

# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 52

Christopher L. Murphy

Seen here is another clay impression of the toes and “pad” of my right foot. The first image is “regular,” the second image is “inverted” (like a negative). I made a full print with that foot. I dug in my heel and then went up to the toe-off position and applied all of my weight (195 pounds). The images were made with a digital camera. What surprises me is the depth of the impression created by my “pad” under the toes. Toe stems are visible on the first four toes, including the big toe. Dermal ridges can be seen; mostly on the “pad,”

The third image (below) is of what is considered the best of a sasquatch footprint. It is of a print found on Blue Creek Mountain in 1967. It is the OPPOSITE foot to my foot impression (big toe is on the right). Note that the soil under the toe line is not disturbed. My only explanation here is that the toes were arched after the foot made contact with the soil. In that way, a hollow was created. Note that when toes are arched (scrunched) only the tips make an impression so the “peas in a pod” toes appearance results.

I let the clay for my toes impression dry and then scanned it directly. I made the image grayscale and inverted it as seen here. Now we can see all the skin folds that make up the “channel.” When the toes are arched, the skin in the channel completely folds and does not register in the impression. At the same time, the toes all even out in a straight line. The same thing occurs with one’s fingers.



Note also that in this previous image dermal ridges are clearly seen at the tip and side of the big toe. The scanner was able to record them like a camera “close-up.”

The Heryford cast, seen here actual and inverted, is about the finest example I have seen in which the toes are not arched. We can see the toe stems and skin in what would be the channel, similar to what is seen with my toes.



Obviously, arching the toes is a matter of choice with sasquatch; it is definitely seen in partial prints when the homin is going up an incline—the toes grab the soil. Humans in normal circumstances don’t do this; but where bare feet are always used, then it might be prevalent.

In my opinion, we need to do more

work of this nature. In other words examine things we have and see where we can find similarities and differences to humans. What we determine might not be totally correct as other information emerges; but in the process we learn things that lead the way to further analysis and additional findings.



Generally, it appears this image is now used to represent the Chinese yeren. I don't know who the artist is and believe it dates back to about 2012. Journalists, of course, call it a Chinese bigfoot and a yeti. It is far more realistic and logical than the traditional yeren artwork as seen here.



From what I can see, more credibility is assigned and more attention is paid to the yeren by Chinese professionals than North American professionals pay to the sasquatch. The situation is essentially the same—many sightings, some footprints and hair samples. It does not appear DNA can be obtained from the hair; but if it has obviously nothing earth-shaking was found.

The hominid does not appear to be as large as the sasquatch; but is essentially the same in many other respects. It is noted that the new image does not show facial hair and the nose is more gorilla-like.

I ran across one website that called to task journalists for using wrong hominid names or mixing up the names and causing confusion. Roger Patterson did not help matters by using the term “Abominable Snowmen” in the title of his book. This term is used for the yeti. Patterson was simply making a connection, not inferring that the sasquatch or bigfoot is a yeti.

Things do get a little confusing as to the Russian snowman (variously called an almasty) and the yeti because of



**YEREN**



**RUSSIAN SNOWMAN**



**SASQUATCH**



**YETI**

geography; however they are definitely not the same hominid.

Things get a little blurry as to the sasquatch and the yowie. If they are not exactly the same then they are very closely related; far closer in my opinion than that of the other hominids to each other. Nevertheless, I believe that for all of these hominids we are looking at different races within a species (consider the differences in human races).

For the purpose of identification, I provide here images that I believe are representative—at least at this point in time. Perhaps journalists and would-be journalists will take note and try to be a little more exacting.



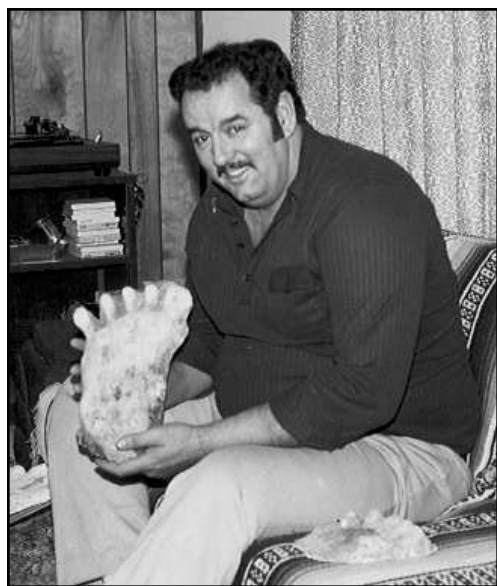
**YOWIE**

These images from artwork by Mort Künstler were likely the first and most noteworthy as to the field of hominology. Künstler (now age 91) is an astounding artist; right up there with the most famous. Among other things, he created artwork for men's magazines in the 1940s and 1950s; usually highly action packed scenes with beautiful women, heroic young men and villains. It was the women (generally scantily clad) that had mothers checking the literature their kids brought home.

The first image illustrates a story (said to be true) of an attack by a group of yetis in the Himalayas. I seem to recall that the image was blue-toned, so made it that way in my little trip down memory lane. One of the men noted that the yeti had a tail and brought this to the other's attention. Künstler thereupon shows a tail if you look closely. In my recollection this is the only mention of such a detail. The men, of course, survived the attack; otherwise we would not have the story. At this time, I think Mort would have showed the yeti more in line with the image I present on the previous page (painting by Robert Bateman). Also, he would have made it larger and more imposing.

