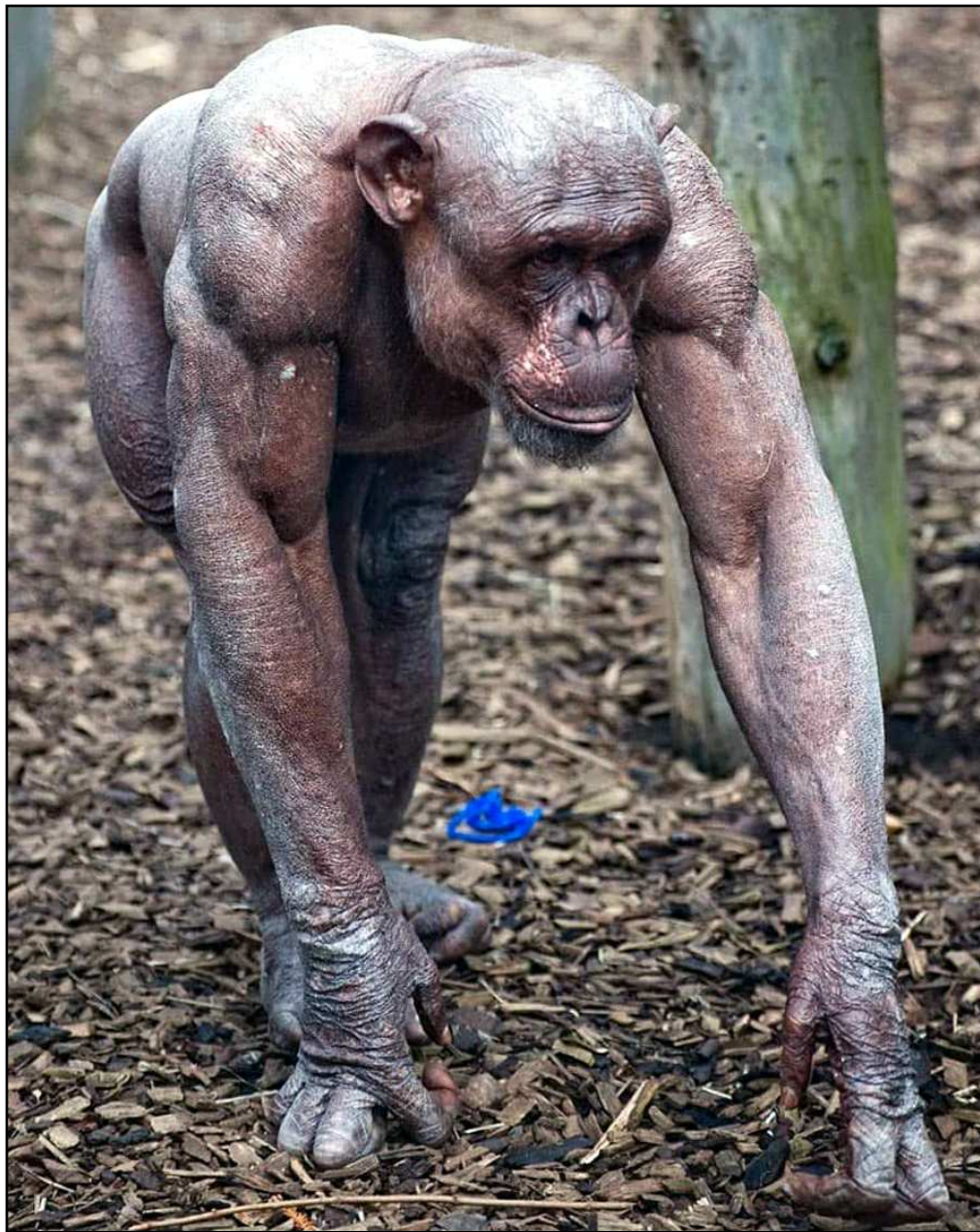




Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 85

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Edited by Gene Baade



Shown here is Coffs Harbor in New South Wales, Australia. A young couple bought property here and upon going for a walk (March, 2017) saw a yowie. The incident was investigated by Tony Healy and Paul Cropper. The entire story is really quite astounding, so a video narrative is being created. The following drawing and believed footprint impression photo were provided by the witnesses.

