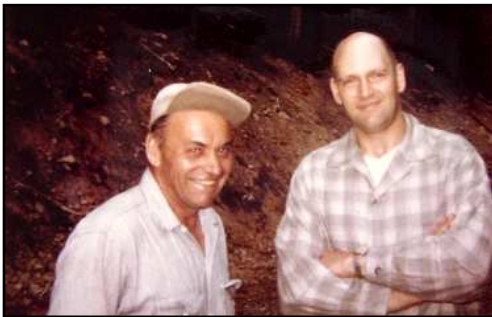


Christopher L. Murphy



The first photo of Glen Thomas seen here was cropped from a photo showing him and John Fuhrmann. John died in the late 1980s, so the photo was taken before that time. The photo was in John Green's collection so it is assumed he took it.

Thomas had an unusual sasquatch-related experience. Dr. John Bindernagel reported it in his last book as follows:

In October 1967, Glen Thomas, who had been supervising the construction of a forestry road in the area [Mount Hood, Oregon], had taken a break and walked up a trail through the forest. Arriving at the edge of a rock covered clearing, he observed two adult sasquatches, accompanied by a juvenile, digging in the rocks. The adult sasquatches were picking up rocks, sniffing them, then replacing them. But the rocks were not returned to their original location; rather they were piled in short stacks. The largest sasquatch, apparently a male, appeared to detect an odor on one of the rocks he had just picked up. After sniffing it, the sasquatch began to dig a deep pit in the rocks with its hands and

arms. Eventually, it used its hands to remove from the pit handfuls of nesting material composed of dry vegetation from which all three sasquatch extracted and ate whole a number of hibernating ground squirrels. When the sasquatch noticed Thomas, they abandoned their feeding activity and quickly moved away across the rocks and into the forest.

Thomas concluded that it was the sniffing of rocks which had led to the discovery of a ground squirrel hibernation site. The reason for the sasquatches stacking the rocks is more problematic; it may have been done to preclude re-examination of rocks already sniffed, or perhaps it was a form of marking.

In his book *On the Track of the Sasquatch* (1968) Green says he went to the spot "last July" with René, daughter Kathryn, and son Jim (page 66). The date indicates July, 1968, so Green was informed of the incident prior to that date. John Fuhrmann was highly involved in getting and sharing "sasquatch news" so he may have been the original person Thomas contacted. Obviously Fuhrmann went to see Thomas and if Green took the photo, then he was there also.

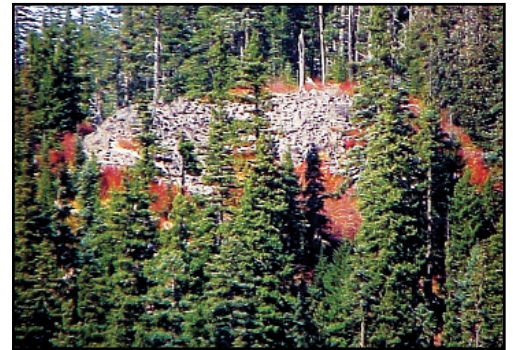
Thomas provided Green with highly detailed information—describing the sasquatch and even finding two footprints the next day; a heel print and the toes (separate prints)—he estimated the size of complete prints to be about 12 to 15 inches long and about 5 inches wide.

Keep in mind that the incident occurred in 1967; long before the age of fake news, and Internet insanity. People have always hoaxed things; but back then I greatly doubt an individual like Glen Thomas would hoax anything. In that year I was 26 years old and well up on the news (worked in a very large office). We trusted most everything we read in newspapers—unfortunately those days are gone.

Certainly this is all "old hat" to seasoned researchers; however, I am sure many readers of this publication are not aware of the event.



A hibernating ground squirrel.



View of the rocks from a distance. (Photo Rick Noll.)



The stacked rocks. (Photo Rick Noll.)



Dr. John Bindernagel inspecting the hole dug by sasquatch.

