

“MYSTERIOUS AUSTRALIA”

Vol. 12, Issue No 7

AUGUST, 2022.



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NEW GILROY BOOK PREVIEW: [URU PUBLICATIONS].
THE AUSTRALIAN GIGANTOPITHECUS
MYSTERY.
FOSSILS OF THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor [hc] of History
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This book has been written to reveal yet another secret of this land of mysteries, which for generations has been ‘pushed under the carpet’ by scientists unable to accept the proposition of the authors, that Australian evolutionary history includes not only hominin races, but also that hitherto unknown ancient primate species.

Yet across Australia for many years, Heather and Rex Gilroy, sometimes with their field assistants, have been turning up some remarkable ancient fossil remain, which show that species of ancient primates once reached the Australian landmass, among these were creatures of immense size, the Gigantopithecines, which at 3 to 4 metres height were the largest primates that ever lived!

True, the evidence for an Australian sub-species of Gigantopithecus is at present made up of fossil feet impressions preserved in rocks of Pleistocene – Pliocene age. Constant searching by the Gilroys and field assistants Greg Foster & Phil Whittaker is lately adding to the picture, particularly with massive fossil feet impressions, either discovered in the Blue Mountains and Central West. These ‘Giant Apes of Volcanic Australia’ were known to out ancient Aboriginal tribespeople, who played a major role in their extermination.

The Gigantopithecines are principally known from their teeth by the scientists at this present stage, and these fossils show them to have been vegetarians. Although no skeletal remains other than jaws & teeth from Asian lands are recognized by palaeoanthropologists, it is likely that skull and other fossil bone remains will come to light in Australia and elsewhere.

Our book on Gigantopithecus in Pliocene-Pleistocene Australia will be followed by Dr Rex Gilroy’s long-awaited memoirs, “Yowie Man – The Life and Times of Rex Gilroy”.

This will be a lengthy volume and contains many surprises but Dr Gilroy stands by them all.

A new “Mysterious Australia” among other URU offerings will be the beginning of a series of books on this subject. We are also preparing for club talks that will take us back to far north Queensland.

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THE SEARCH FOR MOUNTAIN GIANTS.

Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor [hc] of History
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On Sunday 6th August 1972 while on a lone search for fossils in the Katoomba Water Catchment scrub I stumbled upon a huge slab of ironstone, which turned out to be the front half of a once intact primate foot of monstrous size [ie about 16ft [about 4.1 metres] in height, complete the foot would have measured [see June 2022 newsletter for full story].

I quickly realized that there had only been one species of giant primate, whose fossils consisted of massive jaws and teeth found in areas of mainland and island South-East Asia, and which had spread out over the former land shelves that once joined Australia and its island neighbours to the north to the Asian mainland.

I therefore correctly reasoned could only have been made by a member of the largest primate that ever lived, Gigantopithecus, from around 100, 000 years ago. Only fossil jaws and teeth even today are all that have been found by scientists, in China, India and Java, while there are scientists who choose to ignore the discoveries of the giant fossil feet impressions found by people over a wide area of the Australasian region. Some of this evidence dates back at least 9 million years, as in Asia, and more recent fossil footprint finds made in Australia could date back further.

This Newsletter article concerns the impending publication of another Gilroy [URU Publications] book, "The Australian Gigantopithecus Mystery - Fossils of the Impossible" [see above] [Copyright © Rex & Heather Gilroy, Uru Publications 2022].

This new book reveals the field work carried out over the years by Rex & Heather Gilroy, recognized as Australia's foremost and dedicated researchers of the 'Unexplained'. Together with the invaluable aid of our field assistants, Greg Foster and Phil Whittaker.

