

# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 8

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In my opinion, this cast is the absolute best every obtained. It measures about 15 inches long. What you see here was made from a mold by Richard Noll. The original cast came from footprints found in 1982 at a place called Abbott Hill on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington State. It was made by a deputy sheriff and his partner. The incident was investigated by a scientist who said that the prints found were genuine; stating that half-prints were found where the sasquatch ascended a little hill (dug in the front part of its foot).

Now, I don't want to talk about the circumstances and so forth, I just want to discuss the cast and ridiculous opinions of some scientists who state that footprints such as this are fabricated. Of course, scientists are not engineers or artists, so they don't have a clue about many things outside their confined disciplines.

When I ask myself how such a print could be fabricated, here is my opinion. First off, I would have to make a clay sculpture (a wood carving would be extremely difficult and crude). I would need a lot of talent to sculpture the toes with all the little recesses, and would have to use my imagination as to their size and configuration (what would they

look like?). I would likely try to find photos of human footprints made by somebody who did not wear shoes (perhaps a Nepalese hillman, but a very tough call). I would have to make two (2) sculptures; a left foot and a right foot, with both slightly different.

When the sculptures were completed, I would have stiff rubber feet made; just stiff enough to allow the feet to be flexible.

Now, if the foot is to be used to make footprints in soil or sand, I have a problem. It's impossible to impress something that size in anything but soft soil, mud or snow.

Back in the old days, you always carried a piece of board about 10 inches by 16 inches, and 1.5 inches or so thick, in your car trunk. This was in case you had to jack up your car on a gravel road or road shoulder to change a tire. You put the board under the jack to distribute the weight—well over 1,000 pounds for a front tire. After you had finished, you would note that the board hardly made an impression in the ground. So how are you going to make an impression with the foot?

The only way I can do this is to mark out where I want the prints placed; carefully spacing them evenly at about three feet apart. To make the ground soft enough to register the prints, I would have to take a screwdriver or other tool and stab the ground to loosen the soil. I would then take the first rubber foot (say left foot) and sink it heel first, then sort of roll it to get the toes. This would give the impression of a flexible foot as we see in sasquatch footprints and casts. I now do the same thing with the right foot and so forth for as many prints as I wish to make.

I would need to be very careful not to disturb the ground around the prints or leave slight impressions of my own shoes or boots. I can do this best by walking in bare feet because feet are soft and if I am gentle I will not leave any marks like with footwear.

In the process of making the prints I would need to pat down the earth close to the prints so that no one can see that I dug into the ground.

If I wish to make half-prints, I would find a place where such would appear

(little hill) and do the same thing, except just use the first one-half of the rubber feet.

All that done, probably in the dark to try and ensure nobody saw me doing it, I would get an accomplice who lives in the area to report to police that unusual footprints are seen. If I am lucky, the police will show up and have a look. They might alert a sasquatch researcher in the vicinity who will also have a look and ask for a scientist to come and inspect the prints.

How much would all of this cost? Unless one can do most everything by himself, quite a lot of money. Getting the rubber feet made will present another problem. One has to ensure those who see the clay feet to make the rubber feet don't say anything when they see reports in the newspaper or other media.

If I am wrong in all of this, then I would greatly appreciate "a man of science" telling me how it is done other than by a sasquatch. We absolutely don't know how numerous footprints are fabricated. For many years a substantial reward was offered for anybody to show how prints are fabricated with the prints passing a scientific evaluation. There were no takers, scientists or otherwise.

Of course, some prints would be easier to fabricate in the way I have explained; but I want a print like that required to make the cast shown; and I want it made from "scratch."

I suppose I could create a sculpture based on the cast seen and fiddle around with it to make it different; but it would be obvious what I had done. As to the rest of the requirements, I would have to go to a lot of expense and would likely not make the grade.



Deputy Dennis Heryford (left) and his partner with the original cast they made.



