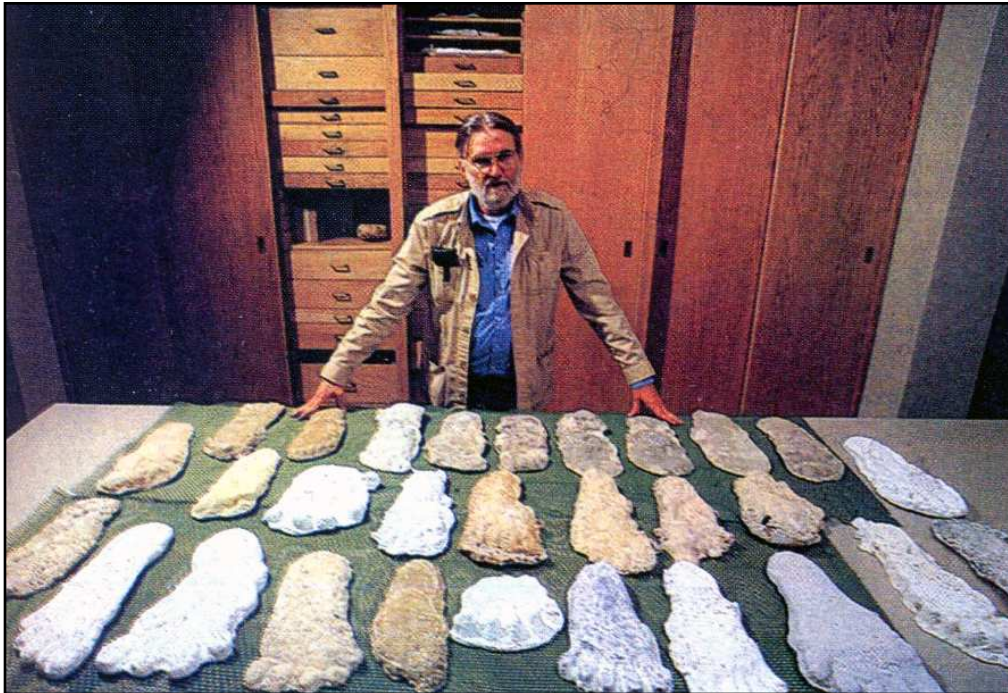




Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 133

Christopher L. Murphy

Edited by Gene Baade



Dr. Grover Krantz is seen here with an array of 29 footprint casts. I don't know when or where the photo was taken, but it looks like Krantz's laboratory. Now, for something like this, I will guess he has displayed all or most of the casts he had. With just 29 casts, the date would likely be in the early 1970's. It would be definitely after 1969 because I can see the cripplefoot casts.

As I recall, the last time I checked with Dr. Jeff Meldrum he said he had about 300 casts, so about 10 times the number Grover displayed. I don't think I can see any casts from Blue Creek Mountain (1967). For some reason he did not mention these casts in his books, so obviously he had a problem with them. I am even having trouble identifying the P/G film site casts.

Whatever the case, casts obtained in the period between about 1970 and now (2020) apparently increased ten-fold. I think this reflects greater interest in hominology and the effects of improved communications. I believe there are now many more people looking for sasquatch footprints. Also, I think the Internet has encouraged people to come forward with evidence they had from earlier times.

A few years ago, Dmitri Bayanov

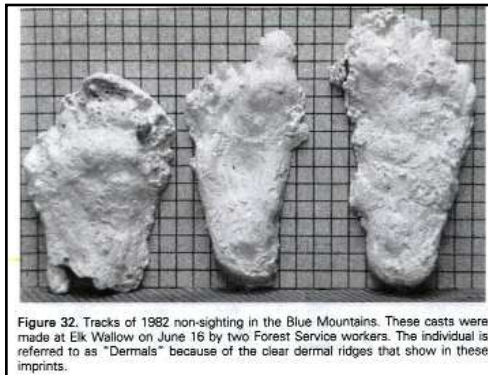


Figure 32. Tracks of 1982 non-sighting in the Blue Mountains. These casts were made at Elk Wallow on June 16 by two Forest Service workers. The individual is referred to as "Dermals" because of the clear dermal ridges that show in these imprints.

