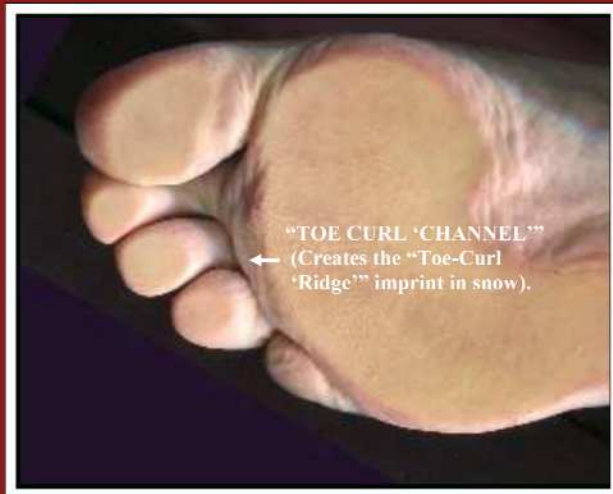
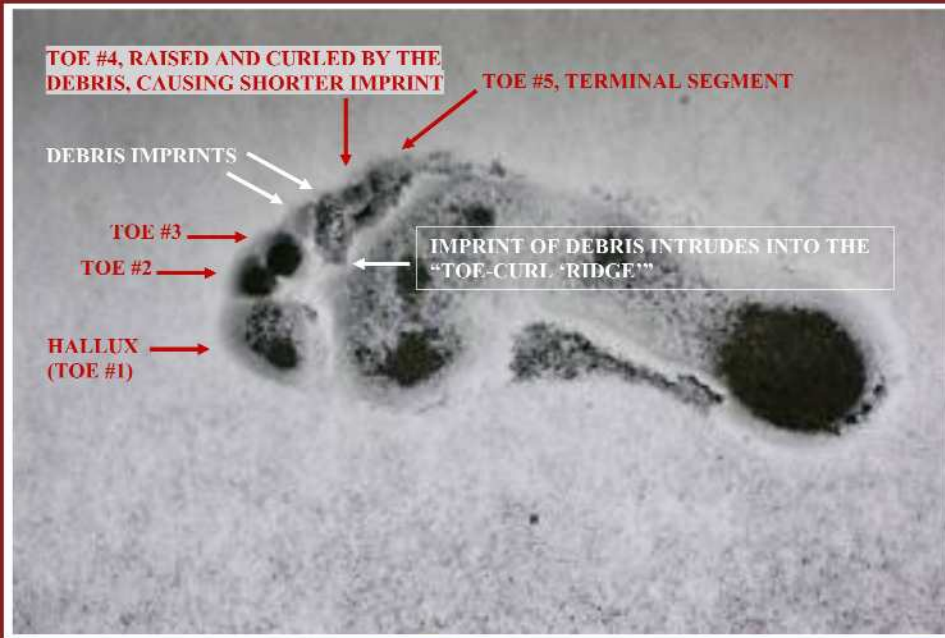


Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 64

Christopher L. Murphy



segments of the toes are somewhat flexible and largely contribute to the variable “arch” or “channel” between the toe pads and the footpad. All of these components have a recognizable shape which can, however, adjust to the forces exerted by the surface when standing.

As a result, by comparing the photographs of Chris’ footprint in the snow with the photo of his actual plantar surface, it is possible to locate the major landmarks and follow the anatomy of his foot. When comparing the footprint in the snow with his actual foot anatomy, (especially where the 2nd toe-segments create a “channel” articulating with the terminal toe segments and the metatarsals beneath the foot pad) the “out of place” imprint of a piece of debris is readily apparent. This imprint protrudes into the snow ridge created by the curled toe-channel without evidence of articulation of any kind with the pad of the forefoot. The intruding debris suggesting the imprint of the 4th toe was sufficiently thick to pry apart the actual 3rd and 4th toes, thus inserting itself as an apparent possible extra toe.

