



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 117

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Here we see Dr. Grover Krantz (left) and Robert Morgan examining a plaster-poured footprint in the Buncombe Hollow Road, Washington, area in October 1974. A total of 161 prints were found. The location of the prints bordered the south shore of the Merwin Dam, which is shown on the aerial photo (top right). A close-up of a footprint, about 17 inches long, is shown on the extreme right. On the left, Robert Morgan is seen demonstrating the length of a pace. Robert is likely about 5 feet 7 inches or so tall.



Loggers in the area, on duty for 24 hours during a slash-burning operation, said they sensed the presence of something and called Morgan. Footprints were subsequently found (I believe by Boy Scouts), so Morgan contacted Dr. Krantz and they both went to the location.

Dr. Krantz performed a very detailed inspection of the many prints and concluded:

Something there had placed those footprints with upwards of 800 pounds of weight coming down on them with no more impact than from a striding gait.

...There are many reports of obstacles being crossed or stepped over that are quite beyond the ability of a human with or without wearing fake feet

I have never seen the cast or casts (likely several) made from these prints. I believe the casts Dr. Krantz had would have been given to Dr. Jeff Meldrum.

Robert Morgan sent me all the photos and information in about 2003. I never thought to ask if he had a cast or a photo of one.

Notwithstanding the Patterson and Gimlin film, there are not many sasquatch-related incidents of this nature, i.e., many clear footprints in a series that can be easily followed. The three other most important are the Blue Creek Mountain, California prints (1967), the Bossburg, Washington cripplefoot prints (1969) and the Sunnyslope, Washington prints ((2017). There were many witnesses for all of these incidents.

Oddly, while Dr. Krantz includes the Buncombe Hollow Road findings in his book, *Bigfoot/Sasquatch Evidence* (1999), Dr. Meldrum does not provide anything on them in his book, *Sasquatch: Legend Meets Science* (2006). And now I need to smile a little, because Dr. Krantz does not include the Blue Creek Mountain prints in his book, while Dr. Meldrum includes them in his.

I can only assume Dr. Krantz thought there was something “fishy” with the Blue Creek Mountain prints. I have asked Dr. Meldrum for an explanation here, but he has not replied.

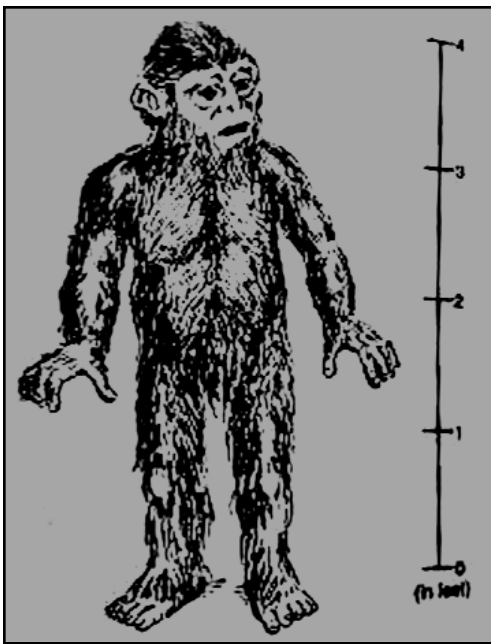
As to Dr. Meldrum’s opinion of the Buncombe Hollow Road prints, my book, *Meet the Sasquatch* (2004), contained a full report with photos, so he should have known about the incident, even if Krantz failed to inform him. Also, John Green summarized the incident in his book, *Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us* (1978). Perhaps Meldrum just overlooked things, but could have found a hoax indicator in the casts or in something else.

Anyway, going from the position that the Buncombe Hollow Road prints incident cannot be shown to be a hoax, then it was a major sasquatch-related incident, in my opinion, about fourth in importance (others incidents as provided). As the incident is now nearly 46 years in the past, I am rather late with this perspective.

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NOTICE

I have revised an article in B&P No. 11, page 2. The article discusses footprint casts that indicate the sasquatch stepped on a rock. In other words, the cast has a depression about the size of the rock.



Further to the “Arthur C. Clark Comments” provided in BP No. 115, Loren Coleman directed me to a Wikipedia write-up that explains the ape-like creatures Clarke referenced. Coleman also provided the above artwork. I have reprinted the Wikipedia information below:

Nittaevo (or Nittevo) were said to be a small tribe of small bigfoot or Yeti like hominid Cryptid native to Sri Lanka.

