



# Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 83

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Edited by Gene Baade



I'm pleased to inform you that attendance at my Sasquatch Revealed exhibit has been exceptional. As a result, the exhibit end date has been extended to September 30, 2019.

For certain, the success of this exhibit is due to the fine work by the museum curator, Erin Quinn Valcho, her assistant Marisa Markel, and volunteers. They took a virtual pile of loaded boxes, crates, and plastic tubs and turned the contents into a work of art.

I have seen that “pile” and it’s a bit overwhelming. Everything has to be carefully opened with artifacts and so forth spread out so you can see what you have. You then have to formulate a plan in concert with your resources—cabinets, shelving, book cases, and wall space. You then concentrate on publicity, arranging for artwork and interviews. There is even a name for this process—MUSEOLOGY.

Many decisions have to be made and coordinated with the building maintenance people and other employees who will be affected by the exhibit.

Congratulations Lacey; A job well done.

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My daughter, Donna, and her husband, Richard (the Bennetts), visited from Oxford, England. Donna liked my little wide-eyed sasquatch, so it now adorns a shelf far across the ocean (actually, I thought about her when I made the little guy).

In that Great Britain appears to have its own sasquatch-like hominoid, (according to the great work done by Deborah Hatswell), perhaps I can inspire some British artist to create a sculpture. I have explained that sculptures are way up the ladder in the world of art, and also the world of science—YES, it’s the first thing you do after you have a good idea of what something looks like.

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After “touching” at least some 300,000 people with exhibits, books, articles, websites and so forth for over 25 years. I am at a bit of a loss as to the lack of **physical** evidence we have been provided in all aspect of hominology. We do have lots of footprints and dubious hair, but not much else.



There is certainly no shortage of testimony, artwork, and speculation. If

you netsearch “SASQUATCH BIGFOOT YOUTUBE” you will get many pages of presentations with viewership in the millions. Furthermore, we have filled volumes with historical material and what I term “scientific politics” (lack of attention by scientists on what has been presented).

From a cultural perspective, the sasquatch is up there with Superman, Batman, Spiderman, Wonderwoman, and a host of other North American “super heroes”—all of which have likely been

the subject of museum exhibits. Of course, we consider the sasquatch “on the fringes of science” so there is a big difference.

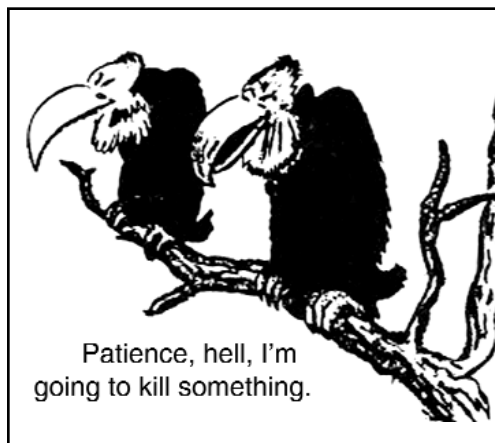
I have pointed out in the past that we have a “Catch-22” situation. We don’t have the resources to get sasquatch-related hard evidence for scientific involvement, and “science” will not get involved until we provide something of significance (bones, skull, body, skin and so forth).

I am aware that significant financial resources have been provided, starting with Tom Slick in the late 1950s, followed by the Boston Academy of Applied Science up to the late 1990s, and now research grants to the Relict Hominoid Inquiry. The total would be in the millions of dollars.

It appears to me that most resources provided in the last 8 years have been used to examine what we have, rather than to support field research. In other words, fund expeditions into remote areas.

John Green once told me in effect, “We just have to luck out.” The inference here is to wait for someone to kill a sasquatch (hunter, motor vehicle) and bring in the body—be patient. John passed away in 2016 after about 66 years of waiting.

Although I don’t advocate willful killing of any wild animals, this cartoon from probably the 1950s comes to mind.



If any of you reading this are aware of any important physical sasquatch-related evidence, then I ask that you make it known. You will be providing a great service and averting the mind-set and action of the vulture seen here.



Photo: Richard Bennett

On August 9, 2019, I went to the Abbotsford International Airshow. It was the 50th Anniversary of this event and I went to (I believe) the first one in 1969. At that time I was astounded with what are now antique jet planes. The plane seen here is a current version and it is both beyond belief and frightening (not often seen flying upside-down). It is so loud at close range that you need ear-plugs. This was an evening event, so the moon showed up. It might be noted that in July 1969 the USA put men on the moon.

Seeing the moon and the plane together brought to mind that the moon is the oldest thing we can clearly see in our little universe, and the plane about the newest.

What has this got to do with hominology? The Abbotsford show attracts about 125,000 people each day the event is held. Of course, planes are new and exciting. Hominoids, on the other hand, are old and really rather dull. Things get spiced up now and then with reports of fearful (in my opinion, dubious) sasquatch encounters; but all-in-all not a lot that will attract young people. I would say about half the airshow attendees were kids. Although there is interest in hominoids, such cannot hold a candle to most other interests.