END

Statistically I am a bit larger than the average man in several respects, so this gets labeled as “abnormal” (not normal).

The important point in this great analysis is that in some cases something can happen that results in more than five toes being “assumed” in a footprint.

My balcony has a tiled floor (6 feet by 33 feet). I looked at it after the snow had gone and saw bits of debris; being winter, I had not swept the floor for some time. Tiny pebbles from the stucco constantly fall and other debris floats in on the wind. Naturally, the snow covered everything. I just put my foot in the snow normally, and removed it quickly to get a good print for measurements purposes. I will definitely make another print when we get more snow; this time I will make sure the floor is clean.

I greatly appreciate it when someone takes a close look at things like this; we have definitely learned something.

My article in the last issue of Bits & Pieces found its way to a professional who explored the anomaly of more than five toes being seen in the snow print. Here is his analysis (edited):

For a recent article, Chris Murphy stepped onto his snow-covered balcony barefooted to create a footprint in the snow. His purpose was to demonstrate that the actual size of the footprint varies with its depth. However, he inadvertently created another example for FP [Forest People] footprint analysis. Namely, what appears to be a “six-toed” footprint in the snow created by a typical, (not “normal”), pentadactyl human foot, his own. The reference to “not normal” refers to the

statistical analysis of the dimensions of his foot measurements with regards to the “normal” human population at random. Plainly stated, Chris has [statistically] “abnormally” large feet. Fortunately, Chris included reference photos of his foot so that the “troublesome six-toed” imprint in snow could be compared with the actual anatomy of the bones, muscles, joints, and pads of the foot that created it. The “toe bones” or phalanges articulate with the foot bones or metatarsals beneath the “pads” at the front of the sole. For greater strength, the more “robust” hallux, or “big toe” only consists of two heavier bones. The rest consist of three toe segments. The terminal segments are covered with pads, and the middle

HEALING WATERS



*History of
Harrison Hot Springs
and
Port Douglas Area
By Belle Rendall*

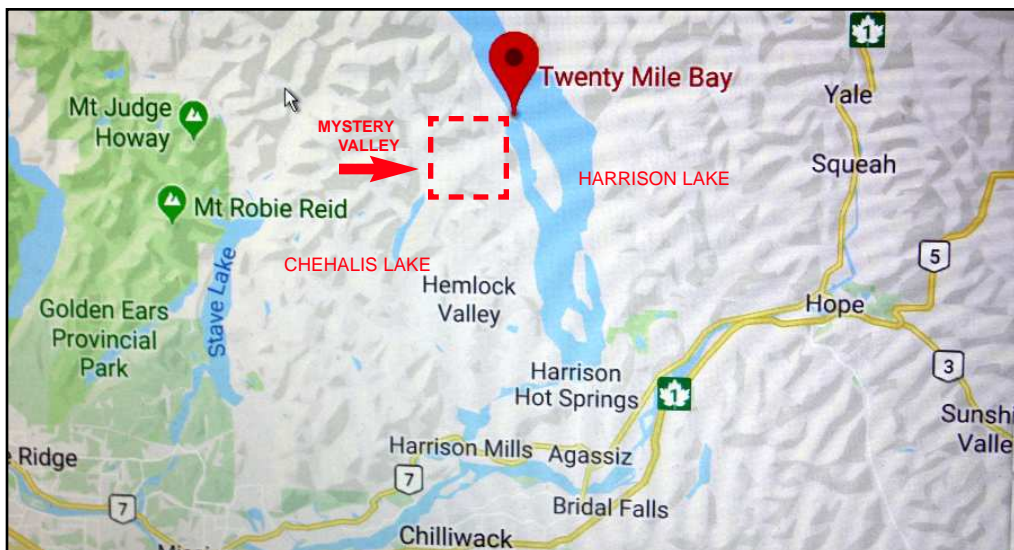
Gene Baade sent me pages from a 1974 book by Belle Rendall titled, *Healing Waters: History of Harrison Hot Springs and Port Douglas Area*, as shown. The bordered excerpt shown on the right caught his eye and double-caught mine. This is the first time I have seen a reference to “Mystery Valley” in this region and possible “burying places” for sasquatch. I therefore got a Google map and identified the Valley area.

