

“MYSTERIOUS AUSTRALIA”

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VICTORIA'S MYSTERIOUS HANGING ROCK.

by Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor of History
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On Friday 23rd July the Gilroys left home on a several days trip to Victoria, our primary objective being to see the Viking Exhibition at the Melbourne Museum [dropping our dog Andy and Max the cat off at a Bathurst 'pet motel' on the way].

We would thoroughly enjoy our visit to the museum, which in recent years has undergone great changes, not only being enlarged [it needed to for its dinosaurs!] and, to our relief, the display does not toady to Aborigines and their politics, which of course has nothing to do with our ancient past other than being the last Stone-Age race to occupy Australia in the wake of the earlier Homo erectus and Australopithecus [as already written on by us in this newsletter] While the Australian Museum, Sydney, has under pressure from the 'activists some time ago removed all displays of fossil skulls of Hominins of the pre-Aboriginal Pleistocene/Pliocene periods of our fossil human ancestors beyond Australia, the Victorian Museum has a display with skull-types on this very subject.

As to the Viking exhibition. I came away with some new information of recent archaeological finds in the Old World. This material will be very useful for my book on the Vikings and their voyages to our part of the world, now in the preparation stage [an excellent follow-up to our recently published "On Shores of Misty Lands – The Mediaeval Discovery and Exploration of Australia" [URU Publications] 2018.

This book deals with Mediaeval European voyages in the Australia-Pacific region. However, this was not the first Aryan [ie white] civilization contact with Australia, for in the course of the earliest modern human evolution in Australia [of which I have written on many times as my readers know], there was the rise of the earliest ancestral Aryan race right here in Australia, dating back tens of thousands of years. This people, who descended from Homo erectus in Australia, by around 90,000 years ago, as some evidence is now suggesting, would in the course of time spread their advanced Stone-Age culture out across the earth far beyond Australia.

This incredible people have left behind them archaeological remains overlooked by conservative scientists, yet for those able to recognize it, there is crude megalithic evidence. Their written records on perishable mediums have rotted away long ago, although their inscriptions carved upon rock faces survive. And the Gilroys, who spent many years research before finally being able to translate them, are now able to uncover much of their 'hidden history', religion, megalithic architecture etc.

This knowledge has been put to good use during our Victorian trip, for it was following our visit to the Melbourne Museum that we were to uncover two new major Uruan culture centers. The first of these was at Hanging Rock, north of Melbourne, which we visited on Thursday 26th July.

We had hardly begun our visit here than it became obvious to us that the whole area radiates electro-magnetic energy from its volcanic basalt formation, a natural force obviously once utilized by the Uru, who our previous researches have shown, established their advanced Stone-Age culture throughout this area going back around 80,000 years ago. The weather this day however was dull and rain threatened, even so it would not deter me from climbing to the summit.

Approaching this National Park one can see many natural and unusual formation projecting from the overall tree cover. The Uru modified many images, such as certain human-looking faces to depict their nature gods, minor elemental deities who served Nif the Earth-Mother Goddess in the protection of the environment, and rows of these deities were represented by natural standing stones, or else they were erected in place untold thousands of years ago.

The climb to the summit is aided by tarred tracks and they wind through forest which, as the afternoon wears on, seems to become somewhat ‘enchanted’, and as evening approaches one gets the feeling of being watched by unseen elemental eyes!

The entire formation is covered with human faces of an archaic ‘faeriedom’ and you are constantly aware that there are massive stone heads looking down at you as you invade their realm! Stone heads sometimes face one another as if in conversation, and upon reaching a flat shoal of volcanic rock that once flowed from this ancient plug, you find yourself virtually surrounded by heads as if you are being judged worthy or not to learn their secrets.

Indeed, there are secrets, mystery teachings of old Uru to be learnt here, but alas our time was short for we could only spare a day here. I exhausted myself [as usual] climbing among these massive images. One in squatting mode bore faded glyphs that identified him as Nim, Sun-God of the Uru. At another spot two stacked basalt formations looked like a male and female Uruan nature spirits kissing!

There was a weathered image reminiscent of a squatting bird and faded glyphs stating I-na. Here was a deteriorated image of the “*Eagle of the Sun*”.

I then came across a large male-looking head which to my astonishment bore still identifiable deeply engraved Uru ogham letterings of a lengthy inscription.

The inscription began with the name of the current ruler, King Tahala. The message states:

“Tahala declares this site he erected to be the chief of all hills and mountains of this land. Observe the Divine of the Gods [ie the king] who speaks from this high place. Bring him offerings to his temple enclosure. Of the Sun is he, of Nim on the horizon whom we daily observe. He is the light of this stone, the of the God.”

Faded glyphs of these stones depicting Nim [deteriorated larger specimen] simply Read ‘Nim’ and ‘Ara. The close view of Ara is likewise showing its age.

This man-made hollow goes deep into the rock, above which a deteriorated image of Nos, the God of Knowledge of the Uru stands on guard. It is believed that initiates to the Uruan ‘mysteries’ came here to reach into the hollow to symbolically receive the invisible psychic messages of wisdom of Nos.

The Chapel, this formation was difficult for me to photograph due to it being a small Temple only able to accommodate perhaps a priest and one or two others. Near the entrance lies a crude altar stone, watched over on its left by the head of a deity – Nim? Inside the entrance of another temple I came across another head image. Then I found another temple enclosure containing an altar with the engraved message: “*All gather here to worship the Sun our God*”.

Another large basalt stone bore the inscription: “*All gather before the five assembly places and bring water for Libations. Before the God Nim image place gathered flowers in in thanks for his light. Before the God cry out in gratitude for all his works*”.

