedal's 1927 Berlevåg site \(Finnmark\)](#) (1.2024)

- [16. Nummedal's 1927 Vadsø site \(Finnmark\) \(1.2024\)](#)
- [17. How leading archaeologists deal with Nummedal's obvious hoaxes \(1.2024\)](#)
- [18. The 'Finnmarkian' claims by Bøe & Nummedal \(1936\) should now be studied and debunked](#)
- [19. Nummedal's six sites at Grense Jakobselv \(1.2024\)](#)
- [20. **STONE AGE FINDS IN FINNMARK** Anders Nummedal \(1929\) PDF \(1.2024\)](#)
- [22. Nummedal's eight sites at Kirkenes \(1.2024\)](#)
- [23. Le Finnmarkien \(1936\). English translation of the Foreword by Johannes Bøe and introduction](#)
- [24. List of Nummedal's 61 sites of falsified discoveries in Finnmark \(1.2024\)](#)
- [25. Bøe & Nummedal \(1936\). Translation of "How far back was the Finnmarkian?" \(1.2024\)](#)
- [26. Le Finnmarkien \(1936\) Translation of the chapter "The Finnmarkian in Universal Prehistory"](#)
- [27. Stone Age Finds in Finnmark: searchable text of Nummedal's 1929 article. \(1.2024\)](#)
- [28. Le Finnmarkien by Bøe & Nummedal \(1936\). Translation of figure texts \(104 plates, 495 figures\)](#)
- [29. Le Finnmarkien \(1936\). Translation of the chapter: "General character of the Finnmarkian"](#)
- [30. Using faked artifacts, Bøe & Nummedal \(1936\) established 'Fictional Archaeology' in Norway](#)
- [31. Johannes Bøe's reference list in 1936 \(très impressionnant, en français\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [32. Nummedal's 12 sites along Varangerfjord \(here translated to English\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [33. Nummedal's 5 sites at Vardø \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [34. Nummedal's sites at Syltefjord, Båtsfjord, and Kongsfjord on Varanger Peninsula \(2.2024\)](#)
- [35. Nummedal's 5 sites at Berlevåg \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [38. Nummedal's sites at Gamvik, Nordkyn peninsula \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [39. Nummedal's site near Lebesby, Laksefjorden \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [40. Nummedal's 2 sites on Magerøya \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [41. Nummedal's 2 sites along Lafjorden \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [42. Nummedal's 7 sites along Porsanger \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [43. Nummedal's 6 sites around Alta \(translated from French\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [44. **THE FINNMARKIAN** English translation of Le Finnmarkien by Bøe & Nummedal \(1936\) \(2.2024\)](#)
- [45. Nummedal's knapped stones originated as local cobbles from most of his 61 sites \(3.2024\)](#)
- [47. Why didn't archaeologist Gutorm Gjessing blow the whistle on Nummedal's falsifications?](#)
- [48. Modern archaeologic reports in Finnmark have not mentioned Le Finnmarkien \(1936\) \(3.2024\)](#)
- [49. These ten local school kids are enjoying a totally 'fictional' archaeological dig at Gamnes](#)
- [50. Le Finnmarkien \(1936\) has not been available online at the National Library of Norway \(3.2024\)](#)
- [51. Gjessing \(1936\) fully endorsed Nummedal's discoveries of early Stone Age finds in Finnmark](#)
- [52. Nummedal's stones: many of them "speak for themselves." \(4.2024\)](#)
- [53. Hammerstones: easy to make, but are they really possible to find? \(4.2024\)](#)
- [54. Melsvik chert near Alta in Finnmark: a 2012-2013 quarry using Stone Age techniques \(4.2024\)](#)

Paleoanthropology

Everyone would like to know where in Africa humans came from, and why they lost their fur and evolved to be so different than apes. But paleoanthropologists are fossil experts, not evolutionists. If our questions about human evolution get answered, their fossil-

expertise would be passé, and their careers would suffer. For over 60 years they have avoided discussing the '[Aquatic Ape Hypothesis](#)'. They ridicule it.

'Fictional' paleoanthropology was initiated by Eugène Dubois. He went to Java to discover bones of the missing link, and then in 1894 he returned with them (Java Man / *Homo erectus*.) This was a Piltdown-type hoax. He never let experts study his bones of *Homo erectus*, and the bones have still never been chemically tested or DNA-tested. It is obvious that his fossils are falsifications, but that topic is not openly discussed.

In the current story of human evolution, humans evolved in eastern Africa, where it is dry and fossil bones can be found. I think humans actually evolved in wet western Africa where living chimpanzees exist (see [Paleohuman.com](#)). But there is no fossil bone of a chimp or any other mammal in all of western Africa. It's too wet. Fossil-experts need fossils, so they ignore western Africa. And they allow east African hoaxes to provide fossils.

The accepted story of human evolution in eastern Africa is based on four major fossil hoaxes: Lucy skeleton, Laetoli footprints, the Turkana-Boy Homo Erectus skeleton, and Little Foot skeleton. Read my manuscript: [The story of human evolution is based on fictional fossil evidence](#) (several journal editors would not allow it to be peer-reviewed.)

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

[Lucy bones](#) are now known to include a baboon vertebra. I think the bones were planted by PhD student Tom Gray to make Professor Don Johanson's expedition a success. [Laetoli footprints](#) are not millions of years old as claimed. They were incorrectly dated and then covered up by Mary Leakey to help hide the incorrect interpretation.

[The Turkana Homo Erectus](#) is a 100-year-old human skeleton that was planted and 'discovered' by Kamoya Kimeu, then chemically altered by Richard Leakey and Alan Walker.

[Little Foot 'skeleton'](#) was assembled by Ronald Clarke, from parts of 3 different monkey skeletons, and human foot bones from a university medical school collection..

['Handaxes' in England](#) are mostly genuine. But million-year-old handaxes in Africa were probably planted there to make the archaeological sites more convincing and famous.

Some of my messages from the 'Aquatic Ape Theory' discussion group: <https://groups.io/g/AAT>
[66718. 3.6 million year old bipedalism at Laetoli is a geological hoax \(4.2020\)](#)

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

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

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

[3. Did student Tom Gray plant the Lucy fossils, and then trick professor Donald Johanson into discovering them? \(4.2020\)](#)

[7. Johanson's 1981 version of the 1974 Lucy fossil discovery \(5.2020\)](#)

[9. Paleoanthropology promotes untestable evidence and unfounded beliefs \(7.2020\)](#)

[56. The earliest human footprints \(Laetoli\) occur in lake sediments that have been misinterpreted as datable volcanic ash \(11.2020\)](#)

[76. The story of human evolution is based on fictional fossil evidence \(12.2020\)](#)

[103. The earliest human footprints \(Laetoli\) occur in lake sediments that have been misinterpreted as datable volcanic ash \(1.2021\)](#)

[105. Allan Krill's talk on Laetoli footprints at the 34th Geological Winter Meeting in Norway, 2021 \(1.2021\)](#)

[110. New ideas on the possible use and misuse of the Stone Age handaxe \(2.2021\)](#)

[224. Piltdownian science experts won't mention the possibility of hoax \(2.2022\)](#)

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

[236. Examples of kayfabe in paleoanthropology \(5.2022\)](#)

[237. Paleoanthropologists pull their punches to get published \(5.2022\)](#)

[273 & 275. Some F-words in paleoanthropology \(7.2022\)](#)

[280. How can an entire science be based on falsehoods and misinterpretations? \(7.2022\)](#)