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If I were to stack all the books I have on Sasquatch one atop the other, the stack would be over seven feet tall.

If all the papers, letters, and emails on this subject were put end-to-end, they would go around the world many times.

If all the photographs, films, videos, and movies were linked together, they would likely go to the Moon (or farther) and back.

In hominology we are up against a brick wall as to scientific involvement.. You can either smash the wall down with a bulldozer or climb over the top.

All the material we have written over the last 60 years is a bulldozer; we keep making it bigger, but have hardly made a dent. Of course, we can carry on, but do you really think this is going to work? Even if we manage to make a big hole we will be faced with, “You certainly have a point, but we don’t have the resources to do much.” Naturally, if you put a dead sasquatch on the table, resources will somehow be made available, but do you really think this is going to happen?

John Green inferred to me that we simply must wait until that happens. John has been gone for three years now and we are still waiting.

Impressing the scientific establishment to do something is NOT dead in the water; it is still flapping around and I continue to support that alternative. Nevertheless, this requires strategic action involving those scientists we have “on our side,” as it were. Having more websites, no matter how well designed and intentioned, is not the answer.

Climbing over the wall requires getting the necessary people power and MONEY. I said “people”—whether or not those people are scientists is immaterial.

In my opinion, the initial money needed is as follows:

1. Scientific DNA analysis and related analysis: \$150,000
2. Re-examination of the P/G film by a forensic scientist: \$200,000
3. Small expeditions to find evidence (possibly bones): \$200,000
- 4..Support for public awareness initiatives: \$100,000

That's a total of \$650,000 in US funds and I can justify each one of these requirements, but I will spare you the details at this point.

A foundation is needed to get that kind of money. However, to start with, people with BUSINESS, ENGINEERING, ACCOUNTING, GRAPHICS DESIGN, COMPUTER and INTERNET knowledge are essential. Also the ability to write properly is required. Scientists are a part of the process; they can't do anything without financial resources. What we call “citizen scientists” are the same.

Unfortunately, the PEOPLE I mention often need payment for what they do. If you can't find them within our ranks to work for nothing, you don't have an alternative. Nevertheless, a foundation can generate funds aside from donations; business people again come to the front.

If a foundation can be formed in association with a UNIVERSITY or RESEARCH INSTITUTION (Smithsonian, National Geographic) that is the most desirable way forward. Of course, we can ask these mentioned organizations for support and if done in conjunction with several PhDs, it might work. We are still stuck with getting the qualified PEOPLE, but that MIGHT resolve itself if we have a firm base.

Although it is fine for us old retired guys to “grand stand,” people who work (including scientists) have less than 20% of their time to spend on things other than making a living, looking after themselves and their families and all the other necessary things just to keep body and soul together.

Because of age we no longer have Peter Byrne to work on something like this—find someone to fund our requirements; but believe me, if anyone on the planet could have done this, that would be Peter. This kind of thing is far beyond the expertise of professionals and researchers. It's like professionally playing a musical instrument—you either can or you can't.

I don't care who wants to take on this alternative, as long as they have the required qualifications and experience. I have backed-off as to positions of this nature because I am too far along and don't want the stress.

I don't mind administration as to my sasquatch museum exhibit and working on my terms as to these papers and other initiatives related to Sasquatch Canada, but that is all I wish to do.

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This hominoid mandible was discovered by a monk in China in 1980 and donated to Lanzhou University. There, it lay unstudied until 2010, when a team led by Fahu Chen and Dongju Zhang—a climatologist and an archae-ologist, respectively—began examining it in earnest. The full story is in *The Atlantic*, “A Revealing Piece of Ancient Human History, Discovered in a Tibetan Cave,” May 1, 2019.

I am not going to get into the scientific significance of this relic. I just want to make the point that universities and museums don't have the resources to look at everything they are sent. As a result, things just sit somewhere until someone comes along and has a look. Could it be that sasquatch bones are simply gathering dust waiting for someone to discover them?

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This rather involved story is good for a smile. There are two lessons: 1) You never know who's watching you, and 2) Never underestimate customs people. To Captain Alistair McDougall, however, it was no laughing matter. He paid \$1,500 for a fake. That amount in 1885 is equivalent in purchasing power to about \$37,905 at this time. It appears he had to pay the duty, which now would be \$11,371. So poor Alistair likely was out \$49,276 in current funds.

Fossils (the remains or impression of a prehistoric organism preserved in petrified form or as a mold or cast in rock) at that time were perfect for a hoax. Simply age plaster or cement in soil for a few years and it will come out looking somewhat like a fossil. A professional would have likely been able to tell the difference, but Alistair was obviously blinded by the prospects.

