



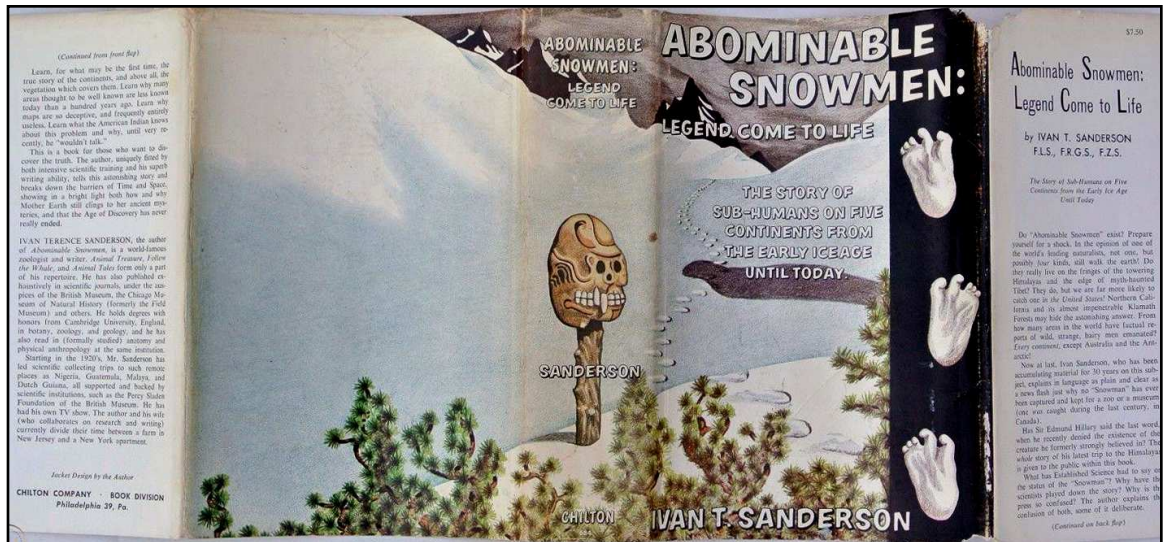
# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 109

Christopher L. Murphy

Edited by Gene Baade



Shown here is the jacket for Ivan Sanderson's book. The text is quite interesting so I have reprinted below the information in the left and right panels. That Sanderson says there is no "hairy man" in Australia is a little odd. The word, "yowie," was first documented in 1875. Nevertheless, there was not much information available until the mid 1970s. There is now a considerable body of information on this hominoid.



## Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life

by Ivan T. Sanderson  
F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.

The Story of Sub-Humans on Five  
Continents from the Early Ice Age  
Until Today

Do "Abominable Snowmen" exist? Prepare yourself for a shock. In the opinion of one of the world's leading naturalists, not one, but possibly four kinds, still walk the earth! Do they really live on the fringes of the towering Himalayas and the edge of myth-haunted Tibet? They do, but we are far more likely to catch one in the *United States!* Northern California and its most impenetrable Klamath Forest may hide the astonishing answer. From how many areas in the world have factual reports of wild, strange, hairy men emanated? *Every continent*, except Australia and the Antarctic!

Now at last, Ivan Sanderson who has been accumulating material for 30 years on this subject, explains in language as plain and clear as a news flash just why no "Snowman" has ever been captured and kept for a zoo or a museum (one was caught during the last century, in Canada).

Has Sir Edmond Hillary said the last word, when he recently denied the existence of the creature he formerly strongly believed in? The *whole* story of his latest trip to the Himalayas is given to the public within this book.

What has Established Science had to say on the status of the "Snowman?" Why have the scientists played down the story? Why is the press so confused? The author explains the confusion of both, some of it deliberate.

Learn, for what may be the first time, the true story of the continents, and above all the vegetation which covers them. Learn why many areas thought to be well-known are less known today than a hundred years ago. Learn why maps are so deceptive, and frequently entirely useless. Learn what the American Indian knows about this problem and why, until very recently, he "wouldn't talk."

This is a book for those who want to discover the truth. The author, uniquely fitted by both intensive scientific training and his superb writing ability, tells the astonishing story and breaks down the barriers of Time and Space, showing in a bright light both how and why Mother Earth still clings to her ancient mysteries, and that the Age of Discovery has never really ended.

