

Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 38

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From my records, this year (2018) marks the 200th Anniversary of the first **reasonably credible reported** sighting of a sasquatch. The following is the newspaper article on the incident:

Another Wonder

Sacket's Harbor, New York, August 30, 1818

Report says, that in the vicinity of Ellisburgh, was seen on the 30th Ult. by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, an animal resembling the Wild Man of the Woods. It is stated that he came from the woods within a few rods of this gentleman—that he stood and looked at him and then took his flight in a direction which gave a perfect view of him for some time. He is described as bending forward when running—hairy, and the heel of the foot narrow, spreading at the toes. Hundreds of persons have been in pursuit for several days, but nothing further is heard or seen of him.

The frequent and positive manner in which this story comes, induces us to believe it. We wish not to impeach the veracity of this highly favored gentleman—yet, it is proper that such naturally improbable accounts should be established by the mouth of at least two direct eyewitnesses to entitle them to credit.

Source: Janet and Colin Bord, 1982. *The Bigfoot Casebook*. Granada Publishing Ltd., London, England, p. 17, from (same heading) *The Exeter Watchman*, New York, New York, USA, September 6 (or 22), 1818.

Since that memorable day we have on record at least 5,000 reasonably credible sighting or incident reports. Most did not make it into newspapers, although many

were featured in magazines and books. The rest were collected by various organizations and independent re-searchers.

My guess is that no more than 20% of sightings or incidents are reported. This means that over the 200 year period there were likely 25,000 actual sightings or incidents. Although you can't really use an average figure for this sort of thing (people population needs to be considered), the average would be 125 sightings or incidents per year. Just to be clear, in the last 100 years there would have been many more reports because the people population had dramatically increased.

Naturally, the first report had to come from New York because there were essentially no people other than Native people to see sasquatch much further to the West. Indeed, the USA was still digesting the results of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1806), which confirmed exactly “what was out there,” certainly a bit of a surprise.

Footprint findings, with sightings or alone, are included in the above figures (i.e., incidents). I would say that about 20% of reports included the finding of footprints, so about 1,000 of the 5,000 known reports included footprints; and of that number perhaps 200 (minimum) casts were made available for scientific study. Many of these were deemed to have been made by a natural foot that was not totally human in nature. They definitely were not the result of a fabrication of some sort. This led to the scientific conclusion that “something” natural makes the footprints. Whether or not that “something” is a sasquatch has not been scientifically determined. Naturally when we “connect the dots” the sasquatch comes out as the likely print-maker. Nevertheless, connecting dots is not enough for most scientists.

Even if we had a video of a sasquatch foot making a footprint and a plaster cast made of the print, this still falls short of definitive proof.

What is provided in the following images from three different locations is the best evidence we have for sasquatch existence.

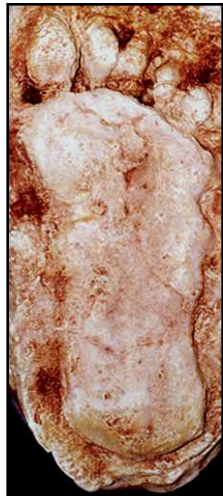
An image from the 1967 Patterson and Gimlin film taken at Bluff Creek, California, is one of the best photos we have. There are 11 others from the same film that are also very clear. I just happen to think this one is representative.



A photo of a 13-inch footprint found on Blue Creek Mountain, California, in 1967 is deemed the best footprint photo. It is one of numerous prints found. This mountain is near Bluff Creek where the P/G film was taken. Unfortunately, a cast was not taken of the print.



A cast taken of a 15-inch footprint found at Abbott Hill, Washington State, in 1982 tops the list of footprint casts. It is so good that I will say fabrication of a print like that would be near impossible; not to mention impressing the foot it into the ground. Several prints, including half-prints, were found and a cast made of one print by a Deputy Sheriff. This cast is from a mold.



For certain, 200 years is a long time to prove something exists, especially since the last 30 years has seen the greatest advancements in technology since humans “emerged” as we know them to be.

The only answer I can provide is that we simply don't have enough people, with the right equipment, at the right place, at the right time—this is definitely a tough one.



Alex Solunac provided me with the above post card image of the Kwakiutl Heraldic pole in Victoria, BC. The photo was obviously taken in the early or mid 1950s when the pole was reasonably new. It shows D'sonoqua (the cannibal woman) and her off-spring. The cannibal woman is the "Wild Woman of the Woods" or what we know as the sasquatch. The image on the right shows the complete D'sonoqua.



John Green used a photo of this pole (slightly different angle than shown here) on the cover of the first edition of his book *Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us* (1978). I used the image shown here in my books and several others. As a result, I would say this particular pole is likely the "most published" Native pole in the world.

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The following image is a superior view of Harrison Hot Springs, BC, looking West. The shot was taken from an aircraft over Harrison Lake. The Harrison Hotel, a first class facility, is to the right, just outside the photo. The tourism house that has a sasquatch exhibit is indicated with a red arrow. As it can be seen, it is within a short walk from the Harrison Hotel and



the other hotels and motels in the town. For many years John Green and his wife lived in a house as seen here about half-way in to the left of the image.