This is a copy of a superior cast made by John Green of “doubled tracked” bear prints. What happen here is that the bear makes a print with its front paw/foot (the small print at the bottom) then steps on that print with its back paw/foot. Now, if the front paw print (two toes shown) fades for some reason, then what you see is like one large print. In this case a print about 15 inches long. If there is more than one print in a series, then it is obviously a bear print because with bears the big toe is on the outside—with humans and sasquatch, it is on the inside. Now, if there is only one doubled tracked print, it definitely looks much like a sasquatch print; in this case a left foot. In many, if not most cases, however, the bear’s claws are indicated (little holes in front of the toes), but if they have disappeared, then the print looks like a genuine sasquatch print.

Nevertheless, the configuration of the rest of the print is very different from a sasquatch print. A sasquatch has a large, wide foot. It does not taper down sharply and evenly as we see with a bear’s foot. Sasquatch researchers and professionals see this immediately and know that the print is a double-tracked bear print. Aside from that, the back of the print (heel) may not be clean and distinct because the fading of the front paw impression is a bit messy. It does not represent a large heavy heel going into the ground as with a sasquatch print. I suppose there are cases where we have been fooled, but I don’t know of any.



In this photo I am seen on the left at the front. My son, Chris, is on the right. Liza Jane is in the back and to her right are two forest service workers. The photo was taken at Hidden Lake, which is near Enderby, BC, in the summer of 2008.

Hidden Lake is a far distance into the mountains and is surrounded by dense forest as far as the eye can see. The road into the area is not paved (gravel), but in good condition, although dust caused by vehicles is horrendous in hot weather.

While Chris, his wife and I we were camped, Liza and her husband came by and shortly after they arrived, the two forest workers dropped in to warn us of the extreme fire hazard in the region. There was an infestation of pine beetles and thousands of trees were dead; everything was very dry with no rain for a considerable time.

During our conversation with the forest workers, Liza asked if they had ever seen a sasquatch. The older of the two said he had on two different occasions. They were at a fair distance, but he could see them distinctly and described them as like “hair-covered men,” brownish in color. In both cases, the forest worker looked away (once distracted by a sound) and when he looked back, the sasquatch were gone.

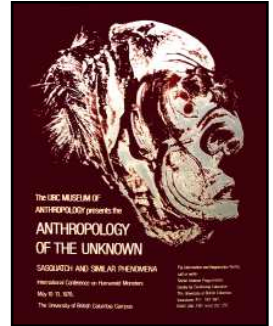
When asked what he thought the entity was, he simply said, “You know, I’m inclined to believe what the Natives say. There are things these creature’s can do that we just don’t understand.”

I naturally did not ask this man if he was sure what he saw was not a bear. I do recall asking him how long he had been in the forest service and I think he said about 30 years. That’s certainly enough time to have seen many bears.

For certain, sasquatch would be difficult to see around Hidden Lake because the forest is so thick. They would have to be seen on a trail or in a clearing.

In May 1978 a long-awaited conference on sasquatch and related homins was held at the University of British Columbia (UBC). It was anticipated that sasquatch researchers would at last be given a chance to present their case in a professional setting and hopefully get support for research into the sasquatch issue.

The poster seen here was used to advertise the event. It is inappropriate in my opinion, but what can one expect from people who had very little knowledge of the sasquatch issue.



Unfortunately the “professional side” of the conference came with the scientific mind-set that the sasquatch was a myth and sighting of the creature were just imagination. John Green was there and summed things up as follows:

...it turned out to be two conferences in one. The sasquatch people and the mythology people basically ignored each other.

In 1980 a UBC book, *Manlike Monster on Trial* was published (churned out). It contained **some** papers presented at the conference; an underhanded decision was made to exclude most of the papers presented by sasquatch researchers. In total, only 20% of the book deals with the sasquatch as a consideration. The rest of the book is a pile of insane gobbledygook.

Dr. Vladimir Markotic and Dr. Grover Krantz were so disgusted that that they provided the unused reports in a separate book, *The Sasquatch and Other Unknown Hominoids* (1984).

To add insult to injury, the University produced die-cut card-paper “foot-prints” to help flog the book.

Whatever one’s convictions on the sasquatch issue, there is something called “fair play,” and the University ignored this, dealing a very hard blow to some highly dedicated people.





