



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 149

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The lower jaw bone fossil seen here was featured in *National Geographic* with the following information:

These early humans lived 300,000 years ago—but had modern faces

Why is this so extraordinary? These people bore striking similarities to modern humans even though they lived well before what may be the oldest fossil evidence of *Homo sapiens*, dated to about 195,000 years ago.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2017/06/morocco-early-human-fossils-anthropology-science/>

This discovery has an extra ramification in the field of hominology. We currently place the emergence of *Homo sapiens* (modern humans—us) at a rounded figure of about 200,000 years ago. It appears this has now been extended to about 300,000 years ago. It was about this time that the *Gigantopithecus blacki* (Giganto) became extinct.

It is therefore conceivable that modern humans and Gigantos figuratively “rubbed shoulders” for a short time. The two did not compete for food resources, so likely just went their separate ways. However, the humans took away memories of a giant human-like something that would have reflected in the stories they told their children and so forth down the line.

The Giganto was about 8 feet or so tall when it stood up on its back legs. The humans were probably less than five feet tall, so the Giganto would have made a big impression (much the same as Patterson and Gimlin experienced upon seeing a sasquatch). There were certainly other large animals around 300,000 years ago, but this one was different because it looked somewhat human-like. To early primitive people, it was a hairy giant, and stories were likely created of its ferocity.

Certainly, the Giganto did not actually have this kind of a reputation. Indeed, we believe it became extinct because its favorite food slowly disappeared and it did not want to change its diet. As a result, it essentially starved itself into extinction—hardly much intelligence there.

It is believed that humans don't really forget anything, and memory can be sort of



“passed on” to the next generation.

The bottom line on all this is (please don't kill the messenger) that humans have images of hairy giants locked away in their brains, and when something appears (e.g., a bear on two legs) then that image is replaced with the hairy giant image, and thus a sasquatch (or other hominoid) is reported.

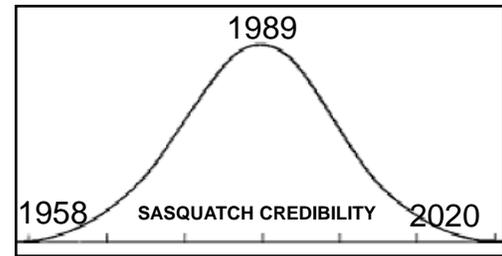
Generally speaking, this is not that far-fetched. When we see something odd, our brain tries to make sense of it and scrounges around for a similar image. That's when you say, “Well it looks like ...”

I seem to recall that René Dahinden thought the more you publicize images of the sasquatch, the more people will report that they have seen the hominoid. Indeed, he really did not want to copy and sell footprint casts, saying that they might be used to fabricate prints.

I was of the opinion that the more information one provides, the better. I published (Hancock House) all the images from the P/G film in astounding color in three books.

Perhaps we can make a little comparison here with early humans and my Giganto scenario. Many thousands of people have read my books and, I am sure, intently studied the images of a sasquatch as seen in the P/G film. Those images are not forgotten. Again, upon seeing something similar in the distance, the book images may sort of “kick in.”

In talking with René in the early 1990s I told him that there were too many sightings to



sustain credibility. For certain, for some period, the more sightings the better. However, this hits a point where credibility diminishes because it is unlikely there can be so many incidents without more tangible proof (even just photographs).

The above bell curve shows what happens. In the year 1958, sasquatch credibility rapidly increased for the next 30 years or so. It then hit a point (1989) where lack of tangible evidence started to take its toll. Slowly, people lost confidence because all we had was testimony and some casts. Confidence continued to decline until about 2020, and ended up about where we started. It's not quite that severe, but I would say close.

There is little question that, when footprints are found following a sighting, that sighting was genuine. As to all the other sightings (by far the majority) a very high percentage are not sasquatch-related. What Dr. Napier intimates, and I have explained (cultural influence), likely plays a significant part in the discrepancy.

The following caption and adjacent image are what I provided in *Know the Sasquatch*, published in 2010 (page 223). My point was to show that there is more than enough room in North America for an extant relict hominoid like the sasquatch. That there would be more than adequate food resources is unquestionable.

Although this chapter has concentrated on the Pacific Coast, many other regions in North America are just as suitable for sasquatch habitation. Generally speaking, the preferred environments the creature seeks are primeval forests that have ample water (lakes and streams), in arid regions along river courses, or in isolated, higher-elevation forest stands. Logging has, of course, reduced forested areas; however, one should note that additional browse as a result of clear-cuts has increased the North American deer population manyfold over what existed before mass immigration from other countries. Furthermore, the sasquatch, as well as all other creatures, have been living with natural deforestation (forest fires) since the beginning of time. Certainly the areas destroyed are significant in themselves, but as a percentage of the total, they hardly register. Indeed, we have now found that fires are a necessary part of forest regeneration. That humans are making a mess of the environment is acknowledged, but they have not yet overrun North America—far from it. (Image from Google Earth. © 2008: Europa Technologies; TerraMetrics; Tele Atlas.)

