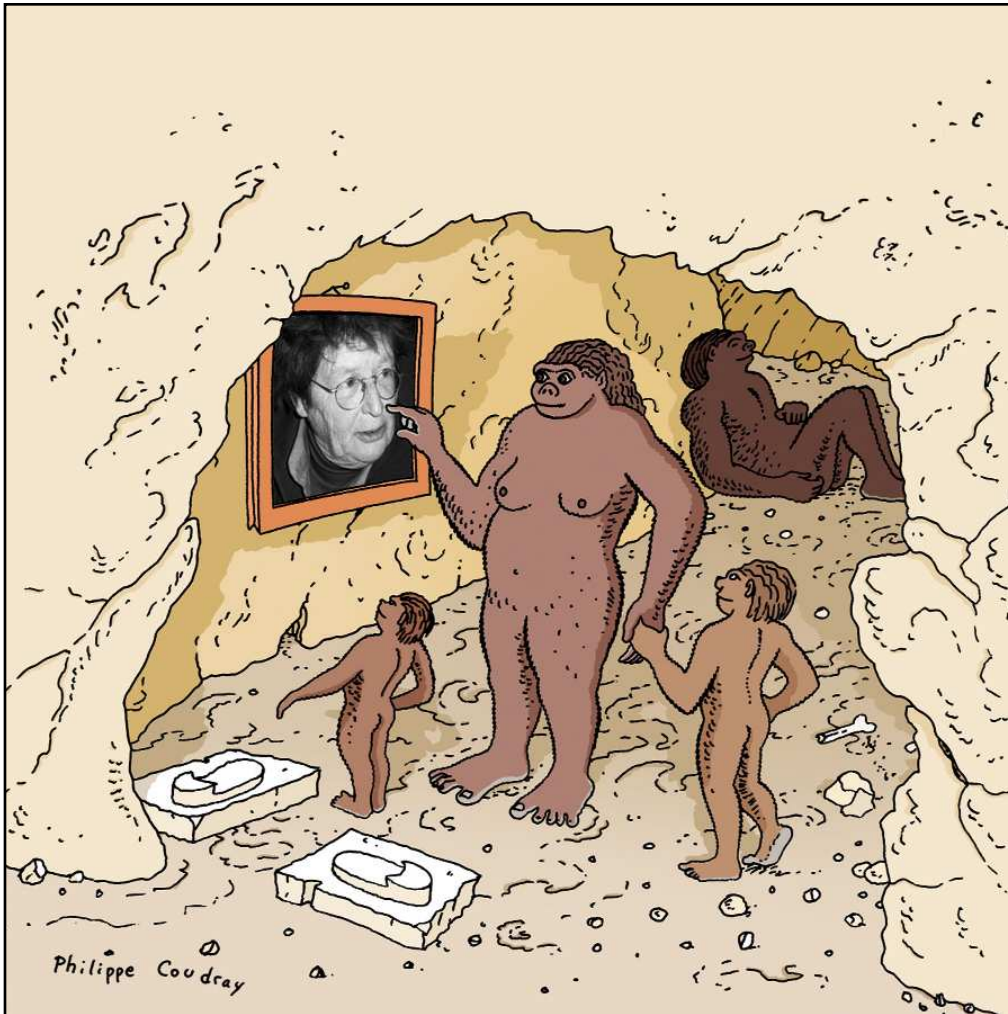


Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 80

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Edited by Gene Baade



This cartoon was created by Philippe Coudray for Marie-Jeanne Koffmann’s 100th birthday. It shows the grand lady of hominology in a reverse situation—with the homins she sought taking her footprints and a homin mother explaining “humanology” to her children.

Marie-Jeanne’s 1993 interview (magazine article) with Richard Greenwell about almasty has been posted on the main page of this website; be sure to have a look. It might be noted that Greenwell’s statement regarding the Caucasian peoples’ opinion of almasty is not quite in accordance with what we now know. Dmitri Bayanov offers the following:

The Almasty has the same amount of folklore, spiritual elements, and love-hate-fear attitude of the local population as any other homin, including sasquatch/bigfoot. Because of this, from the very beginning, I took seriously Janice Carter’s testimony.

