



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 119

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Edited by Gene Baade



I did a little research on Deduct Spring, Oregon (Blue Mountains), the area where Paul Freeman took his sasquatch video in 1994. I could not find anything on the spring itself, but springs come and go, so it has likely ceased. The only information available is on the Deduct Trail, and the adjacent image shows the trail and a pond, which I believe is man-made as mentioned in literature on the trail (provided later).

The area today appears to be quite popular with various facilities for outdoor recreation. In 1994 (26 years ago) it would have likely been much less popular, and perhaps there was still a little spring somewhere. If so, water (of any nature) would have been an attractant for a sasquatch.

Evidently Paul Freeman was a very brave man. He did not see the sasquatch and run; he stood his ground and got more video. Later, the subject appears to stoop down and pick up something, assumed to be a young sasquatch. This was fully explored by White Wolf Entertainment. It's speculative, but certainly somewhat credible.

As with almost everything "sasquatch," images (video and digital stills) are pitiful because there is not enough resolution when the subject is at a distance (100 feet or greater). The only exception is the Patterson and Gimlin film, which was a regular movie film. I suppose what we are waiting for is for someone to film a sasquatch at about 25 feet, then a digital images would be acceptable. Unless this happened by chance, one would have to be very brave.

The following is information about the Deduct Trail from the Internet:

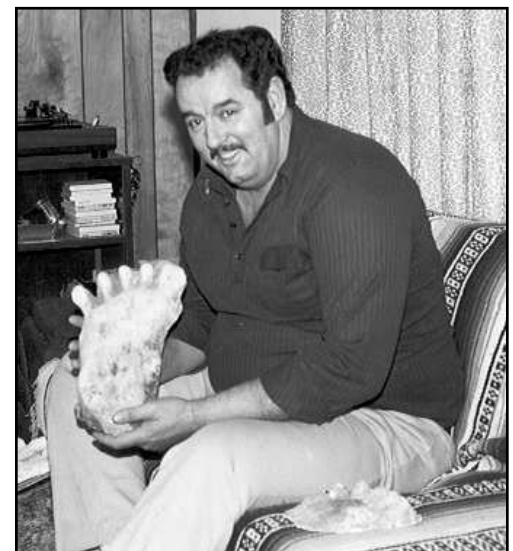


Deduct Trail. The water is likely a man-made pond.

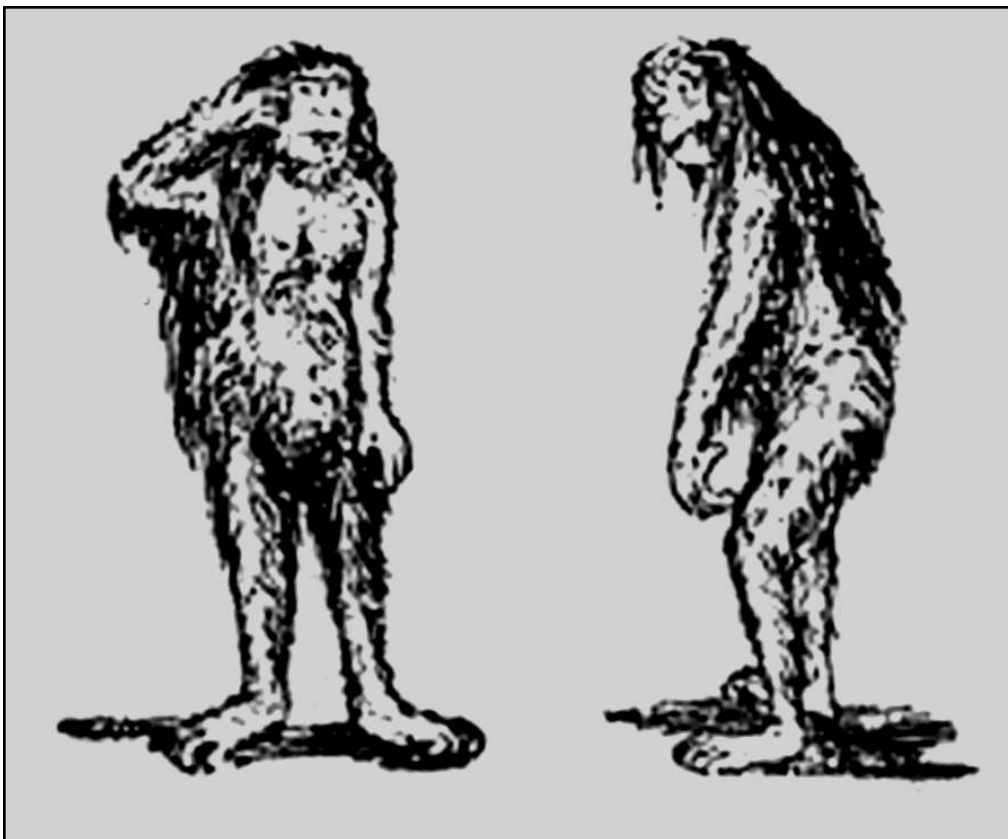
Deduct Trailhead provides access to the upper end of the South Fork Walla Walla Trail #3225. There is a man-made pond at the trailhead. The pond is considered the headwaters of the South Fork Walla Walla River. There is an outhouse, loading ramp, and hitching post at the trailhead. There are also four camp sites with back-in or pull-through access for vehicles. The trailhead serves motorcyclists, horse riders, hikers, and mountain bikers.