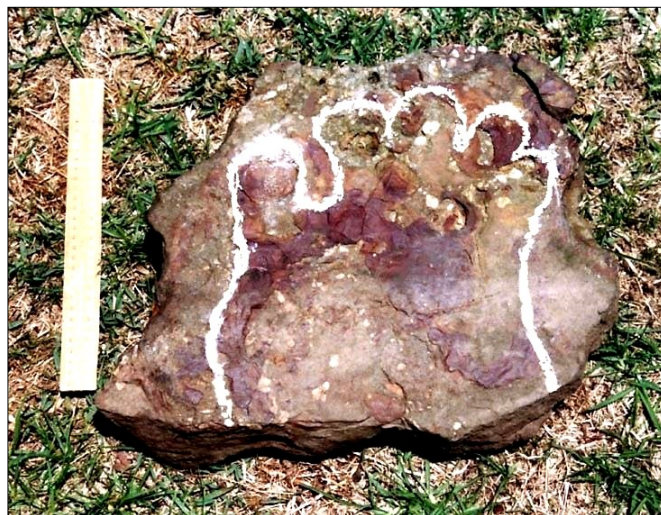
The book contains photos of 'team Gilroys' field discoveries, not only supporting the former presence in Australia of perhaps three forms of Australian Gigantopithecus, but also other evidence demonstrating that these giant forest-apes once roamed the interior of this land.

The readers will follow the Gilroys on searches for fossil feet and hand impressions across Australia, and also learn that Gigantopithecus was not alone, for the Gilroys and their assistants have found fossil remains of much smaller, although still important ancestral primate species in Australia, particularly in remote regions of the Blue Mountains dating back at least 1 million years.

Our book will be exciting for those who enjoy accounts of our seemingly countless field searches, our adventures in forest depths across Australia, and in the wilds of the rugged Blue Mountains of New South Wales, where many more secrets of Australia's ancient past still await discovery. We thank all our followers for their often many years of loyal support and shared interest in our researches.

In Gratitude, Dr [hc] Rex and Heather Gilroy.

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*The partially-intact impression in ironstone of a giant primate-like footprint, recovered by Rex Gilroy in August 1972 at Katoomba. This footprint measures 32cm in length by 27cm in width across the toes and 29cm in width across the broken end. It closely parallels others found on the Carrai Range, inland from Kempsey on the NSW mid north coast in 1977 and also another found at a south Sydney site in December 1998. These fossils suggest the presence in Pliocene-Pleistocene Australia of a giant bipedal primate race of from 3 to 4m in height!
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



*The 90cm length fossil footprint found in Kanangra Boyd National Park by Rex Gilroy, on Sunday 20th December 1998.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



*Dr Gilroy PhD with the plaster cast of the 90cm length Kanangra Boyd giant Homo fossil foot impression.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



*Rex Gilroy's impression of Tjangerarra, a widely-known monstrous Hominin 'Dreamtime' form known to the ancient tribespeople under other names across Australia.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



*Gilroy Lithgow-based field assistant Phil Whittaker. Here he is shown with a locally found 3.5 million years old fossil Australopithecine skull-type found by him.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*

THYLACINE WINTER.

Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor [hc] of History
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The Winter months of 2022 will long be remembered by its human victims for the often excessive cold, freezing winds, rainfall. One wonders how the native bird and animal life survive such conditions, particularly here on the Blue Mountains but they do, even if humans can't!

It has been a winter like none other before it and due to Climate change this author fears more to come in years ahead, unless those in authority can wake up and do something about it!

Muig, the Uruan God of Winter will however soon have to give up his throne to E-ala, the Uruan Goddess of Spring and a daughter of Nim and Ara whose home was in the west. For a bigger picture of old Uru read our book "Uru – Motherland of the Gods" by the Gilroys.

The Winter of 2022 will be remembered by Heather and I for the number of Blue Mountains bushland sightings of of Thylacines – at least a dozen. Most of them were fleeting glimpses of this 'Will-o-the Wisp', but sightings made by people on the western side of the Blue Mountains included the finding, on Sunday 31st July 2022 in the soil of a Newnes fire-trail of a paw and heel by me. The following day I showed the impressions to Phil Whittaker. We failed to find any other prints hereabouts, yet it is very likely that these mystery marsupial carnivores will return to the area at some stage. I did find a not too well-preserved long heel embedded in moist soil. It measured 14.3 cm in length by 3 cm width. Interestingly, paw prints almost identical to this specimen had been found by me and cast, on Tuesday 22nd February 1972 [See "The Thylacine – Its History and Sightings" by Rex and Heather Gilroy, Uru Publications PO Box 202, Katoomba 2780 NSW, copyright © 2017].