The height of this “giant” human skull found in the Lovelock cave, Nevada is between 10 and 11 inches if the jaw was closed, according to the ruler shown. For argument’s sake I will make it 10.5 inches. An average male human skull is about 9 inches. If we use 8 heads (maximum) as a head to body height ratio, then the skull came from an individual 84 inches (7 feet) tall (standing height).

As the story goes, a race of giants was beaten back by local Natives and forced into the cave. A fire was then built at the mouth of the cave and all those inside died. In 1911 it is said that “giant” bones were found in the cave. They were removed and later destroyed in a fire. Stories differ, but from what I can gather the skull seen here was the only skull that survived. A museum has it, but cannot display it due to objections by Native people. As a result it is locked in a cupboard in a back room along with other skulls and remnants. The following photo is of the shelf containing such.



If this skull and that provided with the ruler are one-in-the-same, then it appears to be missing some teeth.

The historian Adrienne Mayor states that the “giant” interpretation of the skeletons from Lovelock Cave and other dry caves in Nevada was started by entrepreneurs setting up tourist displays and that the skeletons themselves were of normal size (Wikipedia).

For certain, there was one individual in the cave who was about 7 feet tall. At this time it is said that there are about 2,800 people in the world over 7 feet tall, so there has certainly been many in history.

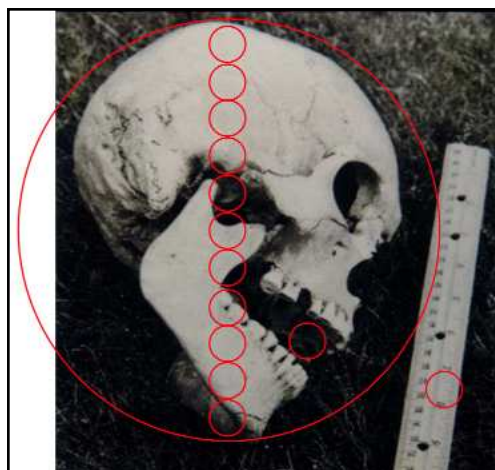
The only connection between so called “giants” and sasquatch is height and size. Could the skull shown here (or any large human-like skull) be that of a sasquatch? I doubt one could make a case strictly on size.

Whatever the case, the issue of large skeletons, bones, skulls found here, there, and everywhere, has become very tiresome. The relics are always destroyed or lost somehow. Even those sent to museums mysteriously disappear.

I really don’t buy the “cover-up” scenario; it simply does not make sense to me.

If there were giant bones, one would think that anthropologists would be tripping over each other to analyze them. This is absolutely not the case, and from what I have surmised, the “world of anthropology” gives no credence to “giants.” Like the sasquatch, it does not appear “science” has been provided with specific relics.

Here is my rough calculation of the skull height seen in the image with the ruler (count the little 1-inch circles).



I took this photo of Peter Byrne (left) and Bob Gimlin at a Beachfoot camp out in 2009. I have known both for many years.

Peter was likely the cleverest sasquatch researcher in history. His Bigfoot Research Project with its direct telephone line to report sightings was exactly the right thing to do. There were no cell phones then, so time was lost in getting reports. Consequently responding to them was delayed. With cell phones, I think the project would have been highly successful.

Peter provided me with an unbiased account of the P/G film and its circumstances as he knew them and had researched things. Peter, René Dahinden and I planned a book in 1996 using all the material from the P/G film and numerous other images in all of our collections. I worked on it for some months, but René, now diagnosed with cancer, changed his mind. At this time, Peter had already arranged for a professional analysis of the P/G film by a forensic examiner (Jeff Glickman). His report, *Toward a Resolution of the Bigfoot Phenomenon* remains the most scientific analysis of the film ever performed. I doubt any anthropologist could do what he did. We had planned to provide the report (whatever the outcome) in the proposed book. The following photo shows René (left), Peter and me in 1996 at René’s place.



I carried on by myself and after René died in 2001, went on to write (most importantly) *Meet the Sasquatch* (2004), and *Know the Sasquatch* (2010).

