

The City of Lacey Museum, Washington State, is moving along with great enthusiasm in the presentation of *Sasquatch Revealed*.

Our Museum curator, Erin Quinn Valcho, seen here, and her assistant Marisa Merkel took Thomas Steenburg and me for a tour on April 25.

Essentially the entire museum will be used for sasquatch-related artifact and artwork. I envision something like a Victorian era living room—numerous curiosities, photographs and works of art in every available space.

The speakers forum will be held at the Lacey City Hall, a short distance away. This is a new, impressive building with a state-of-the-art conference room, fully equipped with a large screen and sound system. Erin will be placing some posters, panels and artifacts in the wide hallways. For certain, the folks who live in Lacey will be introduced to the sasquatch.

This exhibit has traveled extensively, with Lacey being the ninth public museum to host it in about 15 years. It has not stayed the same; more and more material has been added as the years have rolled by.

I am looking forward to a great time in Lacey on May 31, and I promise that if you can make the exhibit (runs to August 31), you will have an outstanding “sasquatch experience.” Be sure to bring the kids; they are my biggest fans.

LACEY MUSEUM

Museum Musings

WINTER 2019

Sasquatch Revealed Comes to Lacey

Whether you are a skeptic or a believer, sasquatch (a.k.a. Bigfoot) is undeniably an enduring cultural phenomenon. The Lacey Museum is thrilled to announce that “Sasquatch Revealed,” a temporary exhibit courtesy of Canadian bigfoot expert Christopher Murphy, will be opening on May 31, 2019 and will stay throughout the summer. Murphy’s exhibit is the largest collection of sasquatch-related artifacts and artwork ever assembled. For thousands of years, Sasquatch has been an important part of Native culture. In the last two centuries, it has become a part of the wider culture as non-Natives also reported its existence. Now scientists have joined in the search to resolve North America’s greatest mystery. Popular TV shows, like *Discovering Bigfoot* on Netflix or *Finding Bigfoot* on Animal Planet, have continued to fuel popular interest in this cryptochominid. Join us in the search for our own local evidence. Have you had a Bigfoot sighting? Do you know anyone with a great story about their search for evidence of Sasquatch? We are looking in particular for local stories, photographs, artifacts or memorabilia that could add local flavor to this exhibit.

May 31, Curator Christopher Murphy (pictured) & Wildlife biologist David Hancock will give a talk on their research into Sasquatch.

Native American Mask, D’sonagwa, Wild Woman of the Woods

Send us your Sasquatch Stories!

Sasquatch silhouette by Happybluemo at commons.wikimedia.org

SAVE THE DATES!

- *Lacey Then, Lacey Now* Wednesday February 13, 5:30pm, Lacey Council Chambers
- *Washington’s Undiscovered Feminists*, Monday, March 18, 5:30pm, Lacey Community Room
- *Sasquatch Revealed Exhibit*, May 31 through August 31, Lacey Museum

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Shown above are what are being considered yeti footprints. They were found near Mount Makalu, Himalayas, on April 9, 2019 by an Indian Army mountaineering expedition team, shown on the right.

The reported size of the prints was 32 inches by 15 inches. We see a ski pole being used to illustrate the space between two prints.



The pole is retractable and likely goes from 54.6 inches to 24.4 inches. I don't see the pole being used to measure a print, and can't put a firm number on the pole. As a result, I can't confirm the print length. Nevertheless, the pole had to be between 40 and 50 inches if the prints were 32 inches, so we will default to that figure. Although in this photo the partial print (left), is longer than the pole. Whatever, I am sure they used an actual ruler to measure the prints.

My first thought was that the impressions were made by an animal leaping through the snow and that appears to be the most logical conclusion. Furthermore, even in deep snow, sasquatch footprints show toes. Photos taken by Paul Graves confirm this. Paul even made a plaster cast. His full report is on the Sasquatch Canada website, **“Remarkable Trackway Investigated**

and Photographed by Paul Graves.”

I really don't think this case requires further comment; but in researching it I came upon information that I think is useful regarding yeti research.

Shown below is a National Geographic photo of a Nepalese porter and caption.



Nepal's porters carry loads that can weigh more than they do, whether they're toting gear up Mt. Everest or carrying goods to market. A new study tries to figure out how they do it.

Of course, this fellow is properly equipped with modern footwear. His footprints would show treads.

