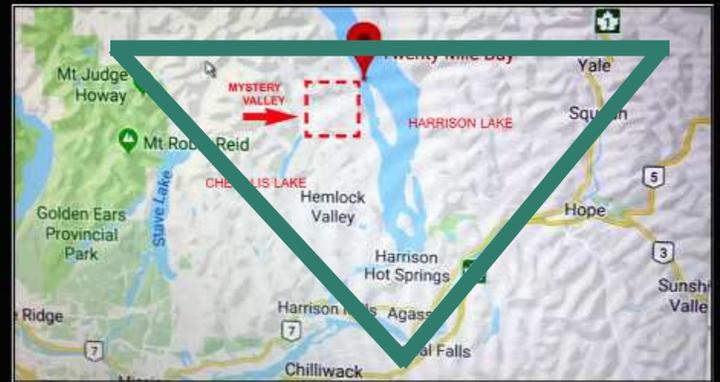
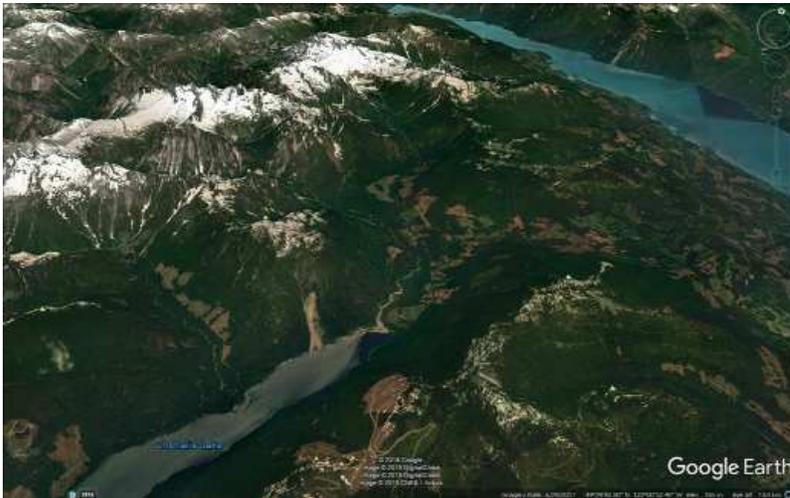


Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 65

Christopher L. Murphy



Triangle is about 400 square miles.



My discussion on “Mystery Valley” in the last issue of *Bits & Pieces* prompted me to go into Google Earth and have a look at that area. There is, I believe, evidence of clear-cuts, so there are likely logging roads. Nevertheless, if you “zero-in” on Google you will see that it is very rugged.

I put a green triangle on the map to illustrate the probable area of greatest sasquatch activity over the last 100 or so years (The Sasquatch Triangle). In the unlikely event the story of Jacko and the town of Yale is true, you can see the proximity of the town and “Mystery Valley.”

According to archeological digs, Native people have occupied this region for at least 5,000 years; however, some references state up to 9,500 years. An attempt to showcase this astounding history with an amazing visitor center, recreations of dwellings, and numerous artifacts simply failed to get enough patrons, so it was closed. I showed some photos of this facility in B&P #5, page 4.

The number of sasquatch-related incidents in my “Sasquatch Triangle” is likely greater than any other area of the same size in North America—statistically, this is where the action is. Once you get into the “heart” of this country there are virtually no conveniences. I have traveled (4x4) as far as half a tank of gas will take me above Harrison Hot Springs (to the right seen on the map) on logging roads and forest service roads. It is a bit unnerving, but perhaps better now that we have cell phones (given there is service). I did see

large logging trucks (you have to move over as far as you can) and one hunter who had a pheasant hanging off his belt. I startled two of these birds when walking around; the noise nearly gave me a heart attack.

Generally, you can’t see very far into the bush, so anything might be looking at you. People are continually amazed that we have not been able to “bag” a sasquatch or get good photos/video of one. This brings to my mind the exchange between the captain and the cabin boy:

“I am sorry sir, I have lost your tea pot; but I know where it is.”
“Good lad; where is it?”
“At the bottom of the sea.”

The term “rainforest” has always sort of amused me because that’s what we mostly have here—rain and forest. “British Columbia is home to close to 25% of the world’s temperate rainforest. This unique eco-system covers vast tracts of BC’s coastal areas ...” Of course, it is the rain that brings about the enormous trees and thus the logging industry; but I don’t like to see logging and the terrible scars it leaves. Nevertheless, it provides a livelihood for thousands of people; you can be sure that very few loggers are going to report sasquatch sightings. Rain naturally prevents forest fires, so logging is essentially the only “rainforest enemy.”