For Peter's book, *The Monster Trilogy Guidebook*, Peter sent me so many photos I was astounded. Most were negatives, which I had to digitize. I used all those that I thought were important in the book.

Whatever the authors and would-be journalists have said about Peter that is negative is totally immaterial; it had nothing to do with his research. If he made a mistake concerning his facts, we have all done that.

I first met Bob Gimlin in 2003. We traveled together to the Willow Creek, California, Bigfoot Symposium. After that, I meet him numerous times at various conferences, but the highlight was my sasquatch exhibit at the Yakima Valley Museum, Washington in 2014; Bob lives in Yakima County. He is seen here with guests at the opening of my exhibit. I had drawn attention to him; I am sure almost everyone there knew him.



Bob is the most sincere person anyone could hope to meet. He has told us all many times what he experienced at Bluff Creek in 1967.

My good friend Barry Blount, (who died last year, 2016) was a superior photographer. He visited Bob at his home and took astounding photos of him on horseback. The two best (greatly enlarged) will be featured at my exhibit at the Moses Lake Museum, Washington, in June 2018.

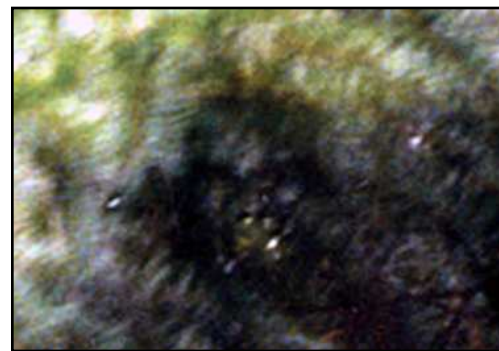
Peter Byrne, René Dahinden, John, Green, Dr. Grover Krantz, Dmitri Bayanov, Bill Munns, Dr. Jeff Meldrum, Dr. Henner Fahrenbach, Thomas Steenburg and I, plus a host of others have poured over the sasquatch issue for years. We don't have a definitive answer. Just how some "professionals" can jump in and say everything is fabricated is beyond ridiculous.



Dr. Jane Goodall is seen here with Dmitri Bayanov in 1972. Dr. Goodall has expressed on several occasions that she believes sasquatch may indeed exist. She has spoken to Native North Americans and is truly impressed with their sincerity as to sasquatch.

When I first learned of Dr. Goodall's support for sasquatch, I started to think about the concept that certain people have an affinity with animals. In other words, animals seem to sort of trust them much more than with most people. This led me to think about some women who claim to have "habituated" sasquatch—have them make regular visits for food. There is a lady in California who impressed both Dr. Henner Fahrenbach and me with her accounts of sasquatch on or near her remote property. She definitely tried to get photographs and sent me everything she had.

There was one image taken with a telescopic lens that highly intrigued me; it is provided below. She told me she took the photo from her bedroom window so the sasquatch could not see her—we have learned that sasquatch don't like cameras and they won't come around if they see one.



I can certainly see a head with facial features, large shoulders/arms and a big chest. You have to study it, but everything is there pretty-well as one would expect for a sasquatch.

The lady took all of the photos she had taken to a local church pastor to see what he thought. I don't know what he said. Perhaps she just wanted confirmation that she was not imagining things.

Whatever the case, she was, or became, somewhat "paranormal" in her thinking, which has been the case with three other major sasquatch researchers. In other words, they were "conventional" researchers who had unusual experiences and changed their minds as to the nature of sasquatch.

I did publish the photo in *Know the Sasquatch* (page 114), but as far as I know there was no interest in doing something from a professional standpoint.

My thoughts as to Jane Goodall were that if she could spend a few days with the lady in California, then perhaps something might happen. I know it's "a shot in the dark," but if Dr. Goodall were to see a sasquatch, then I think things would change as to general scientific indifference. Unfortunately, I was unable to arrange this.

Sasquatch researcher Richard (Rick) Noll, seen here, also met Dr. Goodall; I think this was in the early 2000s. For certain, she probably knows a lot about sasquatch research. Rick was a prime researcher for many years and is the custodian of the Skookum Cast.



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