Time was moving on and I had to finally leave the Hanging Rock and its mysteries for another visit. However, chancing to pick up a small, 17cm tall by 8.5cm width and 3cm deep basalt slab I discovered it bore fading glyphs, and the image of a male in a garment clutching a long rod, perhaps a mace of office. I later chalk-outlined the script. It read: “*Nana our King of the City of Ma-cy*”! It was obvious that Hanging Rock, which a few million years ago had been a volcanic plug, had been utilized by an Uru population, and modified as a religious ceremonial center. Here was the name of a ruler who had lived long before the coming of the Aborigines, and whose “*City of Ma-cy*”, ie “*City of the ruling Sun*”, had once stood beyond this great plug and had vanished long ago.

I returned to Heather and we drove on, our next investigation, planned for years, ‘Pyramid Hill’, south of the Murray River and south of Kerang would also yield up surprises of Australia’s ‘unknown’ and lost past.



A distant view of Hanging Rock. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



Hanging Rock holds many secrets, one of them is its link with the ancient Uru megalithic civilization. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



A close view of 'the rock'. Note the line of upright stones, which the Uru once established as spiritual guardians ie 'protectors of the rock', its Uru religious secrets and surrounding landscape.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



This track leads to limitless mysteries of old Uru.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



A spirit-guardian of 'the rock', hidden in forest tree growth.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



Two stones in conversation!

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*A forest protective giant stone spirit watches all who pass by!
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*A cluster of spirit-guardians of the mysterious mount.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

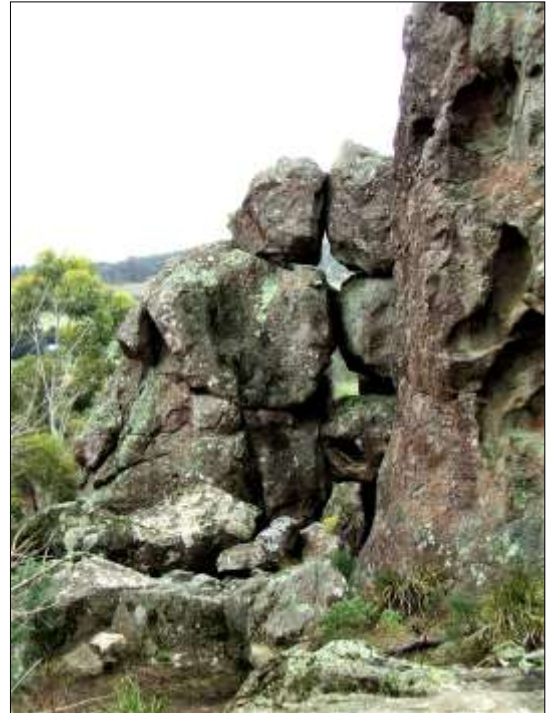


*An image of I-na, “Eagle of the Sun with open wing?”
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



The head of King Tahala. The inscription on his head reads: "All gather before the five assembly places and bring water for libations. Before the God, Nim image place gathered flowers in thanks for his light. Before the God cry out in gratitude for all his works."

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*Two rock spirits kissing!
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*An image of Nim.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Did this now deteriorated rock once depict the God I-na, the "Eagle of the Sun"?
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*A happy rock?
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Images of Ara the Moon-Goddess on the right and Nim on the left?
The deteriorated images are of immense age.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Nos, the Koala God of Knowledge,
guarding a hole containing his secrets.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*'The Chapel', a small temple enclosure large enough for only
2-3 people at a time! Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*The entrance to the 'Chapel' and an altar
stone note the large deity head.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Another forest god-guardian of Hanging Rock.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Rex discovered another small enclosure containing this inscribed altar stone. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



The inscription reads: Al gather here to worship the Sun our God". Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



This large stone bears the ancient Uru ogham message: "Tahala declares this site he erected be the chief of all the hills and mountains of this land. Observe the Divine of the Gods who speaks from this high place. Bring him offerings to this temple enclosure. Of the Sun is he. Of Nim on the horizon whom we daily observe the light of this stone [ie the God]". Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



This deteriorated image states weathered script on the stone, depicts the Supreme Being Ay-I, with his hands enfolding Nim and Ara." Images of Ay-I appear to have been rare artistic subjects in old Uru. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*The small image of King Nana, recovered by Rex Gilroy on Hanging Rock.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

VICTORIA'S MYSTERIOUS PYRAMID HILL.

by Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor of History.

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In the course of our recent Victoria trip, and having inspected Hanging Rock, we carried out our first investigation of Pyramid Hill, a massive granite formation located south of the Murray River and the town of Gunbower.

The natural formation, a volcanic plug, had attracted my attention for some years, but only now had we been able to get the opportunity to visit it. This occurred on Friday 27th July 2018 when we reached the site.

The formation, discovered by Major Mitchell on June 30th 1836 and rises 187 metres above the plain, by 2 kilometres around the base according to a National Parks sign.

My initial inspection uncovered many natural formations which displayed signs of human modification thousands of years in the past. The discovery of a few Uru Rock inscriptions identified those responsible. One massive granite image whose head had worn away displayed large back legs with those of the front having begun crumbling away. Here was a giant image of the original Sun-God of the Uru, in the form of a giant lizard, the God Mun. Later Mun would be replaced by Nim and be given a secondary role as a protector of Nim on earth. I then came upon large stones, being the remains of base stonework on the south base of the formation.

The flat summit gives a good view of the surrounding countryside and I was now convinced that the Uru had once established a large community with the pyramid mount as its centerpiece. There are still signs that, untold thousands of years ago a large and growing community of Uru established itself hereabouts, and that a great number of workers modified this pyramidal formation, whose sides face the four cardinal compass points.

Around the formation often massive granite stones had been employed in the construction of now ruined walled enclosures or temples. It is regrettable that over the years vandals have carved or painted their names on many large stones. One former temple-like walled structure now lying in ruins once covered an area of about 10 square metres on the west side of this structure.

At the west base of the modified ‘pyramid’ I found a square basalt slab containing a sun disc image. The faded image bore rays extending from the disc. At another site on the west face, I uncovered a crude stone slab, a former altar stone enclosed on three sides by the fallen remains of a wall. At another west side location was a cavern, the centrepiece of a former temple whose walls had fallen about the site. Nearby was a former standing stone, now lying on the ground. It appeared to me that the stone had once been erected as a ‘Sun-stone’, for lining Up with the Sun and its western course towards the horizon. Nearby was a stone containing glyphs which read: *“On this prepared ground we observe the Sun on Its heavenly course as he flies westward”*.