The benefits of aerospace science and technology are obvious—so what are the benefits of anthropology or hominology? The stock answer here is to get a better

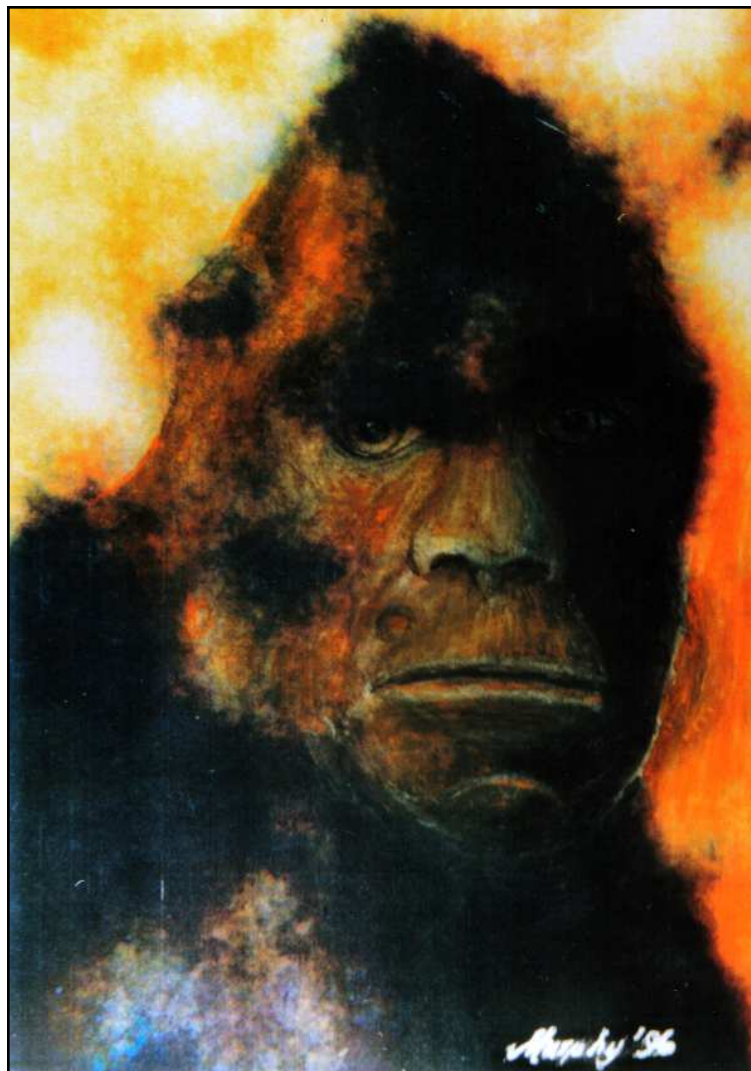
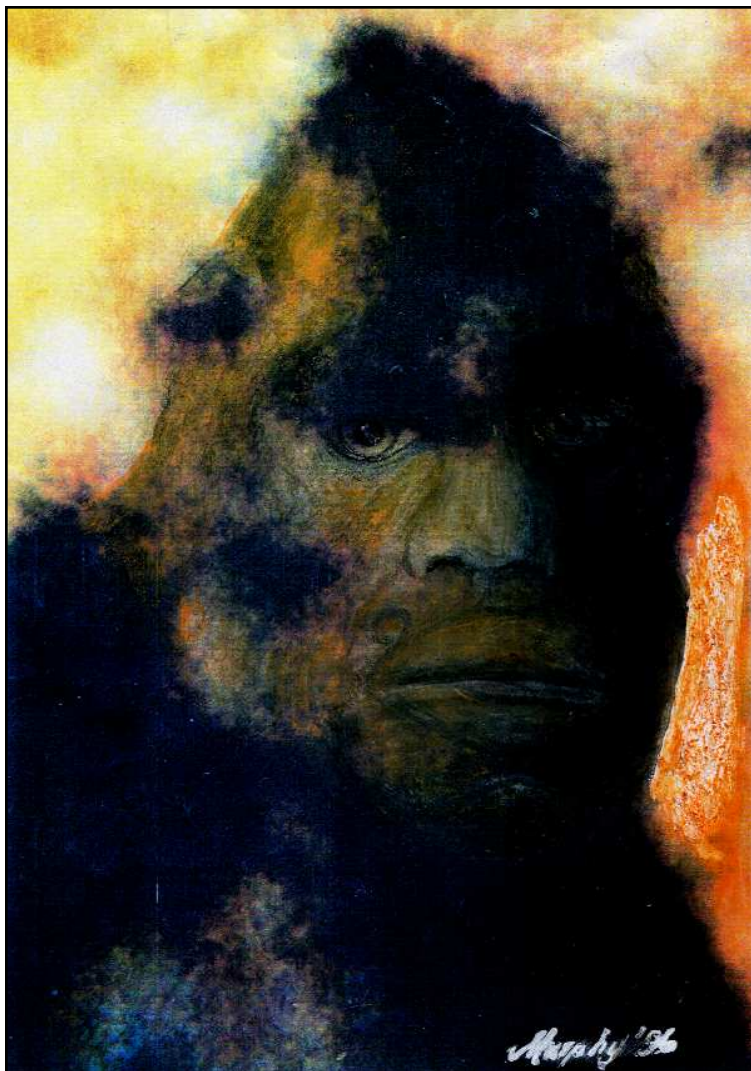
understanding of human evolution, although many people don’t believe that humans evolved from lower forms (apes) in the first place. Furthermore, not many people care anyway.