emailed me with a question as to why there is little said and nothing done as to Dr. Krantz's research on dermal ridges found on the casts seen here. Krantz went to great lengths in illustrating his findings in his books, *Big Footprints* (1992) and *Bigfoot/Sasquatch Evidence* (1999). Also, Dr. Jeff Meldrum covers dermal ridge findings in his book *Sasquatch: Legend Meets Science* (2006). One would think that evidence of this nature would arouse significant interest in scientific circles, but as far as I know very little (if anything) has happened. The answer (although I sound like a broken record if you know what that means) is because both Krantz and Meldrum were apparently unable to (given they tried), or did not want to (unlikely), get their books published by a university press. —00—



Bill Miller

We are saddened to hear that sasquatch researcher Bill Miller died on October 1, 2020. Bill worked with John Green and Thomas Steenburg. He founded Sasquatch Country Adventures, whereby people could go on a little trip aboard an all-terrain vehicle through Sasquatch Provincial Park, near Harrison Hot Springs, BC. He was also involved with the establishment of the Tourism Harrison Hot Springs Sasquatch Museum.

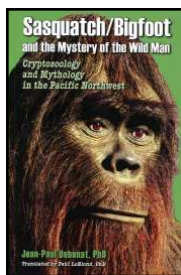
Bill was from the United States and came to BC about ten years ago. He lived at Harrison Hot Springs and soon became established as a notable sasquatch researcher. He claims to have seen a sasquatch at a great distance many years ago. He and Thomas Steenburg often went into wilderness areas in BC in search of sasquatch-related evidence. Some of the evidence Miller found is provided in *Sasquatch in British Columbia*, by Chris Murphy in association with Thomas Steenburg.

Bill Miller was 63 years old. In his early years he was involved in an industrial accident, which left him with on-going medical problems requiring attention in the USA.

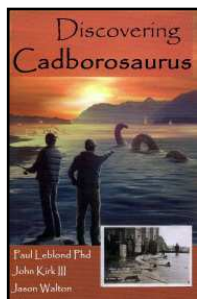
His subsequent interest in sasquatch-related studies was a welcome addition to our ranks and we look back with fondness of him and appreciate the work he performed. —00—



Dr. Jean-Paul Debenat (left) and Dr. Paul LeBlond (right) are seen here probably in the late 1990s. I found the image is the file Dr. Debenat sent to me in conjunction with his book, *Sasquatch/Bigfoot and the Mystery of the Wild Man*. This is an exceedingly good book; I went to quite an extent in providing images and coordinating all requirements.



Both men have now passed away, but they left quite a legacy in the realm of unclassified animals. Dr. LeBlond was mainly concerned with the cadborosaurus, a sea creature with an ama-



zing history in British Columbia. The book, *Discovering Cadborosaurus*, was written by Dr. LeBlond with John Kirk and Jason Walton. Jason provided the great artwork we see on the front cover.

This book was a change of pace for me, as I had not got into the sea creature subject to any great degree. Like the sasquatch, the cadborosaurus has a lot of evidence supporting its existence. At one time there was significant physical evidence (a small carcass) which got all messed up in scientific circles and somehow disappeared (what else is new?).

Whatever the case, Dr. Paul LeBlond was a really great guy to work with—I can't speak too highly of this man. He was a really good scientist. He always answered questions and left no stone unturned. I suppose he was what we call "old school." I miss him. —00—



The Russian "Father of Hominology" Professor Boris Porshnev (1905–1972) is seen here in color. It appears to me that the photo was taken in the mid 1960s when color film and developing was much more expensive than monochrome (black/white), thus not often used by the general public. This is the only color photo I have seen of Porshnev. This is odd because of my long association with Dmitri Bayanov and work with him on several books. I am sure there must be other color images. I just stumbled on this one doing research on the Internet. As I recall, there was no specific information provided for the image, but I was unable to find it when I went back to check.

This is certainly no major find, but it illustrates how images probably buried for 50 years eventually surface and can make a big difference. It is quite likely that there is a good photo of a sasquatch out there somewhere. Many people in rural areas are not overly scientifically minded. Indeed, they may not even like "city folk" coming into their domain. I have seen it written where rural people say, "Leave the thing alone." When they see men with rifles I am sure they get quite upset.

I think rural policemen (Sheriffs' departments, RCMP) have much more information on sasquatch than we believe. They prefer to simply keep the peace and I really don't blame them.

Rest in peace Professor Porshnev. It's nice to see you in color. You have left us a massive legacy of hominology, which will live forever.