With regard to the yeti, Napier might be a little shy here with his 150,000 square miles. The following is the official word.

The Himalayas, known as the “abode of snow” in Sanskrit, span portions of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal and Tibet. Parallel mountain ranges spread continuously for 1,500 miles, while the total area covered by the Himalayas is 230,000 square miles.

Keep in mind that measurements are now much more accurate than they were in the 1970s. Given the full 230,000 square miles, that’s about 40% of the size of Alaska. This is definitely enough to support a hominoid like the yeti. I believe



The total area of Canada and the United States is about 7.5 million square miles. The total forested area is about 36% (2.7 million square miles).

food resources in the forests of the Himalayas foothills would be adequate. Just why the yeti chooses to wander around above the snowline is a bit of a mystery. The same applies to the sasquatch, although not to the same degree. Some possible explanations, including food preservation, has been considered (discussed at length in the next article).

Napier does not mention the hominoids in Russia, China, and Australia. Nevertheless, I will say that they have more than enough room to exist and sustain themselves in their respective countries or regions.

Napier tells us that Great Britain has a little population of wallabies existing in the wild that people did not know about. In northern Alberta, Canada, it was discovered (1957) that there was a population of about 200 pure wood bison (never mixed with other bisons) nobody knew about. They were in what is now Wood Buffalo National Park, Northern Alberta. They had likely been there for thousands of years. I am sure Native people would have known about them up to perhaps the early 1900s, but Native

way of life changed and the bison simply carried on. Whatever the case, I doubt Native people would have said anything.

Anyway, inability to find the rare buffalo is really not so unusual; look on the adjacent map and note where Wood Buffalo National Park is located. By road, it’s about 1,200 miles from the USA border.

Finding anything requires human eyes, and I don’t think many were laid on those animals. Actually, this is a good thing because we are now more responsible as to the stewardship of our wildlife resources.

The big problem with all of this material is that a high profile scientist can write unsubstantiated facts and all, or most, of his/her peers will cry, “hear, hear, bravo!”



I have presented the material provided here several times in the past. I even created a little sculpture of a sasquatch trudging through deep snow and explained that he is going to retrieve his stash of meat. This is all a little “romantic,” I agree, but I think it is very important because it provides a solid reason for the sasquatch and the yeti to be wandering around above the snowline.

That the wolverine is known to bury meat in snow as a means of preservation is quite amazing. This is a very intelligent animal.

Remarkably, the wolverine also sets traps for other animals. It will kill something, leave it in the open, but hide nearby. When another animal arrives to feed on the carcass, the wolverine jumps out and kills it, thus adding to his supply of food. The wolverine can take down animals many times its size. It can even emit a pungent smell, like a skunk.

The status of the animal’s welfare varies throughout North America, but is not yet critical. Nevertheless, it has disappeared from some regions. Preservation initiatives are underway. At some point in recent history, scientists determine that all animals on the planet serve a purpose and if we make them, or let them, become extinct, there is an adverse reaction.

I selected the image of a wolverine seen here because it shows you the animal’s paws in the process of walking. Its footprints would be far too small and close together to be mistaken for a sasquatch. Nevertheless, the animal does have five toes and I suppose a print could weather out or double track and appear human-like.

You might note the thickness of this animal’s fur. This is necessary for the very cold climate in which wolverines range. Most certainly sasquatch are seen in the same regions. They do not have hair or fur of that thickness. Obviously, as they don’t wear garments of any sort (animal skins) then they must be protected in some other way. If a sadhu (holy person) can be immune to cold, as Napier states, then there is a known process, albeit not fully understood.

Frank L. Beebe (to whom I am indebted for much of the foregoing ecological information relating to north-west America) and Don Abbott of the Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C., have come up with a most ingenious ‘model’ for the Sasquatch’s feeding habits. They base it on the life-style of the wolverine, a weasel-like mustelid of large proportions (3 ft. or more including tail). This extraordinarily interesting animal has a wide home-range of 200 miles or more, is largely carnivorous and rapacious with it (not for nothing is it known as the ‘glutton’). Wolverines, broadly speaking, occupy the same habitat as the Sasquatch. A particularly relevant aspect of their behaviour is that wolverines cache their food in natural ‘deep-freeze’ lockers above the snow line, winter and summer. They range upwards into the snowfields when food is scarce at lower altitudes, open their lockers and (presumably) carry the food down to altitudes where it gradually thaws. This model might explain how the Sasquatch survives through the winter, and why so-called Sasquatch footprints have been observed at high altitudes by skiers and snow-mobilers; equally, of course, the habits of the wolverine might account for the very existence of these amorphous tracks. Let me give full rein to imaginative speculation: could deep-freeze behaviour patterns also explain the apparently inexplicable occurrence of Yeti footprints high above the snowline in the Himalayas?

Book page 172



The adult wolverine as seen here is about the size of a medium dog, with a length usually ranging from 26–42 inches, a tail of 6 1/2–10 inches, and a weight of up to 55 pounds. However, exceptionally large males can weigh up to 71 pounds. One outsized specimen was reported to scale at approximately 77 pounds.