On this inspection I was fortunate to discover a number of inscribed stones, including a figure of Nim holding an axe. Meanwhile the steep climb got beyond me, and with the day getting late I gave up and returned to Heather at the car. After driving on to Swan Hill where we spent the night, we decided to spend an extra day back at Pyramid Hill. While Heather searched about the south side of the pyramid I continued to find structural remains on the west side, such as a stone Circle. Afterwards back on the south side towards the base, I uncovered remains of an ancient stone stairway leading to an enclosure containing an altar stone. A final discovery here was a deteriorated granite head, which had to be carefully wrapped so as to prevent it was breaking apart in places.

We re-entered New South Wales the next morning and drove home, via a search of ancient ruins in the Grenfell-Cowra district that suggest settlement by ancient Mayan colonists...but that’s another story.

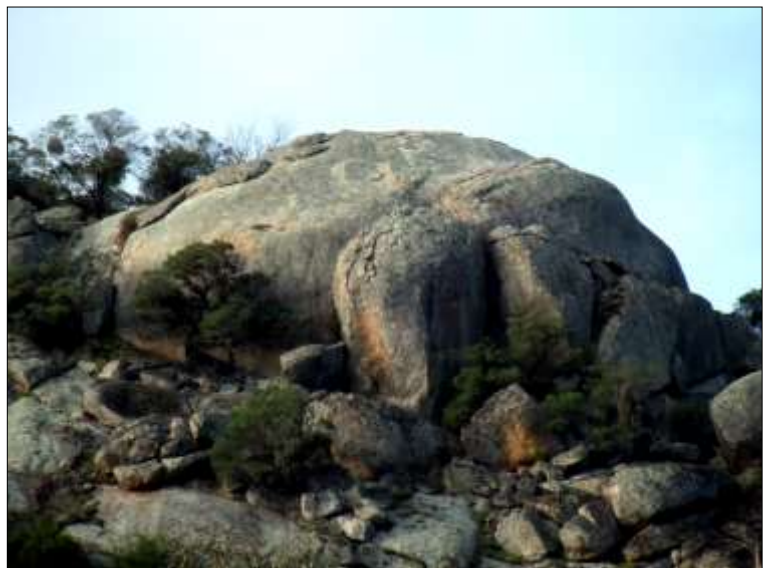
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*Pyramid Hill, Victoria.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

The deteriorated remnants of the giant granite image of the Uruan lizard-god, Mun, found by the Gilroys. It resembles another found west of the Blue Mountains NSW.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.





*Remains of a walled structure of large granite stones at the south base of Pyramid Hill.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

*The countryside looking west of Pyramid Hill. The formation releases electro-magnetic energy and is said to attract UFOs! Many thousands of years ago the region was accessible via an extensive waterway connected to the Murray River, giving access to Uruan watercraft which brought settlers to the City of Mobata that was established with this great natural pyramid mount as its centerpiece. It served ceremonial purposes and was an astronomical observation site.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Remains of a megalithic wall, which has not escaped graffiti vandals. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

*Close view of the top stone. This is how some Australians treat monuments of their ancient past.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*





The remains of a collapsed structure, west side of Pyramid Hill. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



An example of some of the massive basalt stones forming the natural pyramid. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



At this location Rex picked up this stone bearing a Sun image. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



A temple ruin on the north face of the pyramid. Note the altar stone. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



The south wall of the temple located on the west face of the pyramid contains this chamber. Here perhaps sacred texts were kept. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*A fallen former standing stone found on the west side of the pyramid formation.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

The inscription stating: “On this prepared ground we observe the sun on his heavenly course”...Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*The image of King La-ga-I, found on the south face of the pyramid mount. His seat of power was the nearby city named ‘Mobata’.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*The inscription revealing the name of the city [Mobata].
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*The side inscription revealing the name of “King La-ga-I”.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*A view of the west face of
Pyramid Hill.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy
2018.*



*Remains of a stone circle on the south-west side of the
pyramid formation. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*A small image of I-na, “Eagle of the Sun”,
recovered from the base of the formation.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*A votive offering message stone recovered near
the base of the pyramid. It reads: “Gaba. At the
pyramid temple of our god Nim In the enclosure I
make an offering.”
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*A small Nim image recovered near the car park, south side of the pyramid formation.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Back of the image bears the glyphs for “Our God Nim”. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*Left side view of the image shows a hand.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Votive offering stone image of I-na, found on the west side of the pyramid.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

Ancient stone steps of a pathway leading up on the south side of the formation to a temple.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.





A badly deteriorated head image of Nim, found by Rex Gilroy on the west face of the pyramid formation.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



An enclosure, west base of pyramid formation. Note the altar stone. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

THE MAYANS OF GRENFELL, NSW.

by Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD

Professor of History

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On Monday 30th July 2018, while driving home from a visit to Melbourne, which saw Heather and I investigate evidence of ancient Uru occupation of Hanging Rock and Pyramid Hill, we made a return visit to Grenfell, which lies west of Cowra in the New South Wales central west. The purpose being to search for evidence of Mayan colonization of this region.

Previous inspection of a particular area hereabouts a few years ago resulted in the uncovering of two-terraced stone platforms covering a considerable area. Two crude stone tablets were recovered from rubble containing Mayan hieroglyphs.

It was obvious that Mayan colonists, who had originated from coastal settlements, had once employed river systems on rafts or boats to penetrate deeper inland in search of good farming land for crop growing. Evidence shows that from a coastal colony that had been established at what is today Newcastle, eventually began expanding as the population increased. How long ago since the original cross-Pacific raft-sailing people reached our east coast from Mexico is arguable, but evidence points to around 250 AD.

