

# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 79

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Edited by Gene Baade



Shown here is the Altamira Cave Painting, which was created about 17,000 years ago. When first discovered in 1879, it resulted in quite a controversy as to its authenticity. Now, 140 years later, it serves to illustrate a point in hominology. Dmitri Bayanov prefaces the Wikipedia article:

*The history of science is our best consultant and adviser. The Altamira Cave paintings case is, on a minor scale, a marvelous analogy of the hominology situation. I put in bold what deserves more attention. Sautuola "did not live to witness his rehabilitation." Neither did Linnaeus and Porshnev; so they must be rehabilitated posthumously.*

In 1879, amateur archaeologist Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola was led by his eight-year-old daughter María to discover the cave's drawings. The cave was excavated by Sautuola and archaeologist Juan Vilanova y Piera from the University of Madrid, resulting in a much acclaimed publication in 1880 which interpreted the paintings as Paleolithic in origin. The French specialists, led by Gabriel de Mortillet and Emile Cartailhac, were particularly adamant in rejecting the hypothesis of Sautuola and Piera, whose findings were loudly ridiculed at the 1880 Prehistorical Congress in Lisbon. Due to the supreme artistic quality, and the exceptional state of conservation of the paintings, Sautuola was even accused of forgery, as he was unable to answer why there were no soot (smoke) marks on the walls and ceilings of the cave. A fellow countryman maintained that the paintings had been produced by a contemporary artist,

on Sautuola's orders. Later Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola found out the artist could have used marrow fat as oil for the lamp, producing much less soot than any other combustibles.

It was not until 1902, when several other findings of prehistoric paintings had served to render the hypothesis of the extreme antiquity of the Altamira paintings less offensive, that the scientific society retracted their opposition to the Spaniards. That year, Emile Cartailhac emphatically admitted his mistake in the famous article, "Mea culpa d'un sceptique," published in the journal *L'Anthropologie*. Sautuola, having died 14 years earlier, **did not live to witness his rehabilitation.**

We learn a little more from the Wikipedia entry on Émile Cartailhac;

[Cartailhac] he admitted he was deeply wrong, emphasized the importance of Altamira, accused himself of holding back the progress of his science, and harshly criticized himself for doing an injustice to an honest man and rejecting a thing without any investigation. Today, opinions about this article vary. Kleibl praises it as "one of the finest moments of prehistory" and a "brave article, showing no fear of hurting his" [Cartailhac's] "professional credit," while Lewis-Williams writes of it as about an opportunist thing used calculatingly for Cartailhac's own benefit when his position was no longer tenable.

For those of you who may not be familiar with the history of hominology, the existence of living hominoids has been purported for centuries and professionally brought to the attention of modern scientists by Professor Boris Porshnev in the early 1960s. Despite the evidence, living hominoids officially remain in the realm of a hoax or the imagination to scientists world-wide. Hominologists hope to convince the scientific world that the issue warrants its attention.



The region of the River Araks (also Arax and Aras) in Russia was said to be the abode of the Kaptar (Russian snowman) during World War II. The following is a report, originally in Russian and translated into English.

No. 376. Record of a conversation with a resident of Belokany district center of the Azerbaijan SSR (a Republic of the Soviet Union at the time, now a separate state), Safar Aliyev, 1918 year of birth.

Already at the beginning of the conversation, it becomes clear that Safar Aliyev is a cultured, educated person who speaks good Russian. He is keenly interested in the purpose for which the Moscow expedition is looking in the Belokany district [for] a humanoid creature called Kaptar. Then he declares: "You are not looking for a kaptar in the right place. There are few kaptars here. And they are difficult to meet. You go to the Soviet-Iranian border, the river Araks. There are many kaptars there in the mountains. Before the Patriotic War (the name in Russia of the war against Nazi Germany in 1941–1945), I served as a border guard on this border, near the Araks River and I had heard a lot there about kaptars. It happens that at night they cross the border from the Iranian side or roam along the border. They are very similar to a man, run on two legs, so you will not understand at night: the border violator is walking or kaptar. My fellow border guards have killed kaptars more than once. They thought they were shooting at a border violator, and then in the morning they would see a kaptar was killed, or even two. Our old men are not right saying that Kaptar is smarter than a man and that he can't be killed with a bullet by shooting. Kaptar is just an ape

and he is certainly less intelligent than man. But he looks very much like a man and his height is about the same. We were instructed that the apes from the Iranian side look very much like a man, that they live beyond the River Araks, they walk and swim like men and can easily cross the border. So a human violator can get cunning and imitate such ape. Therefore all violators had to be stopped, and if they did not obey and try to run away they had to be fired at. That's how kaptars got killed. But we never shot other animals."Well, enough chatting. Have a cup of tea. All what I could I told you."

