

Back in August 2018, I featured an article on alleged sasquatch hair from Ontario, Canada, found in a footprint or snowprint (Issue No. 47 of *Bits & Pieces*). The above images (as previously provided) show the hair and you can see the toes of whatever made the print. The prints were found by Mike Paterson in 2014. You can netsearch SASQUATCH ONTARIO and see his research.

I reasoned that hair found in a footprint was very unusual, but highly appropriate. I don't think other researchers looked for hair in snowprints, or even regular prints.

I obtained some of the hairs and sent them to a professional for DNA analysis. The professional lost his job, so the analysis was not performed, and the hair samples provided by both me and Mike Paterson were not returned.

Nevertheless, I kept a few of the hairs

and much later arranged to get electronic microscope images of one hair, kindly provided by Alex Solunac.

Some of you might recall that I did the same thing with an alleged sasquatch hair found in the Blue Mountains, Washington. I provided a complete report on this hair in the "Virtual Magazine" on the Sasquatch Canada website. The paper is called *Raising Hair Issues*. That hair was identified in a DNA analysis as coming from a modern human

Some of the electronic microscope images for the Ontario hair are shown on the right. The initial conclusion is that what is seen is bear hair. I have submitted another sample of the hair, along with these images, to another professional to see what he thinks.

Please note that the footprint with the hair was one in a series and indicated bipedalism (two legs not four). Also, a bear print would likely show claws, of

which there is no indication in the photograph.

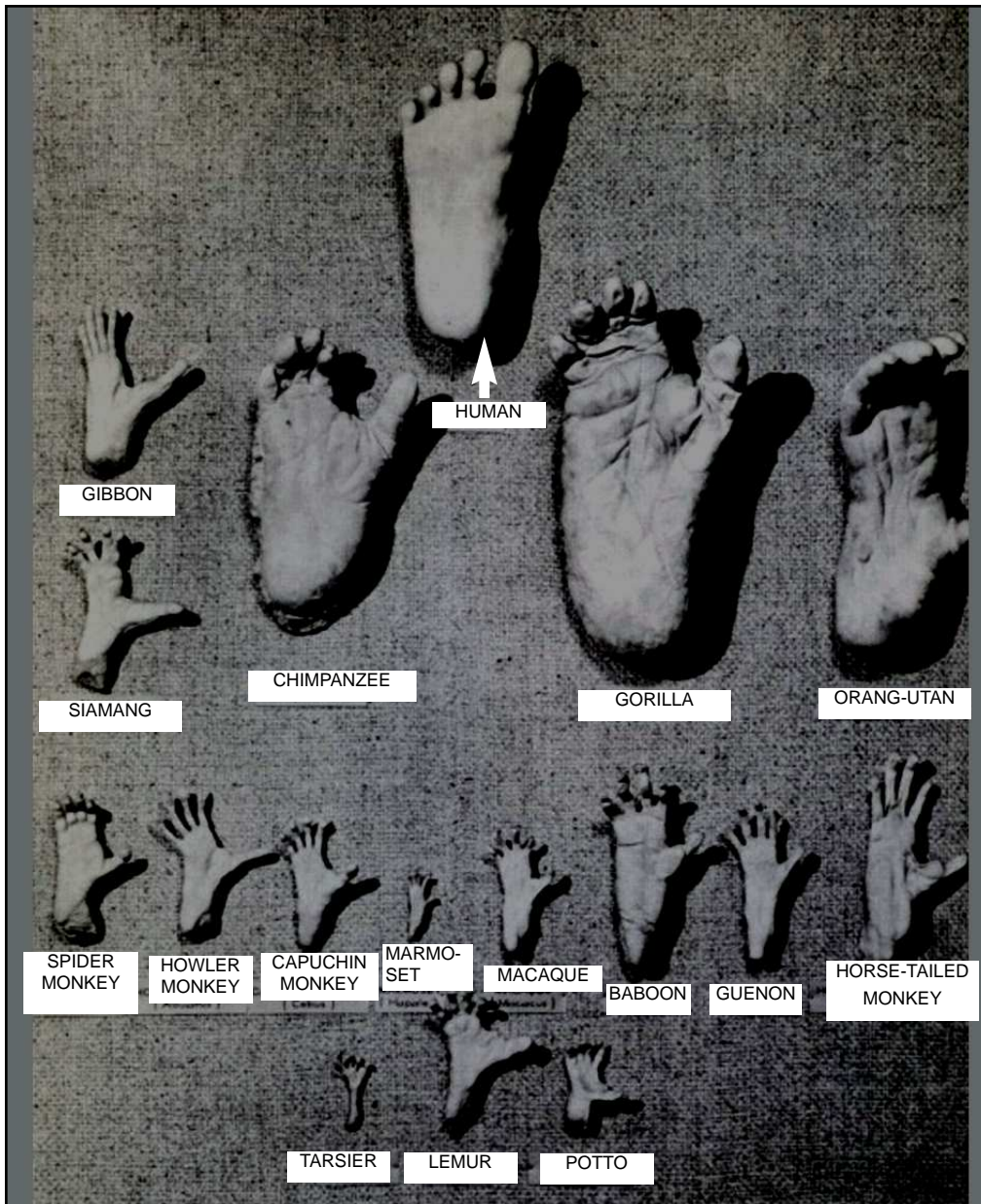
There are bears in the region where the prints were found, but the idea that hair from this animal happened to float around and land in the snowprints is a bit of a stretch.