From Walla Walla, Washington: This trail is located approximately 26 miles from downtown Walla Walla. Head east on Isaacs Avenue and continue onto Mill Creek Road. Travel on Mill Creek Road for 14 miles. After 14 miles you will come to a junction with Tiger Canyon Road. (If you miss your turn you will come to a gate for the Mill Creek Watershed.) Turn right onto Tiger Canyon Road (NOTE: Tiger Canyon Road will become Forest Service Road 65 at the forest boundary) and go approximately 7.25 miles until you reach Deduct Campground on your right. The trail begins in the campground.

I'm inclined to believe that Freeman was on the up-and-up. René Dahinden insisted that he faked footprints by sculpturing them in the soil. That would be very difficult, if not impossible. We then have the fact that Dr. Jeff Meldum and his brother randomly found many probable sasquatch footprints in the Blue Mountains after visiting with Freeman.



Paul Freeman with the cast of a footprint he found in the Blue Mountains.



This etching of a Chinese wildman was created 565 years ago (1455 AD). We don't know if the artist was a witness or if he (or she) was simply going on testimony. Evidently the illustration was likely for some official use because both a front view and profile or side view was created. One does not usually do this if the image is just for general viewing.

We believe the image resulted from a sighting (or sightings) in the Shennongjia region, Hubei Province, China. The region is now the Shennongjia Nature Reserve. More than 400 people have claimed to have seen the so-called half-man, half-ape "wild man" in the area in the last 100 years. The image of a hair, believed to be from the hominoid, is provided as follows, strictly for the purpose of color. Its thickness is said to be thicker than human hair and thinner than horsetail hair.

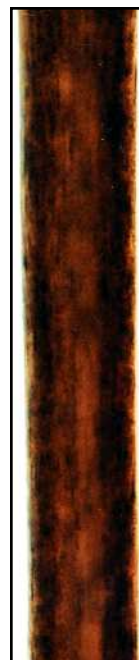


Witnesses describe the hominoid as walking upright, more than 2 meters (6.5 feet) tall and with grey, red or black hair all over its body. The material I am referencing is from 2009, so if anything significant resulted from an analysis of the hair we would have heard about it. Nevertheless, you know my stand as to DNA processes—we are not there yet for this type of work. Anyway, I have seen a different image of a hair of the same nature, which I presented in BP #20, page 1. It appears to be close as to color.

Furthermore, the hair color reminded me of a believed sasquatch hair from Washington State, as shown here. The hair was in Dr. Fahrenbach's collection.

Of course, hair color does not really mean anything, but red/brown appears to be somewhat prevalent in sasquatch sightings. The Patterson and Gimlin film subject is a dark red/brown.

The fact that the Chinese wildman dates back to at least 1455 and people continue to see it is really quite amusing.



Many people have commented that sasquatch have a very large head. Head size is relative, but what they are saying is, COMPARED TO HUMANS sasquatch have a very large head.

I looked into this many years ago and, according to the Patterson and Gimlin film, those people were right. This illustration shows a cropped film frame with the subject's head sized and then registered on its walking height. About five heads can be placed. If the subject were standing perfectly straight, then we can add one more head. The ratio is therefore 6:1.