I thanked Safar Aliyev for his information and inquired if I may ask him several questions. Slowly and clearly with dislike, he agrees. In turn, Safar asks not to ask him about border matters. Being a former border guard he cannot answer such questions.

Question: "Did you see a living or dead kaptar and what does he look like?"

Answer: "I did not see the kaptar myself, but my fellow border guards saw. They say that a kaptar is just an ape like you can see in a zoo, but only he is big and runs like a man."

Question: "What did the frontier guards do with the corpses of the Kaptar killed by them?"

Answer: "Well, what could they do with the killed Kaptar? This is not a man. Such corpses were simply buried in the ground or thrown into the Araks. After all, he came from the other side, let him go there."

Question: "Are there kaptars on our bank of the Araks?"

Answer: "Yes, they are found, but we have fewer of them than on the Iranian side. They live where there are few people. And on the other side there are fewer people than on our side."

Question: "Where, approximately, is the border post where you served? And where did these incidents occur? I would like to go there and ask the head of the outpost for a skeleton of a Kaptar killed earlier."

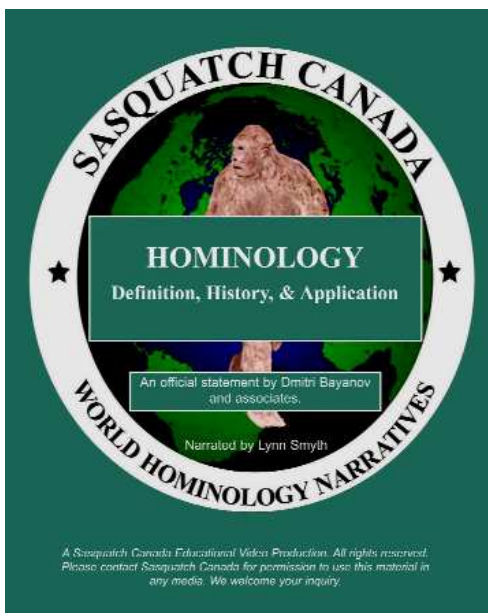
Answer: (Safar Aliyev is silent for a long time, finally he declares): "I have no right to tell you the location of our outpost. I

can only say approximately. It is located on the river Araks, near the city of Julfa. It is possible to go there for a kaptar, only it is necessary to get a pass beforehand. If you get to those places, you won't leave without a kaptar."

Recorded from the words of Aliyev Safar on September 15, 1960, by Y.I. Merezhinsky, Senior Lecturer, Chair of Ethnography and Anthropology, Kiev University.

Materials for Release No. 8 were selected and prepared directly by Boris Porshnev himself, helped by E. Zeligman and Maya Bykova. After the death of B.F. Porshnev, in 1972, direct editing was carried out by M. Bykova. The transfer from a typewritten form to an electronic one was made by N.N. Akoyev in the first quarter of 2018.

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We have now created an official paper on the definition, history, and application of hominology. It is posted as the first item on the Sasquatch Canada website right under the introduction statement. It is also provided as a narrative in the narrative section.

This paper is highly important in making the scientific establishment fully aware of all aspects of hominology in a concise and professional manner. Our objective is to have the paper included on official websites that define various disciplines. You are urged to listen to the narrative so that you fully understand why we wish to make hominology a separate recognized scientific division. As we have stated, hominology is "a science whose time has come."