The same sort of thing applies to the hair found in the Blue Mountains, Washington. It was found after a sasquatch sighting in a remote area, and there was a little clump of it. The only explanation is that the hair floated in on the wind and just happened to land in the sighting area—unless, of course, it was a hoax.

Out of curiosity, I did check the Internet for magnified hair examples as to the Ontario hair. For certain, there is a comparison here with polar bear hair. I will guess that all North American bears would be somewhat the same. Then, to my surprise, there is a good match with human beard hair. Mike Paterson has a very short grey beard, which is out of the question. Could it be that sasquatch have that type of coarse hair (beard hair) all over their bodies?

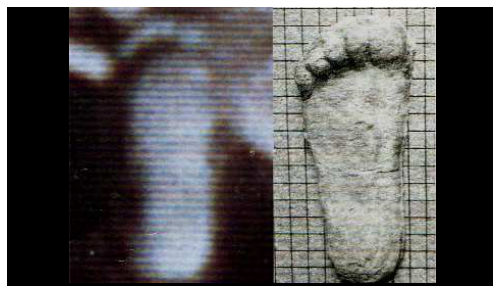
I will report additional findings when received on this case .—00—

Continuation of illustrations provided in *Abominable Snowman: Legend Comes to Life*, by Ivan Sanderson.



**30:** Casts of soles of man (humans) and the hind feet of various other primates. (American Museum of Natural History)

**Comment:** In 1998, a forensic report of the Paterson and Gimlin film was published. The following chart on primate feet was provided in the report. The idea was to compare primate feet to the foot of the entity seen in the film as provided on the right (actual foot and cast).



**31:** Fore and hind right feet of Eurasian brown bear in snow.

**Comment:** Keep in mind that the big toes of bears are on the outside, rather than the inside of the foot as with humans. All primates are the same—like humans. Nevertheless, it can be hard to tell what is the big toe on a bear footprint, and if there is only one clear print, then you don't know the big toe side.

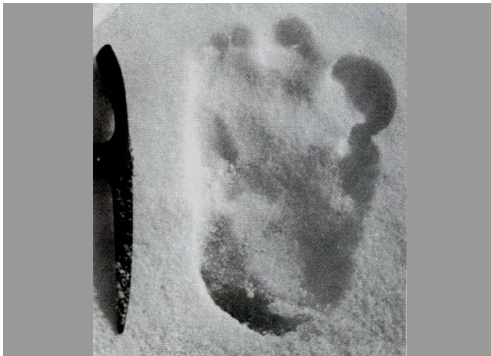


**32:** Hind right foot of Himalayan langur in snow.



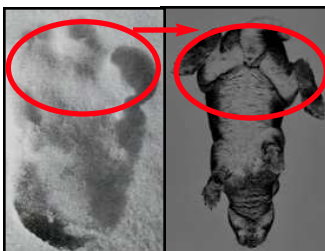
**33:** Right foot of a gorilla, in snow (made from a cast). (All photos by Dr. W. Tschernetzky)

**Comment:** Note that when you make an impression using a plaster cast, the impression you make matches the impression made by the natural foot, except it is a little larger—concave (inward) features become convex (outward) and vice-versa.