It’s rather a long way to Bella Coola (next best bet) from the Sasquatch Triangle, the distance shown here is 547 miles. It would take about 13 hours to drive that far; all you can be sure of is no traffic jams (no McDonald’s either).

You will see on my triangle map a little place called Hope. We have a little joke—if you go any farther it’s “beyond Hope.” There is a Dairy Queen in Hope, so sort of “Look thy last on all things lovely.”

I had a sasquatch exhibit for two seasons in Yale, quite a way beyond Hope. A season is about 4 months and we had about 7,500 visitors. That was really quite good. The Coquihalla Highway (1986) now bypasses this little town of 186 souls, so it never grew up.

My book, *Sasquatch in British Columbia*, written with Thomas Steenburg, details all the sasquatch-related incidents in the Sasquatch Triangle. It has been out for 7 years, and although there have been TV documentaries on looking for sasquatch or bigfoot, nobody has explored the “triangle” or Bella Coola. Thomas Steenburg is the only true field researcher in this entire region.

I have lived in BC since I was six years old (so 72 years). Anything beyond about 50 miles from Vancouver is pretty much the same until you get well into the interior. Being the month of March I will leave you with a little Irish philosophy: “If things don’t change, they will stay as they are.”



The many comments and compliments we get on our Sasquatch Narratives are appreciated. I do read through them to see what is on your mind. There are a few things, however, that apparently need to be made clear.

1. The only reasonably clear and accepted images of a sasquatch we have are those shown in the Patterson & Gimlin (P/G) film. I have used the word “accepted” here to mean analyzed and considered a natural hominoid by at least some scientists.

2. We do not have “accepted” sasquatch DNA, *unless the sasquatch has the same DNA as a MODERN human*. The DNA that has been obtained from hair samples said to be from a sasquatch came out as “modern human.” As a result, either the hair came from a modern human or the sasquatch is a modern human. We do not have a way to differentiate with our current technology.

3. The only reasonably firm and “accepted” evidence we have for sasquatch is the footprints they leave, and the subsequent plaster casts made from those footprints. Scientists in general sort of agree that the footprints were made by something natural (were not hoaxed); but won’t speculate on what that “something” is.

The image obtained by Paul Graves is many times better than anything else we have at this time beside the P/G film; thus the attention we have paid to it.

There is plenty of material on YouTube and elsewhere that purports to show a sasquatch; but none of it has attained much credibility to my knowledge.

Unfortunately, we presently do not have the financial resources to conduct scientific analysis of samples (hair, urine) so it’s a “waiting game.”



The website *Mysteries of Canada* has this spectacular Labrador scene and an account of what are obviously sasquatch as follows:

**The Traverspine Gorilla
A Wildman From Labrador**

There is an old tradition among the various Inuit tribes of Alaska, Northern Canada, and Greenland, which holds that the North American Arctic was once home to a race of primitive giants called Toonijuk. Physically, these people were said to be immensely powerful, and could easily carry full-grown seals on their backs. They did not live in tents or igloos, like the Inuit, but rather in circular stone pit-houses roofed with whale ribs and animal skins.

Legend has it that, in ancient times, the Inuit began to hunt down the Toonijuk and greatly reduced their number. The giants who survived these predations fled to the mountains of the interior where, some say, their descendants still linger to this very day ...[*The material goes on to give an account of a sighting in 1913.*]

We don’t hear very much about Labrador; with only about 30,000 people, this is hardly a wonder. Labrador is part of the province of Newfoundland; the province is referred to as Newfoundland and Labrador. The population of both is about 525,000.

I cannot recall anyone I have met



who has been there; let alone lived there. When I was 6 years old (1947) our plane from England touched at Goose Bay Labrador. I think it was a re-fueling stop for the old prop-planes. All I can really remember is the noise the plane engines made.

The only significant material I have on Newfoundland is the following:

**Huge “Beast-Man” Shot Near
Pistolet Bay**

Pistolet Bay, Newfoundland, 1890s,

Winter: William Decker, who lives in one of the small settlements on the Newfoundland side of the Strait of Belle Isle, reported a horrific encounter with some kind of animal-man while hunting and fishing near Pistolet Bay.

One frosty morning he took his muzzle-loader and headed back into the country. As he reached a marsh, about 300 yards across, he heard a loud and frightening roar. He turned and what he saw made him almost

faint in his tracks. A huge animal, or huge man, a giant creature anyway, was coming at him in gigantic leaps. Decker had already charged his gun with plenty of powder and shot. He knelt down and took steady aim and waited till the creature was very close, too close for comfort. Then he fired.