A New field search is planned to take place in the area of the latest paw impressions. Our October 2016 newsletter article, "The Continuing Search for the Thylacine on the Blue Mountains, NSW" has been re-published to compare with the latest impressions found at Newnes by Dr Gilroy on Sunday 31st July 2022.

THE CONTINUING SEARCH FOR THE THYLACINE ON THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, NSW.

by Rex Gilroy.
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In a recent newsletter I wrote on the search for the Thylacine, particularly the researches being done by Heather and I. In that article I described my 1972 night-time encounter in a car being driven by a woman who was driving me to my [then] North Katoomba home. The date was Tuesday 22nd February 1972 at 10.15pm, when we were forced to stop, at the turnoff to Evans Lookout, on the Great Western Highway just south of Blackheath township.

The animal quickly vanished off the road into the corner of the Katoomba Water Catchment property, a dense bushland-covered region that follows the highway to the outskirts of Katoomba. I believe the animal was heading for a gully that drops down into the Grose Valley, where other striped-bodied, dog-like animals [surely Thylacines] have been seen by people over many years.

During September 1983, I organised a major search for evidence of living Thylacines in the Wollongambie Wilderness, east of Lithgow. There had been recent sightings claims by campers and others. The search was successful in that we found fresh paw prints in mud at a remote swampland location. While some of these tracks were indistinct amid small twig and leaf fragments, two were not, and I cast these.

Since then I have made a major find of fresh paw prints in a Blackheath fire trail. This took place on Thursday afternoon 28th January 2015. I was walking my dog on this trail when I found the

impressions. It was too late in the day to cast the paw impressions, and Heather was with our car a kilometre away. Returning to the car I told her of my big find.

The next morning we drove to the location and I prepared casts of the clearest impressions. There were a number of indistinct prints made by the animal as it turned around as if looking about the area, before leaving the trail, obviously to enter a gully of dense gum scrub.

I noted that the largest specimen, measuring 12 in length by 10cm width across the digits, faced east, whereas 31cm away a second specimen faced the west, measuring 10.5cm by 7.4cm width across the digits. Both prints were impressed 1cm in sand.

I then found a not too well-preserved hind foot impression in the sand, behind which was a long heel impression, which is something not too often met with, unless the animal goes down on its back legs to make a deep enough impression. The two impressions covered an area of 10.5cm length, the paw print being 8.5cm length by 6.2cm width, with the top of the heel just 3cm behind the paw. The heel impression was 8cm length by 2.5cm width.

The Thylacine that made these impressions was a large adult, surely a male. There are signs that the gully into which it moved is periodically frequented by perhaps more than one 'tiger' and I will be keeping an eye on this location in future. Thylacines do their hunting mostly at night, so that these tracks were only a day old when found.

Our latest encounter with Thylacine evidence occurred on Thursday 20th October 2016, in the course of a search carried out by Heather, myself and our two Lithgow-based field assistants, Phil Whittaker and Graham Merrick.

We searched a different area to that of the 1983 expedition mentioned earlier.

On a remote fire trail in a moist patch of mud I spotted animal tracks, among which were two undoubted front and back Thylacine paw prints, although made the night before, they were not all that clear. I measured the smaller [rear track] at 9cm length by 8cm width. The second track was 11cm length by 8cm width. The digits were more defined in this specimen than the other.

Phil and I photographed these indistinct tracks and I set about casting them.

Moving on to another nearby spot on the fire trail, we came across a deep long ditch, created by heavy vehicles over a long period, which formed a good waterhole for bush creatures. The water was drying up, but at the south end of this ditch [the trail goes north-south], in shallow water I could see submerged paw prints, and just outside, with water still inside the impression and a small roundish one in front, I realise I had found a small rear paw with ankle impression behind – like the one found at Blackheath just described.

A second small indistinct track lay in front of the other.

By now Heather had joined us with the car nearby. She was pleased with our finds. We waited about 20 minutes while the plaster dried and then removed them.

I had not felt well all day, and I learnt that Phil, nursing a sore knee, wasn't too good either, but like me he wanted to get out in the bush. Graham and Heather were in better condition. We packed our finds away and drove on to seek out other possible areas. At one bush track Heather stayed with the car while we headed off.

