



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 108

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Edited by Gene Baade



What you see above represents the “pattern” for modern human DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). By “modern human” is meant humans (us) who evolved about 200,000 years ago. Prior to that point, there were many other similar beings (we call them hominoids) over millions of years. The ones who have been recognized are presented in B&P No. 81.

It is reasonable to conclude that the DNA for all these ancient hominoids would have been different from ours, but not very much—just a couple of extra bars, or a couple fewer, sort of thing.

All modern human DNA is identical, save a “feature,” which will indicate male or female. As to other physical aspects, there are minor indications of hair color and eye color, but that’s it. Of course,

there is a unique “marker” that identifies the person who provided the DNA. It is 99.99% (ad infinitum) accurate. Mathematically, somebody else could have the same DNA, but as far as I can see it has not happened yet.

It is important to note that at this time, DNA cannot either tell you a person’s race or skin color, or if he or she is covered in hair.

Ivan Sanderson illustrated different races of people for the purpose, I suppose, of indicating the wide physical differences in humans, with some sort of inference to relict hominoids. Nevertheless, they don’t mean anything—all their DNA would be the same.

Sanderson did not get into DNA, the study of which, incidentally, has been around since 1869, although not with the

processes we now have for its extraction and analysis. Sanderson died in 1973, so he probably did not know that much about it. Too bad he did not collect some of the water that leaked out of the Minnesota Ice Man’s container.

I believe that in time we will be able to see more in DNA, and this might enable us to cross the barrier and get a complete picture of the person or species from which the DNA came.

Right now I just want to make it clear that modern human beings are all exactly the same in the way I have mentioned, and there is absolutely no foundation as to one race being less or more superior to another race (including Australian aboriginals).

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49: African Negrillos (Pigmies). (University Museum, University of Pennsylvania)

Comment: First off the word “pigmies,” spelt with an “i” is obsolete. It should be

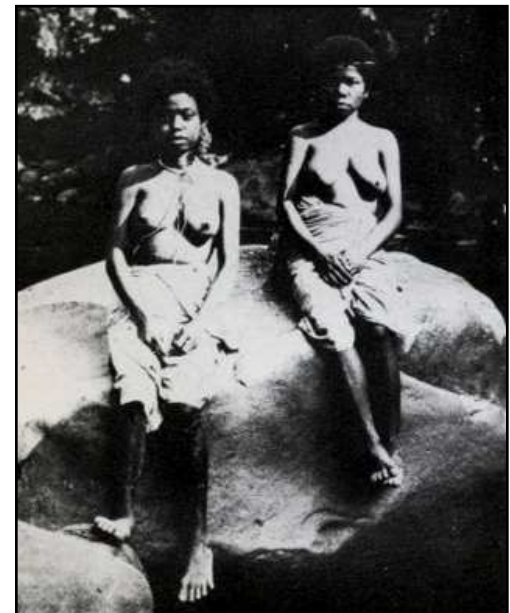
spelt “pygmies.” However, the origins of “pigmies” is interesting (quoted from Wikipedia):

St. Augustine (354–430) mentions the “Pigmies” in *The City of God*, Book 16, chapter 8 entitled, “Whether Certain Monstrous Races of Men Are Derived From the Stock of Adam or Noah’s Sons.

We did not know there were such people as pygmies until about 1890, so St. Augustine was using a term (pigmies) to identify other hominoids, which he states it is uncertain whether such creatures exist. Anyway, the fact that he mentions them gives us a factual timeline for the recorded mention of perhaps some hominoids.

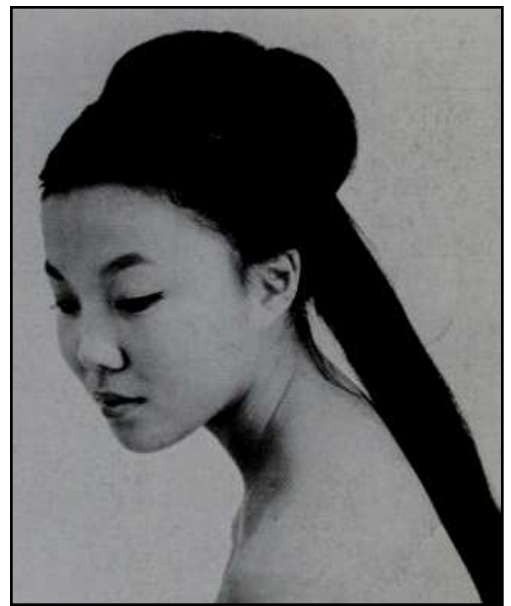
The word “pygmy” is derived from a term for “cubit,” suggesting a diminutive height. I suppose St. Augustine might have considered this.