The search took the colonists inland along the Hunter River, then the Goulburn River offshoot until it ran out near where Gulgong now stands. This route would have taken these hardy Amerindians north of Mudgee, from where the people once more established Crop-growing communities that eventually by waterway or on foot, brought them into the Grenfell district.

I have already written past articles on this subject in this newsletter, on Mayan cross-Pacific voyages which saw them settle Pacific Islands, New Zealand, and our east coast from Cape York

southward to the Victorian border country, and Tasmania. Now new evidence is in hand from the Grenfell district which is beginning to paint a broader picture of this mystery.

While our time was limited and we took the wrong dirt road that would have taken us to a location near where I originally uncovered traces of Mayan settlement, we accidentally stumbled upon an entirely new site, in the form of numbers of stone huts that had become piles of rubble long ago and buried deep within a forest.

More work will have to be done on this new site, however I chose an area of ruins 21 metres square within which were seven former dwellings, arranged to create alley ways between each and not far from a creek. Two former buildings measured 9m in length east-west by 9.5 m width, while another was 10 m length east-west by 3m width, the rest of the structures within this area were about the same.

However, near the south-east corner of the area chosen for measuring was an 8m east-west length by 5m width ruin separated by a 2 m width path running north-south from another 5m length by 2.15m width ruin. A fallen dead tree trunk blocked the south end, and it was beneath this trunk that I spotted a half-exposed basalt stone projecting lengthways out of the ground. Faded markings told me that it was inscribed so I removed it to discover that I had just unearthed a Mayan-style head!

The rocks of this area are entirely basalt as from volcanic activity in past ages so I was lucky to spot this stone out of all the others. The glyphs and face carving, obviously the work of someone not as skilled as those artisans back in Mexico, told me that the former inhabitants were principally farmers. The engravings were all faded through ages of weathering, so I chalk-outlined them.

We had to return home that night so had to leave. On the drive out of the area we discovered the dirt road we should have taken. Next time I hope we shall have more time to spend on our research into this unique colony far from the east coast.

Soon after arriving home I enthusiastically gathered all my books of the Mayan culture and language. The stone, partly broken off above the face and beneath the chin, showed a male image with open mouth beneath a large nose and eyes, with the outlines of both ears. Above the forehead area to one side of the portion broken off long ago were three glyphs. For ‘wind’ and ‘*Land of K’atun*’. To the right of right eye was the hieroglyph for the word ‘Ik’. Here was the name of the Mayan God of Wind.

The left side of the image bore a number of glyphs for ‘arable land’ and the name of a ruler, ‘King Y-axul’, ‘two cities’, the glyph for the “*Land of Kui*” [ie the paradise land That Mayans believed, lay far across the great ocean in the west beyond the horizon – Australia]. There were also the glyphs for ‘10’ and houses [ie settlements].

The final translation of this inscribed image stated:

“Ik God of Winds in the Land of K’atun watches over the two cities of this arable land of King Y-axul of the Sun* who rules the land of Kui from his Temple.”*

* Land of distance. *Kinich Ahau.

*“Land of Kui” – Australia.

The mention of two cities ruled by King Y-axul could mean that apart from the one at Grenfell, there was another elsewhere in the central west.

The Grenfell district obviously hides remains of ancient Amerindian [ie Maya] peoples who left their coastal colony to venture deep inland in search of more good farming land to settle. Amerindians, be they Mayan, Aztec, Chimu or Inca, always took seeds protected in jars with them on colonizing expeditions for growing in the new land. It had to have been the same here in Australia.

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*Weddin Mountain National Park near Grenfell, would surely have been known to the Mayan colonists who probably investigated the mountain range.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*The remains of a former stone hut wall.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Another collapsed stone dwelling ruin.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Dr Rex Gilroy at work in the field, measuring the site, which was situated to a dirt road.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Rex just after finding the Mayan stone head carving beneath the tree trunk seen here. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*Frontal view of the stone image of Ik, the Wind-God of the Maya.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy*



*Right side view of the image, with the glyph for 'Ik' above the 'C'-like ear.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Left side of the image, containing the main part of the inscription.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Heather Gilroy assisted Rex with the tape measuring and recording the outlines of the ruins on the clip-board.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Rex recording a measurement amid dense tree cover. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*At one point the ruins come close to a remote dirt road, shrubbery protects them from any prying eyed motorists.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Trees growing up through the rubble outlines of ancient dwellings.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



The south-west corner of a former large dwelling, now a pile of rubble flanked by former pathways.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



An extensive area covered in the rubble of ancient Mayan dwellings. What secrets yet await the excavation of this area if it is ever carried out?

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



The south-west corner of a large stone building. Its walls partly surviving here, were no less than 80cm to 1 metre in height.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

THE GIANT YOWIES OF KANANGRA BOYD WILDERNESS.

by Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD

Professor of History

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The Kanangra Boyd National Park wilderness hides secrets of our ancient past, one of which is the fabled ‘hairy men and women’ of both the Yowie and Yahoo forms. Since early settlement times of the 19th and early 20th centuries Europeans who have ventured into the depths of this eerie forested region of isolated creeks and swamps, have emerged with claims of finding hominin feet impressions in the granite gravel soil. While some have been of average modern human size, others have been claimed to be those of giants!

This article is concerned with the identity of the makers of these impressions, which the many field expeditions carried out there over the years by the author and my assistants have sought to reveal. The presence of these beings in this vast wilderness can be traced back to the Pleistocene and earlier Pliocene periods as from the great many fossil feet impressions to be found there. These “*tracks through time*” are of three basic types, namely Australopithecine, and Homo erects in both

average modern human and giant-sizes, they can be said to match present-day fresh impressions found in forest soil. There have also been occasional sightings claims of secretive pygmy folk who do not concern us in this article.

The early Aborigines regarded the Kanangra Boyd wilderness as an ‘evil’ place, inhabited by ‘hairy giants’ they called the ‘Jogungs’ and smaller non-Aboriginal beings who they claimed to early European settlers, would kill and eat anyone who dared to venture into their domain. It is certain that some tribespeople did venture into the fringes at times in the past, for their stone tools have been found here and there.

