



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 125

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Edited by Gene Baade



These three artifacts were featured in my exhibit at the Museum of Vancouver in 2004. As a result, they were borrowed in 2006 by a museum in Texas (Institute of Texan Culture), and this photo was taken. This museum had asked for my entire exhibit, but we were unable to come to an agreement. Unfortunately, when they grabbed these artifacts it left me high and dry for my next exhibit.

The stone head on the left came from the University of Oregon. Lynn Maranda the curator of anthropology at the Museum of Vancouver, borrowed it for my exhibit. One of seven, it was found in the Columbia River valley and professionals believe it resembles an ape of some sort. The carving is dated between 1500 BC and AD 500. As apes were not known in North America at that time, it is believed the head represents a sasquatch.

The Native mask on the right is what we call the Chehalis Mask. It was created by Ambrose Point, a Chehalis Native, in the 1930s, given to John W. Burns (we believe), and donated by him to the Museum of Vancouver in 1938. It

probably simply sat in the museum's basement storage room until about 2003 when we (Lynn Maranda, and I) dug it out. There was an old paper file in the basement and we looked up "sasquatch" then went to a shelf and found the mask in a cardboard box.

In recent years, the Chehalis people claimed that the mask was illegally donated to the museum and it has now been repatriated. I believe it is in the new Chehalis headquarters building. I was up that way in late July 2020 but the road to the Chehalis residential area is closed to outsiders (due to Covid-19, I believe).

The stone foot, front right, was collected in Lillooet, BC, in 1947 by Mr. S. H. Gibbs, and subsequently donated to the Museum of Vancouver. It was also recorded in the paper file mentioned and found in a box on a shelf. Dr. Grover Krantz examined it in 1972 and stated that it could be sasquatch-related. We do not have a date (age) reference, but it is likely the same as the stone head.

For the Record

Sometimes I am asked about use of material published in *Bits & Pieces*. The rule here is that you may use the material in any way you wish, BUT YOU MUST NOT SELL IT. If you wish to sell it, then you need to get my permission and provide compensation. Furthermore, some of the images used have copyrights that I do not own, and you would have to get permission from the person who owns the copyright to print and sell his or her images. The US Congress wisely decided in 1999 that the Internet could be used for the diffusion of certain information without infringing copyrights. I have discussed this in a previous paper. Naturally, material must not be sold without permission. Other countries apparently followed suit (US was always the leader), but I heard Europe is trying to overturn the US decision. In other words, absolutely nothing can be used without permission from the originator or owner.

Ironically, the big winners in this issue are Google (and other search engines) plus service providers, and product/service companies of all sorts. People pay to see all the information provided on the Internet, and advertisers have a field day, reaching millions of people with their products and services. We are into billions of dollars here, provided in part by people using the internet for publishing "free" interesting papers, and others like you who access the papers. For this reason I don't think Europe has a hope to change things.

I don't think any of this was really planned. We were all so excited when the Internet slowly evolved that we didn't even think who was going to profit. We just wanted to get our thoughts, creations, images (whatever) out there where people could see and enjoy them. This is still the general mind-set, and I don't think it will change.



Figure 18: Subject Face



Photo: Patterson/Gimlin Copyright: NASI/Rene Dahinden 1997

In Figure 10 a photograph of a clenched gorilla hand is shown for visual reference [Godwin 1994].

This is a direct scan of the printed image in the NASI Report on page 17. It is very close to the image I have provided in other papers taken with a 35 mm film camera. What I did here was scan the image and then “blur” it to tie all the pixels together. You can enlarge this image considerably before pixels will be evident.

I had a scanner back in 1999, but it did not have all the settings and features of the scanner I now have (20 years later). I might have tried it back then, but actual film images were great, so likely didn't bother.

Obviously, NASI concluded that the right hand of the subject is clenched into

a fist. Here is the image seen in Figure 10 as referenced:

Figure 10: Gorilla Fingers, Detail



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The image of the subject (first image) is from Frame 350, which is about two sixteenths of a second earlier than Frame 352. If you think you see extended finger is this latter frame, you are looking at background “noise.”