Legends of the Veddha tribe, who still farm in Sri Lanka, say they are responsible for wiping out the Nittaevo sometime in the late 18th century. According to the Veddha tradition recorded by Frederick Lewis in 1914, the Nittaevo were approximately three feet (1 metre) tall, the females being shorter than the males. They walked erect, had no tails and were completely naked. Their arms were short, with talon-like nails. They lived in trees, caves and crevices and caught and ate small animals such as hare, squirrel and tortoise. They lived in groups of 10 or 20 and their speech was like the twittering of birds. They fought constantly with the Veddha; when they began to take Veddha children, the Veddha trapped the Nittaevo in a cave and blocked its entrance with a wood fire, killing them all. This account was recorded in 1887 by British explorer Hugh Nevill.

British primatologist W.C. Osman Hill led an expedition into the region in 1945 and found widespread belief in the Nittaevo still being alive on the island.

He concluded that Dubois’s *Pithecanthropus erectus* of Java, also known as the Java Man, which has since been renamed *Homo erectus*, matched the traditions and descriptions of the Nittaevo.

Captain A.T. Rambukwella theorised that the Nittaevo may have been a species of *Australopithecus*, described as small, man-like non-human apes who stood erect and had a bipedal gait. He led an expedition to the Mahalenama area in search of the Nittaevo in May 1963. During an excavation of a cave at Kudimbegala they discovered, at a depth of ten inches (25 cm), the vertebrae of a monitor lizard and a piece of a carapace of a star tortoise both said to be part of the diet of the Nittaevo.

Dr. Salvador Martinez, Spanish anthropologist, claimed to have seen a Nittaevo in Sri Lanka in 1984, though he did not report the incident for many years. According to him, the Nittaevo had a human appearance; its body appeared covered with a coat of long hair, with signs of scabs in some areas. Martinez remembers that the Nittaevo began to emit unintelligible sounds before fleeing toward the denseness of the forest. However, people have said he was mistaken and it was simply a member of a local nomad tribe.

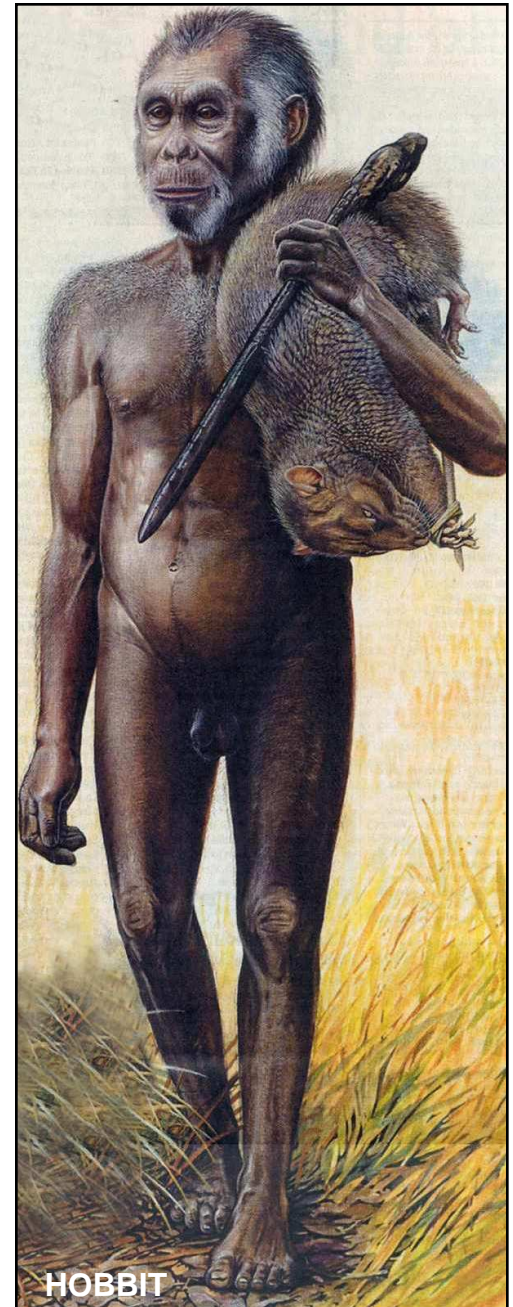
In October 2004, the discovery of fossils of a proposed new species of the genus *Homo*, on the Indonesian island of Flores, gave new weight to the possibility of small human or ape-like species living amongst us in recent times.