All of this brings to mind a little dilemma I have, and you might have in certain circumstances. The skulls I have in my museum exhibit were obtained from BoneClones in California. They are so exacting that only a test of some sort would show that they are replicas. If a border guard saw them in my car trunk he is going to be concerned—it is illegal to transport human remains or animal bones into the US from Canada or vice versa. You could be detained for hours. If you had your purchase invoice, that would likely clear things. When I first shipped the exhibit to a museum in the USA over 13 years ago (a large van stacked to the roof) it was not inspected. One of the museum people brought it back to Canada (about two years later) with a signed letter by the museum director as to what the shipment was; that apparently worked.

The next time the exhibit was shipped to the USA, I had to use a customs broker and detail everything. A very old stuffed bear head was refused. You can see it in my *Catalog of Exhibit Items* on the Sasquatch Canada website. I have sought to get a stuffed bear foot (back foot) for comparison with a sasquatch print; but I can't ship it to the US even if I do get one.

Anyway, just keep all this in mind if you purchase replicas in either country; make sure you have proof.



'Lillooet Man' was proven a hoax: Was 'Metchosin Man' cast in the same mould?

Metchosin monster a fake

SASQUATCH ON Vancouver Island? Not only has he been the subject of Indian legends and reputed sightings by credible witnesses over the past 90 years, but — back in 1885, the remains of a giant were unearthed at Metchosin.

Now there's a story!

The Beehive Saloon, at the corner of Fort and Broad, was the scene of considerable excitement that August. Normally known for its relaxing environment and manly refreshments, the Beehive had as an extra attraction an exhibit unlike anything Victorians had ever seen: a petrified man.

The "Metchosin Monster," as he was named, had been excavated on the Gilbert farm in Happy Valley. Armless and legless, he'd been "a veritable giant." For 25 cents Victorians could view his grey form in a coffin-like box and hear of farmer Gilbert's amazing discovery.

Gilbert wasn't making the presentation; that was done by a smooth-talking Mr. Dubois, whose polished delivery suggested the professional promoter.

Among those who lined up to see the curiosity was Capt. Alistair McDougall. The fossilized torso so captivated the amateur anthropolo-

gist that he determined to acquire it for posterity. In minutes he and Dubois were bantering figures; they agreed upon \$1,500.

Off to his bank rushed McDougall, to return with the cash. The Metchosin Monster was his.

As he made preparations to donate it to the British Museum, McDougall received a notice from the Customs office. Local collector W. Hamley had read of McDougall's purchase in the papers; as had one of his officers, who recalled a crate from San Francisco a few months before. In the box had been a vaguely humanoid figure, so unprepossessing that officer Hunt had allowed it to enter for the nominal duty of \$1.

Hamley curtly informed McDougall that, according to press reports, the "petrified giant" was worth considerably more — perhaps even priceless. At the very least, duty of 30 per cent should apply to McDougall's purchase price: \$450!

During the following trial, a Happy Valley woman was sworn in, to testify how, some months before, she'd been intrigued by the arrival of a heavy wagon at the neighboring Gilbert farm; how, that night, she'd seen lights moving about in one of Gilbert's pastures; how, curiosity

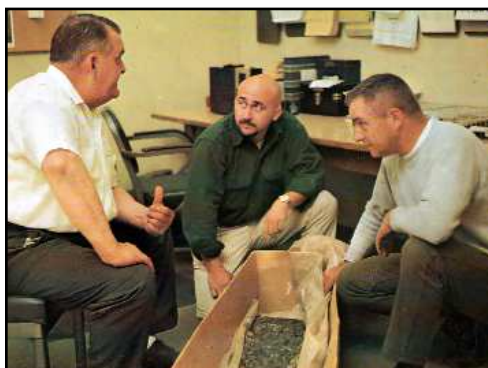
aroused, she'd crept up on some men and watched them as they buried a heavy object.

The prosecution and defence counsel continued to wrestle until a ruling by the court that was worthy of Solomon: Metchosin Man was a fake, thus it was worthless and should be returned to McDougall, but the Customs office had acted on reasonable supposition, hence McDougall was liable for costs.

The late Cecil Clark, longtime contributor to *The Islander*, wrote in 1968 that his efforts to learn the fate of McDougall's expensive embarrassment led him to an account of a similar curiosity turning up at Lillooet just after the turn of the century. However, this "fossilized" man was manufactured of Portland cement in a Fairview basement over in Vancouver.

Our photograph, courtesy of Mr. Clark, shows the "Stone Man of Lillooet" on display (on a boardwalk). His legs and arms (folded neatly across his chest) show that Lillooet's claim to fossilized fame couldn't have been Metchosin Man unless he'd undergone extensive surgery.

We'll leave the last word to Mr. Clark: "Anyway, it was the last fossilized man found in B.C. Now the Sasquatch has the field."