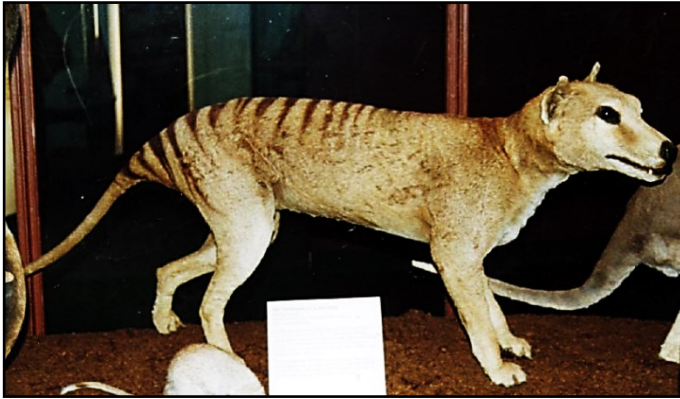
I was beginning to feel exhausted, and at almost 73 years old I guess I must accept the fact that "I'm not as young as I used to be" but am determined to defy Age as long as I can, as there still remains so much that I have to accomplish yet. We continued on along this old, rarely visited trail, having to climb over fallen trees at times. We did not find any further fresh tracks, but we did come across a couple of sets of animal droppings that appeared unusual. One set contained crunched bone material and a tooth. Fox? Thylacine? We pondered which it could be as we turned back. I had to, and the walk back was a problem for me, although there were logs to sit on along the way.

At one point Phil picked up a large ironstone rock, a chance find, which when he showed me, I realised he had found a very crude implement, it in fact resembled other, primitive Homo erectus chopping tools. So ancient was the specimen I realised it was at least 500,000 years old. Yet the Newnes area has already revealed many such implements over the years, and it is still "Yowie Country"!

Returning to Heather we drove back to Lithgow, where at Phil's residence I measured and drew the implement. It had three cutting edges and was 14cm long by 10cm width and 6.5cm in depth.

It was a fitting end to a great day, and plans are being made to return to the Newnes scrub again before long, for another search for the ever-elusive Tasmanian Tiger, or Thylacine.

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A preserved specimen of a Tasmanian Tiger, or Thylacine on display in the Western Australian Museum, Perth. The Thylacine displayed here is exactly the same as the one seen by Rex Gilroy outside Blackheath NSW, on the night of Tuesday 22nd February 1972. Photo taken by Rex Gilroy at the Western Australian Museum, Perth WA.

During September 1983 the Gilroys', together with Lithgow-based bushmen, Rod Gurney and Robert Ashworth and several other assistants in a convoy of four-wheel drive vehicles, carried out an expedition to a remote swamp deep in the Wollongambe Wilderness, north of the Grose Valley and east of Lithgow. The region is among the roughest in the Blue Mountains of NSW. Here on the swamp's edge the Gilroys uncovered a number of Thylacine tracks embedded in mud, from which they prepared plaster casts. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The top print is that of a back paw, the bottom that of a front paw. The tracks were barely a few hours old when discovered. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The Grose Valley, east of Blackheath has long been known as a 'tiger' habitat, with sightings reports continuing to the present day. In 1984 Rex Gilroy led an expedition deep into this valley to investigate a camper's sighting of two Thylacines seen side by side early one morning drinking from the Grose River. However, a search for a possible lair by Rex and his three-man team, was beaten by the inaccessible forest terrain.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The scuff marks of a Thylacine on the Blackheath NSW fire trail Rex cast the best specimens, a heel impression and two well preserved paw prints.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The east-pointing paw print.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The west-pointing paw print.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The rear heel impression, not often found with Thylacine tracks either in Tasmania or on the mainland.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



A view of the fire trail looking east, with the two cast tracks and heel impression in foreground.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.