For those of you who may not be aware, Janice Carter claims ongoing contact with hominoids on her grandfather’s farm (see her book *50 Years with Bigfoot; Tennessee Chronicles of Co-existence*, 2002).

One little thing that popped out to me in the article was that the word “caucasian” (white race) refers to the Caucasus Mountains region in Russia, where Dr. Koffmann concentrated her studies on the almasty.

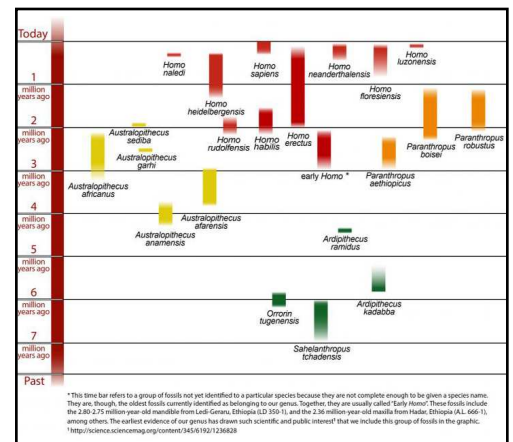
I don’t think the almasty (one of the terms for the Russian snowman) is the same as the sasquatch, yeti, yowie, or yeren; What they do have in common is our inability so far to prove their existence. This is where we need help from the scientific establishment. As I have stated many times, there appears to be enough evidence for the existence of modern relict hominoids for proper scientific attention.



These are the relict hominoids (alphabetical order) discovered that are currently listed by the Smithsonian Institution. A nice presentation is provided, just netsearch “Human Origins Smithsonian.”

Obviously, models have not been created for some of the species, which strikes me as a little odd. Nevertheless, as seen there are twenty so far identified plus us (*Homo sapiens*).

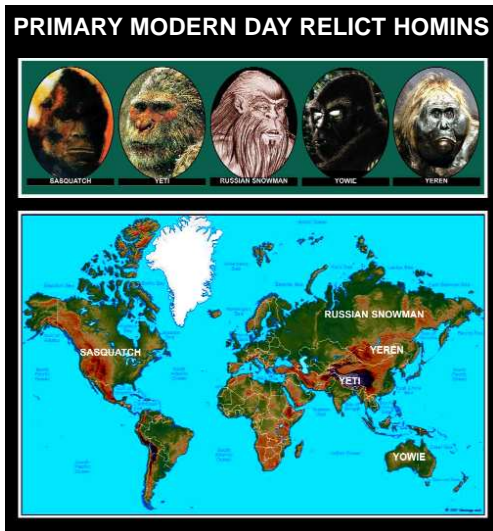
They all occupied intervals in time up to about 200,000 years ago. The following chart shows the time frames.



We (*Homo sapiens*) either evolved or “appeared” at about that time and whatever other hominoids were around eventually became extinct **scientifically**.

I say “scientifically” because science ignores the written record that indicates hominoids of some sort continued on to the present day. Just what these modern day hominoids are is not known because a specimen, actual bones or fossil bones, have not been presented to science to identify them. They could be survivors of some of the twenty species identified or new species.

In the early 1960s, Russian scientists made the case that hominoids, other than us, still existed. The term “hominology” was coined to provide a scientific discipline to study these modern day relict hominoids. As time went on, they were identified as follows:



I say “primary” because there are possibly others; we just have more information on these individuals and can solidly say their existence is probable.

At this time, (summer, 2019), a book titled *The Making of Hominology: A Science Whose Time Has Come* has been published. It justifies proper scientific involvement in the study of these modern day relict hominoids and calls for the creation of a new scientific discipline called hominology.

In looking at all the individual relict hominoids, it struck me that the *Sahelanthropus tchadensis* matches very closely to the sasquatch. It is the oldest hominoid found (7 million years) and originated in Africa. Given it carried on, up to about 10,000 years ago it would have needed to go over the Bering Strait



Sahelanthropus tchadensis

land bridge to get to North America, which would have been quite a trek, but would have taken place over a very long time. Nevertheless, if this hominoid was around in some yet more primitive form 200 million years ago, the world was very different, as seen here:



As time went on and the continents split off, the *Sahelanthropus* would have been essentially stranded in North America. For certain, things were quite different here from “home” (Africa) so nature would have stepped in and helped the hominoid to adapt to its new environment. First off, it needed to be much bigger to contend with the climate and other animals. Did it eventually just carry on and end up a modern day hominoid like this?



