

Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 39

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Non-primates like this musk ox need a lot of hair-covering to survive in Northern Canada and Alaska. I have been to Prince George, BC, when the temperature hit 40 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. Restaurants served free coffee at that point. For certain, the only way primates (humans) were able to populate most of BC and all regions North was because they used fire, made dwellings and wore coverings (clothing). The same would apply to the rest of Canada; I have been to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in weather 30 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit—I recall my suit trouser legs sort of freezing.

Although many animals have much shorter hair than the musk ox, their hair is such that we call it fur (very thick, short hair) and it totally covers their entire body. Bears and some other animals hibernate when winter sets in, so have a “dwelling” as it were.

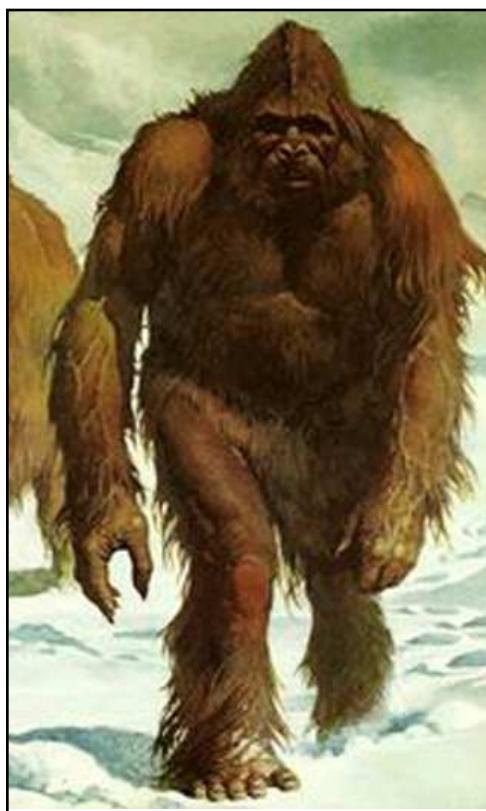
As to sasquatch, we likely know that:

1. They do not use fire.
2. They do no wear coverings.
3. Their hair is not fur.
4. They do not hibernate.
5. Dwellings of any sort are rare (no conclusive evidence of such).

There are reports of sasquatch having long hair flowing off their arms. There is one report where the hair was so long and thick the subject looked like a bush at a distance (no shape sort of thing).

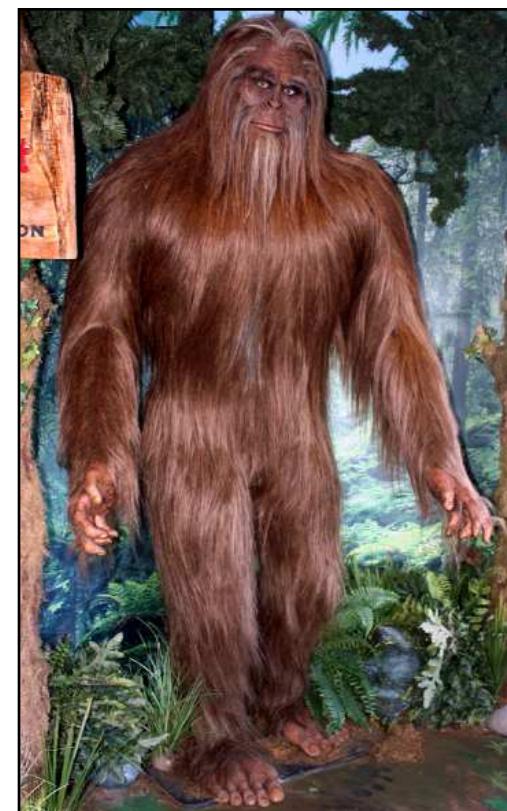
The fact that sasquatch are very large goes a long way in being able to conserve body heat; but I am not sure this would be enough in about half of North America.

Up to this time, we have used the P/G film subject as a guide to sasquatch hair. The film was taken in Northern California, so certainly this region is not as severe in temperature as most of BC and other Canadian provinces. Nevertheless, Northern California and many other US states can have very cold weather.



If the sasquatch is a primate, as we believe, its hair covering would have to be in agreement with its environment. In this case the P/G film subject would not be totally representative as to hair.

