Pittsburg State University

Pittsburg State University Digital Commons

Posters

2019 Research Colloquium

4-1-2019

Ted Bundy: The Development of a Serial Murderer

Danielle Rakestraw Pittsburg State University

Brad Cameron Pittsburg State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.pittstate.edu/posters_2019

Part of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons, and the Psychology Commons

Recommended Citation

Rakestraw, Danielle and Cameron, Brad, "Ted Bundy: The Development of a Serial Murderer" (2019). *Posters*. 52. https://digitalcommons.pittstate.edu/posters_2019/52

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the 2019 Research Colloquium at Pittsburg State University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Posters by an authorized administrator of Pittsburg State University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@pittstate.edu.

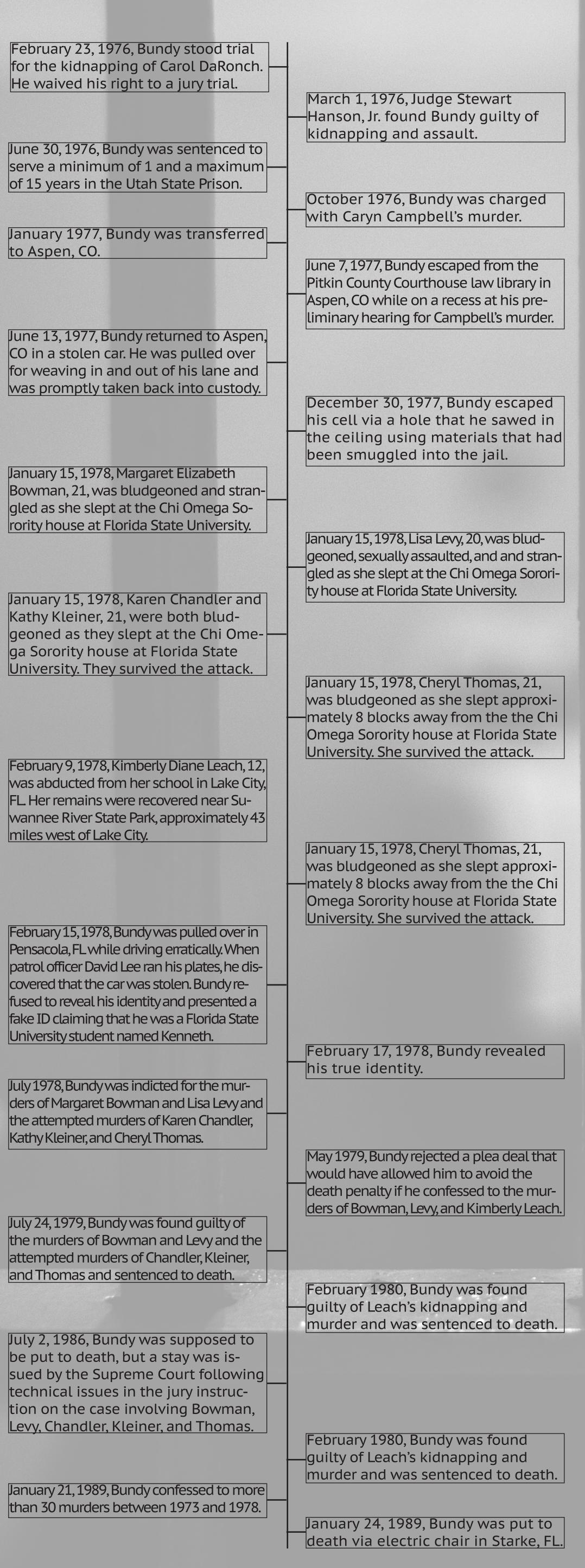
Ted Bundy: The Development of a Serial Murderer