This is science fiction, of course, but it is not that far-fetched.



The giant human skeleton I use in my museum exhibits is made of iron and weighs about 300 pounds. All the joints are welded and do not move. In other words, the stance you see is rigid. The head is made of a very brittle plastic-like material and screws onto the neck. The entire figure, with the head, is about 9 feet tall.

The skeleton was made by students at a university in Arizona, probably in the 1960s or early 1970s. It was likely some kind of a class project. It ended up in British Columbia about 40 years ago. It became available to David Hancock about 10 years ago and he asked if I could use it. I said yes and he bought it. I subsequently used it in museum exhibits, strictly as an example of a giant human skeleton, and sort of like what a sasquatch skeleton might look like. I believe it is properly constructed (anatomically correct) so has become the main attraction in the exhibit.

I have discussed the skeleton in previous papers and am revisiting it now because of current discussion on giants and the possible misuse of images taken of my museum skeleton.

The main current accusation is that the Smithsonian Institution had many giant skeletons and destroyed them for some obscure religious reason (December 2014 – probably a tabloid story).

As a result, the Smithsonian was taken to court and ordered to disclose all the information it has on giant skeletons in 2015. **This was all fake news.** Even the organization that made the accusation, American Institution of Alternative Archeology, does not exist.

When images of giant skeletons first started appearing on the Internet (2002) National Geographic was asked to comment and here is what was stated:

The National Geographic Society has not discovered ancient giant humans, despite rampant reports and pictures.

The hoax began with a doctored photo and later found a receptive online audience — thanks perhaps to the image's unintended religious connotations.

A digitally altered photograph created in 2002 shows a reclining giant surrounded by a wooden platform—with a shovel-wielding archaeologist thrown in for scale.

By 2004 the “discovery” was being blogged and emailed all over the world—“Giant Skeleton Unearthed!”—and it's been enjoying a revival in 2007.

The connection between possible giant skeletons and sasquatch is that perhaps such skeletons were sasquatch and would therefore provide the bones we are looking for.

There is condition called “giantism” that causes humans to be “giants.” The following is from Wikipedia

Gigantism is a condition characterized by excessive growth and height significantly above average. In humans, this condition is caused by over-production of growth hormone in childhood resulting in people 7 to 9 ft (2.1 to 2.7 m) in height.

It is a rare disorder resulting from increased levels of growth hormone before the fusion of the growth plate which usually occurs at some point soon after puberty. This increase is most often due to abnormal tumor growths on the pituitary gland.

Certainly, if the skeleton of an individual who had this condition were

found, it would be a “giant” skeleton.

There are references to giants in the Bible—Old Testament, but the Bible is not science. Anyway, such references may have referred to people who had the condition mentioned.

One of the main publications for extraordinary findings is the *Word News Daily Report*. Here is the disclaimer provided in fine print in this publication.

World News Daily Report is a news and political satire web publication, which may or may not use real names, often in semi-real or mostly fictitious ways. All news articles contained within worldnewsdailyreport.com are fiction, and presumably fake news. Any resemblance to the truth is purely coincidental, except for all references to politicians and/or celebrities, in which case they are based on real people, but still based almost entirely in fiction.

In the annals of sasquatch research there are cases where it is stated that large, believed-to-be hominoid, bones have been found and sent to museums, whereupon nothing further was heard. I have reasoned that the bones were likely put in storage and forgotten. Nevertheless, all we have are words (testimony) in the first place, so there is room for a lot of doubt.

The Smithsonian Institution has also been accused of having sasquatch remains (actual body) and being fully aware of all aspects pertaining to this hominoid. Again, words are easy, and I can now almost add, so are hoax photographs now that we have digital photography.