The illustration shown here simply raise the question as to how much hair might a sasquatch or other hominid have in very cold regions. The first image is Frame 352 of the P/G film. How do you think this sasquatch



would fare in Central British Columbia? Keep in mind that the hair on this sasquatch is so thin in its mid-section that its flesh is seen to ripple (NASI Report).

This is obviously a question for professionals (anthropologists and so forth). I seriously don't have an answer.

This photo (1) of a pictograph (rock paintings) is said to have been found in Bella Coola, BC. It could be sasquatch related. The orange pigment used to stain the rock appears to be the same as that used by Natives in the Chehalis, BC, region; it lasts for hundreds (if not thousands) of years.

Bella Coola is famous for its numerous petroglyphs (rock carvings). I went there in the early 1990s and found a strange image (2), which I equated to a possible sasquatch depiction. The full report of my experiences is provided on the BFRO website.

While I was there, the rain was terrible and my camera (old film camera) somehow went out of focus, so I did not get many good images of the petroglyphs. I found numerous great images on the web so selected a few to present here.

No. 3 and 4 show heads with the typical whistling lips of a sasquatch seen in Native wood carvings; No. 5 shows a head with a normal mouth; No. 6 shows a head with a sad mouth done on what appears to be the shape of a foot with four (perhaps five) toe impressions.

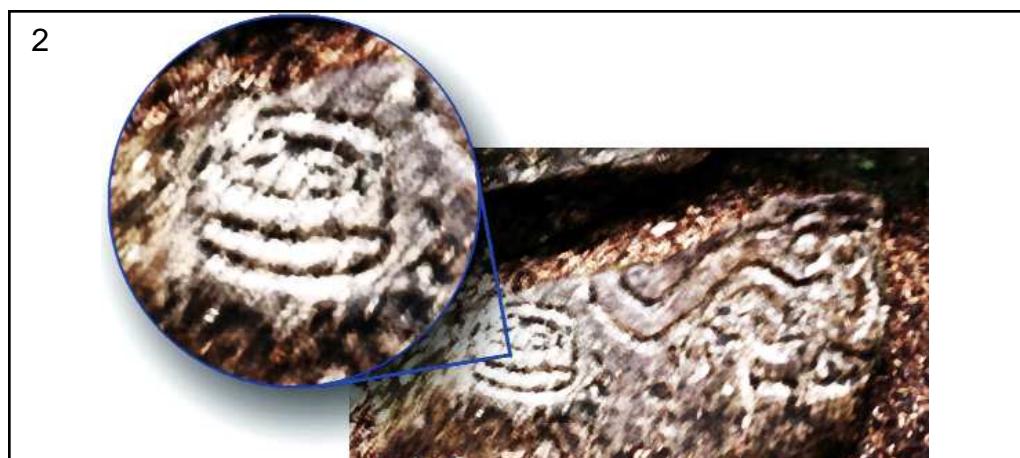
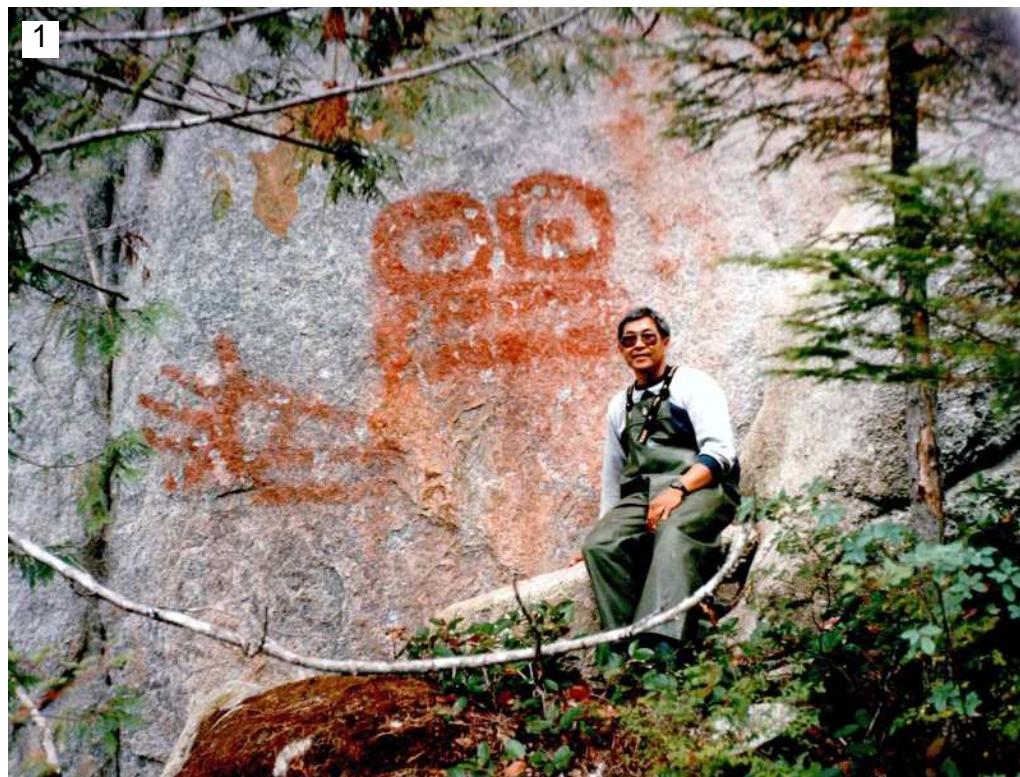
Of course, this is all just speculation. We know the petroglyphs were done at least 10,000 years ago by people who settled there for a while and then moved on. They were not associated with the later Bella Coola Natives.