In a previous paper I posed the question of “Where do we start looking for sasquatch bones?” Well, it seems to me that Belle Rendall is likely right. Of course, the area identified is still massive and very rugged; nevertheless, things have at least been narrowed down somewhat.

I believe there are professionals who are good at looking over a landscape and sort of sensing where things have happened—there are little signs; especially for burials.

The bottom line is, if you are going to look for bones, then look here first.

Gene sent additional book pages as extracted on the right. I have seen most of this material before, but did not know about the “raft,” or “sheer walls with crude paintings,” nor the cave with “crude drawings on the walls,” and “huge rocks forming a tent-like meeting place.” I believe they, along with fires made by sasquatch are just legend.



The home of the Harrison Sasquatch is reported to be in Mystery Valley, in caves back of 20 Mile Bay which stretches as far as Chehalis Lake with Lake Margaret in between. The valley branches off to other lakes, thousands of feet of virgin timber still remain in Mystery Valley, and so far as I can ascertain, the valley has never been explored for Sasquatch caves. Probably there are skeletons, or burying places, or middens to be found. The Sasquatch had good taste in choosing such a beautiful part of the world to live in. There are very few other places to compare with Harrison Lake.

Additional pages from the book (extracted material):

The oldest Indians tell of a great flood at Harrison Lake generations ago when the water reached from mountain to mountain. Only the highest peaks remained out of the water.

The Sasquatch were living here then. They bound great cedar slabs together for a raft and lived on the lake during the flood. They were able to catch deer and other animals for food that were swimming about, and when the water receded, the raft settled down on Mt. Douglas where remains of the cedar raft still remain. Mr. Kelleher of Sumas Mountain vouched for that. Some years ago Paul Raake and L.S. Wilson were timber cruising above Doctor Point and found driftwood high up on that mountain. Chehalis Charley is said to have found petrified clams on Round Mountain near Sumas. (Mr. and Mrs. Kelleher celebrated their diamond wedding January 2, 1958).

The remnants of this hairy race are said to hold a reunion every four years commencing on the first night of full moon in July. The meeting place is near the summit of Morris Mountain which gives a sweeping view of the surrounding country. This mountain is considered almost impassible. However, signal fires are kept burning four nights in succession there when the Sasquatch meet. Morris Mountain is only 300 feet high but it has sheer walls with crude paintings.

Perhaps the two-legged hairy creatures of heavy weight Sir Edmund Hillary and his party were convinced lived up on Mt. Everest may have some connection with them. There is a cave a short way down the Harrison River with crude drawings on the walls. These drawings have never been explored as to their origin. This cave is also believed to have been the dwelling place of the Harrison giants, Sasquatch, before the white man came. J.W. Burns says tribal records show fires of worship were made by Sasquatch. 1940 is supposed to be the last time fires were seen there.

The ancient name of Morris Valley was Saskahana meaning the place of the wild man. March 23, 1934, some Indians were fishing in Morris Creek when they were pelted with rocks. Upon looking up to see the meaning of it all, they were surprised to see a huge man, or woman preparing to toss another boulder at them.

William Harris of Chehalis Reservation is quite convinced there are Sasquatch. He described a place on Morris Mountain where huge rocks have been placed to form a large tent-like meeting place. One very large rock was placed on other stone pillars and cedar branches knotted together in a way the Indians twist and knot cedar for tying purposes are in evidence at this Morris Mountain meeting place.

Chief Tommy Dan of Skookumchuck said he has seen several places at Skookumchuck that were made by the Sasquatch for their winter quarters. Not long ago, a young Indian boy near Chehalis reservation, was riding his bicycle along the road when a big Sasquatch stepped out of the woods. Henry, the boy, rode his bike as fast as he could but the Sasquatch kept pace with him just walking. When they got in sight of a house, the Sasquatch went into the woods again, leaving Henry scared nearly out of his wits.