Seen here is Jon-Erik Beckjord (died in 2008). At one time, Erik, as he was commonly called, was a valid and important sasquatch researcher. Somewhere down the line he got totally caught up in the paranormal and pareidolia—often the combination of both becomes an obsession. Erik became impossible with his images and theories. He also became very obstructive and argumentative.

Erik had an actual copy of the P/G film and he determined that the film subject was carrying a baby. I could never understand how he could see this, but according to him he convinced one scientist that a baby could be seen.

Furthermore, he found numerous examples of what he called “monkeys” in the background of Frame 352. Here again, a noted scientist was convinced with one of these “monkeys.” I went in and proved beyond a doubt that what was seen was just branches, leaves, and shadows.

That likely two PhD scientists were that gullible actually got me down a little. Nevertheless, scientists are human like the rest of us, so can be led down the garden path in some cases.

Erik is seen here in the center with John Bindernagel (left) and John Green (right). This



photo was taken in the early days, but John Green remained friends with Erik right to the end despite the latter's deplorable reputation.

Figure 25: Gorilla and Subject Breasts



The breasts on the sasquatch seen in the Patterson and Gimlin film were originally the subject of a great deal of argument among scientists.

First it was stated that what we see are not breasts. I have nowhere to go with that one. Then it was stated that if what we see are breasts, then they should not be covered in hair. Following that, if the subject is female as indicated by its breasts, then it cannot have a sagittal crest (pointed head) because only males have a sagittal crest. Keep in mind that the scientists were all top-notch anthropologists.

The first issue was simply disregarded and the others were addressed by Dr. Grover Krantz. I think he cleared the air on the subject.

Nevertheless, Dr. Krantz stated that he was unable to find the breast nipples on the film subject. I think I was able to find the one on the right breast (look closely at the full image on the previous page). I discussed this with René Dahinden, but I don't think it ever reached Dr. Krantz, who died in 2002

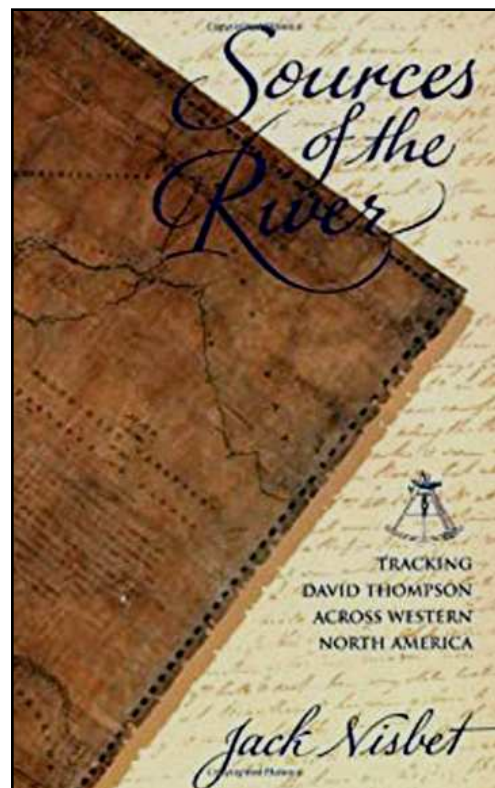
(one year after René died).

Jeff Glickman at NASI went the next step and compared the subject's breasts with those of a gorilla. This would have been in concert with our scientists and John Green professing that the sasquatch was an ape of some sort. Dr. Krantz was definitely of this opinion and promoted killing one of the hominoids for scientific purposes.

Obviously, the comparison shown here indicates a significant difference in the breasts. The sasquatch's breasts are far more human-like with, I believe, a human-like nipple.

Age makes a big difference as to female breasts. The film subject is obviously quite young (I believe around 30 years old). It is possible that this female was lactating (which fills out breasts), having recently given birth. Patterson and Gimlin were concerned that her "husband" was in the area (possibly with a young one).

This is all speculation I agree, but at least it is on the side of natural reality.