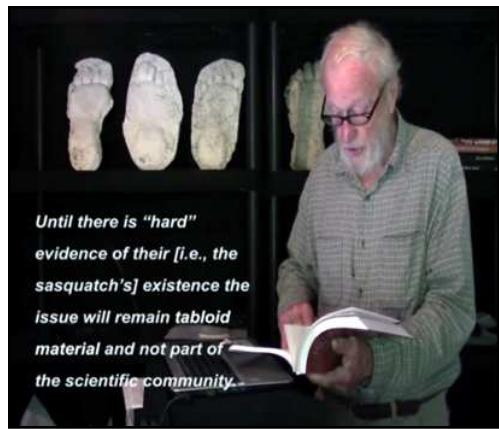
I am not sure of the pictograph (No. 1). I think 10,000 years might be too long for it to remain as we see it. I believe it was done by very early Bella Coola people.

Bella Coola has a very long history of sasquatch-related incidents. The main researcher was Clayton Mack. All of his reports and those of others in Bella Coola are in *Sasquatch in British Columbia* (2012).

Apparently, John Green did not give much credence to pictographs and petroglyphs; but I am not sure he even considered them. René Dahinden likely did not even know about them.

It was not until Kathy Moskowitz Strain presented the California Hairy Man pictographs and petroglyphs in 2003 (Texas conference) that I became aware of the possible sasquatch connection to this sort of Native art. Bella Coola definitely has sasquatch reports, so all is food for thought.





I stumbled on this image of Dr. John Bindernagel and his quote the other day; it made me reflect a little. It has now been over 25 years since I got involved in the sasquatch issue and while what Dr. Bindernagel said was certainly true then, it is even truer now.

Unfortunately “tabloid material” has moved from silly little newspapers in supermarkets and news stands to the Internet, where it has become many times more plentiful and impressive (color, videos). To our detriment, the more it increases, the more difficult it becomes to convince people of the proper information.