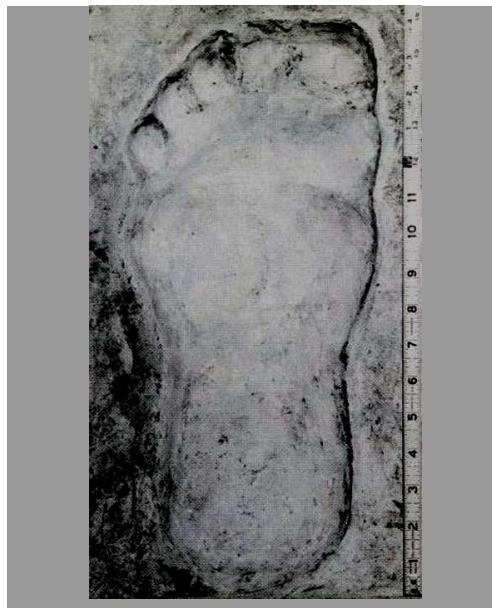


**34:** Meh-Teh-type abominable snowman from Nepal, in snow. (Eric Shipton and the Mt. Everest Foundation)

**Comment:** Could an animal such as a rabbit make prints similar to what is seen by



leaping or jumping along in deep snow? I don't know if there are rabbits in the Himalayas, but there are likely similar small animals. In this case, the animal was likely going in the opposite direction. I have not seen clear left and right footprints.



**35:** Californian Oh-Mah, in soft clay. (Author)

**Comment:** This cast was taken by Bob Titmus in the Bluff Creek, California, area in 1958. There was both a left and right foot cast produced. In the late 1990s, the cast seen here was used in the Kokanee beer placards, one type is as shown below, and some 400 casts duplicated and used as prizes in simple contests.



René did an amazing job in the television commercials and actually won an award. I did all the contracting and so forth. When I met with John Green he was not happy with anything to do with alcohol, especially involving the sasquatch. As I recall I just sort of looked innocent and changed the subject.



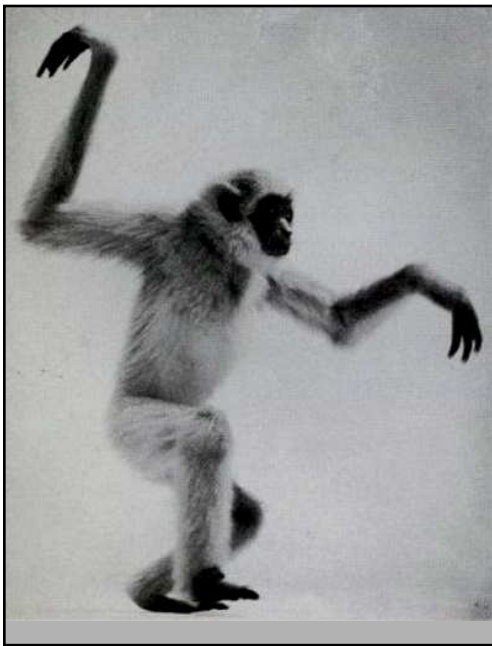
**36:** Adult male and female Lowland gorillas. (Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences)

**Comment:** In regions where there are wild gorillas, confusion with hominoids will occur. In all other regions, a natural conclusion for a sighting that goes back 150 years is that a gorilla escaped from a zoo or carnival. There is a handprint cast in Ohio (2002) that is absolutely from the handprint of a gorilla (shown last below). The conclusion here is that the print was fabricated using a mounted gorilla hand (available in the 1950s) and then a cast made. The following image shows a severed gorilla hand. It appears to be stuffed for the European or North American market. The fingers would still be flexible.