**IVAN TERENCE SANDERSON**, the author of *Abominable Snowman*, is a world-famous zoologist and writer, *Animal Treasure*, *Follow the Whale*, and *Animal Tales* form only a part of his repertoire. He has also published extensively in scientific journals, under the auspices of the British Museum, the Chicago Museum of Natural History (formerly the Field Museum) and others. He holds degrees with honors from Cambridge University, England, in botany, zoology, and geology, and he has also read in (formally studied) anatomy and physical anthropology at the same institution.

Starting in the 1920's, Mr. Sanderson has led scientific collecting trips to such remote places as Nigeria, Guatemala, Malaya, and Dutch Guiana, all supported and backed by scientific institutions, such as the Percy Sladen Foundation of the British Museum. He has had his own TV show. The author and his wife (who collaborates on research and writing) currently divide their time between a farm in New Jersey and a New York apartment.

Jacket Design by the Author

**CHILTON COMPANY - BOOK  
DIVISION  
Philadelphia 39, Pa.**



The following material from Ivan Sanderson's book spun me around a little. It is in Appendix A, which is a long dissertation on the origination of various words associated with the abominable snowman and related hominoids. Is it possible the monks who have (or had) the artifacts shown above know full well that they are not authentic? Nevertheless, that they just might have actual relics would appear reasonable. When religion is involved in any issue, science must take a back seat.

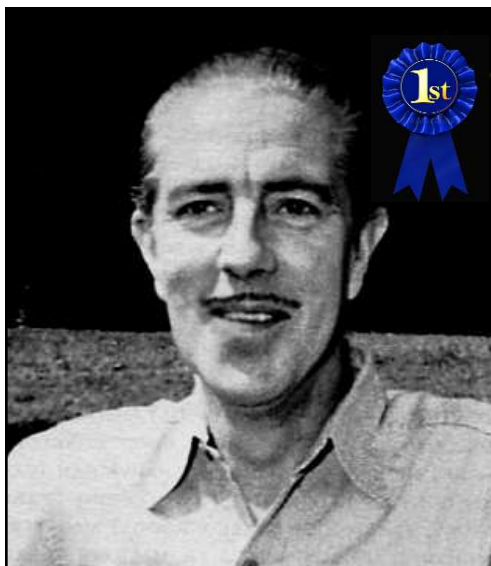
### A CONTRIBUTION TO THE PHILOLOGY OF ABSMery

By Yonah N. ibn Aharon

...We must also advert in more detail to the significance of Lamaist Buddhism for the philology of ABSMal words. In southern Tibet and Nepal, there subsists a great religious tradition which has for its focal point the mystery of the Sangbaidagpo, or "Concealed Lords." This religion certainly antedates Lamaism, and is obsessed with the transmigration of the human soul into the bodies of the lower anthropoids. The ABSMs are revered by the adherents of this sect, and the heads, hands, and feet of deceased specimens find their way into their ritual. The effect of this animistic doctrine on Tibetan Buddhism should not be under-estimated. Its effect on the ABSM mystery has, moreover, been felt in two ways: firstly, it motivates the local people to protect these creatures from the quest of the European, and to mislead Westerners wherever possible by passing off the remains of other animals for those of the ABSM. Second, it has resulted in their unwillingness to speak the true

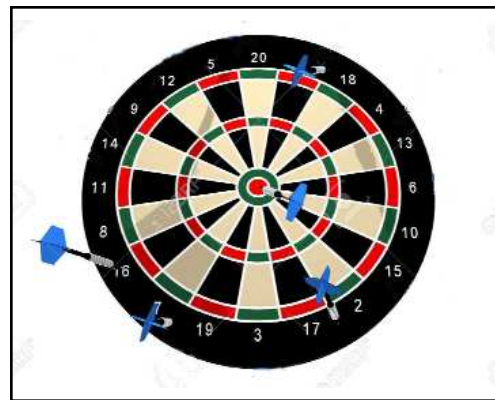
names of the ABSM, in much the same way that a Jew is not allowed to mouth the name of the God of Israel. Thus, the names that find their way into the literature almost all fall into the classification of indefinite pronouns or else generic terms that describe other species as well as the ABSM. This is also the case with the Mongolian words.

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There is no doubt in my mind that Ivan Sanderson gets first prize in the hominology category for his book *Abominable Snowman: Legend Comes to Life*. The amount and quality of information he provides is beyond astounding. It took me well over 20 years to properly read and fully digest this book, and there is a reason for this. The book is very large (525 pages) and is mostly text. About the only way professionals (anthropologists, zoologists, wildlife biologists and so forth) would read a book of this nature is because it was required reading for a course. In other words, you had to read it. We have other books of this nature and it is my opinion that few professional people would read these books either because there is no incentive. This is especially true because, generally, the books are not written by PhD scientists and published by a university. Sanderson laments to the extreme the lack of scientific attention to hominology. All I can say here is, "Ivan, you did not get your 'ticket,' and without it you cannot get past the front door." Nevertheless, Rest In Peace, your day will come.