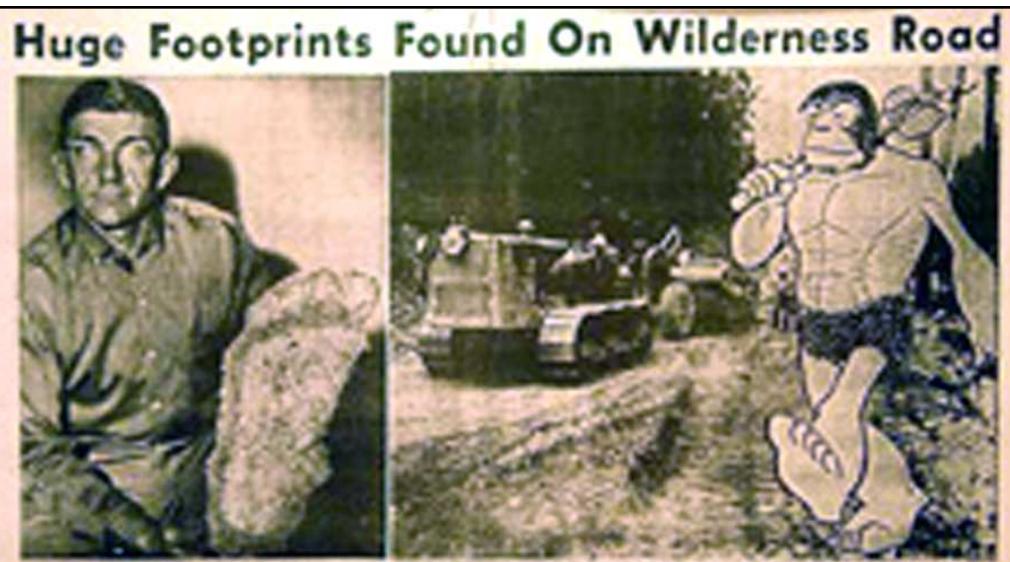
Nevertheless, even if all the “strange people” disappeared we would not be much better off. Words and even photos or videos are not “hard” evidence. Even plaster casts of footprints are not fully accepted by most scientists.

I got a question the other day asking if an incident that occurred in 1941 has “stood the test of time.” In other words, with all the testimony confirming that the incident happened, has it been accepted as fact? The answer, of course, is absolutely “No.” All the words in the world cannot make something a fact.

As I have pointed out in a previous paper, science has moved things up a few notches. DNA evidence has replaced all other forms of “evidence” and is now the new standard. Putting it bluntly, “It’s DNA or the highway.”

Nevertheless, our position has always been to simply provide what we have and convince science to “take it from there.” It has not worked so far, but I suppose “Hope springs eternal.”

Dr. Bindernagel was one of the pioneers in sasquatch research. He left us a remarkable legacy.



Shown here is a newspaper photo published in the late 1950s. It shows Jerry Crew with the cast he made of footprints found near his bulldozer (October 1958) and the comic book caveman character Alley Oop, created in 1932.

Alley was very popular in the early years when newspapers sort of ruled the media. There were large comic inserts in color on the weekends, and kid fought as to who got to read them first. We don't see much of Alley these days, but he did make it onto a 1995 US postage stamp.



I will guess that the photo was the first to kind of poke fun at bigfoot. I am sure both John Green and René Dahinden got a laugh out of it. Nevertheless, as time went on, their laugh turned into tears as more and more levity moved bigfoot totally into the realm of the “impossible.”

Of course, caveman Alley does not look like bigfoot; but in 1934 a major sasquatch-related article was published in the *Sunday Journal and Star* (Lincoln, Nebraska) headed “Are they the Last Cave Men?” This is likely the reason for the Alley Oop connection.

Be that as it may, can it be reasoned that at one time humans (cave men) were totally hair-covered and that some of them got “time-locked” in North America?

We know that some non-human animals have not changed over millions of years; evidently, there was no need to change. Could the same have occurred with a branch of humans?

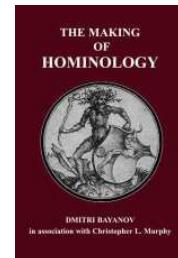
The printed version of *The Making of Hominology* will soon be available. It is currently advertised on numerous book retailer websites, but is not yet in print. Dealers check the lists of upcoming books and post them to “get the jump on things.”

Just so we are all clear, this book is about justifying scientific research into the homin issue; as such it is totally different from any other sasquatch-related book. The sasquatch is the most-documented homin (testimony, photos, footprints), so the evidence provided is for this particular homin.

Over the past 50 plus years, none of us thought about taking this particular approach. Naturally, the need for scientific involvement is implied or stated in most sasquatch books; but it is not justified on the basis of the historical scientific process. In other words, research what you have and proceed to get firm evidence. With homins, science takes the opposite stand—prove they exist first and we will look at the issue.

The problem is that homins are a bit too much for science; even the Church hated them and simply wished they would go away. From what I can see, most anthropologists and related professionals are of the same opinion.

With the sasquatch in particular, it just won’t go away. I would say that every day on average someone in North America sees what he or she thinks is a sasquatch; they can’t all be wrong.





