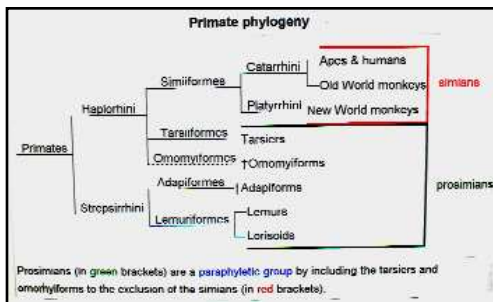




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Shown on the right are the five prosimians that share the primate category with humans, apes and monkeys. The lemur was the only one that somehow managed to get to North America. This likely occurred via the Bering Strait land bridge when the land was actually connected (no need for ice). At that time the climate was very warm and the whole region was subtropical.

As explained in *BP #134*, lemur-like creatures, as they are known, existed in two spots in North America and then for some reason (possibly climate) they disappeared from the North American scene. Oddly, lemurs are the only non-human primates with blue eyes. One writer states:

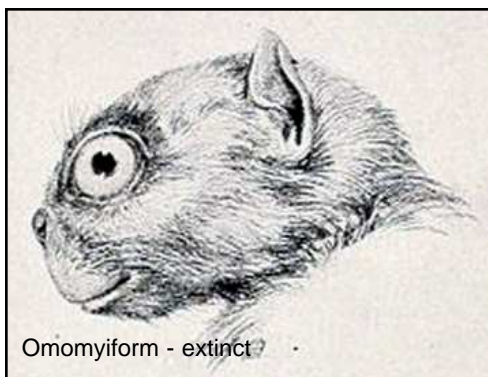
Lemurs are easy to love. They're cute, charismatic, and oddly humanlike, which isn't just a coincidence. Lemurs are primates like us, and while they're not as closely related to people as chimpanzees and other apes are, they're still family.



Tarsier



Adapiform (model) - extinct



Omomyiform - extinct



Lorisoid



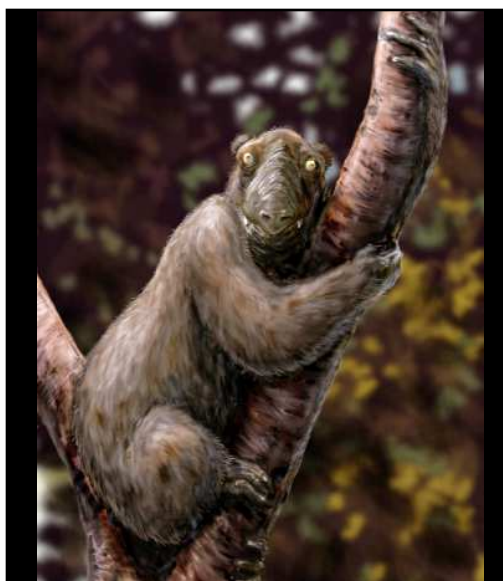
Lemur

Remarkably, one type of lemur in Madagascar became very large, as seen in the adjacent model. It became extinct just 500 years ago. Here is the official word:

One notable example [of lemur] is *Megaladapis edwardsi*, a giant lemur that weighed up to 200 pounds "and was the size of a small adult human," according to the American Museum of Natural History. One of its most distinctive features was its

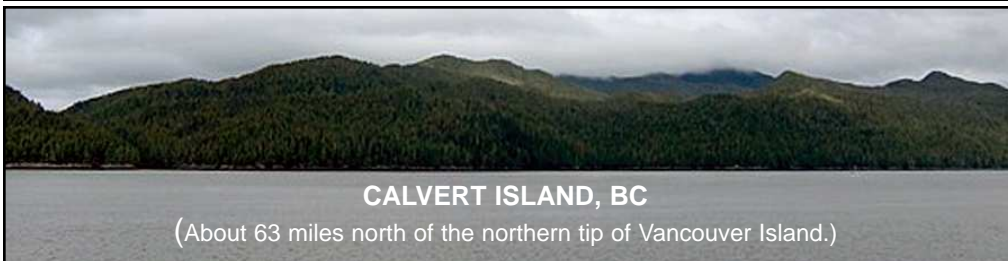
robust muzzle, which "evidently supported a large, fleshy nose." That may have created an Alf-like [TV sitcom] appearance, at least as interpreted in the illustration above.