It amuses me somewhat that this photo was published in 1970; so it is at least 49 years old. It shows researcher Robert Morgan (center) with North Bonneville,

Washington State, Sheriff's Dispatcher Frank Miller (left) and Chief of Police Fred Ellsworth (right), examining a plaster cast of a sasquatch footprint. During that decade and many years later, Morgan was one of the most prominent researchers in North America. His research was amazing. He proved to himself that sasquatch exist, but not as conventional people believe.

I am amused because 49 years is a very long time, and I think that if sasquatch leave footprints, we can obtain evidence that definitely proves they exist.

Looking around for images of the log in Frame 352 of the P/G film, I ran across this work, which I likely did in 2002, or there about. I essentially used the same process used by Jeff Glickman to determine the film subject's height. I wanted to confirm his figure; however I used the log rather than a tree in the background. I registered the log in Peter Byrne's photo with the log in the film frame. I then calculated the known and applied it to the unknown. I am out a little, but all works of this nature have a small margin of error. I never published this as there was no need; Jeff had done a superior job. Nevertheless, Jeff's work has never been given the attention it deserves. I can justify both the height and weight Jeff established.

There can be no doubt that the walking height of the film subject was **at least** over 7 feet tall (Glickman's calculation was 7 feet, 3.5 inches). Its standing height would be **at least** 8% taller (7 feet 6 inches, rounded).

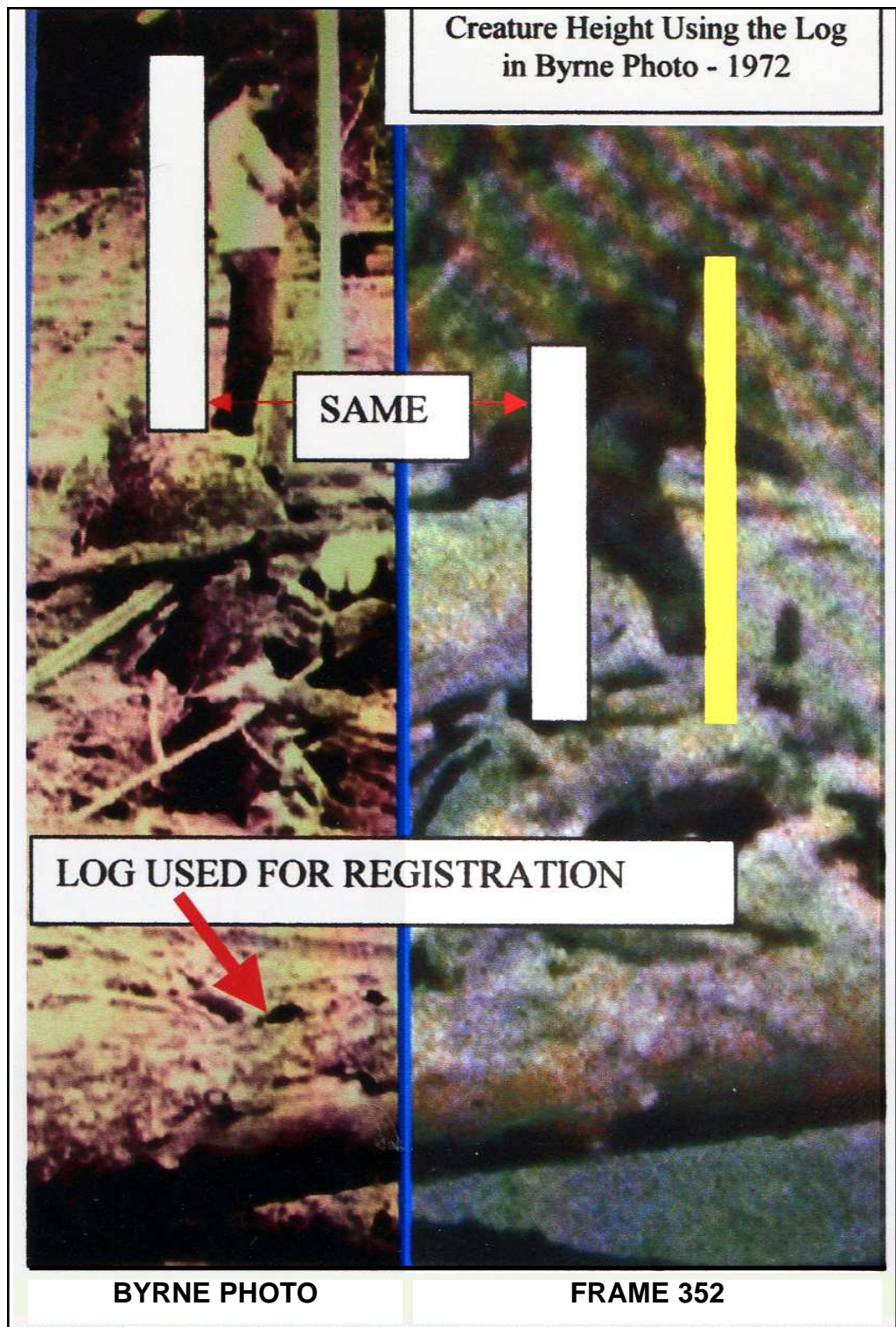
Back in the days of the slide rule (before calculators) measurements were much more approximate. Computers allow one to get very close. I think I could get closer if I redid this, but we are only talking about an inch or so.