The weight of the charge brought the beast-man to his knees; but it was up again very quickly. But Decker was ready with a second volley and the creature fell the second time letting out a bellow that could be heard for miles. Taking no chances, he reloaded and fired a third volley. The creature did not stir again.

Decker measured the creature; it was ten to twelve feet tall, with an outstretched arm-span of fourteen feet. Its feet left tracks in the snow that Decker's snowshoes couldn't cover. The body, he said, was covered with long hair. He figured the creature weighed about one thousand pounds!

The fact that this is said to have happened around 130 years ago gives it a tiny bit of credibility. If it was reported in current times, I would be very skeptical.

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If you are watching this series, please note that a sasquatch now measures in the history of the mysterious Island. Back in the 1960s, a treasure seeker staying on the Island awoke from a deep sleep to see a huge hair-covered hominoid with glowing red eyes staring at him. He was grabbed, choked, and told somehow to leave the island. His arm was grabbed so firmly that four finger impressions were left in his flesh. He immediately left and never returned. Well ... up to you.

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J.W. Burns, former school teacher at Chehalis, introduced the Sasquatch to the reading public on April 1, 1929, in MacLeans Magazine, Toronto. He had 20 years research with Indians. He told the writer an Indian girl, Seraphine Long from Port Douglas, was kidnapped by a Sasquatch and was held captive for several months. She told Mr. Burns afterwards, they treated her well, but she made it rough for them. They were glad to get rid of her. She died 60 years later, January, 1940.

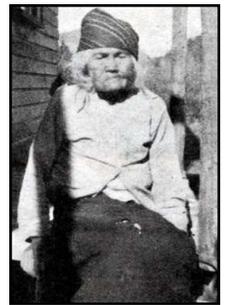
We can shed a little more light on Seraphine Long (actually, Leon) with this extract from *Healing Waters* mentioned in my list issue of *Bits & Pieces*,

First off, Seraphine was from Port Douglas, which is at the head of Harrison Lake. If she was kidnapped from there, that would make a lot more sense. Otherwise, we have to assume that she went to live on the Chehalis reservation at age 17; thus the connection with the dubious "Morris Mountain."

In that she died "60 years later, January 1940," that would make her about age 77 at death; thus born in about 1863 and kidnapped in about 1880.

Naturally, she would have spoken the "Douglas tongue," which we learn later

was that spoken by a sasquatch to Charlie Victor (1914). This would indicate that Seraphine would have been able to communicate with her abductor, and later his parents.



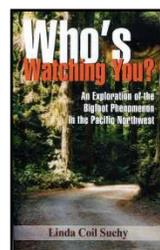
I realize this is all sort of "connecting dots" that are likely not even there in the first place; but the more we learn about sasquatch, the more "human-like" the sasquatch becomes. We must keep in mind that Seraphine became pregnant by her sasquatch captor and this would require the same or extremely close DNA (baby died shortly after birth).

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THE EYES HAVE IT!

Over 20 years ago while doing work on the Patterson & Gimlin film I noticed that the subject seemed to have a white sclera (whites of the eyes). This did not mean anything to me at that time. I simply did my artistic enhancements and produced my "Patty Portrait."

Years later (2009) I used the eye seen in my artwork for the book *Who's Watching You?* by Linda Coil Suchy. If you look closely (enlarge) you will see that it is in the top right-hand corner of the cover.



Still more years drifted by and at some point Peter Byrne mentioned that a continually visible white sclera is an exclusive human characteristic. Many animals have a white sclera, but it is only visible if the iris (including pupil) is in, or close to, an extreme position (right, left, up, down) or the eyes are wide open. Sometime in evolution it was determined that humans could use their eyes as a means on non-verbal communications. A particular "look" from your wife can speak volumes, and I am sure you have heard the expression "If looks could kill ...". Furthermore, often, when you look into a person's eyes you can sort of tell what is going on in his or her head—eyes don't tell lies sort of thing; thus the saying, "The eyes are the window of the soul." As a result, humans have their iris seemingly floating around in a sea of white so we can get "messages."

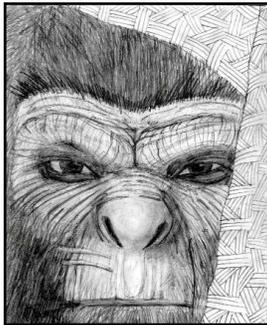
If I had to say what Patty was saying with her eye, it would be, "I don't like you being in my space." Indeed, most animals are the same, especially dogs, "If you're in my face, you're in my space."