Another source states that there were at least 17 giant lemur species weighing up to 353 pounds. Lemurs and humans share about 93% similarity in DNA. Considerably less than the great apes, but significant nonetheless. —00—





A section of soil where the impressions of human footprints buried at a shoreline archaeological site were discovered by researchers on Calvert Island, British Columbia, Canada. Charcoal found with the prints has been radiocarbon dated to 13,200 years before present, making them likely candidates for the oldest footprints ever found. (Joanne McSporran/CP, 2015)



CALVERT ISLAND, BC

(About 63 miles north of the northern tip of Vancouver Island.)

Calvert Island is one of about 40,000 islands off the coast of British Columbia. It did not make it into *Sasquatch in British Columbia* so does not seem to measure in sasquatch lore, but that just means no researchers went there and found anything to our knowledge. Only a handful of BC's islands have been researched for sasquatch evidence—they are difficult to get to, wet, cold, and somewhat dangerous.

Whatever the case, I am pleased to see that scientists appear to be digging around on at least one BC island. In all, 29 footprints, likely from a man, a woman and a child, were found about 20 inches below the sand. The following is quoted from the CBC News:

It isn't just that these are the oldest footprints found in North America, either. Published last month in the journal PLOS One, the story of the Calvert Island footprints defies nearly a century's worth of thinking about the long human journey into North America. Discovered in a joint archeological survey undertaken by the University of Victoria, the Hakai

Institute and the Heiltsuk and Wuikinuxv tribal authorities, the Calvert Island footprints are the latest in a series of dramatic discoveries that place people on the B.C. coast long before they were supposed to be there.

It now appears that at least 13,200 years has been reasonably confirmed and replaces other lesser estimates. As to the sasquatch, it is so firmly entrenched in BC aboriginal lore that I would guess it also dates back that far in Native culture.

When I see information of this nature, I am to led to wonder about any human or human-like bones that might be uncovered. I doubt any human-like bones, even though they might be strange, would be allowed by tribal authorities to be removed from the site. It is possible the dig would have to cease, so scientists hope there are none. It would be interesting to see the agreement made with Native people to dig on their land.



A here with a P/G film site cast. I am about 6 feet tall and currently weigh 190 pounds. The average male would be about 5 feet 9 inches and weigh about 170 pounds. This illustration is great for a size comparison. However, to properly compare relevant features the two casts must be the same length and proportion as in the following image:



The configuration of my lesser toes is very different, so I have a different type of human foot (there are five types). I made the cast by placing my foot in soft sand and pressing down, so the stems of my toes are highly evident. The P:/G subject made the cast footprint in the process of walking. I don't think its toes would be relatively shorter than my toes, as is indicated in this image. It appears there is a reason for this, such as arched toes as discussed in the last *B&P*.

Gene Baade brought to my attention something that surprised me a little. Roger Patterson and his brother-in-law, Al DeAtley, with the assistance of Ron Olson, cobbled together a full-length document on bigfoot, which included the Bluff Creek footage. It appears this movie was shown after the original P/G footage (one minute segment) had made the rounds. The following is provided on Wikipedia:

Though there was little scientific interest in the film, Patterson was still able to capitalize on it. He made a deal with the BBC, allowing the use of his footage in a docudrama made in return for letting him tour with their docudrama, into which he melded [with professional assistance] material from his own documentary and additional material he and Al DeAtley filmed (title was *Bigfoot: America's Abominable Snowman*). This film [136 minutes in length] was shown in local movie houses around the Pacific Northwest and Midwest. A technique commonly used for nature films called "four-walling" was employed, involving heavy local advertising, mostly on TV, of a few days of showings. It was a modest financial success. Al DeAtley estimated that his 50% of the film's profits amounted to \$75,000.