John's place became a bit of a "Mecca" for sasquatch researchers with meetings of groups from the USA. Some conferences were held at the Harrison Hotel.

I have been going to Harrison since 1958, long before my sasquatch activities started in 1993 and I met John in that year.

Harrison has significantly changed over the last 60 years. What was once a very small community with an old hotel, a couple of little motels, a few restaurants and shops has become a significant town. Very high-priced condominiums overlook the lake.

Nevertheless, the wilderness is right there, with Sasquatch Provincial Park a short drive to the left of the image.

Sasquatch sightings persist in the Harrison region, which remains one of BC's main sasquatch hot spots.

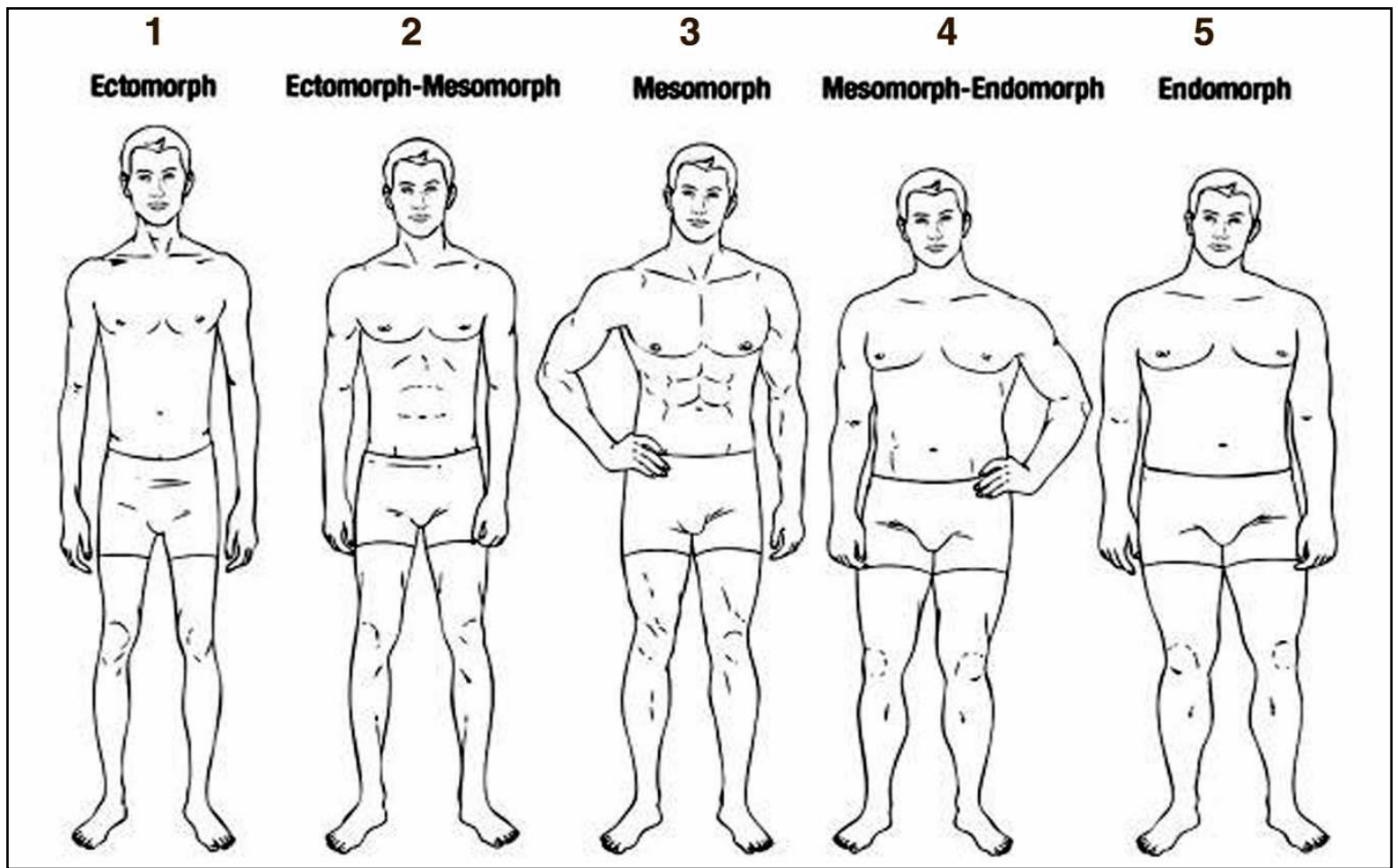


John Green (left) is seen here with Gustav Tyfting (1971) inspecting the wire fence at Ruby Creek, BC that a sasquatch evidently stepped over. Footprints on either side of the fence indicated that was the case. It can be seen that John Green would need to be at least 12 inches taller for him to step over the fence. He was about 6 feet 2 inches tall, so he would have to be about 7 feet 2 inches tall for this process; however something else must be considered. We believe sasquatch have much shorter legs than humans; so if we allow 12 inches for this, then the sasquatch was about 8 feet 2 inches tall.