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Although I believe Sanderson is off target with most of what he says below, he mentions a point that some 50 years later finally got attention and is found to be true. I have underlined the point and have provided the current research.

It is only within the last few years that anthropologists have seriously suggested that the "Blackfellows" [aboriginals] of Australia are really a separate sub-species of *Homo sapiens*, if not a distinct full species, having all manner of characteristics that most of the rest of us don't have—such as a different heat-regulating system, and other features.

### Current Research

Half of Western Australia's Indigenous population has a genetic mutation that has helped them survive the tough central Australian climate for generations, researchers say.

A team of scientist from the University of Cambridge examined data from the 1980s and found half the Aboriginal people studied had varying levels of the hormone thyroxine, which regulates metabolism. (*The World Today* by Caitlyn Gribbin, January 2014)

I mentioned this interesting fact in a previous *B&P* as sort of "cutting edge," but now see that it was known a very long time ago. Unfortunately, this is the way things go in the world of science. It appears everything has to wait its turn. I wonder if Ivan's book had something to do with the research being performed? If so, we can hope that other findings in his book will get attention—just don't hold your breath.

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1c., *Homo habilis* and jaw, 2c., *Australopithecus* and skull, 3c., *Pithecanthropus erectus* and skull roof, 4c., *Sinanthropus pekinensis* and skull, 5c., 'Hombre de Neandertal' and skull, 13c., 'Hombre de Cro-Magnon' and skull, 20c., 'Hombre de Cro-Magnon' and skull.

In March 1967 (the magic year) Cuba issued a series of postage stamps on human evolution. The topical postage stamp society, Paleophilatelie.eu, provides the following write-up:

On 31 March 1967, Post Authority of Cuba issued a set of seven stamps that were the first to show human evolution. Each stamp shows a skull stage of the human relevant and depicts major stages of human development known from worldwide fossil record.

The first two stamps show very early species: *Homo habilis*, who lived between roughly 2.8 to 1.5 MYA, and *Australopithecus*. From paleontological and archaeological evidence, the *Australopithecus* genus apparently evolved in eastern Africa around 4 MYA before spreading throughout the continent and eventually becoming extinct sometime after 2 MYA.

*Pithecanthropus erectus* and *Sinanthropus pekinensis* both belong to the

*Homo erectus* group that lived between 1.9 MYA and 700,000 years ago. *Pithecanthropus erectus* is known from fossils found at the bank of the Solo River at Trinil, in East Java. Fossils of *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, also known as Peking Man, are found in China.

The Neanderthals, or Neandertals, are closely related to modern humans, differing in DNA by just 0.12 percent. Remains left by Neanderthals include bone and stone tools, which are found in Eurasia, from Western Europe to Central and Northern Asia as well as in North Africa. Neanderthals are generally classified by biologists as the species *Homo neanderthalensis*, but some considers them to be a subspecies of *Homo sapiens* (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*).

The final Homo species shown on these stamps is the modern *Homo sapiens*. The 13c and 20c stamps show Cro-Magnon men. These are the first early modern humans that lived in Europe in the Upper Paleolithic period from

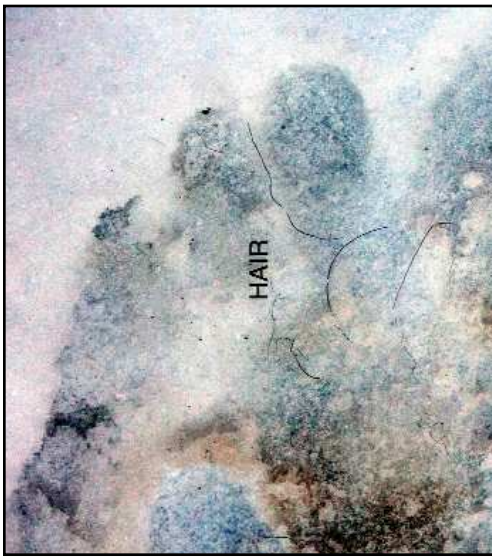
500,000 to 10,000 years ago. Current scientific literature prefers the term European early modern humans (EEMH). Fossils of this species are found in Italy, Britain, and even in Arctic regions.