Whatever the case, pygmies are just as human as you and I, so they have nothing to do with extant relict hominoids.



50: Negrito girls Philippine Islands. (University Museum, University of Pennsylvania)

Comment: The purpose, I believe, of this image is to point out different races and ways of life that are much simpler than our own. I don’t think people of the life style seen here are into hoaxing homins, although certainly misinterpretations.

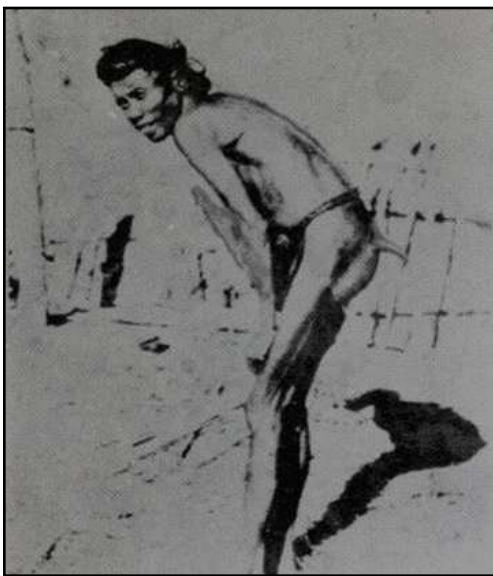


(Left to Right) : **51:** Head of girl, Negroid type. (Quentin Keynes); **52:** Head of girl, Caucasoid type. (Photo Library, Inc.); **53:** Head of girl, Mongoloid type. (Philip E. Pegler, Inc.)

Comments: What the above images convey are the different types of humans. Really, there are five (5) basic types as seen on the right, but scientists are still debating this issue. The basic design (DNA) of each is identical in all cases. Although physical aspects are modified (different) such can't be identified in DNA (save minor points previously mentioned). That the same situation might apply to extant relict hominoids is probably true. In other words, there are "races" of extant relict hominoids.



NOTE: The DNA process can be used to trace a person's genetic roots. This will provide an indication as to where a person originated, so race can be reasonably determined. No DNA so far shows a human as originating in North America. Native North Americans derive from an ancient population that lived in or near what is now Siberia.



54: Man with (abnormal) tail (the Philippines). (Author)

Comments: To begin, Ivan Sanderson's image is very old, AND WAS FAKED! The image was taken in 1925 and declared a fake the next year.

Nevertheless, all humans do have a tail, but it's for only a brief period during



our embryonic development. It's most pronounced is at around day 31 to 35 of gestation and then it regresses into the four or five fused vertebrae becoming our coccyx. In rare cases, the regression is incomplete and is usually surgically removed at birth.

In some very rare cases the tail grows (is complete), as seen in this image—it's an odd throw-back and a good indication of evolution. Humans decided to stand upright and walk on two legs, so did not

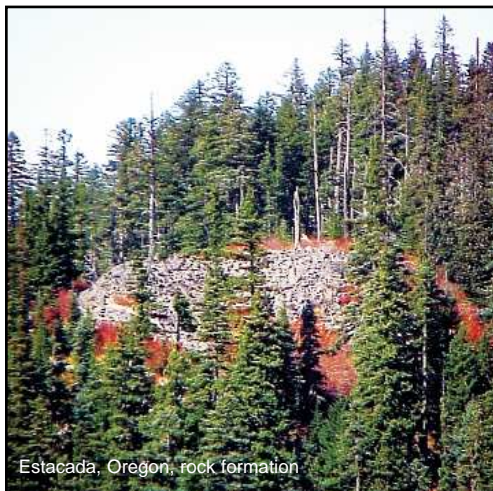
need a tail. This, of course implies that humans once needed a tail, perhaps for climbing in trees. (**Note:** I don't like this much either, but I don't have another explanation).