Human beings have a ratio of between 7.5 and 8:1. In other words, that many heads equals the standing body height.

While children can have a ratio of 6:1, I believe that would be very rare for an adult, notwithstanding a severe deformity. For certain, gorillas have a 6:1 ratio, and that was a little surprising. I don't know the significance of head ratios with primates, but here we have a primate of some sort (sasquatch) with a head ratio, like a gorilla, which is totally outside the human range.

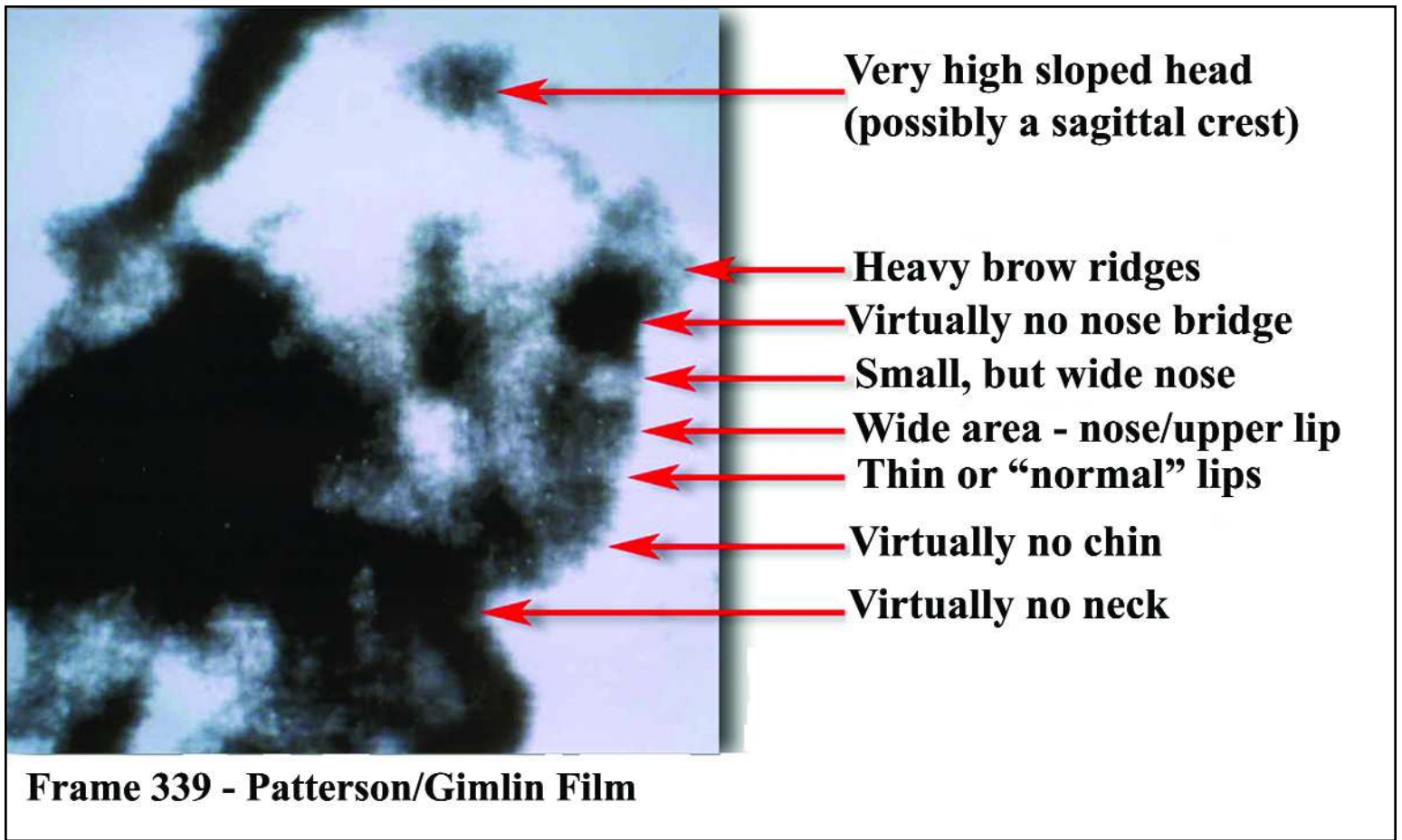
Head ratios have nothing to do with body size. A ten-foot-tall human would still have ratio of 7.5:1 – 8:1, and the same would apply as applicable to a sasquatch.