The big question is, where do the sasquatch, Russian snowman, yeti, yeren, and yowie fit in the scheme of things? Given they existed (and perhaps still do) were they just apes of some sort living alongside one or more of the individuals seen here?

Hominologists believe that they were hominoids who may have evolved from some of those on the stamps, or others not shown, and somehow survived to the present day.

About six months after the stamps were issued (October 1967), Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin took movie footage of a sasquatch or bigfoot at Bluff Creek, California. We are still looking for scientific recognition of the film.





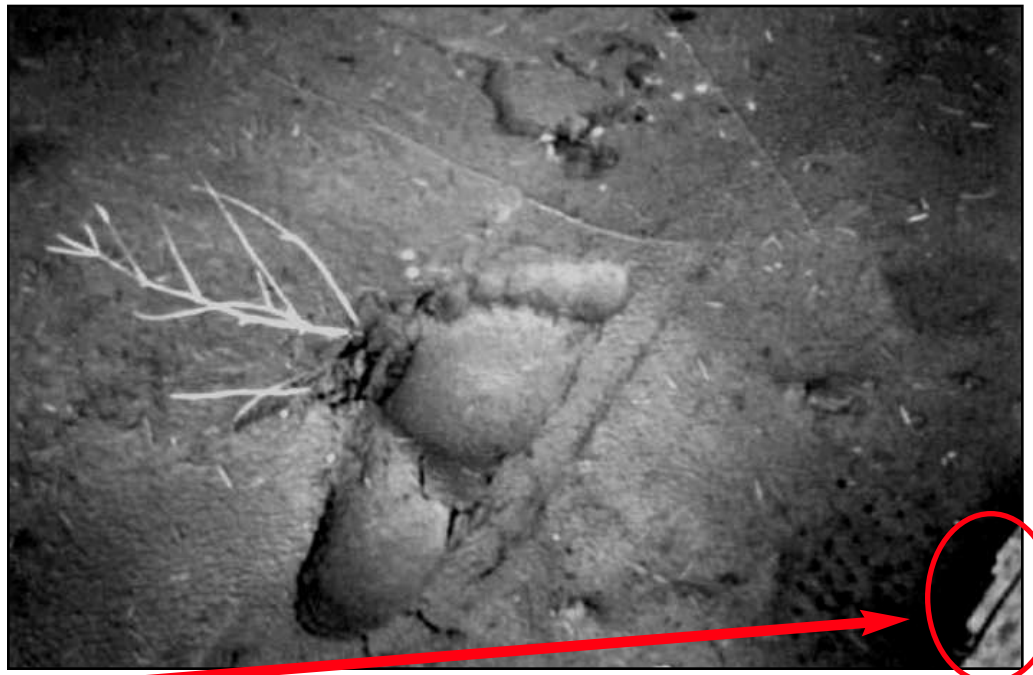
The physical identification of the hair seen in this photo (i.e., not by DNA analysis) indicates that it is dog hair. There are dogs on the property where the footprints were found. From what we believe we know about sasquatch hair (again, nothing to do with DNA) the hair we see in the photo does not match. As you will recall, electronic microscope images of the hair seemed to indicate that it was bear hair. Anyway, we are sure the hair is not from a primate, so this case has been closed.

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The sign says BISHOP BAY — MONKEY BEACH CONSERVANCY. Now a northern BC tourist attraction, this little spot was the scene of a mass evacuation of Native people in 1907. The Natives were frightened away by a large ape (monkey) that terrorized their village with its blood-curdling howls. As soon as a commercial steamer came into sight in March 1907 the entire village rushed out to it in canoes and left for good. The words, “Monkey Beach,” were added to the name and the location was turned into a conservancy.

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For some years now I have wondered if what appears to be wood in the Lavery photo (top) is in fact the wood fragment retrieved from the film site by René Dahinden (lower). It is impossible to firmly state that it is, but what is seen in the photo is obviously part of a piece of wood, and at a different camera angle might match more closely the actual wood fragment.

We know that the film subject stepped on a piece of wood and I believe it spun a little closer to the camera. The adjacent image shows the exact moment of the step when the fragment sort of flipped up giving it enough energy to send it about 18 inches to the right. Please note that the right foot is seen stepping on the fragment and that the footprint seen in the above image is the left foot.

The fragment is important because it can be used to calculate the height of the subject and, if used, confirms, at least in my mind, the height of 7 feet, 3.5 inches. Also, the fragment was used by Dahinden to determine the distance of the subject from the camera. Although I have disputed his calculation (which was used by Grover Krantz), use of the fragment was fine, but other things were incorrect which I have explained at length in previous B&P issues. —00—