For me, documentation of sasquatch-related incidents has reached the breaking point. There are just too many, and generally speaking they are all very much the same. Every now and then a little detail emerges that increases our understanding, but for the sake of sanity I am now going to leave documentation to others.

Of course, if there is a photo of something interesting or unusual circumstances, I'm interested.

My documentation efforts spanned a number of years. By mid 2005 I had documented 897 pages, although not all entries had been expanded (just short summaries). I had planned on producing a massive Sasquatch Chronicle. Entries were obtained from many sources. Early newspaper reports were provided by Scott McClean who accessed numerous newspaper archives.

I asked for volunteers to assist with the project, especially the provision of artwork—a book that size needed illustrations. I received a good response and a number of amateur artists provided great illustrations. Unfortunately, one of the Internet “bottom-feeders” put word out that I was cheating people by asking them to provide artwork for nothing. As a result, provision of illustrations ceased.

Nevertheless, I came to the realization that the final work would likely need at least 1,200 pages and this was going to be too large for one volume. I was not sure there would be sufficient sales for perhaps up to 4 volumes.

In about 2010, I decided to produce *Sasquatch in British Columbia* and asked Thomas Steenburg to assist me. I thereupon extracted all the entries in the “Chronicle” applicable to BC and had the new work published (2012).

I provided all “Chronicle” entries up to and including 1899 in my Virtual Museum. They are in the gallery **EARLY WRITTEN RECORDS**. You need to go

down to the subtitle **Early Newspaper Reports** and click the **MORE INFO** button. This segment comprises 197 pages.

For the period 1900 to 2005, nothing was provided on the Internet. For some years, after Scott McClean had passed away, I received many more old newspaper articles from Paul Cropper in Australia and Dr. Robert Bartholomew in New York. These were not processed as I had decided to discontinue the “Chronicle” project.

My complete file (897 pages) has been provided to some researchers and to a TV documentary producer. I am now at the point of deciding if it is worth-while providing it on the Sasquatch Canada website. Thirteen years is a long time, so the entire work needs to be re-proofed and cleaned-up—a big job.

The main advantage to having a pdf of a work such as this is that the file can be downloaded and then the Adobe “find” feature used to get specific information (people, places, sasquatch characteristics and so forth). John Green provided a website (now needing maintenance) for doing this sort of thing on sasquatch specifics only. With a pdf, there is nothing one can’t reference. For example, if one wishes to know how many reports say something about sasquatch eyes, then just search “eyes.” When there is a massive data base, one is going to get results.

I am not sure how many people might be interested in doing in-depth research on homins (particularly sasquatch); however, if we convince the scientific world to get involved, then there would be an immediate call for this kind of documentation. Just so we all know, you cannot search an image of a newspaper article; the information must be typed into a word-processing document. This document is then searchable as is a resulting pdf.

As for British Columbia, I need to mention that Thomas Steenburg provides current BC information on his website (just netsearch his name). Readers are directed to his site for BC information beyond what I show on the Sasquatch Canada site.

I will likely have more to say about all of this as time moves on; but this is where things stand at the moment.

SASQUATCH-RELATED INCIDENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Sightings, Footprints (or Both) and Other Incidents
Total Reported Incidents Since 1783 (Earliest Entry)
Compiled by Kerry Clausen-Kilmury
May 2018



Sources: *Sasquatch in British Columbia* (2012), BFRO website, Sasquatch Canada website, other websites, other books and articles. A total of 605 incidents are currently included in this analysis, which continues to be a work in progress.

Kerry Clausen-Kilmury has created this great chart of reported sasquatch-related incidents in British Columbia. An enlarged image is provided on the following page. Kerry started her research about 3 years ago and continues to work on the project. Her electronic version provides full detail of each incident when the marker is clicked. It is hoped we will eventually have this posted to the Sasquatch Canada website.

We can clearly see where most of the reported incidents take place; but keep in mind that an incident depends on someone to witness it and report it. I believe the interior of BC has so few reported incidents because of the lack of people. It is reasonable to conclude that most sasquatch are in this region. Those sasquatch we see have likely wandered away (mostly to the South) by the lure of easier food resources (vegetable or fruit farms, domestic animals; even garbage dumps).

In my opinion, only 20% of sasquatch-related incidents are reported. Given Kerry’s total figure of 605 reported incidents, this indicates that the total of both reported and not reported incidents would be 3,025 (i.e., $605/.20$). This is not that significant for the time period (235 years), but the few very early reports (before 1900) are greatly spread out and speculative; so 118 years is more appropriate.