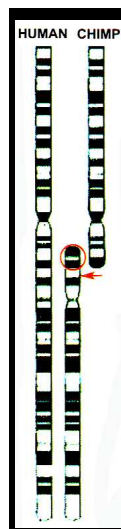


This astounding image of a hairless chimpanzee illustrates just how close this primate is to a modern human. Ordinary men don't have that degree of muscularity, but it can be achieved as seen in images of body builders. Nevertheless, you can see that the structure of the arms is identical to humans.

Other parts of the chimp's body are different, but still close. Everything is so close that chimp DNA and modern human DNA are at least 97% identical. The small difference is seen in the adjacent chart. The

segment I have circled in red is "extra." Humans don't have that segment. If you move the "string" under the red circle to the right (CHIMP), then both entire strings are identical.

I believe that what is within the segments provides the structure details; but science is not there yet to see those details. Most interesting would be to see what is in the extra segment. It obviously totally differentiates chimps and modern humans.



Shown here are prototypes of sasquatch head bookends—a female and a male. They are not bad, but now that I know the logistics the next set will be better. My plan is to use them for a museum display containing the primary books on hominology (Bayanov, Green, Coleman, Strain, Steenburg, Krantz, and so forth. I envision a Plexiglas case—sort of a tribute to the authors who have contributed so much to the study of hominology.

The book ends are primarily made of clay, which has about the same weight as granite—they should comfortably hold quite a few books. I left them somewhat rustic (like stone) to reflect the subject. I just could not see anything unnatural (not even polished wood for the base).

All titles by Hancock House authors will be displayed, along with those books provided by other authors for my exhibit in the past. If you are not in this group and wish your book to be represented, please contact Sasquatch Canada.

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I have mentioned in the past that clay sculptures are used by scientists to depict relict hominoids based on fossils of skulls found. We don't have a sasquatch skull, but we do have the P/G film that I believe adequately depicts this species.