55: The famous Tensing Norgay, Conqueror of Everest, and his family at home. It is his people, the Sherpas of Nepal, who first led the world to the ABSMs. (Information Bureau, Government of India)



56: The author [Sanderson] with a family of Mayan friends—the Het Zooz-Mukuls of Tekom, Yucatan. The mother is holding one of the author's god-children, Manuelita. Note: all are standing on the same level. The author is 6 feet tall. (Author) —00—



Estacada, Oregon, rock formation

The images and words of Glenn Thomas and Dr. John Bindernagel about the incident at Estacada, Oregon, in 1967 virtually flooded into me when I read the following provided by Ivan Sanderson:

Analysis of other Meh-Teh [yeti] faeces have been made and variously reported but most of these stress the occurrence in them of remains of the little Lagomorph, the Pika or Whistling Hare (Ochotona). Further, Tom Slick was shown piles of the fresh entrails of these little animals on mountain screes where ABSM tracks were found. The locals asserted that the yetis hunted these

Ucu



The Ucu, sometimes called Ucumar or Ukumar-zupai, is a reported Bigfoot like creature thought to live in the mountainous regions in and around Chile and Argentina. The Ucu is described to be the size of a large dog and walks erect, it is also thought to prefer the more tropical regions of the Andes mountain range. According to natives the Ucu likes to eat payo, a plant with an inside similar to cabbage, and emits a sound like uhu, uhu, uhu, which Ivan T. Sanderson compared to the noises reported by Albert Ostman, who claimed to have been held captive by a family of Sasquatch in 1924.

- Size: 5 – 7 feet tall
- Weight: Unknown
- Diet: Paya and other local vegetation
- Location: The Andes Mountains
- Movement: Bipedal Walking
- Environment: The more tropical regions of the mountains

This little presentation by Susan Butts in her *Cryptids* series is expanded by Ivan Sanderson.

In 1956, the geologist Audio L. Pich found on the Argentinian side of the Andes at a height of over 16,000 feet enormous human-like tracks, with prints about 17 inches long. In 1957, the Brazilian newspaper *Ultima Hora* of Rio de Janeiro stated that similar footprints had been found in La Salta Province of Argentina, and went on to say that a newspaperman found the people of a village named Tolor Grande in a turmoil, due to eerie calls at night

emanating from the Curu-Curu Mountains. These are said to be the habitat of a dread creature called the Ukumar-zupai. In 1958, La Gazeta of Santiago, Chile, of May 6, published a report of an "ape-man" seen 50 miles from a place called Rengo by a party of campers. Several other witnesses are also quoted, and one Carlos Manuel Soto swore out an affidavit on May 13, which includes the statement that "I saw an enormous man covered with hair in the Cordilleras." It was also stated that the local police had investigated.

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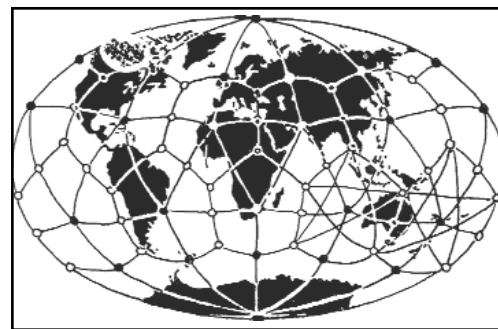
little animals in their retreats between the loose stones, crushed them, partly ripped off their skins, tore out their entrails, as we might gut a fowl, and then ate the rest raw.

Three sasquatch (male, female and child) were seen in a natural formation of loose boulders and rocks (opening image) by Glenn Thomas. The sasquatch were seeking rodents (ground squirrels), which they would capture and eat. Dr. John Bindernagel thoroughly investigated the incident.

Thomas mentions that the sasquatch ate the rodents like one would eat a banana, so it appears the same sort of eating "process" was involved. Thomas did not (to my knowledge) go to the actual spots where the sasquatch were seen, but had he done so, he might have found the same sort of remnants.

Whatever the case, there appears to be a definite similarity between yeti and sasquatch as to food.

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Russian Planetary Crystal/Grid Map, 1973. Three Russian researchers published an article in 1973, acknowledging Ivan Sanderson's research and theorizing that the earth somehow follows the structure of a huge crystal.

Ivan Sanderson left quite an impression for this relatively short time (62 years) he was with us. He sort of sums up his opinion of hominology in the following statement:

Even if we don't know where "sub-man" ends and "man" begins we do know that, quite apart from myth, legend, and folklore, there was once

[and in some cases still seems to be] a group of not-quite-humans spread all over a vast area from Morocco to the Pacific, and from the southern border of Eurasia [which, incidentally seems to have remained the domain of the surviving Neanderthals] to central Africa, southern Arabia, Ceylon, the East Indies, New Guinea, and the greater islands immediately beyond. Everywhere we go throughout this vast swath of the earth's surface we find traces of peoples so primitive that they are variously alleged to have been hairy, to have had tails [a mere profligacy, as we have explained], to dwell in trees, have had no proper language, be cannibals, lack fire and even tools, and generally to be "Those who lived in the land when our ancestors first came from ..."