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**PLEASE REGISTER FOR A "HEADS UP" EMAIL OF THIS PUBLICATION AND OTHER MATERIAL**

Deborah Hatswell in Great Britain is handling our email list for this publication using a world map for contacts as explained in BP No. 77, page 8. If you wish to be notified of a new issue or receive other Sasquatch Canada information or notifications, then email Deborah and register your email address: Write to:

[<debbiehatswell@gmail.com>](mailto:debbiehatswell@gmail.com)

If you wish to see the map Deb has created, please go to the following link; cut and paste the link to Google.

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AncSKyIsyfNcoA5cNyNoBuCwmsWmzC6l&usp=sharing>

Once we have a reasonable number of subscribers, the map will be posted to Sasquatch Canada.

Deborah has her own website with material on hominology at the following YouTube channel:

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCYGN8pR90PO\\_oBzOjiZ23tA](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCYGN8pR90PO_oBzOjiZ23tA)

I urge you to have a look at her presentations. Again, cut and paste the link to Google.

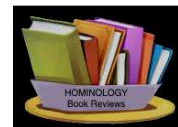
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Probably two of the most famous Marie-Jeanne Koffmann articles have now been posted to the Sasquatch Canada main page; just page down to the image seen here.



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We now have a book review section on Sasquatch Canada. The first review presented is on a book by John Zada. The review is by Gene Baade. Again, page down to the image provided here and access the link.



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## 野人

This is an attempt to sculpture a Chinese yeren in the fashion of a Chinese stepping stone—absolutely no connection; just seemed to be somewhat appropriate. A typical stone is seen on the right, below. They have beautiful Chinese characters that state a little philosophy (I don't know what this stone says; please enlighten me if you can read Chinese). My sculpture is 16 inches in diameter; the stone is 19.5 inches.

Just what a yeren looks like is a tough call; we don't have any photographs. In recent years, Chinese artists have created public sculptures of the hominoid and have leaned heavily towards the human side rather than the ape side. I have sort of followed suit. Nevertheless, it might just depend on how a witness sees it. When I angled my camera for the third photo, the image resulted in a different impression—the homin became more wild-looking.

Although the yeren is native to China, I don't think it is in any way related to the Chinese people, just as I don't believe the sasquatch is related to Native North Americans. If anything, the yeren dates back to a time before we (sapiens) sort of took control. When we moved in, the yeren retreated (it did not have a choice) and just carried on, but in smaller and smaller numbers. It is, as we say, a relict hominoid—probably on the verge of total extinction.

Witness sightings of the yeren are nowhere near in number like those of the

sasquatch, Russian snowman, and yowie; but I believe they are greater than the yeti. The Chinese scientific establishment does not accept the yeren, as with scientific non-acceptance of all living hominoids world wide.

Nevertheless, what data we have on yeren reality is quite impressive. Certainly, the entire hominoid issue should at least be given the benefit of the doubt. Give what we call "hominology" a place at the scientific table, have a good look at what has been gathered, and do original field research.