Another view of the cast specimens. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Rex Gilroy finds two Thylacine paw prints in a mud patch, on a Newnes fire trail.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Downview of the two impressions. Note the open patch of sand where a paw had flicked the mud coasting away, with a long thin leaf half-embedded in the impression. The second, equally shallow paw print is to its right.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Phil Whittaker photographing the impressions.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Rex prepares to pour casting plaster on the impressions.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The impressions took 20 minutes to dry. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Phil and Graham stand on either side of the water filled ditch created by heavy vehicles over a period of time. This hollow has been visited by native animals, including a Thylacine!

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Rex making sketches and measurement notes.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The south end of the waterhole contained submerged tracks, and just beyond a still wet heel and paw impressions.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



The heel impression. The boys waited for the water in it to dry in the sun before casting.

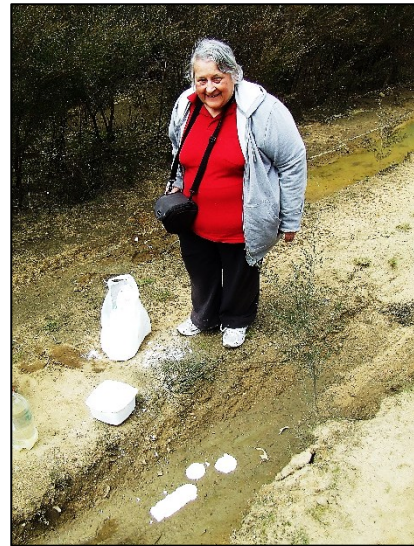
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.

Note the almost dried-out heel impression, with the roundish impression of a rear paw. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.





*Heather joined the casting operation and was very pleased at our find.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



*Rex cast these tracks, which included a second rear paw impression. As the Thylacine left the road at this point no other tracks could be found due to harder ground and shrubbery.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*

*'Indiana' Gilroy wearing his Indiana Jones hat, about to lead off another Thylacine search, even though all were tired, but 'adventure' calls!
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*





*Phil found plenty to photograph.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



The mystery animal droppings containing bone material and a tooth. What was the identity of the carnivore? If not a fox, then might it have been a Thylacine?

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



*More mystery droppings.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



The Newnes forest country, mysterious and dangerous, for it would be easy to become lost in it. Here is a mountain domain of the Thylacine.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022



*Phil with his primitive stone 'chopper' find.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*

The implement parallels other Homo erectus examples dating back at least half a million years, and which have been found elsewhere in Australia and Java.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Close-up of the Thylacine heel impression found in gravelly soil on 31st July 2022 in the Lithgow area. The pen was used to roughly measure the 14.3cm length by 3cm wide heel. The animal appears to have been traveling south-to north to cross a fire trail. Rex and Phil Whittaker later made a quick search of the area and found other faded tracks left in nearby sandy soil. The Thylacine had been present there only approx two days before. A search for other fresh tracks is about to be mounted here. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.

PHIL WHITTAKER'S 'LOST MEGALITHIC SETTLEMENT'.

Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor [hc] of History
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The Blue Mountains hide many ancient secrets. Following recent field searches, with Heather and Rex Gilroy, Phil Whittaker explored a rugged gum forest area in the Newnes area, through which flowed a creek. Ancient Uru granite heads coat hillsides hereabouts and Phil's eagle eye spotted ancient ruins which he quickly began investigating.

He had no sooner reported his discovery than he could see that they consisted of an as yet unknown number of large dwellings. I became all the more impressed at Phil's discovery when he showed us the remains of an ancient road that extended from the ruins [which over centuries] had become scattered over a hillside where tree growth had dislodged walls. All that remained of a Stone-Age village was the general outline of crude stoneworks, which suggested to me that the builders had created a well-organised settlement alongside a regular water supply.

At one spot I found a very early Uru rock script. Heather noticed remains of ancient stone-lined walkways. Indeed, had we not noticed that the sun was heading west and that our time was now too short for anything extensive, I suggested to Heather that we all return here soon to begin an investigation of Phil's Big Discovery!

The next investigation will be concerned with uncovering further rock script, which may tell us more about these mysterious people. The script may hold mysteries, for it gives the appearance of an ancient variant Uruan language. Who were these people, a 'break-away' band of colonists who at least 10,000 years ago perhaps, established an Uru-related culture hereabouts?