The inference behind the words "not quite humans" is now translated as saying "Would not have the same DNA as humans." This conclusion sort of hangs over hominology like a giant shadow. Any DNA from alleged homins that results in "modern human" is immediately assumed to be from that source (generally believed that something was misidentified or hoaxed). Keep in mind that modern humans evolved to the current state (*Homo sapiens*) about 200,000 years ago. Notwithstanding totally different homin DNA, the only concrete hope that such will come to the rescue of hominology is if current processes improve and expand to the point where specific hominoid-like features can be positively identified. Of course, I have oversimplified the situation. There are other things in the scientific process that are or can be very helpful. Nevertheless, I believe they have higher levels of subjectivity (what we think rather than what we know).

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Material of the following nature, provided by Ivan Sanderson, surprises me a little. Ivan wrote it about 60 years ago. I can't find anything further on the subject, so it's either not true or nobody over the last 6 decades was interested enough to have a look.

There are some curious specimens of humanity to be found dwelling among the forests about the Chilpa,



The Sarda River, India. (Photo: By A. J. T. Johnsingh)

[India] called "Razees," compared with whom the villagers are quite civilized. These villagers described [them as] "Junglee Admi" (i.e., wild men of the woods), as they termed them to me, and as being almost on a par with the beasts of the wilds they inhabit, subsisting on what they can secure with their bows and arrows, and by snaring.

My old friend Colonel Fisher, senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, gave me the following short account of these interesting barbarians:

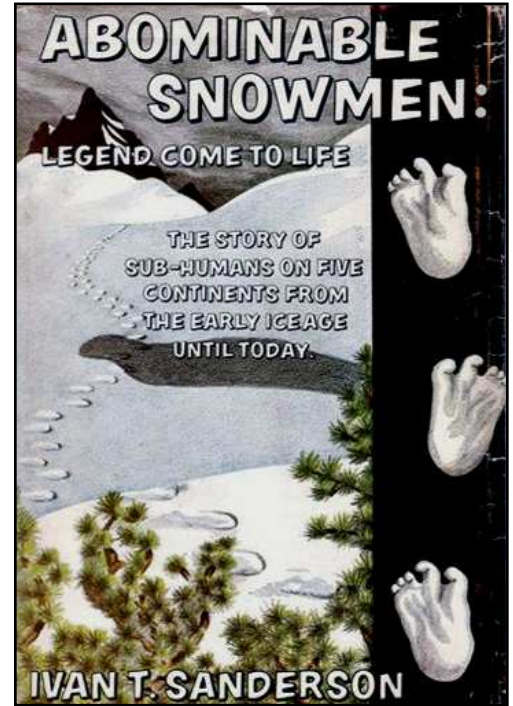
"They were the original inhabitants of the country about there, but the persecutions to which they were subjected by the Kumaon Rajas, and especially by their neighbours the Goorkhas, were so cruel, that they abandoned their hamlets and retired into the wildest and least inhabited parts of the country, and lived on wild roots, fruits, and fish, and game, and lost all recollection even of their language. I was told by the Rajwar of Askote, they themselves have entirely disappeared from Kumaon, though there may be a few yet on the banks of the Sarda in our territory, or the thick jungles on the Nepal side of the river. The last time I saw a man and woman of the tribe was at Askote in 1866, and they were caught for my special benefit. We gave them a few rupees, but they seemed to value them as much as apes! They would eat anything given to them; and both the man and the woman wore long hair down the back, and used leaves stitched together for clothing."

From this, the condition of these remnants of an almost lost race appears to have been still much the same as, we may suppose, was that of Adam and Eve after the fall.

As to Adam and Eve, the Garden of Eden was about 2,400 miles away to the west in Iraq. That's really not very far, and their descendants could have easily traveled to the Chilpa region in India.

Of course, the *Old Testament* is hardly a scientific book, but it has historical reliability. Events it contains that are physically possible could be true.

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Daniel Perez sent me the following email as to Sanderson's book. I certainly agree with him. The original book front dust cover is shown here.

Re Sanderson's 1961 book: Keep in mind that he had to have been working on this volume in the late 1950s, with no Internet access and all his sources largely from what he found on his own and correspondence from colleagues via snail mail. Plus, look at how exhaustive his bibliography is and his index. PLUS, the dust cover for his book was done by him as well! FEW researchers, if any, could have pulled that off during that time period with so little to work with. The term, "Bigfoot" had just barely come into existence in the American language and the general public really had no concept as to what it was all about. Major kudos to Sanderson for this work. Even today, 2020, few works can match the brilliance of *Abominable Snowmen* by Sanderson.

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