While there is not much to go on, other than bits of skulls and so forth, I don't think the hominoids uncovered so far (See BP#81, page 1) would have had a head to height ratio of 6:1.

I suppose the sasquatch head ratio tips the scale more towards a non-human primate. I don't know if this feature would be enough to alter sasquatch DNA so that it would be notably different from modern human DNA, but it might.

Anyway, artists should keep this in mind in their creations of sasquatch.





I created the above illustration in about 2002. As I recall, I was doing regular photograph enlargements of frames from the Patterson and Gimlin (P/G) film and the head image sort of popped out. I can't recall why the color did not come out as red/brown, but I likely darkened it.

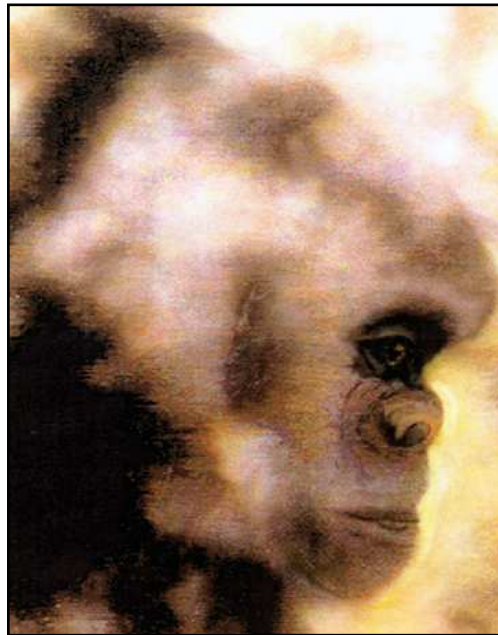
I recalled information I had read in hundreds of sighting reports that mentioned various sasquatch facial features. I reasoned that this image showed them all very nicely.

I later sent my image to Yvon Leclerc who created the enhanced image shown on the near right. I was quite astounded with what he sent to me. We definitely see what most people call an “ape man,” or in this case, “ape woman.”

We know that the P/G film subject was a female. If it were a male, I think the facial hair would have been much thicker (i.e., a beard).

I can't recall a significant response to my work, and that of Yvon Leclerc. Everything was published in *Meet The Sasquatch* (2004), but I don't think many professionals read this book (even to this day).

Time went on, and in 2006 my sasquatch exhibit traveled to the Museum of Natural History in Pocatello, Idaho. At



Artwork by Yvon Leclerc



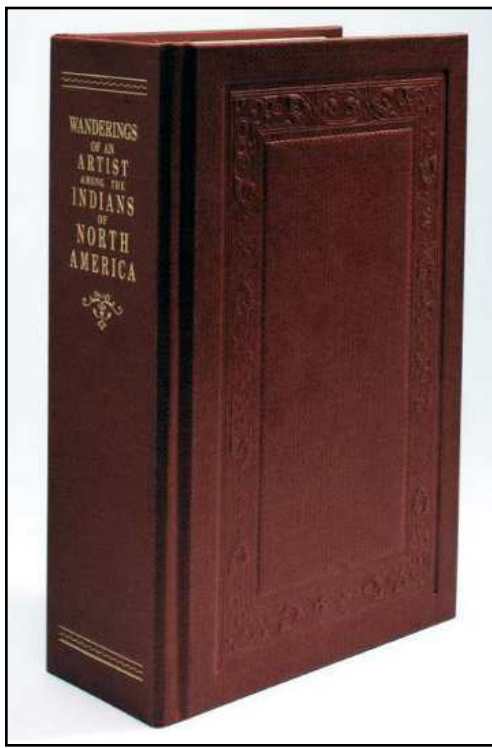
Artwork by Owen Caddy

a symposium there, Owen Caddy presented his interpretation of the P/G film subject as shown on the far right. This was quite well-received, and I believe the reason may be that it is more ape-like than human-like. Many people don't seem to want to consider that the sasquatch is in any way directly human-related, despite what the P/G film actually shows.

As to the “possible sagittal crest,” the

fact that the P/G film subject was female resulted in severe criticism—female gorillas don't have a sagittal crest, only males do. Nevertheless, Dr. Grover Krantz dismissed this claim, stating that females could have this feature—it depends on physical size.