Timeline of Events

November 24, 1946, Ted Bundy was	
born in Burlington, VT	Espruse (1 1074 Duedy shducted big
	February 1, 1974, Bundy abducted his —first known victim, Lynda Ann Healy, 21,
March 12 1074 Dure du lui dis ana ad	from the University District of Seattle.
March 12, 1974, Bundy kidnapped and killed Donna Gail Mason, 19 from	
Evergreen State College in Olympia.	
Her body was never discovered.	April 17, 1974, Susan Elaine Raincourt, 18,
	disappeared after attending a meeting
	at Central Washington State College. Her skull and mandible were recovered at
	Taylor Mountain in Utah in 1975.
May 6, 1974, Roberta Kathleen Parks, 22, disappeared from Oregon State Univer-	
sity. Her skull and mandible were recov-	
ered at Taylor Mountain in Utah in 1975.	June 1, 1974, Brenda Carol Ball, 22, disap-
	peared after leaving the Flame Tavem in
	Burien. Her skull and mandible were recov- ered at Taylor Mountain in Utah in 1975.
June 11, 1974, Georgann Hawkins was ab-	
ducted from an alley behind her sorority house at the University of Washington. Her	
skeletal remains (as identified by Bundy)	
were recovered at Lake Sammamish State	
Park in Issaquah, UT in 1975.	July 14, 1974, Janice Ann Ott, 23, was ab-
	ducted from Lake Sammamish State Park
	in Issaquah, UT in the middle of the day. Her remains were recovered here in 1975.
July 14, 1964, Denise Marie Naslund, 19, was	
abducted 4 hours after Janice Ott at LakeSammamish State Park in Issaquah, UT. Her	
remains were recovered here in 1975.	October 2 1074 Neney Wilcov 16 Mars
	October 2, 1974, Nancy Wilcox, 16, was assaulted and strangled in Holladay,
	UT. Bundy claimed that her body was
	buried near Capitol Reef National Park, but it was never recovered.
October 18, 1974, Melissa Anne	
Smith, 17, disappeared from Midvale, UT. Her body was discovered 9 days	
later in a nearby mountainous area.	
	October 31, 1974, Laura Ann Aime, 17, dis- appeared from Lehi, UT. She was blud-
	geoned and raped; her body was found by
November 8, 1974, Carol DaRonch, 18,	hikers in American Fork Canyon.
was abducted by Bundy and escaped.	
	November 8, 1974, Debra Jean Kent, 17, disappeared after leaving a school
	–play in Bountiful, UT. Minimal skele-
	tal remains were found in Fairview, UT and identified as Kent in 2015.
January 12, 1975, Caryn Eileen Campbell,	
23, disappeared from a hotel hallway in Snowmass, CO. Her body was found 36	
days later on a dirt road near the hotel.	
	March 15, 1975, Julie Cunningham, 26, dis- appeared on the way to a tavem in Vail, CO.
	Bundy claimed that the body was buried
April 6, 1975, Denise Lynn Oliverson, 25, was	near Rifle, CO, but it was never recovered.
abducted in Grand Junction, CO while bicy-	
cling to her parents' house. Bundy claimed that her body was thrown into the Colorado	
River, but it was never recovered.	
	May 6, 1975, Lynette Dawn Culver, 12, was abducted from Alameda Junior High
	that her body was thrown into the Snake River, but it was never recovered.
June 28, 195, Susan Curtis, 15, disap-	
peared during a youth conferenceat Brigham Young University. Bundy	
claimed that her body was buried near	
Price, UT, but it was never recovered.	August 16, 1975, Bundy was arrest-
	ed for the first time in Granger, UT
	 by highway patrolman Bob Hayward. Police found masks, gloves, rope, a
	crowbar, and handcuffs in his car.
August 17, 1975, Bundy was released on bail.	October 2, 1975, Bundy was iden-
	tified by survivor Carol DaRonch
	during a police lineup.

Danielle Rakestraw, Dr. Brad Cameron

Pittsburg State University



Introduction

Who is Ted Bundy, and why did he commit the crimes that he did? This study was devised to assess the life of Ted Bundy, one of the most prolific murderers in the United States. This secondary research study was conducted using interviews from Bundy, professional analyses conducted of him post-arrest, testimonials from people who knew him, and research regarding serial killer typologies and motivations. This information has been complied in the form of a poster board presentation, complete with the researcher's own assessment of Bundy, an analysis of the motivations for his crimes, and a timeline of his life. The results of this comprehensive analysis will provide insight on what it took for Ted Bundy to become one of the most prolific serial killers in U.S. history.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to develop a profile of serial killer Ted Bundy.