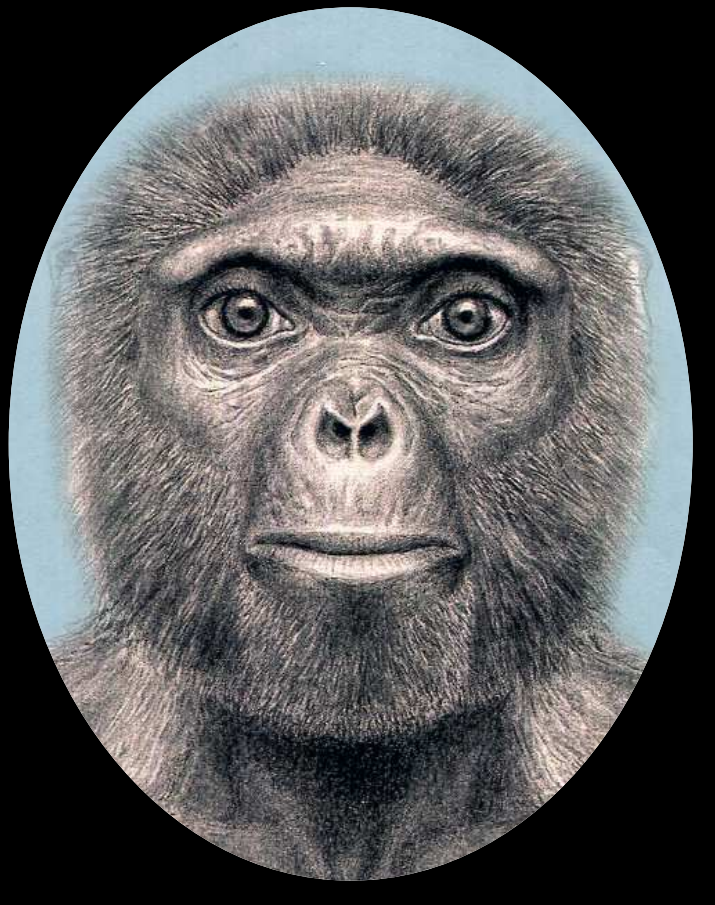
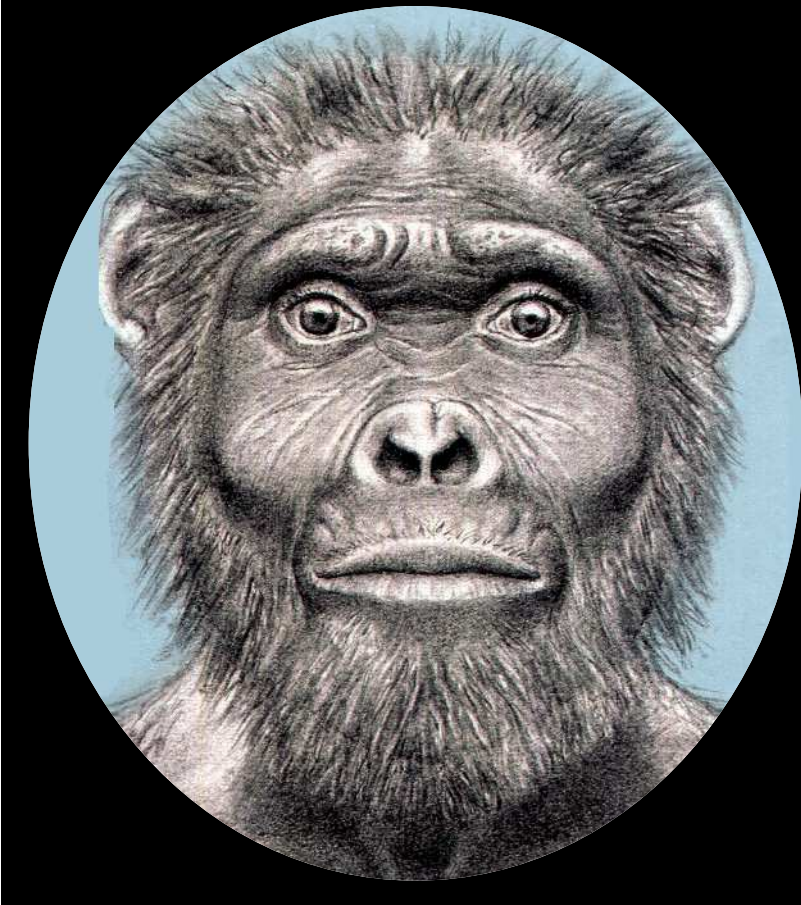


This now-famous recent sculpture (detail) in Shennongjia, China, of a yeren mother and child does not imply significant ape-like features. I would say that the artists who designed it did considerable research, including listening to witness testimony. What I see here is a hominoid much farther "up the line," as it were. It likely evolved alongside sapiens but remained highly primitive.



Chinese Stepping Stone





Shown here are artistic conceptions of what are male and female of the earliest known hominoids. Based on fossils found in Ethiopia, these beings date back about 4 million years. There were likely other hominoids of this nature at the time, and certainly later. Scientifically speaking, about 200 thousand years ago a superior homin called “sapiens” emerged (we don’t know

how or why) and this homin (us, *homo sapiens*) progressively took over the known world; all other hominoids became extinct. Nevertheless, written records indicate that there were other hominoids existing in the Eastern hemisphere into the middle ages and beyond. Please see *B&P* No. 78 for the full story of the hominoid illustrated.