When a well-known journalist writes a book, don't forget that he or she is a journalist—not even what we call a “citizen scientist.” Journalists (with some exceptions) have one objective: write something that people will read and hopefully “sell” if money is anticipated. The same applies to many television “documentaries,” which are essentially the same as books. Journalists are often very short on facts, which are replaced with speculation or imagination. This has become a bit of a nightmare. All I can say is, be careful as to what you believe.



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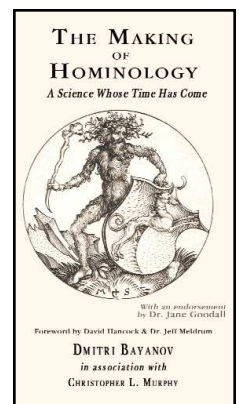
My exhibit at the City of Lacey Museum, Washington State, continues to be highly successful, with more visitors in ten days than normally visit the museum in a year. It appears at this point that the exhibit will be the most-attended event in the museum's history.

The speakers' forum at Lacey City Hall was exceedingly good; outstanding room and facilities for talks and everything was professionally videoed. All the talks are now on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL0fqffnajWBp7p1a011OVkKzQFEkMKgXH>

The coverage by the media for this exhibit was totally beyond my expectations. Time and technology have moved on in leaps and bounds since I first put together an exhibit starting about the year 2001.

Please keep in mind our book, as seen here (available from Hancock House Publishers). We wish to move the sasquatch into the realm of mainstream science and need your support.





This trio representing the sasquatch, yeren and yeti now adorns my mantelpiece—well, for a little while. The sasquatch is scheduled for eye surgery now that I have a set of Plexiglas eyes. The sculptures are life-size; all depicting males.

The second image shows a human head (average size) for comparison. The sasquatch in life would be about 7 feet, 6 inches tall; the yeti about 7 feet. The human would be about 5 feet, 9 inches; 27 years or so old (fully mature male).

The yeren appears to be quite tall, but not massive like the sasquatch. It is also hair-covered and perhaps much less ape-like than the others.

I had to grapple with the yeti somewhat. First off, this relict hominoid has been depicted by artists with gray, brown, yellowish, off white or bright white hair. As it likely generally resides in the foothills (forests) of Mount Everest and other mountains. I doubt it would have bright white or very light hair. For the moment, I have decided on dark gray with white (sort of a two-tone) that would blend with rocks and snow and also with trees and so forth in dark forests. As to the color of its skin, I decided on a yellow/brown color. I might change my mind later on all of this if I have a good reason to do so.

Viewed from the side (profile) this hominid would be quite frightening, as seen in the lower photos on the right. Here I have also provided artist Robert

Bateman's choice—sort of a yellow tone. It would not, however, be “monstrous” looking as often implied. I have the same problem with the other hominoids being shown as “monsters” in popular culture. Please consider the hominoids I have shown on page one; none of them are monsters (and note that none of them have white hair). I am inclined to think that the yeti is much farther evolved than the other primary hominids—a real late-comer if you wish.

The “monster” reference brings to mind the conclusion reached at the University of British Columbia's “monster” conference in 1978. In short, the reason people believe in the sasquatch is because society insists on having monsters. As a result, people hallucinate.

Returning to sanity, we really don't know a lot about the yeti. Research in that part of the world is limited. Nevertheless, the tremendous influx of people wanting the scale Mount Everest has likely caused this hominid to stay off the mountains. Generally, it has no reason to go above the snowline, save to perhaps preserve meat (i.e., bury it in snow and retrieve it later).

In considering the Russian snowman, at least one type, is essentially the same as the sasquatch—from what I can gather, other types are smaller, but all are hair-covered. As to the yowie, there does not appear to be a difference with the sasquatch.

Keep in mind that my sculptures are



simply for demonstration purposes. I use sculptures because they are the absolute pre-eminent mode of expression. They are three dimensional and therefore light causes the shading. You cannot get the same effect with a brush or a computer.

Once I have acceptable photographs, the physical work simply becomes a decoration unless I put it in an exhibit.

I used the actual sasquatch sculpture for a presentation at the City of Lacey Museum—first time I have done this. All of the speaker presentations were professionally videoed as I have mentioned and can be seen on YouTube.