I no longer call the subject a "creature." At some point in time, Dr. Fahrenbach said not to use that word; use sasquatch or bigfoot. Then Dmitri Bayanov kept moving forward with "hominology," so now I would say film subject, hominoid or homin.

I am sure we have all had enough of height calculations, but I am also sure there are still skeptics who say this is all hogwash. Anyway, it would be impossible for a man less than 7 feet 6 inches tall to be the subject in the film. If he were 6 feet tall, he would need stilts to make up the difference. Even André the Giant would need stilts increasing his height by more than about 7 inches (all we know is his standing height: 7 feet, 4 inches; walking height would be less).

An accredited scientist has confirmed that the motion or movement of the subject is natural: "smoothly operating and coherent system" (Dr. D. Donskoy).

Anyway, what I say here is now on record.



Hodgson is 41.28mm in photo
He is 72 inches tall (no boots)
Ratio is $72/41.28 = 1.744$ inches per mm
Creature is 50.8mm in photo
Creature is $50.8 * 1.744 = 88.60$ inches tall.
Glickman says 87.5 inches; I'm 1.1 inches out.

NOTE: Only round objects can be registered because they are not affected by the camera height, angle and distance.

Note: Ground levels and head levels result in the discrepancy and/or registration is out marginally.

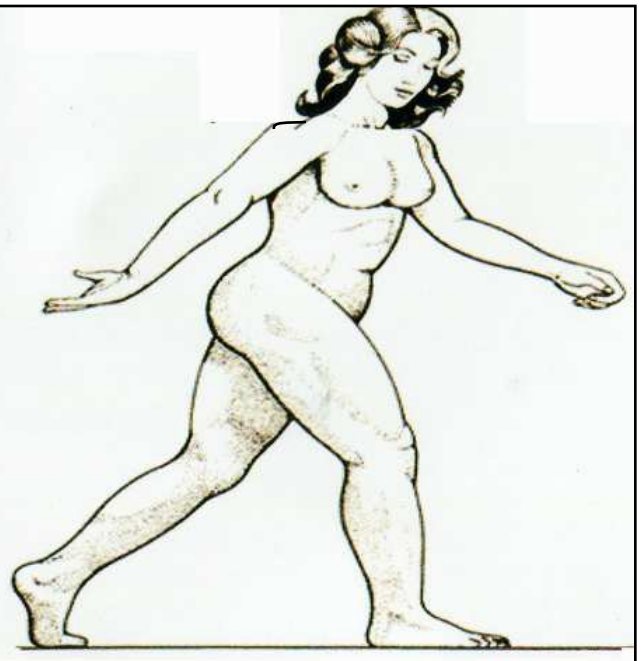
This first set of images was created many years ago to compare the P/G film subject to a human female as to the differences in body proportions. It's fine, but no consideration was given to comparative weights. The human female would still be normal weight if she were the same height as the film subject. We have no idea as to the weight of the subject. She could be normal or abnormal. As a result, the comparison is only accurate for body proportions.

To make the two images reasonably compatible, the human female needs more weight. This was done in the second set of images by making the waists about the same width and letting the rest of the body, except the head, reconfigure proportionately.

Given the human female drawing is correct (likely is) then the main difference is that her buttocks are much more pronounced. Her breasts would be about the same size, but much higher because of her younger age. I will let anatomists handle this one.

One of the great controversies in the early years was that the film subject walks like a man (implying a man in a costume). Dr. Krantz justified this in a strange way. He said that human females have a wider pelvis than males, which is needed to accommodate the birth process for human infants who have very large heads. Sasquatch infants would have much smaller heads, so the adult female pelvis would be like human males. Here the inference is that sasquatch are simply great apes.

Could it be that great weight affects the way a sasquatch walks? In other words, the film subject appears to walk like a male because of the weight she carries in her buttocks and



thighs. I really don't think it has anything to do with baby's heads.



The Burtsev sculpture of the film subject.



The speakers' forum at Lacey is going to be held in this room; rearranged for maximum seating capacity. It's a great room at the Lacey City Hall.



Lacey City Hall

This is going to be a one-day session (not just talks in the evening). We have six speakers lined up, so it's sort of the same as a conference.

After the talks, we will all meet at the Lacey Museum and go through the exhibit.



Lacey Museum

It's going to be a great event; I look forward to seeing you.