In this book the author, Jack Nisbet, provides an account of the strange footprints found by David Thompson and his team near Jasper, Alberta in 1811. (Continued)

I have reprinted the text here in exactly the same way as provided in the book:

But the heavy snow did not impede all animals, soon afterwards the men came across a set of track that gave them quite a start: each footprint had "4 large Toes, about 3 or 4 inches long & a small Nail at the end of each; the Ball of his Foot sank about 3 inches deeper than his Toes; the hinder part of his Foot did not mark well. The whole is about 14 inches long by 8 inches wide." At the time Thompson surmised that the tracks must have belonged to a big grizzly bear, although hunters had a different idea. In his *Narrative* he remembered their qualms: "Strange to say, here is a strong belief that the haunt of the Mammoth is about this defile, I questioned several, none could positively say they had seen him, but their belief I found firm and not to be shaken."

This account is essentially the same as the account provided by Thompson himself in his Journal, although greatly condensed. We have kind of assumed that the tracks were bipedal because of the way the account is written. Nevertheless, Thompson surmised the tracks were made by a "big grizzly" and this being the case there would have been four prints; two smaller (front legs) and two large (back legs). It is possible that the prints were simply double-tracked by a reasonably large bear. In this case, the prints would appear bipedal, but I think Thompson would have noticed something odd. The presence of "nails" certainly indicates a bear; sasquatch prints don't have nails. The fact that only 4 toes were shown on each print is a tough one. A bear can certainly lose a toe, but to lose the same toe on each foot is greatly improbable. All I can say here is that the little toe hardly registers in some footprints, leaving the appearance of a 4-toed print.

The mention of a mammoth is interesting, but a mammoth has four legs and five toes, and the footprint description provided hardly indicates this animal.

(Note: Many thanks to Gene Baade for the information in the book.)



The little town of Hyampom, California, (current population 241) is significant in sasquatch research because of the unusual footprints found near there in 1963 by Bob Titmus. Remarkably, the town had been well-known since before 1910 for its, probably, mythical "hog bear." The following is from, *Fearsome Creatures of the Lumberwoods: With a Few Desert and Mountain Beasts*, (1910) by William T. Cox:

THE HYAMPOM HOG BEAR.

(*Ursus unmorsus amantiporcus.*) Ranging from the mouth of the Columbia River southward to the Klamath, woodsmen report the existence of a bear known as the Hyampom hog bear. This is a small, sharp-nosed, curlyhaired variety of the black and brown bear of the Coast Ranges, but must not be confused with the Peaked-heel cinnamon.

To appreciate the importance of this animal one must remember that hog ranches are common in northwestern California. The country there is peculiarly adapted to hog raising, and the industry would be attractive and highly profitable were it not for the existence, of the hog bear. The mountain slopes are covered with scrubby and creeping oaks, which bear prodigious crops of sweet and very nutritious acorns. These naturally ripen earliest upon the lower slopes, where the young hogs begin to feed. As the acorns higher up the slopes begin to ripen, the hogs ascend the mountain, each week finding them a few hundred feet higher and many pounds fatter. About Christmas

time the last of the acorns are reached on the upper slopes, and the hogs have by that time become so fat that their legs scarcely reach the ground, and the slightest jar is all that is required to start them rolling down the mountain, where they may be easily gathered and butchered. It is at this period that the hog bear gets in his destructive work. He "mooches" along the base of the mountain before the rancher has time to rustle his pork, and finding hogs so plentiful and so helplessly fat he takes just one bite out of the back of each, leaving the porker squealing with agony and the rancher swearing with rage.

While examining timber on a tributary of the Klamath River, California, Mr. Eugene S. Bruce, of the Forest Service, captured a cub hog bear, which he presented to the National Zoo in Washington. Its development will be watched with interest and its disposition studied by members of the Bioloecial Survey.

The last word was that the cub was probably not a hog bear. The following photograph shows Eugene S. Bruce with the cub he captured:



Of course, most of the information provided is simply folklore, but Eugene Bruce, a Forest Service worker, evidently believed the hog bear existed. He must have seen something odd with the cub he captured as I am sure he knew what ordinary bear cubs looked like.

In some ways, Mr. Bruce reminds me of Roger Patterson, who lamented about not shooting the sasquatch he filmed. I will venture to say that Bruce probably said to himself, "Why the hell did I not just shoot that thing and have it stuffed."

As an aside, sasquatch are known to raid farms and take piglets. Is it possible that Hyampom's pigs are a bit of an attraction?

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