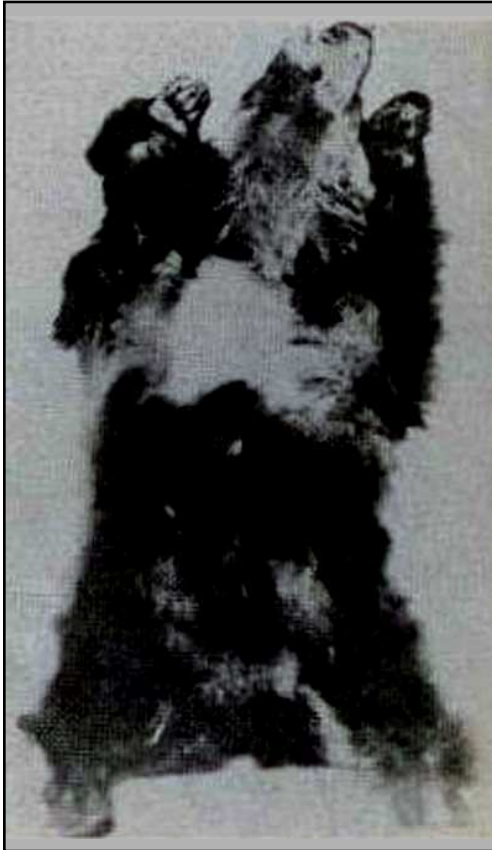


The dermal ridges and flexion lines in the hand would transfer to an impression made in soft soil. A cast of such a print would contain these details providing positive identification of the hand. This image shows the Ohio gorilla handcast (just four digits) before it was cleaned. It has been 18 years and no explanation for the cast has come to light.





37: Wow-Wow gibbon walking. (Roy Pinney)



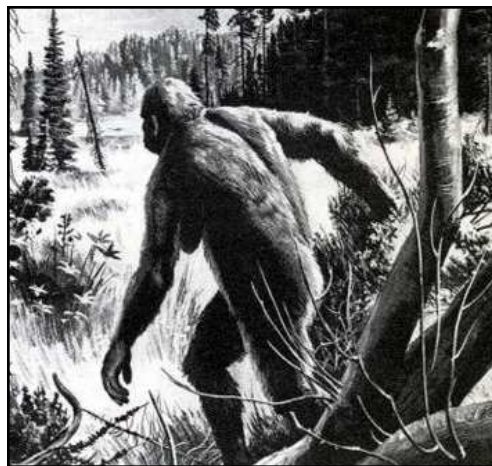
38: Corpse of sloth bear killed in Nepal and at first alleged to be that of an abominable snowman. (Slick-Johnson Expedition)

**Comment:** I suppose at a distance a sloth bear would look like a yeti. This is the same with bears and the sasquatch, and is the first thing authorities say as to sightings.



39: Reconstruction [drawing] of Meh-Teh (and photo) by Dr. W. Tschernezky.

**Comment:** To my knowledge, Dr. Tschernezky, seen here, is the only PhD to provide his own artwork of a yeti, and he did a very good job. Note that he signed his work.



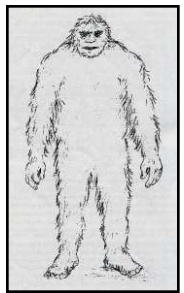
40: Artist's conception of a female sasquatch. (Morton Kunstler)

**Comment:** This is a detail from an illustration by Morton Kunstler of William Roe's experience on Mica Mountain, British Columbia, in 1955. Roger Paterson re-drew the full illustration and featured it on page 91 of his book. He put his initials "RP" on it, but should have included "after Kunstler." For certain, Kunstler (b. 1931) is, in my opinion, one of the finest illustrators in history.



41: Field-sketch of head of male sasquatch (and photo) by the author, under the direction of Mr. Albert Ostman.

**Comment:** Things got a little confused in the preparation of this drawing by Sanderson. The up-swept hair bang, was only on the female. Nevertheless, we have a drawing. Oddly, Ostman did not agree that the subject in the Paterson and Gimlin film looked like the hominoids he experienced. Ostman said that the witness drawing by Ken Pettijohn, seen on page 168 of Roger Patterson's book, and provided here, was much closer.



42: Drawing of a Gin-Sung (giant abominable snowman type of Szechwan) from an 18th-century Mongolian manuscript. (Prof. Emmanuel Vlec)

**Comment:** The manuscript is actually a medical book that provides information on eating a Gin-Sung (e.g., parts that are good for certain ailments).