The second image illustrates the William Roe sighting in 1955. Roger Patterson was so impressed with this artwork that he copied it for his book. The fact that the hominid is female (as can be marginally seen) has led many skeptics to marvel at the coincident as to Roger filming a female sasquatch.

—00—



In some ways Paul Freeman (died 2006) (seen here, presents a mystery that parallels the sasquatch mystery itself. Paul provided more sasquatch-related artifacts than anyone, including John Green and Bob Titmus. Freeman provided footprint casts, hand casts, a knuckle cast and a buttocks cast. All of his findings were in the Blue Mountains, Washington (Walla Walla area).

Dr. Grover Krantz based a significant amount of his findings (books he wrote) on artifacts provided by Freeman. Dr. Jeff Meldrum also used Freeman's material in his book. Meldrum proved to himself that Freeman did not and really could not have fabricated the foot casts he provided.

Meldrum went to the Blue Mountains in 1996 and found many prints that would have been impossible, in his opinion, for Freeman to have created. I provided a display of the prints and resulting casts in *Know the Sasquatch* (page 154).

Although some (most?) researchers (including Dahinden, Green and Steenburg) had zero confidence in Freeman, none as far as I know were scientists.

The mystery is, why has the Blue Mountains area been essentially ignored by researchers? Most of them apparently have decided that science does not count when it comes to opinions.

—00—

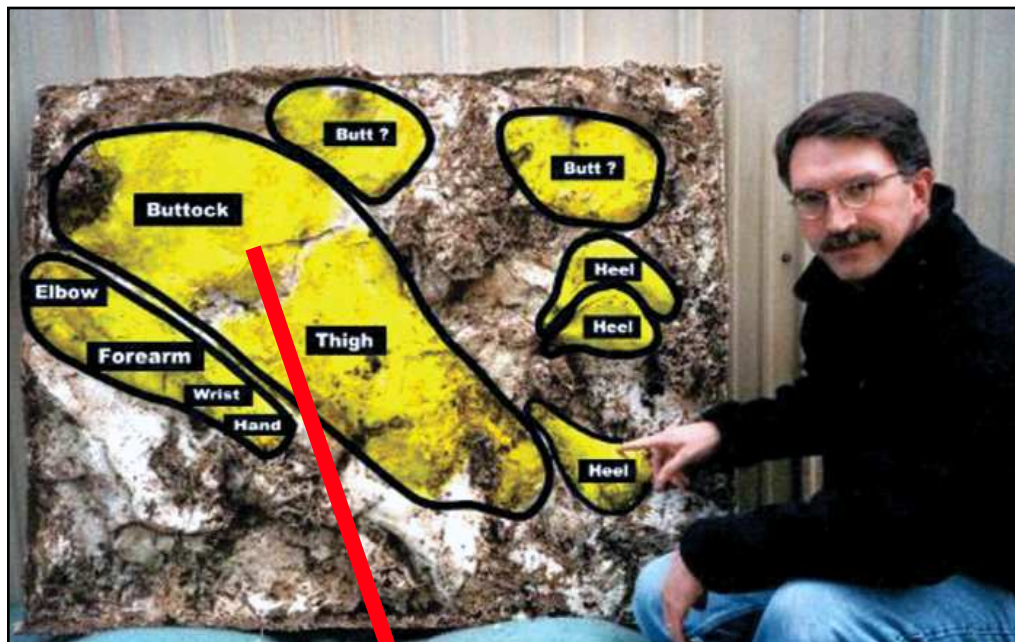
The Skookum Cast is seen here with the various impressions identified. Dr. Jeff Meldrum is pointing to the heel. The cast, which shows impressions of an animal reclining in soft earth and shifting around, was examined by 5 scientists (and other professionals) and deemed to show impressions of a primate of some sort. The impressions were found in Washington State (near Mt. Saint Helens) so a sasquatch was speculated as being the print-maker. The heel impression (discussed in a previous paper, B&P, page 3) was the most noteworthy detail indicating a primate.

To my knowledge, the only other non-foot/hand sasquatch-related cast we have is one of buttocks. Obviously, a homin sat in some soft earth and left an impression of both cheeks of its backside. Paul Freeman found the print in 1993 (near Walla Walla, Washington) and made a cast of it as seen here. I angled the image to match the buttock seen in the Skookum cast.

I don't have information on size aspects and so forth—just making a general comparison. I happened to look at the Freeman cast image, and the Skookum cast came to mind.

The Skookum cast came under severe criticism when a professional stated that the imprints were made by a reclining elk. This finding was challenged and from what I can see, there is far more proof to support a primate; but that does not rule out a very large man, EXCEPT that the man would have needed to be covered in hair because hair impressions can be seen in the cast. Also, that a hair found on the cast matched what is believed to be sasquatch hair.

The Skookum cast was made in 2000, before DNA could be obtained from hair. If an analysis was subsequently performed, it evidently came out as a known animal or DNA could not be obtained. I would have thought that the hair would have been sent to Dr. Bryan Sykes when he called for hair (or anything) believed to be homin-related (2012–2014). From what I was able to determine, politics got in the way here.



Shown here is a hair found on the Skookum Cast. The hair was said to display primate characteristics. In my opinion the hair appears to be rather gray; and there were certainly a lot of grey-haired scientist examining the cast. If DNA analysis was performed and it came out as "human" one of those scientists would be suspect; but could have been checked (obviously too much cost involved to do that).