Another Indian from Skookumchuck told of a time when he was a boy playing with two others in an unfinished log house just the walls were up about seven feet high. Hearing a noise the boys looked up and saw a huge ugly man leaning on the top log with his arms folded, looking down at the boys, who were so frightened they could not move.

Another story is told of long ago, before the white man came to these parts. A tribe of Indians lived in the hills beyond Merritt who had a herd of cattle in a meadow near their camp. On moonlight nights they would sometimes see huge hairy Sasquatch come from the hills to play with the young stock, chasing them around the meadow and sometimes the owners would find some of the cattle hog-tied in the morning.

In 1935, so the story goes, two hairy giants came leaping down the jagged rocky hillside near Morris Valley and strode across the duck feeding grounds with the agility of a mountain goat, snatches of their weird throaty language floated on the breeze across the lake to the little pioneer settlement that nestles among the low lying hills. The giants walked with an easy gait across the swampy flats and at Morris Creek, straddled a floating log which they propelled with their hands and huge feet across the stream to the opposite side. There they abandoned the log and climbed hand over hand the almost perpendicular cliff and disappeared into the wooded wilderness at the top of the ridge.



As near as I can determine, the mountain (really just a hill) seen in the background here is the "Morris Mountain" referred to in the book referenced and also in material by John W. Burns. John Green hiked up to the top with his wife; apparently there is a trail. None of the mountain "features" mentioned by Belle Rendall are in Green's books. A mountain by this name in this region is not referenced on maps. I took this photo on a little field trip with Thomas Steenburg. We know that the valley seen is Morris Valley and the road into the area is Morris Road.



Preparations for my Sasquatch Exhibit at the Lacey Museum, Lacey, Washington are well underway. The following is on the Lacey Museum website:

COMING SOON!

Sasquatch Revealed

May 31, 2019 - August 31, 2019
Lacey Museum and Lacey City Hall

Whether you are a skeptic or a believer, sasquatch (a.k.a. Bigfoot) is undeniably an enduring cultural phenomenon. The Lacey Museum is thrilled to announce that "Sasquatch Revealed," a temporary exhibit courtesy of Canadian bigfoot expert Christopher Murphy, will be opening on May 31, 2019 and will stay throughout the summer. Murphy's exhibit is the largest collection of sasquatch-related artifacts and artwork ever assembled.

For thousands of years, Sasquatch has been an important part of Native culture. In the last two centuries, it has become a part of the wider culture as non-Natives also reported its existence. Now scientists have joined in the search to resolve North America's greatest mystery. Popular TV shows, like *Discovering Bigfoot* on Netflix or *Finding Bigfoot* on Animal Planet, have continued to fuel popular interest in this cryptohominid.

There will be speakers and I am pleased to inform that the following are scheduled for talks:

David Hancock

Kathy Moskowitz Strain

Ron Morehead

Gene Baade

Thomas Steenburg

Paul Graves

More details will be available shortly.

THE MAKING OF HOMINOLOGY

A Science Whose Time Has Come



With an endorsement
by Dr. Jane Goodall

Foreword by David Hancock & Dr. Jeff Meldrum

DMITRI BAYANOV

in association with

CHRISTOPHER L. MURPHY

By the time you read this issue of *Bits & Pieces*, the book shown here will be well into the printing process. I will have about 50 books with me for my exhibit at the City of Lacey Museum, Washington State, on May 31, 2019. I will be happy to autograph a copy if requested. Unfortunately, Dmitri won't be there as he lives in Russia and could not attend.

I have previously explained the importance of this book and wish to repeat that it is all about making hominology a recognized scientific discipline. The information we have on various sasquatch footprints and the Patterson & Gimlin film is provided as evidence for sasquatch reality; it essentially represents all other hominoids. .