More rock script will be needed, and also more time in the study of the ruins. Phil Whittaker has certainly made a discovery!

The reader can expect a follow-up article to this great find...

To be continued!!!
Watch this Newsletter...



*Scattered remains of a section of the 'Lost Settlement'.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.*



The remains of ancient stone buildings, now almost lost. The faded outline of an ancient village road, now almost vanished beneath ancient forest debris.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.

Heather and Phil discuss a section of ancient Stone-Age village road.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Rubble strewn remains of the 'lost village'. The size of the settlement [at least 10-12,000 years old] are to become a major investigation for 'Team Gilroy'.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



Remains of an ancient stone well discovered by Phil or is it an igloo-type building?
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2022.



*Here Phil Whittaker surveys
his big discovery from the
trees.*

*Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy
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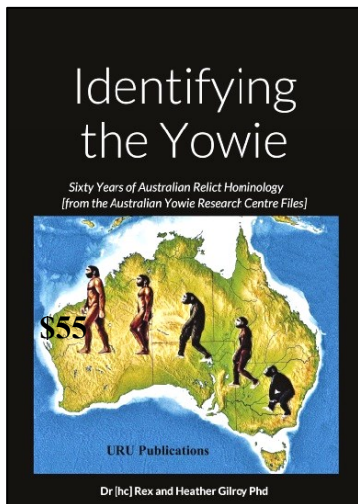
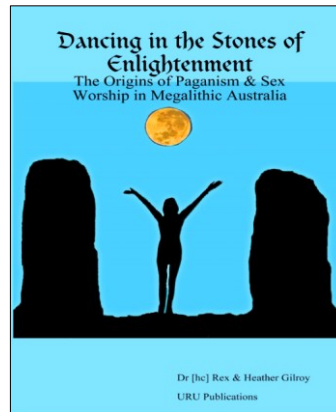
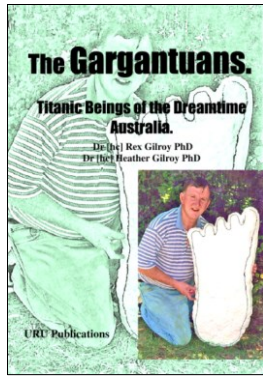
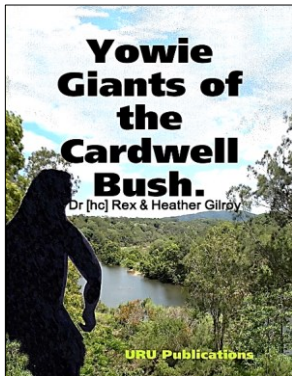
*We will all soon return here
to search for ancient Uruan
rock script which could reveal
surprises about the mysterious
settlers who once constructed
this fascinating village, now
turned to rubble.*

*Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy
2022.*

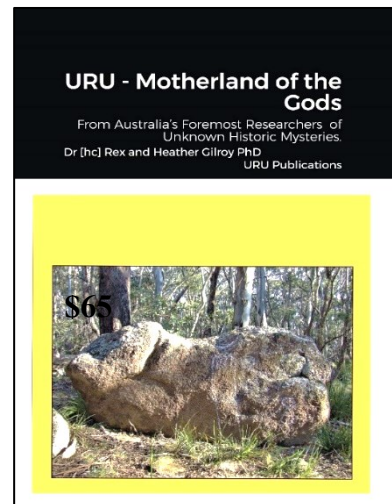
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BIG CATS OF THE AUSTRALIAN WILDERNESS

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Here, written by Rex Gilroy the ‘the ‘father’ of Australian Cryptozoology and his wife and fellow researcher, Heather is the most important scientifically-based book ever written on the ‘Australian Panther’ mystery.

The result of ten years preparation, this book goes beyond the usual sightings reports to examine the anatomy and physiology presenting evidence proving these ‘panthers’.

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The 19th century ‘Big Cat’ encounters of our pioneer settlers.
Mysterious giant marsupial carnivores such as the terrifying ‘Blue Mountains Lion’, the lion-like killer ‘cats’ of the New England Ranges of New South Wales and the ‘Black Terror Cats’ of the Queensland bush, the Cougar giants of Western Australia and more, much more.