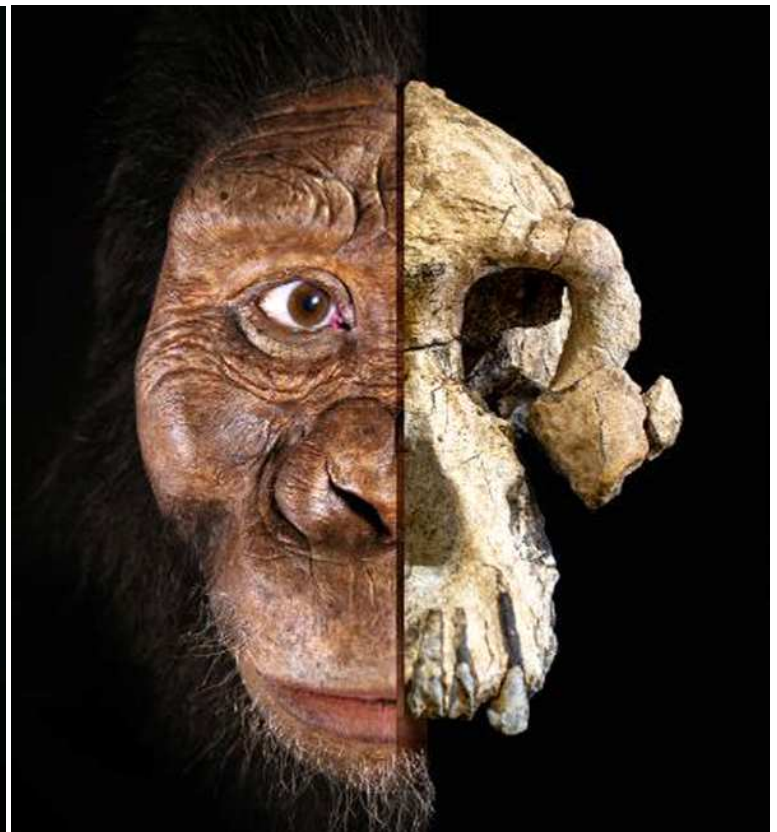
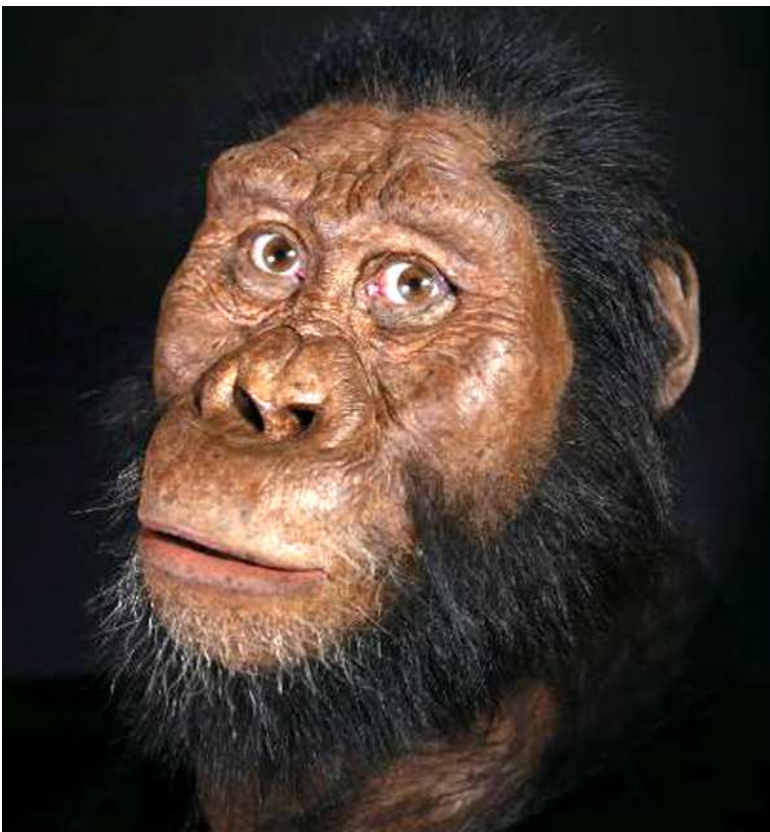
What we need is a precise life-size sculpture of the film subject's head totally based on what is seen. This must be created by a professional using state-of-the-art technology. Images from the film would be provided to verify the sculpture.

Such a project is beyond my capabilities. Most certainly, a Smithsonian artist could do it and we need to work on this. The RHI should consider it, obtaining grant money to pay for the artwork. We can then move forward in the same way as the Smithsonian.

According to an Angus Reid Public Opinion poll (about 2012), nearly three-in-ten Americans (29 percent) and one-in-five Canadians (21 percent) think bigfoot (or sasquatch) is “definitely” or “probably” real. Although science does not likely believe in public opinion, these statistics definitely say something—can that many people be wrong?

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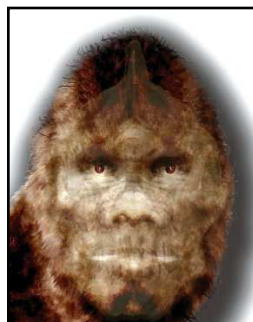


Revealing the new face of a 3.8-million-year-old early human ancestor

A "remarkably complete" skull belonging to an early human ancestor that lived 3.8 million years ago has been discovered in Ethiopia. This is the first time a skull belonging to *Australopithecus anamensis* has been found and the discovery sheds light on the evolutionary history of early human ancestors. Researchers have been working on the Woranso-Mille Paleoanthropological Research Project study in the Afar Regional State of Ethiopia for 15 years. On February 16, 2016, the upper jaw was discovered. They searched the area for more pieces over 16 hours and recovered the rest of the skull. (CNN)

We have yet another relict hominoid to add to the ever-growing list. This one definitely had a small sagittal crest, but evidently not large enough to give the homin a noticeable pointed head. Perhaps this is the case with the P/G film subject, which has long been a subject of discussion.