This would not be the case with a an individual from a small village. His boots would look like what is shown here; probably made by his wife and definitely no treads.



Nevertheless, this man would have a very heavy load and he would leave deep footprints. His footprints would likely be in a straight line, which has been observed in people who live in mountainous regions as they often have to walk along narrow ledges.



СТОПКАДР 21



СТОПКАДР 22



СТОПКАДР 24

Igor Burtsev provided these images of a Russian homin taken from a video by an excited family in a car. I would say the subject was about 150 feet away and it moved towards the car to about 100 feet. The kids in the car were very vocal and obviously frightened. The driver (assume father) was very calm and I believe even moved forward a little. He obviously reasoned he could move away very fast if the homin got too close. As far as I can see, it just veered off and left the scene.

We can't see any details because standard videos just don't have the needed resolution for the distances shown. Indeed, the people in the car would have seen the subject more clearly, with their eyes, given they had normal vision (kids especially).

Whatever the case, I think we can see enough to conclude that the subject was probably not wearing clothing of any sort; but hair covered. The last image shows a distinctive head shape; definitely



not human. Igor superimposed Frame 352 from the P/G film (reversed) for a comparison with this image. This is very good, and if the heads are about the same size, then the Russian homin was over 7 feet tall.

Despite the lack of clarity, these images are quite impressive. The homin might have left footprints, but few people would have ventured out of their car to have a look.

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Shown here is Oliver Kirk (conservation enforcement officer, Oregon) with a cast he made of a footprint (one of about six) he found in 1994. His little story is in *Monster Trilogy* (2013) by Peter Byrne, page 72. Kirk tells of a sighting by others whereupon a small (young) sasquatch was seen walking on a dirt road when it "stopped to kick the dusty road." Why would it do that? The answer is "fun." Human kids do that, stomp mud puddles and slash bushes with

a stick (I watched a kid doing this the other day). I don't know if other higher primates would do those sort of things for fun; but I don't think so—although chimps are very playful and might.

In my day, a fun thing was to kick a tin can down the road—you just kept kicking it. That was a different time when kids roamed around freely.

This is just a very small, insignificant observation; although one might wonder.

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While at the City of Lacey Museum, Washington State on April 25, 2019, I was asked in a podcast what was my favorite artifact or item in my museum exhibit. I had never been asked that question before, but I did not have to think long to answer. It is my film site model, completed in 2002.

It was made to scale based on this film frame in the Patterson and Gimlin film.