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(Received Aug 3, 2012)

Dear Christopher Murphy: I am responding to the Kenmore encounter in your book (*Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio*)
I guess, I want to say that this "was" the absolute best place, in the world to prove the existence of the Grassman! There is a small population left, and, honestly, the way my brother wanted it. Let it live on.

I just wanted to tell you it is a fact! No, doubts at all it is REAL! I just do not understand why after all this time! That, no one can capture one unharmed, and, study it! I have had a connection, 4, sightings and, probably 15 incidents. (All rock throwing), ^{but sightings} ~~but, sightings resulted and, yeah, ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT!~~

Just, letting, you know. This is a wild animal. Characteristics of an ape, but smarter! A missing link. It looks exactly like the one in Roger Patterson film. They live in families, connected by other families close by. A CLAN! (I am talking a population)

Hey, all your information is correct, and, yeah, they follow the deer population. But, they kill, or stun deer with big rocks. And, they do leave sticks, by trees, and, break branches high up to mark their territory!
OFF THE RECORD!
(We could talk sometime, but, this should be a protected species)

This is a "Sasquatch" or "Bigfoot" track, cast in plaster. It is a first copy of the original cast; which I made July 17, 1976. Children found these tracks the day before and reported them to a prospector friend of mine, Dick Bates, who looked at the tracks and then contacted me. The location was near a slough just off the Skeena River near Terrace, B. C. These tracks measured 15" X 6" and the stride appeared to be a normal, unhurried walk and measured on an average 73". This track was in a hard, moist clay and silt mixture soil. The tracks were impressed up to 1 1/2" deep, whereas our own boots left scarcely any mark whatever. It is my opinion that this individual creature could weigh well in excess of 800 pounds, and probably stands over 8' tall. The tracks were approximately four days old and had been rained on 2 or 3 days before I saw them. This washed silt into them leaving flat spots in the toes and some of the calloused regions which show badly on the casts. I now deeply regret not removing the silt before casting them. I made 5 plaster casts in all, of consecutive steps 73" apart. Many branches, up to the size of my wrist, were broken or twisted off, generally 6' above ground, where this creature moves through bush and forest. The border left around this track cast is simply to permit the viewer to more easily observe the depth of the imprint. At this time I still do not know the identity of the children who first found and were thoughtful enough to report this string of tracks without destroying them; - (which is so often the case.) I hope soon to be able to identify this. Accompanying me and investigating the tracks were Dick Bates of Terrace, John Zolich of New Hazelton, and his father-in-law Eric Gerhardt. Signed, Bob Titmus, P. O. Box 69 New Hazelton, B. C. V0J 2J0 Phone 842 5944.

This typed sheet by Bob Titmus is glued to the back of one of the Skeena River slough casts from 1976. It provides the full story behind the discovery of the footprints from which the casts were made. Providing the story in this manner adds a little intrigue. Titmus died in 1997 at age 79. He was in my opinion one of the most methodical sasquatch researchers. He went to the P/G film site 9 days after the filming and made ten remarkable casts of footprints still visible. Any-thing he did was well done.

I found a footprint cast he donated to the Museum of Vancouver (Jerry Crew cast, 1958), in storage in the museum basement. Titmus wrote on the back of the cast: "This is an actual cast of a Bigfoot footprint... Bigfoot is not a hoax." He signed his name with the title, Taxidermist, Anderson, California.

The incidents referred to in this letter occurred in 1995. They were originally featured in the book *Bigfoot in Ohio* that was published in 1997. This book was republished under another name in 2006, which is the book referenced, *Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio*.

The sighting or incident locations were not far out in the wilderness. They were in a semi-rural area that had undeveloped tracts of land. All we could surmise was that the sasquatch traveled at night into the various treed areas. At this time, I am reminded a little of the situation in England where sightings take place very close to many houses and other buildings. In this case it may be the little "thickets" where the hominoid hides during the day.

Of course, it's fine to be "scientific" and conclude that everything is faked or "something else." Nevertheless, when I get a letter of this nature, obviously written after a lot of reflection, I have to think about things.

We have decided that the paranormal has no place in sasquatch research, so forget about dimension travel. That the hominoid has some way to render itself physically invisible is also far-fetched. Nonetheless, there is some evidence that what is called quantum mechanics may be involved. Although a sasquatch application is vehemently opposed by mainstream scientists it may provide a bit of an answer. I leave the reader to his or her own resources to investigate this aspect of science.