It was the Ruby Creek Chapman incident that got John Green involved in the sasquatch issue. He knew the Chapmans and was confident that Mrs. Chapman had not fabricated her sighting; also a cast had been made of one of the footprints. It measured 17 inches long and this fits almost exactly with an 8-foot, 2-inch stature.

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Shown here are the five basic human body types (same sort of thing for females). The most preferred, of course, is No. 3. One cannot change his/her body type, although he/she can modify it somewhat. For example, if a No. 1 wants to be a No. 3, then he/she can “body-builder” diet and exercise to put on muscle; but what you end up with is a muscular No. 1. The same applies to the other four types.

I don’t believe the non-human great apes have these different classifications within their individual species. In other words, they are all the same, as applicable. It appears to me that gorillas would be in type 4 or 5, and chimpanzees in type 4. The rest of the animal kingdom appears to have just general size as a differentiating factor.

In the world of art (commercial or otherwise) artists generally gravitate to type 3 in depicting humans. In the world of movie-making, generally the main characters are type 3; others vary. Keep in mind that height is relative; there can be tall or short individuals in each type; about 6 feet or so is “preferable” for men; women shorter, right down to about 5 feet. Remarkably, body types differ

within the same family. My oldest son is a type 1 (never gains weight); my youngest son is type 3 (came second in a Mr. BC bodybuilding contest), and I am type 4 (exercise just puts on muscle, my shape won’t change).

As to the sasquatch, witness drawings seem to show all body types EXCEPT type 3. Professional artistic depictions generally show just type 3. About the highest they go is type 4.

In discussing this sort of thing with Alex Solunac, he told me that Dr. John Bindernagel preferred witness drawings to artistic renderings because the drawings are likely much closer to the truth.

I suppose it might be concluded that sasquatch have the same body type (say type 4 or 5) but appear different because of the amount of weight they are carrying. Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that because they appear to have (like humans) different facial features, then they likely have different body types. This might be another factor in considering sasquatch/human similarities.

Given the sighting reports I have read and the drawings I have seen, I am inclined to think that most sasquatch are in the type 4 and 5. Also, I think that they are certainly not

very pretty or aesthetically pleasing (nor are gorillas and chimps). My guess is something like the following:



I don't think they would bulk up much more, but would slim down considerably as food sources become scarce. Perhaps somewhat like that shown here. The body shape is the same; we have just decreased the fat. The muscle would still be there, and if the hair were shaved off it would be very evident. Human body-builders do this sort of thing. They reduce their body fat to an extreme level so that all which shows through their skin is muscle—the more the better in competitions, but it must all be “coordinated.”



A good question is, how can something like this be rationalized in light of the P/G film subject? There is a similarity in concept with Frame 61 (seen below) and some other frames, but beyond that there is little similarity. The same can be said for most of the witness drawings I have seen.



I have stated before that if Frame 61 were the only images taken by Patterson, there would likely be less scientific concern. Subsequent P/G film images alter our concept; they move it far more into the human arena. One of the main

observations is that the hair from a semi-front view appears to be very patchy—little or none in some places, as seen here in Frame 352.



The first thing that needs to be realized here is that neither Patterson nor Gimlin would have been able to see this anomaly at the distances they were from the subject. The only reason we can now see it is that we took the film frame images and enlarged them.

Most other witness descriptions are also too far away; and if not the sighting was so brief that hair density was not noticed.

Nevertheless, if the hair is as thin and patchy as we see with the P/G film subject, then in my opinion this presents a problem for British Columbia—it's just too cold here for anything but a strong hair covering. Also, Northern California can go below freezing (27 degrees Fahrenheit).

I originally thought that sasquatch might shed hair as with some other animals when weather gets warmer and then they grow a “winter coat.” Dr. Henner Fahrenbach quickly corrected me here—primates do not shed hair (they simply lose hair like humans).

Even the totally incorrect and ridiculous Morris gorilla costume has far more hair density than the P/G film subject as seen in the following image. For certain, it had absolutely nothing to do with the P/G film. That Patterson might have bought one to use in a documentary mock-up is possible; even probable. I continue to think that there is film footage somewhere taken by



Patterson of someone wearing that costume (i.e., Heironimus).

An actual gorilla is somewhat similar to the P/G film subject as to hair density, as seen below; but it greatly differs with the hair on the chest/breasts. This was a major contentions issue with some anthropologists. For certain a gorilla would not survive long in the wilds in temperatures below freezing. Whatever a sasquatch is, it has to have more hair than a gorilla to exist in Northern California and further North.



Having different body types would account somewhat for sasquatch general differences; but I am at a loss on the hair density issue. Obviously there is something that we simply don't understand with our limited knowledge of the subject. —00—