John Green plotted BC reported incidents up to about 1980 (see *Know the Sasquatch*, page 193). Kerry has now filled in the last 38 years or so—a great contribution to the field of sasquatch research.

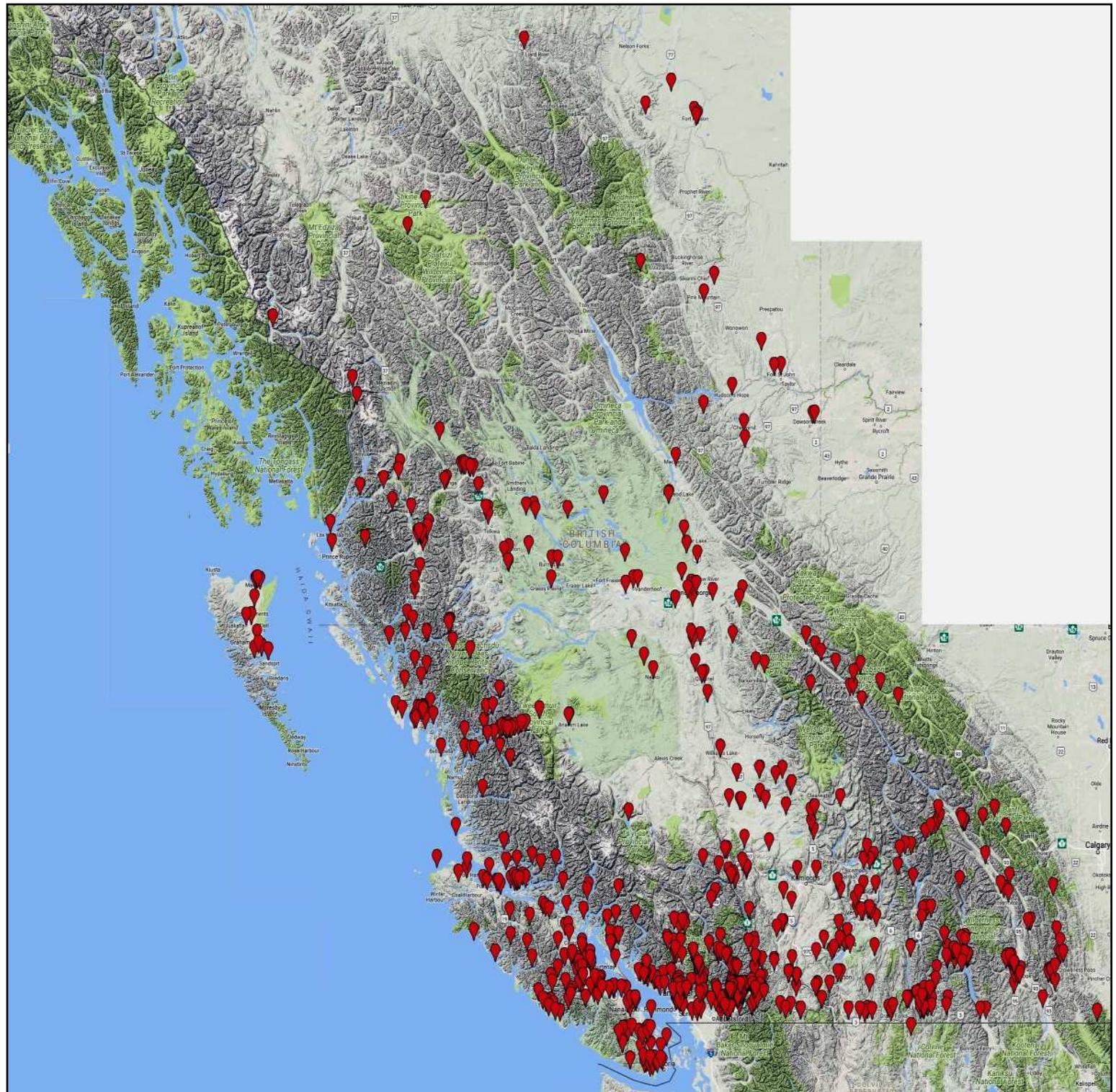
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