END OF ARTICLE

The following is the official announcement of the island of Flores discovery:

Scientists unearthed the 18,000-year-old remains of a 3-foot-tall (1 meter) adult female hominid in 2003 in the Liang Bua cave on the remote Indonesian island of Flores. Since then scientists have argued over whether the remains belonged to a human with an abnormally small head or represented a new species in the human family tree. The diminutive female had a brain approximately one-third the size of modern adult humans. Whether or not these small-bodied individuals [referred to as hobbits] lived

alongside modern humans is getting closer to having an answer: Researchers found hobbits vanished from Flores either before or soon after modern humans arrived. And in January 2016, they discovered evidence this hobbit had a relative living on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi.



Although Flores is about 2,950 miles from Sri Lanka, they are in the same region and would likely have been populated by the same hominoid. —00—

This ad (below) appeared in *Time Magazine* on March 7, 1977. In 1967 Canadian Club launched its Hide A Case campaign with crates of whiskey hidden across the globe. In total, there were 25 crates hidden with the last one buried in 1980 in Washington DC. The latest news I have was provided in 2018 with the adjacent

map showing the status of the campaign. It might be noted that the case in the British Columbia area (red arrow) had not yet been found. For certain, if John Green saw this ad he would not have been happy. He was dead against anything to do with alcohol; involving bigfoot would have been too much.

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Bigfoot's feeding ground: We hid a case of Canadian Club here, then ran like crazy.

Here's how you can find the C.C.



This scene taken from a priceless 16mm movie film (1967) shows a female Bigfoot on the banks of Bluff Creek in California.

Each man had studied firsthand accounts of the creature's behavior, including most of the confirmed Bigfoot sightings. And yes, at times each man struggled with a special kind of fear.

For more than 165 years tales of Bigfoot, a massive 8-foot-tall, 500-pound humanoid, have haunted the natives and visitors in the rugged Pacific Northwest. Considerable evidence indicates that Bigfoot is in fact now stalking the dark forests and lurking in the dank ravines along the Cascade Mountain Range.

Keep your ears open! Watch your back!

Our burial party moved with caution once we learned that thousands of respected people from around the world believed in Bigfoot's existence. So with a 48-pound case of Canadian Club strapped firmly to one man's back, we deployed five other men to cover his front, rear and flank.

Each man was carefully trained to spot the incred-

On November 5, 1976, after hours spent threading our way through this primeval forest, we found Bigfoot's feeding ground, buried the case of C.C. and quickly returned to civilization. But for the rest of our lives we will never know what some of us suspected all along...that Bigfoot himself was watching our every move.

Directions for a few brave souls.

The buried C.C. is located almost the same number of miles south of Canada's Good Hope Mountain (elev. 10,617) as it is north of Bluff Creek in northwestern California.

You'll know you're on the right track when you stumble on a temporarily dormant volcano. Now proceed somewhere between 6 and 9



This plaster cast of a Bigfoot print measures 17½ inches in length, 7 inches in width.



6 YEARS OLD. IMPORTED IN BOTTLE FROM CANADA BY HIRAM WALKER IMPORTERS INC., DETROIT, MICH. 86.8 PROOF. BLENDED CANADIAN WHISKY. © 1977



A fallen Douglas fir makes a mighty handy bridge across a treacherous mountain stream.

miles (as the eagle flies) from this mountain's frigid peak to an eerie pile of broken green rocks.

Standing high on this unnatural rock pile, walk 65 paces due east to a stream. Turn and walk 70 paces due south. Then freeze in your tracks. Because exactly 11 inches below the soft, virgin forest floor 12 bottles of C.C. are resting peacefully.

Most people will choose to enjoy the smooth taste of Canadian Club in the security of their own homes and never venture into Bigfoot's feeding ground. And for that, nobody can blame them. But, if you are the brave one who searches for and finds our delicious treasure, we strongly advise you not to linger in the forest.

Canadian Club
 "The Best In The House"® in 87 lands.