Remarkably, Paul Graves got a game camera image of (we believe) a sasquatch eye as seen here:

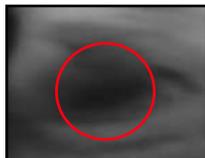


In the right-hand corner of this eye I believe we can see “white” (or off white). This would not be the same for a great ape; indeed they may have a colored sclera. Obviously, the eye seen here is looking straight at the camera; it is slightly squinted, which is a natural reaction to any sort of light. The eye was very close to the camera; had it been a bit farther away the image might have been a bit clearer. I think the sasquatch put its head almost against the hole in the fake rock where the camera was concealed.

Whatever the case, the drawing of what the witness saw indicates a white sclera was present. He viewed the entity with a rifle scope so would have likely seen this detail. Shown here are the eyes of a mountain gorilla so that you can see the difference.



It appears to me that the iris in the game camera image is considerably larger than a human iris. Here I have made the entire size of the eye in the subject and a human male eye about the same size so the images are proportionate. In this case the subject's iris is 23% larger. In other studies based on the P/G subject I have come out with at least 50% larger. I don't think the subject in the Graves' game camera image was a full-grown adult sasquatch. In other words, much less than 7 feet tall.



This is all very speculative and I am sure most scientists will cringe at the very thought of doing something like this. Nevertheless, the iris in animals is a

perfect circle, so you can sort of “math around” with it.

My first thought was that the individual Graves caught on his camera was young enough to be



more curious than cautious; but then looking at the situation I can visualize the hominoid sort of crawling over the wall and inadvertently becoming face-to-face with the game camera. Obviously the camera frightened it away and it is unlikely that the fake rock left in that exact same spot would result in another image.

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Shown here is René Dahinden in London, England, in 1971. I am sure that the most distant thing from his mind at that time was the possible existence of sasquatch-like hominoids in Great Britain. This is not a “new thing,” the oldest sighting I found went back 140 years. Of course, what is new is electronic communications, which for the last 25 years has reached into all aspects of human experience.

Could Great Britain support a large hominoid like the sasquatch? Here are the official forest area statistics:

The area of woodland in the UK at 31 March 2018 is 3.17 million hectares [12,240 square miles]. This represents 13% of the total land area in the UK, 10% in England, 15% in Wales, 19% in Scotland and 8% in Northern Ireland. Sep. 27, 2018

That's a drop in the bucket compared to British Columbia's 232,000 square miles of forest; but it's enough to accommodate a small population and provide concealment during daylight hours (homins are often nocturnal).

Britain, of course, would have many little forests, not one massive forest as in British Columbia. Nevertheless, those little forests are quite substantial and could definitely “hide a sasquatch.”

Nick Redfern has looked into the “British Bigfoot” and summarizes his thoughts as follows:

All I can say for sure is that the U.K. most definitely has its very own Bigfoot. But, it's far from being what it appears to be. It's not a hoax. And it's not a physical creature. All I can say for sure right now is that the U.K.'s Bigfoot is ... something else.

I don't agree with Nick's “And it's not a physical creature.” I am sure we have just as much “paranormalism” associated with the sasquatch as the British have with their hominoid. It's just that we (Krantz, Green, Dahinden, Byrne, Meldrum, Steenburg, and others) chose to ignore it. I acknowledge it; but don't associate with it. Did Krantz, Green, Dahinden and Byrne know what was happening in Great Britain? If they did, the stock answer would likely be, “That is not the creature we are looking for.”

The fact that the British hominoid leaves footprints makes it “physical,” unless you are going to say they are all fakes or misidentified—I seriously doubt that is the case. I think it is best to default to Ron Morehead's stand that sasquatch (and all hominoids) can do things that we don't understand—YET.

Unfortunately, just the mention of something in the sasquatch arena that we don't understand results in the giant doors of academia being slammed shut.

I am holding out some hope that our book *The Making of Hominology* will make some inroads as to getting more (and more serious) professional attention on the entire issue of hominoids no matter where their existence is reported in the world. For certain, Great Britain should be high on the list.

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CAN YOU HELP?

I am looking for Yvon Leclerc who lives in Quebec, Canada. He worked with me on my book *Meet the Sasquatch* and I need to contact him on a little matter. If you have any information please email cmurphy101@shaw.ca