It’s nice to know that some 20 different relict hominoids have been discovered (fossils confirm their long-gone existence). Nevertheless, aside from excitement in certain scientific circles, there are likely fewer serious followers than for opera (which is struggling to exist).

That there might be relict hominoids still existing, despite the views of the Smithsonian Institution and certainly most scientists, has a measure of excitement. Furthermore there will be a great measure of satisfaction for those people who have seen a hominoid if/when such existence is proven beyond a doubt. These two possibilities coupled with some tangible evidence has been enough to keep hominology (mainly the sasquatch) in the news and in numerous books, magazines, television documentaries and now websites for at least 50 years.

For certain, the jet plane shown will become an antique during the life-time of many of you reading this, but it will be replaced with something even more impressive. Modern relict hominoids are already “antiques,” so no fear in that aspect. We just need to make them “new” to science.





Seen on the left is what I have on file as the original artwork for this portrait. Nevertheless, it is not the original image. After I completed the work, using pastels left over from my high school days in 1957, I took regular film photos of it, using a copystand and lights. I put the artwork in a plastic sheet holder and went to bed. The next morning, when I removed the artwork, the plastic had “absorbed” some of the pastels. I could see the entire image transferred into the plastic.

I was horrified; my artwork was a mess. I set about to correct it and decided to clean up the background somewhat. In the meantime, I took the film I had taken in for developing and what you see on the right is one of the photos. This photo shows the actual original art.

Upon comparing the two images, I decided to leave well enough alone. I put the original in a file where it has essentially remained for 23 years—I did not like being reminded of this experience.

I have determined that my 1957

pastels were different and more transferable than current pastels. I bought a box of the new ones and they were very different. I could not blend the colors as well as I was able to do with the old ones. Furthermore, the plastic used for sheet holders was quite thick and porous; they too have changed, but this time for the better.

Remarkably, when the photo was enlarged to fit onto an 11-inch by 17-inch sheet, the result was essentially life size. I made a laminated print this size, and at a conference in Vancouver I pinned it to a fabric room divider. One man came over to me and said, “I have seen a sasquatch and what you show is exactly what I saw.” The image is based on the Patterson and Gimlin film (it’s actually a pastel enhanced photocopy, but with considerable liberty) so that says something about the film as well.

I eventually send the image (scan) to a British photo library and it was selected for books and so forth.

Using my old 1957 pastels, I decided to use the same process on an image of

Julia Pastrana, the noted so-called ape lady. Much has been written about this fascinating woman and I urge you netsearch her name and see for yourself.



Julia was said to have been the offspring of what we would now call a sasquatch. I tried to get our scientists to do some research on her before her mummified remains were buried, but all to no avail.

Despite the sasquatch portrait’s inferiority to precise computer art, it was sort of the “first kid on the block” and as pastels are real, when scanned the resulting pixels have a lot of depth.





It has now been 24 years since these structures were found at two different locations in Ohio. They were found by Ohio researchers Joedy Cook and George Clappison (1995). George is seen in the photos.

It is not as though I am repeating something provided by some journalist. I worked with both Joedy and George and provided the images and full story in three books. The first (a reprint and update of an earlier book) written in association with both men, and the last two in *Meet the Sasquatch* and *Know the Sasquatch* (another update).

None of the structures were found in remote wilderness areas. The first, in fact, had development in most directions. It was on a section of privately owned land that had just been left vacant. Part of it had become a dumping ground.

I recall this sort of thing in Vancouver, BC, as a kid. As housing or commercial development moved forward, large sections of “bush” were nearby, in some cases at the end of one’s back yard.

Few adults went into a bush, but kids did. Much of my time from about age 8 to 11 was spent playing in undeveloped land.

The Ohio structures were made using tree branches, forming a hollow. Other forest material, mostly grass, was placed on top. In the winter, a covering of snow would result in an igloo. I never thought to do something like that, but likely would have if I had known.

There were other unusual circumstances associated with the first structure shown that may have implied hominoid involvement, including glimpses of “something” by local residents.

In some ways, I am reminded of the situation in Great Britain with its “thickets” and unusual encounters.

As far as I know, no professionals looked at the Ohio structures, despite the publicity given the first photo.