Materials/Methods

This is a secondary research analysis utilizing interviews with Ted Bundy, professional analyses conducted of him post-arrest, testimonials from people who knew him, and research regarding serial killer typologies and motivations.

Results/Conclusions

Motive:

When questioned about his crimes during a series of recorded interviews conducted in 1989, Ted Bundy always referred to himself in the third person. He cited an "entity" as the person responsible for his murders, and claimed that it was a separate part of his personality. Bundy stated that he needed to be heavily intoxicated in order for this part of his personality to emerge and begin killing. Bundy also claimed that this "entity" was motivated entirely by sex; the murder was merely a part of the process that allowed him to continue his work without being apprehended. While recounting his childhood and early adult years, Bundy mentioned that he spent large quantities of time committing acts of voyeurism and reading pornographic materials. He cited these as potential causes for his obsession with sex and rape which, eventually, resulted in the murder of his victims.

Process:

Ted Bundy gained access to his victims in two different ways. Oftentimes, he would put his arm in a sling or his leg in a fake cast and then utilize his charm and phony disability to lure young, attractive college women in to help him either carry books or unload something from his vehicle. He would then hit them over the head with a pipe or crowbar, handcuff them, shove them into his vehicle, and drive away (Crime Museum, 2017). Alternatively, Bundy would sometimes impersonate an authority figure such as a police officer or firefighter in order to gain his victim's trust before attacking (Crime Museum, 2017). Once Bundy had his victim, he would rape and/or sexually assault her. After he had achieved sexual gratification, he would typically murder his victim by either strangulation or bludgeoning. He often mutilated the bodies of his victims post-mortem, and was even known to take corpses home with him to commit sexual acts upon them for extended periods of time before discarding them (Crime Museum, 2017).

Typology:

Ted Bundy is most commonly categorized as a power/control serial killer according to Ronald Holmes and James DeBurger's 1988 motivational model of serial killer typologies. Power/control killers are typically charming, charismatic, and intelligent. Many power/control serial killers rape and sexually assault their victims not out of lust but as another form of control. It is very common for power/control killers to engage in necrophilia, which is defined by Merriam-Webster as the obsession with and typically erotic interest in or stimulation by corpses. Power/control killers are typically very organized, and they are known for keeping trophies from their kills. Bundy took polaroid photos of his victims because he said that "when you work hard to do something right, you don't want to forget it" (1989).

References

Bundy Confession Tapes Revealed For The First Time. (2005, February 9). Retrieved from https://web.archive.org/web/20120426092219/ http://www.kirotv.com/news/news/bundy-confession-tapes-revealed-for-the-first-time/nDrR5/#cmComments

Foreman, Laura (1992). Serial Killers – True Crime (Hardcover ed.). Alexandria, Virginia: Time-Life Books.

Holmes, R. M., & Burger, J. D. (1989). Serial Murder. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Keppel, Robert (2005). The Riverman: Ted Bundy and I Hunt for the Green River Killer (Paperback ed.). New York: Pocket Books.

Keppel, Robert (2010). The Riverman: Ted Bundy and I Hunt for the Green River Killer (Kindle ed.). New York: Simon & Schuster. ISBN 978-1-4391-9434-8.

Michaud, S. G., Aynesworth, H., & Bundy, T. (2000). Ted Bundy: Conversations with a killer. Irving, TX: Authorlink Press.

Necrophilia. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/necrophilia

Rule, Ann (2009). The Stranger Beside Me (Paperback; updated 2009 ed.). New York: Pocket Books. ISBN 1-4165-5959-0.

Ted Bundy | Serial Killers | Crime Library. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/serial-killers/ted-bundy/

Ted Bundy. (2019). In Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved from https://academic.eb.com/levels/collegiate/article/Ted-Bundy/343564

Yang, A., Gowen, G., Taudte, J., Deutsch, G., & Lopez, E. (2019, February 15). Timeline of Many of Ted Bundy's Brutal Crimes. Retrieved from https://abcnews.go.com/US/timeline-ted-bundys-brutal-crimes/story?id=61077236