As I have said in previous articles, and my books on the subject, the Yowies or ‘hairy people’ were ‘hairy’ because of the marsupial hide garments they wore [like those of the early tribespeople]. They were tool-making, fire-making hominins whose feet found today in the bush can be favorably matched with the fossil examples of *Homo erectus*, our immediate ancestor. There was one exception, the ‘Yahoo’. This truly hairy race were more ape-like in appearance, were vegetarian in feeding habits, and did not make tools, fire or garments. Their feet impressions of today match fossil examples of Australopithecines of up to or over 2 million years.

These ‘Yahoos’ were, and still are, known to inhabit the adjoining wilds of the Wollondilly, Burragorang and Jamieson valleys. These ‘living fossils’ are, because of their body hair and general apeish physical appearance, truly deserving of the “Hairy Man” title!

Old stories of both the former tribespeople who inhabited the fringes of the mighty Kanangra wilderness, match those of European settlers, as well as present-day visitors, describe the giant hominins as being 3.66 metres and over. Giant size stone ‘megatools’ once manufactured by these beings have been found by Heather and I over the years over a wide area of the Bathurst-Oberon region to the north of Kanangra, and a few massive chopping tools have been recovered in the depths of this vast wilderness. It is obvious that the Yowie/Yahoo beings have a long history hereabouts.

On Thursday 2nd August 2018 the Gilroys, together with field assistant Phil Whittaker whom we picked up at Lithgow, returned to Kanangra in search of footprints and any other traces of recent Yowie activity hereabouts. Heather remained with the car while we searched an area above the Kowmung River, on the west side of the Kanangra escarpment.

At first Phil and I uncovered two fresh, although indistinct, feet impressions of 35 cm length and 31cm length. Then, nearby to the west of these tracks, I came across the impression of a giant hand and forearm impression, made by a large hominin who had rested there leaving bodily impressions as it moved about in the granite gravel soil.

The hand-arm impression measured 62cm in length, the hand being 34cm width by 32 cm length, the arm to wrist section being 32 cm long. By 15cm in width. Even allowing for any distortion, this was a mighty large hand and arm, the owner being a giant. Casting this large impression and the two small footprints took up all our water and most of our plaster, so as soon as the casts were dry enough to remove we returned to Heather at the car and drove home as late afternoon began turning to evening.

On Thursday 9th August Heather and I drove back to Kanangra wilderness without Phil. We had woken up late that morning and had to purchase a new supply of casting plaster from the local hardware store. By the time we reached our destination, which was where Phil and I had found the giant hand and arm impression, it was early afternoon. However, returning to the site of the previous tracks, I came across four new average size Yowie impressions, and 8.2 metres to the east, a giant hominin left foot impression which was overlooked on the previous visit! This left foot impression was measured to be 53cm length by 27cm width across the toes, 24cm width at mid-foot and 18cm width across the heel, being 3 to4 cm in depth. It was made by a giant of at least 3.66 metres moving from south to north.

I barely had enough casting plaster for all these tracks and by the time I got them back to the car I was exhausted. We drove home as darkness approached, the casts being needed for display at

the next Australian Cryptozoological Research Organisation [ACRO] conference, as well as post-conference research.

The latest giant hominin finds [ie giant *Homo erectus*] casts were valuable enough, however besides specimens of the smaller *Homo erectus*, I soon found that two tracks had been made by a Yahoo. This means that three forms of 'Hairy Man' [and their hairy women!] continue to inhabit this vast, untamed wilderness.

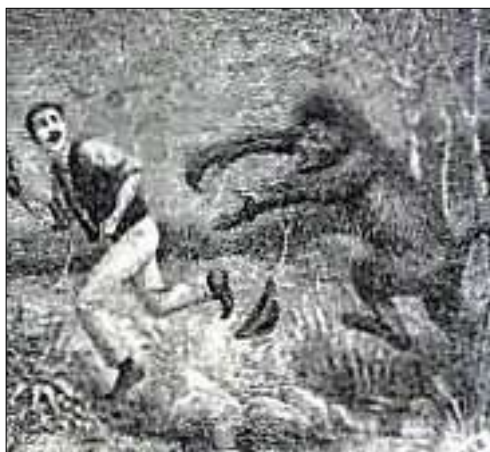
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*A male and female *Homo erectus* group foraging for food. According to Aboriginal traditions these 'Hairy People' wore crude marsupial hide cloaks or loin cloths in the manner of the ancient Aborigines. Illustration re-worked from "The Missing Link", courtesy Time-Life Books 1972.*



Kanangra Walls in the vast, rugged Kanangra Boyd National Park, south-west of Katoomba. Here is a haunt of the fabled 'Jogungs'. These monstrous beings were said by early Aborigines and timber-cutters alike, to stand 3.66m [12 ft] or over! Sightings of Yowies and occasional discoveries of their footprints continue in this region today. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



An old illustration depicting the 1891 encounter with a male owie, by an un-named retired bank manager and his mate, 'Bobby', while they were camped near the Kanangra Walls. Image courtesy the National Library of Australia.