It has taken us well over 50 years to get to this point. In other words, make a detailed case for proper and continuing mainstream scientific involvement in what we call "Hominology."

The approach we have taken in the past was to present testimony and evidence in the hopes that "science" will pay attention and do something. Dmitri went the next step and put the entire issue on the table in a way that properly explains and justifies our objective.

DNA UPDATE

In a previous *B&P* I reported that DNA was obtained from an animal's footprints; in this case a lynx. Obviously the same would apply to humans and hominoids. Ron Morehead sent the following stating that possible yeti DNA was obtained from footprints in snow.

Something New

For years I've advocated that these beings may be part human. A recent European lead Yeti expedition in the Eastern Himalayas of Bhutan took, from a 17k elevation, several samples of prints from the snow and from a semi-frozen pond; collected eDNA that was established by a geneticist in Europe to be 99% human ... I saw this very compelling documentary, which should make us all ponder a little. This huge expedition was funded by National Geo., but sold to another entity and not yet well publicized. Perhaps they are looking for another expedition to obtain corroborating data.

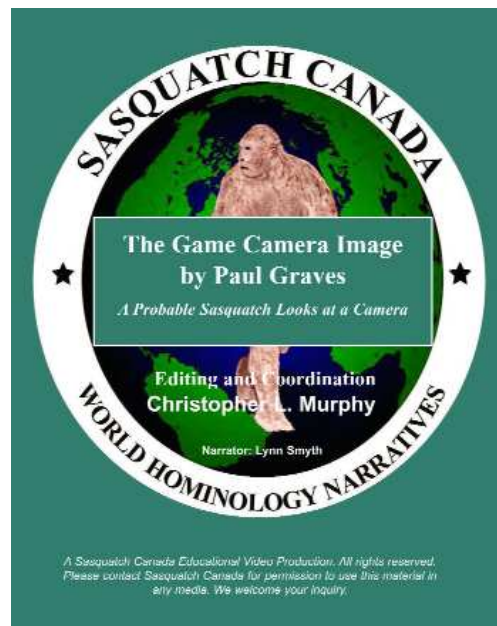
Essentially this is what we are looking for as to sasquatch DNA. In other words, not totally the same as modern humans. Gorillas, chimpanzees (includes bonobos) are up in the 99% range and we can see that they differ significantly from modern humans. The only DNA results I have personally obtained (hair from the Blue Mountains, Washington) came out as fully human (modern human). As a result, the hair was rejected as being from a sasquatch.

When we use the words "part human" it means very close to human, as are the great apes I have mentioned.

Nevertheless, the finding in the report provided by Ron Morehead will not likely be accepted as "definite." There would have to be many samples tested. I don't know how many; but will guess at least three samples from three totally different locations and time frames. The finding of yeti footprints is a rare occurrence as it is, so this is going to take a long time.

The finding of sasquatch footprints occurs much more frequently. If they are in soil, then one might collect some of the top layer in a clean container. If they are in snow, collect some surface snow. As I understand things, there is lots of DNA left when flesh comes in contact with soil or snow.

—00—



The last issue of *Bits & Pieces* (#63) has been turned into a narrative. I discussed this with Paul and asked that he send me all the images he had as to his investigation. He had some additional great material, which provides a more detailed account of the incident. Please go to the Sasquatch Canada website main page and click the narratives logo.

Here is a case where soil collected from where the sasquatch stood might have had DNA, but we did not know about this process back in 2012. Keep in mind, however, that it is very expensive to get a DNA analysis performed. My recent attempt to get analysis done on alleged sasquatch hair found in footprints (BP#47, p.2) has met with a major stumbling block and we don't have the resources to move forward on this project. Nevertheless, I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that DNA is not going to resolve the hominoid issue; there are just too many variables, and too many things can go wrong. When you throw in "scientific disagreements," it becomes, in a word, "hopeless." Other than obtaining an actual specimen (entire body preferred) I don't have an answer here.

—00—

—00—