BIGFOOT AND HUMAN PRINTS

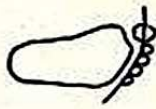
JOHN GREEN writes (April 29, 1969): "We stopped to see a couple of the people at the University of Washington on the way home. They had a book illustrating human footprints including a completely flat foot, something I had not seen before. I was greatly impressed by a very obvious difference from the Bigfoot prints, which I will illustrate, and which I think everyone in the hunt should be aware of, as I believe it is a positive identification for prints that are small enough to be human." (Illustrations by Jim McClarin after John Green)

BIGFOOT :



"Line drawn through gap between toes and foot in Sasquatch print passes right across foot in unbroken curve or even straight line."

HUMAN :



"In human print big toe is much longer and a line back of the other four toes hits about the middle of the big toe."

This little theory (what I call the "Green Line") by John Green was featured in *The Bigfoot Bulletin* for June 25, 1969. I don't know if it has scientific validation. I don't recall seeing it featured in any of Green's books, so I am a little uneasy in this respect.

Nevertheless, I will proceed on the basis that it is valid. I looked at my own foot and what is illustrated is indeed true for me. I also looked at the photos of the casts I have and I think it reasonably checked out. It would be best to look at the actual casts, but I don't have them here; they are in my exhibit.

The theory is very handy because tracks are often found that are totally within human standards, so one can't use size as an indication that a sasquatch was the track-maker. Keep in mind that a human can have 18.5 inch long feet (e.g., Robert Wadlow). I know that's a real stretch, but the fact remains.

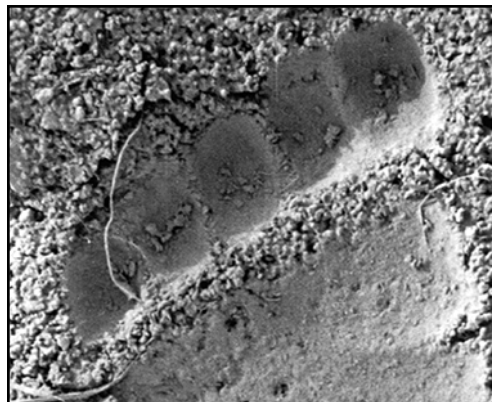
The illustrations I have provided on the right serve to reasonably confirm the "Green Line" theory. When very small tracks are found that appear to indicate sasquatch children, the Green Line would be the best way to confirm this is the case.

In the course of events when Dr. Krantz was with us, he stated that he had a way to reasonably confirm sasquatch footprints, but would not share his theory to guard against hoaxers. It might be possible that the "Green Line" was Grover's secret. Green would have confided in him, and the fact that Green had published his theory in a news bulletin would likely not have been known to Krantz. Most professionals do not bother with non-professional material—it is below their academic standard.

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Left: Sasquatch toes as seen in Frame 61 of the P/G film compared with human toes. A line drawn through the gap between the toes in each image would appear to have the result Green purports.



This sasquatch footprint from Blue Creek Mountain shows a distinct channel between the toes and the pad of the foot. I have discussed this in the past suggesting that perhaps a sasquatch arches its toes to grab the ground. A print discovered by Thomas Steenburg in BC strongly indicated that this was the case. Obviously, the Green Line totally applies in the case of the print provided here.



Shown here are 16-inch long human feet. In this case the Green Line would indicate definitely not sasquatch.

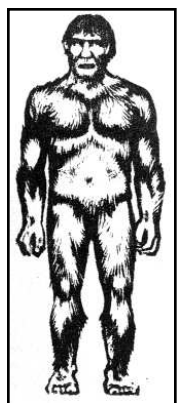
NOTE: Exceptions to the "Green Line" rule may apply in some circumstances.



I have discussed this Russian Snowman (Kaptar) footprint in a previous B&P issue. I decided to apply the "Green Line," and the print appears to be very human. We know that the Russian snowman is quite different to the sasquatch, so this is not a big surprise.

From what I have read, Russian hominoids (almasty) seem to have a lot more interaction with humans. People leave out food for them and feel sorry for them. They are not dreaded monsters.

The hominoid examined by Dr. Karapetian in 1941, as shown here, does not look at all like the North American sasquatch. Nevertheless, other descriptions from other parts of the country are much closer to sasquatch.



It appears there are various types of Russian hominoids. The same is not as true for the sasquatch. What we (the main researchers) believe are genuine sasquatch reports are remarkably similar as to the physical description of the hominoid. Nevertheless, there are reports that don't match.

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