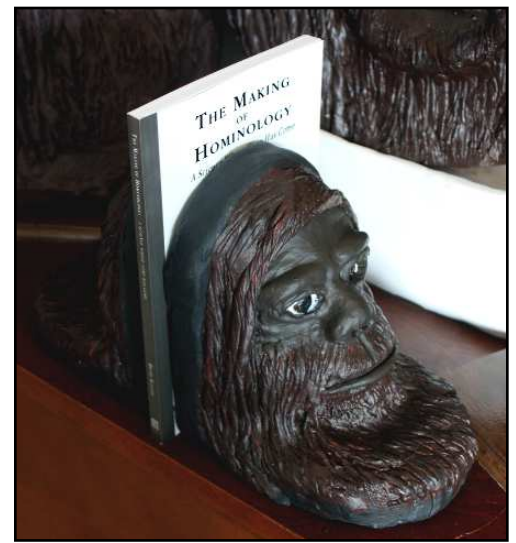
Yvon Leclerc created this image of the Patterson hominoid with a super-imposed sagittal crest. Even though the newly-discovered hominoid is much smaller, the crest would be proportional. I am inclined to think that if present, it would be smaller than what Yvon has depicted. In this case it would not be highly noticeable as to the head shape.



I am at a bit of a loss as to why whiskers are not indicated under the nose of the the new hominoid. It is believed to have been a male, so would likely

have had whiskers in this area. Females would have had only fine hair, as with the P/G film subject.

It might be noted that the new hominoid is depicted with highly visible white sclera (whites of the eyes). That being the case, this hominoid was definitely highly human-related, despite its age—which is believed by many with the P/G film subject.



I put the book ends on my mantle piece and after thinking for a while, reflected on *The Making of Hominology*. I put that book in the book ends and saw that the little assembly was highly symbolic.

The head sculptures represent the five modern relict hominoids. The sasquatch is close to the Russian snowman and essentially identical with the yowie. The book stands alone as the only book that fully justifies and calls for main-

stream scientific involvement in the modern relict hominoid issue.

All other books on hominology don't go that far. They mention the need for scientific attention, but don't "put all the cards on the table."

Of course, the only researcher who could have done that is Dmitri Bayanov. None of the others (including me) would have had the knowledge. I worked with him on the book, but all I did was add the

evidence and conclusions we have for sasquatch, plus a bit of a summary on the subject.

Although it is productive to write books presenting testimony, possible evidence, analysis and speculation, at some point you have to state and justify what must be done; *The Making of Hominology* does this.

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My little sasquatch gazes ominously in Oxford, England. I think many people will be a bit surprised and ask exactly what is represented. Nevertheless, from what I have gathered, the British hominoid would likely be close, but I believe along the lines of the Russian snowman, "leshny" being the most common species name

As I have previously discussed, if modern relict hominoids exist, then there have to be babies and children. The artist Paul Smith recognized this in his artwork of a little sasquatch family on page 271 of *Know the Sasquatch*.



Twenty-four years ago (1995) Dr. Grover Krantz was in China researching the yeren. He is seen here with Dr. Zhou Guoxing, director of the Beijing Museum of Natural History, and Dian (Grover's wife). Dr. Guoxing carried on with yeren research and met with Dr. Meldrum in China in 2008. In 2012 Dr. Guoxing made this statement:

There is no wild man in this world. I've visited every place where the wild man was reported in China. I've studied everything related to the wild man including hair, skulls and specimens. All of them are dyed human hair or come from monkeys and bears."

Obviously, we have lost Dr. Zhou.

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