I believe the ad shown here on the right is for that documentary, not just the film with Patterson and Gimlin and others giving little talks. Dr. Meldrum went to this presentation and confirmed it was the full documentary. There is no year shown on the ad, but I believe it was late 1968. In all, 38 copies of the documentary were made, but none can be found. For certain, neither John Green, René Dahinden, Bob Gimlin, nor Mrs. Patterson mentioned this documentary to me. In all my talks with Green and Dahinden, this film was never mentioned.

It is likely material from the second film roll taken by Patterson is provided in the documentary. All we have of this roll are shots of the footprints in a series and Patterson holding casts. We know that other activities took place, especially a comparison of horse hoof prints beside the subject's prints, and Gimlin jumping off a log to see how far his boot prints sank into the ground.

I have no reason to doubt the production of the documentary and its showing, as we are told, to many thousands of people. I do find it odd that nobody working with me on books and so forth in the past mentioned the documentary to me, if they knew about it. It might shed light on some questions if we could find it.

Furthermore, the fact that Gimlin did not receive any compensation from the film proceeds (both the initial screenings and later documentary) does not speak well as to the character of Roger Patterson and Al DeAtley, despite the fact that Gimlin holds no ill feelings.



Shown here first are tracings of stone footprints found near Berea, Kentucky in 1938. They are about 9.5 inches long and the age estimate is 250 million years, long before hominoids as we know them walked the earth. In all, 12 prints of this nature were found. Subsequent investigation revealed other prints in another area ranging from about 4.6 inches to 10 inches in length.

Shown next is the cast of a footprint found by Paul Freeman in the Blue Mountains, Washington, in 1986. It is much larger (guess—about 15 inches) yet the configuration of the toes is very close to the stone prints.

Shown here are the actual stone prints. The similarity with the Freeman cast emerged when I made the silhouettes or tracings many years ago. They got me thinking as to where I had seen a foot like that. Eventually the Freeman cast came to light.





Shown here is Father Theodor Verhoeven, who had a PhD in archeology. He liked to dig around in his spare time and his findings led to the discovery of a new hominoid—*Homo floresiensis* or the “hobbit.”



Skeletal remains of *Homo Floresiensis*, one of the most important finds in anthropology so far in this century.

Although most everything as to the “hobbit” is now old news, originally the main scientist, Father Theodor Verhoeven, could not find any professionals to believe him as to his numerous discoveries, despite the fact that he was a priest and had a PhD. The following is from the Smithsonian website:

During the 1950s and 60s, a Dutch priest named Father Theodor Verhoeven lived and worked on Flores [island in Indonesia] at a Catholic Seminary. Verhoeven had a keen interest in archeology and had studied it at university. While living on Flores, he identified dozens of archeological sites and conducted excavations at many of these, including the now famous site of Liang Bua where the “hobbits” of human evolution were discovered (*Homo floresiensis*). Verhoeven was the first to report and publish that

stone tools were found in association with *Stegodon* remains in central Flores at several sites within the Soa Basin. He even argued that *Homo erectus* from Java was likely behind making the stone tools found on Flores and may have reached the island around 750,000 years ago. At the time, paleoanthropologists took little notice of Verhoeven's claims or if they did, they discounted them outright.



The cave at Liang Bua where the “hobbits” of human evolution were discovered (*Homo floresiensis*). —00—



Both the P/G film and witness reports indicate that the sasquatch has a white sclera (whites of the eyes). We know that humans are essentially the only primate with this feature (although it appears there may be exceptions). The following is from the Smithsonian website.

Our eyes say it!

Compared to other primates, humans have huge “whites of the eyes,” or sclera. This means that humans can easily read each other's gaze. In experiments, great ape infants usually follow a gaze only when the experimenter also turns his head. But human infants follow the gaze when the experimenter moves only his eyes. The whites of our eyes may help a lot in communicating with one another.

As to the exceptions, a net search will show some chimps and gorillas with a white sclera. I don't know what to say here, so I will ignore it.

I am quite sure that human eyes definitely assist in communications. I don't think there is any doubt here. The following is the subject's face in frame 364 of the P/G film. A white sclera is definitely apparent. I think this sasquatch is communicating something.