*The eerie depths of the Kanangra Boyd wilderness, where during the latter part of the 19th, and early 20th centuries, groups of hardy bushmen who penetrated the ‘green hell’ at the base of the cliffs sometimes found large hominin footprints along the edges of creeks. There were also old claims of sightings of primitive beings watching explorers from the cover of foliage. Present-day claims suggest that the ‘Hairy Men and their families continue to wander this vast, dangerous wilderness.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

*‘Jedda Rock’, Kanangra Walls, overlooks a vast, eerie and foreboding wilderness, where campers for generations have reported sightings or even close encounters with ‘hairy primitives’, or found their footprints near creeks or even around their camps!
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*The Kanangra Falls plunge into forested depths. Around 1900 several sightings of male, female and child-size hairy Australopithecus-like beings in the gum forest above the falls, resulted in parties of armed bushmen with hunting dogs attempting to shoot or capture one. The would-be ‘hairy man’ hunters came from Oberon, Edith and Black Springs. However, the noise created every time by the horsemen and their dogs, surely alerted the ‘hairy ones’ and they escaped into the wilds. No further ‘Hairy Man’ hunts of this kind were ever attempted again!
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Southward from Kanangra Walls lies the rugged Coxs River country. This scene from Splendour Rock looks north to Kanangra. Here is undoubtedly 'Yowie Country' where the early tribespeople seldom ventured, for fear of meeting up with the fearsome cannibalistic 'hairy people' that they believed roamed this vast wilderness country. In 1905 two bushmen, Tom and Andrew McCready made an expedition along the Coxs River during which after three days, they came across a number of large human-like feet impressions in soil close to the river. The brothers did not catch sight of the maker, but they decided to turn back at this point! Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

The Coxs River obtained a reputation in the latter part of the 19th century for encounters with primitive, hairy ape-like hominins which today are believed to be a form of Australopithecus. Early settlers of the outskirts of the Kanangra and Abercrombie River country came to realise that the footprints made by these beings differed from those of modern humans.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

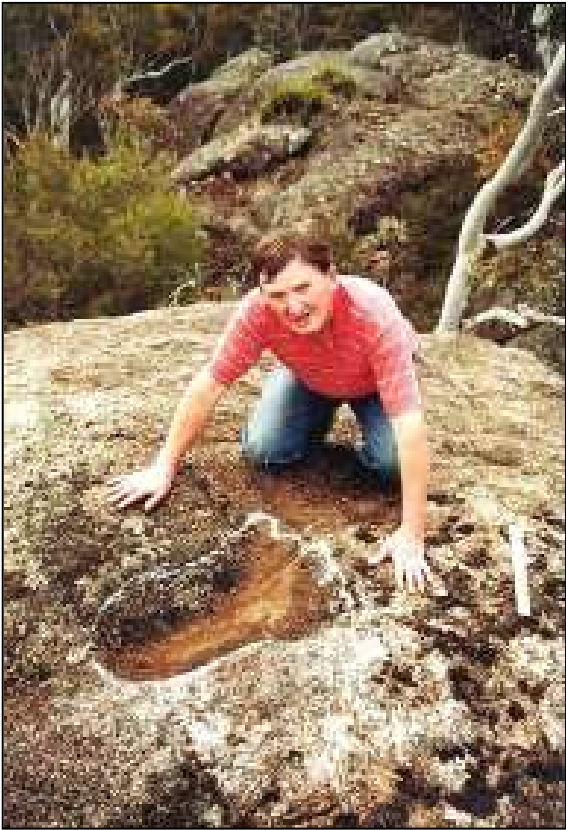


The vast Kanangra Boyd National Park wilderness is also home to the mysterious Boothoo geermi pygmy people. Early Aboriginal informants told settlers not to venture very far into this wilderness, or else they might be caught and eaten by the Boothoo geermi "little people" [or else they might also fall foul of giant beings as well]. The Boothoo geermi people roamed the terrain at will, moving along the gully floors following the creeks in search of game.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

A remote gully scene in the Kanangra Boyd wilderness. In one such situation, two young campers exploring the forest, spotted several small, animal hide clad male natives with spears and wooden clubs, moving through ferns on apparent hunting trip. The boys watched from the protection of shrubbery as the little group moved on out of sight. This 1978 incident was followed by another in 1999, when several male and female Boothoo geermi's threw rocks at six young campers in scrub close to the Jenolan Caves road. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.





*This monstrous footprint, embedded 14cm into solid rock in the Kanangra Boyd wilderness, south of Oberon NSW, measures 68cm length by 50cm width across the toes and 27cm wide at the heel. It was found by the author during a search for fossil hominin feet impressions.
.Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



This fossilised right foot impression of a giant hominin was found by the author at a remote Kanangra Boyd wilderness location embedded in Pleistocene rock of immense age. It measured 90cm length by 54cm width across the toes and 40cm width across the heel, by 7cm depth in the solid rock. .Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



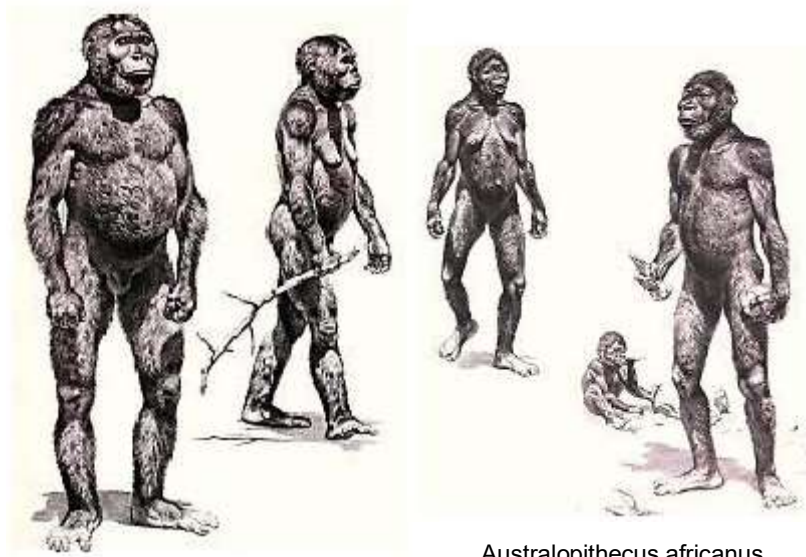
Sketch copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

*Rex Gilroy's sketch of a Numbakulla giant, in relation to an average height modern human.
Sketch copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Rex Gilroy holds the plaster cast of the largest [right] footprint of a giant Homo erectus form Yowie from the Carrai Range, inland from Kempsey on the NSW mid-north coast, found in September 2008, measured at 51cm length by 31.5cm width across the toes and 11.5cm across the heel. It was embedded 5cm deep in hardened mud [others found at this site do not concern us here]. The owner stood up to 4m in height. Huge hominins of this size, the Moorram marren Kolin, or “Great Hairy Man” of ancient Tasmanian tradition have left identical feet impressions in the past. These monstrous hominins, isolated in Tasmania when Bass Strait was flooded at the close of the last great Ice-Age, were the same giant Homo erectus Yowie race as was/is known in the great wilderness regions of eastern Australia.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