I personally don't think what we see is a sagittal crest; it's just a high, sloped, head with hair that gives the appearance of crest. —00—



This book, *The Wanderings of an Artist Among the Indians of North America*, by Paul Kane (1810–1871) is one of the most remarkable books I have ever read. It was first published in London, England, in 1859. The copy I read was published in 1925.

The reason I obtained the book from my local library (special collections) was because of possible sasquatch-related information in the book for March 26, 1847. It concerned Mount St. Helens and is quoted as follows:

This mountain has never been visited by either Whites or Indians; the latter assert that it is inhabited by a race of beings of a different species, who are cannibals, and whom they hold in great dread; they also say that there is a lake at its base with a very extraordinary kind of fish in it, with a head more resembling that of a bear than any other animal. These superstitions are taken from a statement of a man who, they say, went to the mountain with another, and escaped the fate of his companion, who was eaten by the “Skooooms,” or evil genii. I offered a considerable bribe to any Indian who would accompany me in its exploration, but could not find one hardy enough to venture.

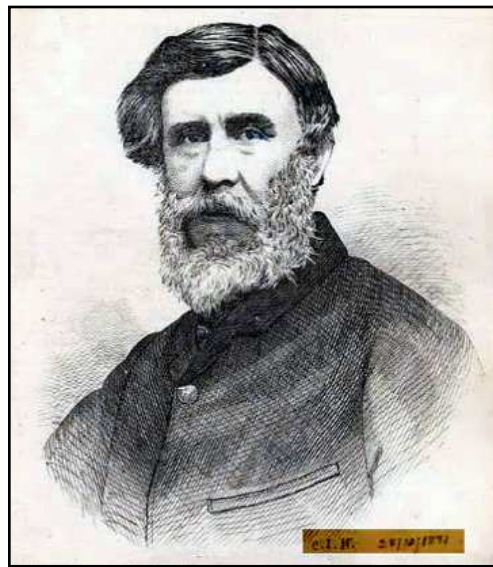
Kane traveled throughout North American generally in the 1840s and

studied and painted North American Native culture. He simply reported what he saw and heard with his own eyes and ears. He was a remarkable artist, so made sketches and then put them on canvas. He was not an anthropologist or other professional, so what we get is the straight goods without any attempt to explain or justify things, or to be politically correct.

As at this time when we are struggling to justify the “Sins of our Fathers,” we might want to think about something. Slavery in North America, and indeed in the world, was practiced long before the Americans decided to use it. Indeed, it is even in the Old Testament.

In Canada, names of places with the word “slave” is after First Nations people who were enslaved by neighboring tribes, long before Europeans and others came onto the scene.

Of course, none of this justifies slavery or improper treatment of others. Paul Kane just surprised me a little with some of the things he said. He is seen in this remarkable engraving.



The image was apparently used in a newspaper; it was taken from a book. The information shown on the lower right, which was sort of hidden reads “C.I.N. 28/10/1871.” Kane died on February 20, 1871 (20/02/1871), so whatever the date means, it was after his death. He looks somewhat older in this image than in others, but he was only 61 years old when he died.

Kane did paint a canvas showing Mount Saint Helens (as follows), believed to be the first painting of the mountain. It is, however, shown during a volcanic eruption. In all, nine eruptions



took place between 1800 and 1857. Obviously, Kane happened to be in the neighborhood when one occurred. The mountain appears to be a little odd to me based on actual photos, but there you have it. The following painting by Kane shows what is probably a typical Native North American settlement in the mid 1800s.



At that time, Native people generally settled in a spot where there was good fishing and hunting. They stayed until things changed and then moved on. North America comprises about 7.5 million square miles. From what I can gather, the total number of Native Americans in North America in 1860 was about 440,000 individuals. There was certainly lots of room to move around. Without any form of non-biodegradable pollution, everything just regenerated.

The Mount St. Helens region is noted for sasquatch sightings, footprints, and the Skookum cast. The following photo shows a 16-inch footprint found on Mount Helens in 1930. It came to light in the park’s files in the 1960s. I published it in 2010, and there are now claims that it was faked. There was not a lot of information available about sasquatch or bigfoot in the 1930s, so I am not sure about hoaxing—hardly worthwhile. —00—