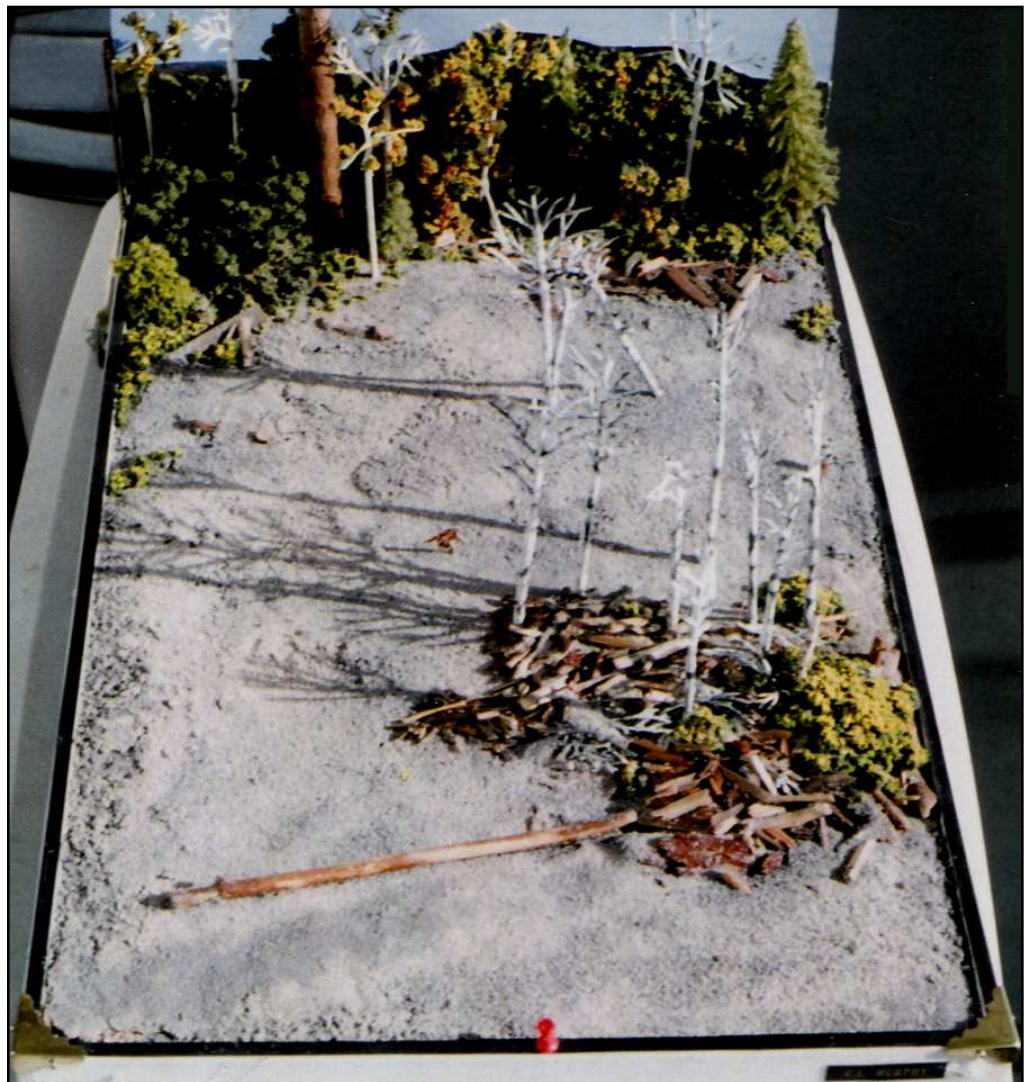
It took a lot of math to plan the 1 inch to 9 feet ratio model, which measures 24.75 inches long and 16.5 inches wide. Igor Burtsev in Russia assisted me with the planning; although he has a minor concern with the length of the long log seen at the bottom. By this time the model had taken flight to a museum (10 years ago) and I have never got it back to chop the log down a bit. Also, subsequent research revealed that the sasquatch (Patty) was farther back. This was the result of using the formula for the distance from the camera for a specific object in a photograph. Early researchers were obviously incorrect or there is something we don't know.

In the first photo, Patty has been digitally moved back. In all the rest of the photos she is as originally placed. I will mention, however, that the little cut-out was replaced by a tiny sculpture of the same height. I could not make something that small so put out a call and a researcher in England (John) made one for me. The tiny sasquatch arrived in the mail and I replaced the cut-out.

The images seen here are actual film images that have been scanned. I was not into digital back in those days.

In March 2003, *Fate* magazine published an article I sent them, "Bigfoot File Site Insights," explaining the model. Their people did an outstanding job.

Above all, the model put to rest confusion as to the film frames and



justified why Patty chose to keep going straight ahead instead of darting into the forest behind her.

Models of this nature are actually called *dioramas* (a model representing a scene with three-dimensional figures, either in miniature or as a large-scale museum exhibit). They date back to the dawn of modern human existence. In my early years (70 years ago), I recall seeing them in museums. They did not do anything; just little buildings, trees, animals and so forth in a three-dimensional setting. They were simply intriguing to look at and sort of day-dream about. They are now mainly used for architectural models, which are photographed for illustrative and advertising purposes. They are strange little art-forms that require a lot of improvising. Hobby shops still carry diorama supplies and the current materials are superior.

Because dioramas are three-dimensional, you can photograph them at various angles and get entirely new perspectives. I took my model out into the sunshine at various times and was intrigued by the shadows of the little trees, seen in two of the images provided here. If I get the model back and there is a sunny day on October 20 at around 1:30 p.m. then we will see (approximately) the shadows for that particular day in 1967.

There are three other small dioramas I created that are provided in my exhibit, as shown below. They are not scale models; just fanciful expressions of what a particular scene involving a sasquatch might have looked like; they are “kid’s stuff.” It is important that museum exhibits be cross-generational in order to appeal to everyone. This, however, may not sit well with seriously minded scientific people. I do provide what little scientific material I have, but perhaps there needs to be a “Scientific Gallery,” which I have offered—no support to date. I envision footprint and hand casts scientifically presented (explaining known aspects). Also, what we know about DNA in a way that the general public would be able to understand.

Exhibits attract a lot of people and are great platforms for talks by researchers. They should be given serious consideration.