Far across the ocean another world existed—the Western Hemisphere, with a massive land mass we call North America. Shown here are artistic depictions (male and female) of relict

hominoids that aboriginal people say existed, and still exist, in their world. We can date aboriginals back to at least 9,000 years ago, but we simply don’t know how long they have been here.



Nevertheless, there were not very many of these aboriginal people (Indians). In what is now Canada, the lowest estimate is about 200,000 individuals. In the USA, add about 1.9 million for a total of about 2.1 million. The highest estimate for both is about 18 million. The total land mass is 7.5 million square miles.

Aside from a brief visit by Vikings about 1,000 years ago, the entire western hemisphere (North and South America) remained unknown until 1492. Hominoids would have remained essentially undisturbed for perhaps millions of years.

I believe British Columbia (BC), Canada, to be the main region for the hominoids that aboriginals reference. I would have to guess at the human population of BC in prehistoric times; probably around 20,000.

That the North American hominoid (now know as the sasquatch) easily escaped the fate of its Eastern Hemisphere cousins was obviously due to the lack of *Homo Sapiens* (humans).

For the most part, aboriginal people did not interfere with North American hominoids. There are stories of “battles” with them, but nothing that can be verified. Indeed, many aboriginals considered homins sacred and even today are of the same opinion.

Back across the ocean, by the 1800s hominoids in Europe had been decimated. It is believed that



originally they competed with sapiens. Later the Church did not look kindly on them (considered them demons) so they were killed. Nevertheless, sightings of something considered hominoids have continued to this day, even in Great Britain. Europe still has some heavily forested areas, which apparently allows them to exist.

Farther east, the vast expanses of Russia and China definitely accommodated hominoids and allowed them to carry on basically undisturbed. There are a considerable number of sightings in these regions.

We don't have a lot of information on Indochina and Japan, but there are reports

of strange human-like beings in the jungles or forests. The same applies to India and its bordering countries with the yeti emerging as the main hominoid.

Traveling south to Australia, we have the same situation as in North America. Prehistoric human (aboriginal) occupation of Australia was about 70,000 souls. Europeans did not get there until 1606. The Australian hominoid (called the yowie) would have simply carried on and remained essentially undisturbed for perhaps millions of years. It appears to be the same as the North American hominoid, the sasquatch.

What about Central America, South America, the Middle East and Africa? First off, keep in mind that political boundaries are just lines on a map. Animals of all sorts go where they wish and spill over into neighboring regions. There are some indications of hominoids in these regions, but none who have reached the status of what I consider the Primary World Hominoids.



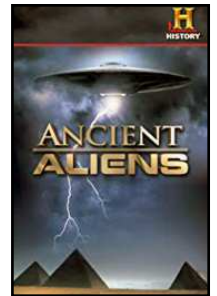
The burning question as to hominoids is, how did the sapiens come about? Did they simply evolve from a particular line of homins, or was something else involved? Sapiens intelligence is so vastly superior to any form of life on the planet that the evolutionary process does not appear practical. Creationist believe that a supreme being (God) intervened and created the sapiens, giving them superior intelligence. This being the case, then Adam and Eve would have been exactly as early artists depict the “parents of mankind” and this little scene would be dated about 200,000 years ago.

Along the same lines, but different



Adam and Eve

from a theological standpoint, is the theory of “Ancient Aliens.” In this case, the “supreme being” is considered highly intelligent aliens (but who created them?) from somewhere else.



They either planted sapiens or genetically modified a hominoid to produce sapiens. I will say that stone building or structures achievements by early sapiens is beyond comprehension. We would have great difficulty doing some of the things they did today. The rationale here is that they had some sort of help.

The last and totally non-scientific theory is that the sasquatch (at least) come from another dimension. As such they have absolutely nothing to do with our extinct, or possibly existing hominoids.

Whatever the case, I have provided here artistic depiction of the “so far” earliest hominoid and those who appear to be still with us, the sasquatch being the most prevalent and effectively most provable.

Please note that I do not claim any of this to be “scientifically” acceptable. I doubt there is a scientist on the planet who would make such claims or even marginally condone them. If you have to make a living scientifically with material of this nature then you say absolutely nothing until you can justify every word.