*These megatools, although from New South Wales sites, parallel those used by the Jogung giants of the Kanangra-Central West of NSW. The top three are: left to right; an orange jasper chopping tool weighing 5.5kg; a black jasper ‘chopper’ weighing 6kg; and a black jasper knife weighing 5.5kg. These tools come from a Bathurst, New South Wales site. The orange basalt club bottom of photo weighs 6kg and comes from a Tamworth, New South Wales location. Their owners would have to have stood between 3.6 and 4 metres in height.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Australopithecus robustus.

Australopithecus africanus

Australopithecine Reconstructions.

Based upon reconstructions from skeletal remains, scientists are able to create a reasonable picture of what these two forms of Australopithecines looked like. *A Robustus* for example, was a strong, big-boned creature, weighing around 54kg [120lbs] possessing a small Chimpanzee-size brain. The female was shorter and slighter in body proportions. *A Africanus* was slender and weighed under 7 stone [44.5kg or 98lbs]. The jaws of these hominins projected forward due to big front teeth and walked with a swaying motion. In physical appearance Australia *Australopithecus australis* would have closely resembled African *Australopithecus robustus*.
Illustrations courtesy TIME-LIFE BOOKS.



A group of monkeys drink at the edge of an African river. Aborigines claim that Australian Australopithecine Yowies [or Yahoos] often congregate in family groups in this manner at forest waterways in remote Blue Mountains wilderness regions. Wikipedia image.



The Wollondilly Valley inland from Bowral NSW Southern Highlands region. The area has a long tradition of primitive hominin sightings and also close encounters! Here on 26th March 2015 the authors carried out a search in the forested hill centre of picture in hope of uncovering fresh clues of Yowie activity in the region. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



On this fire trail at the base of an embankment, a drying mudpatch revealed two left and right hominin feet impressions [embedded parallel with the ruler between them]. The right impression was the best preserved. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



The poorly-preserved [left] foot impression over which an emu had stepped soon after it was made by the eastward-heading Australopithecine Yowie! Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



The hominin who made the feet impressions had entered the fire trail mud patch from this embankment [centre of photo] after walking through an open grassy area on an west to east course. From here the hominin had continued on across the fire trail, then down a grassy, scrubby slope into a deep gully. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.

The right foot impression was the best preserved, measuring 22cm length by 13.5cm width across the toes, 10cm width behind the toes, 6cm width across the mid-foot and 4cm width across the heel, with a depth of up to 2.5cm at the toes. The big toe was opposable, being 5cm length by 4.5cm width; the other smaller toes were each about 4cm length by 2cm width allowing for slight distortion partly caused by a small patch of drying water, which had melted away some outline details of the foot. Regrettably we had not brought casting plaster with us from our car, which was parked a kilometre or so away. Time was short so all we could do was measure, draw and photograph the specimen. [These feet impressions were only 3 to 4 hours old when found]. However, the footprint matched fossil examples of Australopithecines in both Africa and Australia. These fresh tracks showed that living Australopithecines continued to roam this valley, where hairy, ape-like 'Yahoos' had been known to the early settlers of the Wollondilly throughout the 19th century. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



The Wollondilly footprint compares favourably with this left foot cast impression from the Barrington Tops inland from the NSW north coast. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*Rex about to cast the first foot impression found during the August 2nd Kanangra Yowie investigation.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



Mixing the plaster with water it was poured on the impression. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*Some overspill from the big toe was quickly dealt with. The impression was shallow and not very good, however it was the left foot of a Homo erectus Yowie, measuring 35cm length by 14cm width across the toes, 10.5cm at mid foot and 8cm across the heel by 2cm in depth.
. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*Phil Whittaker, pleased with the find, but a bigger find was about to be made.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

*Rex discovers a second impression, a right foot in leaf litter. When cast it was measured to be 31cm length by 18cm width across the toes, 28cm across the mid-foot and 9.5cm width across the heel.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*





*The 'big' find, the 62cm length hand & arm impression of a giant *Homo erectus* hominin. It took a lot of plaster to make a cast 1 to 3cm in depth in places. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



The giant cast. It measured 62cm from finger tips to end of forearm, 34cm width across the hand, which was 32cm in length, the arm being 15cm in width. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*The dried casts. The smaller impressions belonged to two *Homo erectus*-type Yowies of about average male height, ie 177cm. The giant hominin at least 3.66 metres tall. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

The smaller tracks found by Rex Gilroy during the Thursday 9th August 2018 investigation at the same location as before. The top right of photo tracks pointed in an easterly direction, as did another in front of them. The other track, separated from them 76cm distant, pointed north. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.





The two east-pointing impressions. That on the right is a right foot 32cm length by 22cm width across the toes and 10 cm width at the heel by 2cm in depth. It may be the distorted image of an Australopithecus track. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



23cm away is the second track, also a right impression of a second individual. It is 33cm length by 23cm across the toes, 17cm across the mid-foot and 11cm across the heel by 2.6cm in depth. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



Close view of the second track. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



The impression situated 76cm from the others pointing north. It measures 39cm length by 22cm across the toes, 17cm at mid-foot and 11cm across the heel. It may be a distorted Australopithecus track. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.



*The three impressions: All are Australopithecine tracks [noted the big toe on each]. The left and center impressions are right feet, that of the right being a left foot.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*The giant left foot impression cast. Its maker had been heading north. It measures 53cm length by 27cm across the toes, 24cm width at mid-foot and 18cm across the heel by 3 to 4 cm depth in places.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



*The foot impression when found.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*

*The large right hand/arm and footprint. Were they made by the same giant hominin?
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2018.*



URU Publications. PO Box 202, Katoomba NSW 2780.
Phone 02 47823441 [randhgilroy1044@gmail.com]

Three New Books from Rex & Heather Gilroys' URU Publications:

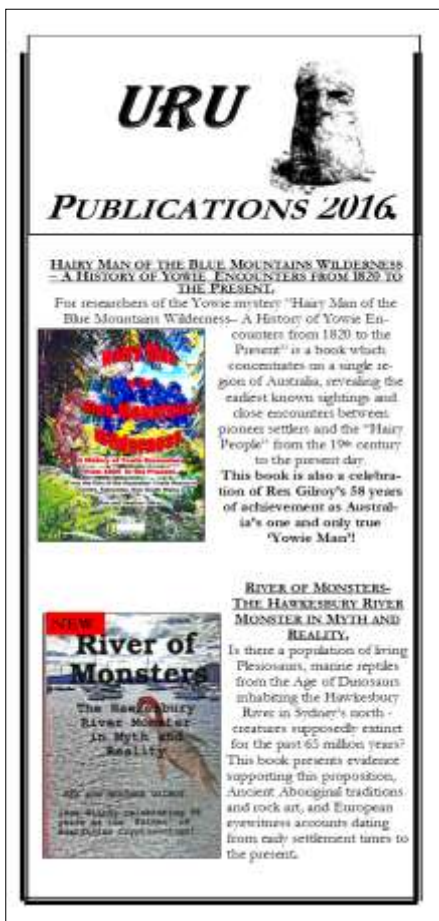
We are pleased to announce the release of three new books: "UFO Dreaming – Australian Aboriginal Encounters with Extraterrestrials", which deals entirely with Aboriginal contacts with Extra-Terrestrial beings, sightings of UFOs, and other aspects of Ufology usually linked with Europeans. This is a ground-breaking book for it is the first one to present an entirely Aboriginal perspective of the UFO mystery.

The second book "Living Dinosaurs – Reptilian Nightmares of Australasia" is an important event in Australian Cryptozoological literature as the first Australian book concerning the mystery of living dinosaurs [other than Burrenborj] in Australia and its island neighbours. With much up to date sightings reports, fresh footprint finds of living sauropod and theropod creatures in the depths of the Australian bush, Papua New Guinea & South-east Asia, pterosaur sightings and close encounters, as well as living plesiosaurs seen and photographed in eastern Australian waters, this will be an exciting volume for Cryptozoologists! The book includes the latest Burrenborj encounters. And the fossil history of our dinosaurs is covered with new finds by the Gilroys and their assistants. This book is a 'must' for any collector of Australian Cryptozoological literature!

And the third book – "On shores of Misty Lands – The Mediaeval European Discovery and Exploration of Australia" see the advertisement next page.

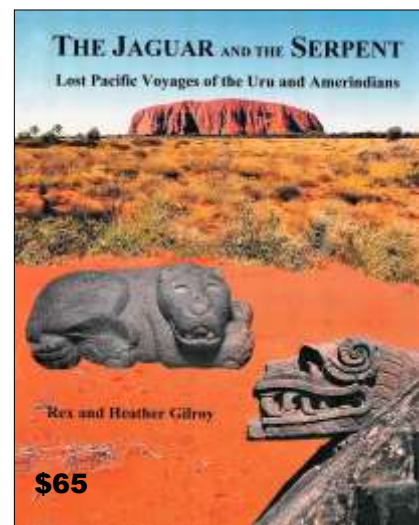
Watch this newsletter and the Gilroy websites for impending publication of these books and their prices.

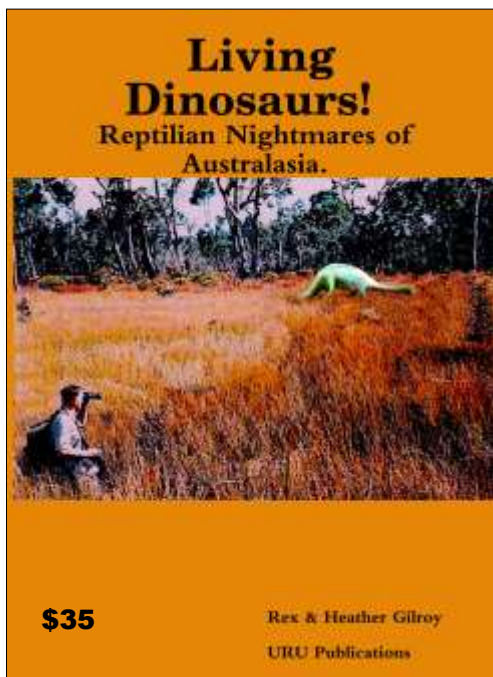
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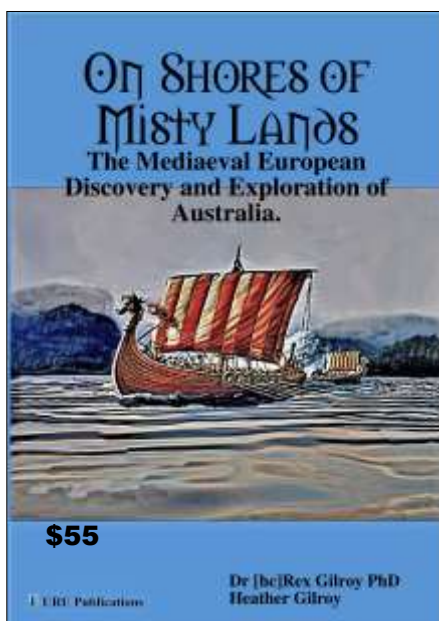
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PLEASE NOTE: The next meeting will be held on 15th September, 2018, same time, same place.

Our previous meeting was a good one and we look forward to seeing you at our next one. There should be some good Skywatches ahead of us up here at Katoomba weather permitting. Meanwhile, there is a lot happening ‘up there’ at present so –until our next meeting –Keep safe and

‘Watch the Skies!’
Rex and Heather