This photo provides an idea of how a man about 6 feet tall would match up to a sasquatch or a yeti about 7 feet tall were they standing together as shown. Although my artwork might leave much to be desired, my math is likely close. I am sure both the homins would have much broader shoulders, so you have to use your imagination as to anything but the heads and their relative heights.

As can be seen, the two sculptures adorn my mantelpiece for the moment. They might get into my exhibit, but would not “make the grade” for display in a regular public museum. Nevertheless, this is the sort of thing that needs to be in a major museum; especially in the Pacific Northwest. Unfortunately, politics get in the way. Despite what might be said as to disclaiming the reality of the homins, the fact that sculptures would be displayed infers a belief by the museum in their existence. Traveling exhibits are OK; but a permanent exhibit is a different story.

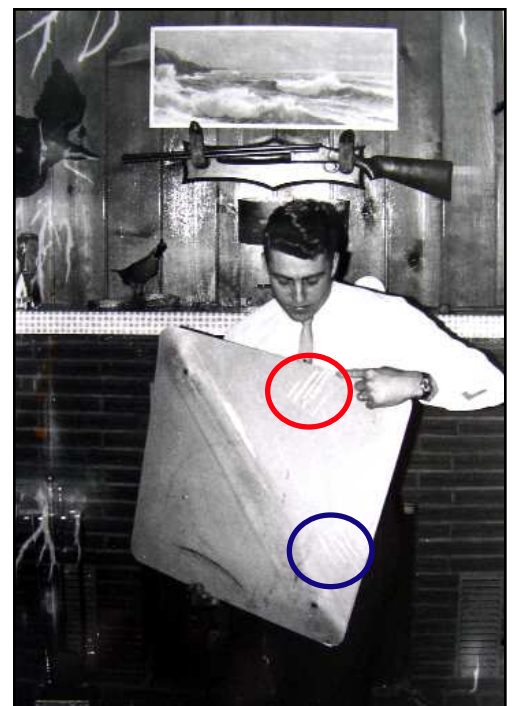
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In September 1969 two local teenage boys reported seeing a sasquatch in Fife, Oregon (suburb of Tacoma). The boys said the homin crossed the road and as it passed by a metal road sign, hit it with a hand leaving it vibrating. The sign was about eight feet off the ground. The sign was obtained by Dick Grover and was definitely bent (first photo here). The back of the sign showed scratch marks like fingers (second photo—red circle) as being identified by Grover. John Green provided a detailed account in his *Year of the Sasquatch*, 1970 (p.23).

Oddly it appears nobody noticed a second set of the same type of scratch marks on the lower part of the sign—blue circle (scratch marks are enlarged below the photos). Both sets could not have possibly been made by one “hit.”

I don’t think the marks had anything to do with a sasquatch. Their relative positions indicate to me that they are the result of something being used to correct the sign—metal tools of some sort; like large wrenches; perhaps used to straighten the sign after previous damage. For certain, the sign would be too thick to bend without tools under normal circumstances.



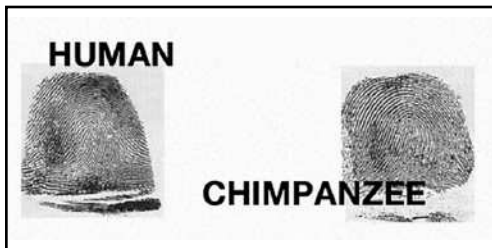
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Chuck Edmonds with drawings of a human hand and the Fort Bragg hand print. Its fingerprints had no whorls.

This image and caption from John Green's book *On the Track of the Sasquatch*, 1968 (p. 60) presents an interesting question. Apparently the photo of the sasquatch hand (Fort Bragg, California, hand) was clear enough to see fingerprints, resulting in the statement "Its fingerprints had no whorls." This, however, may have (more likely) been a simply observation mentioned by Edmonds in his talk.

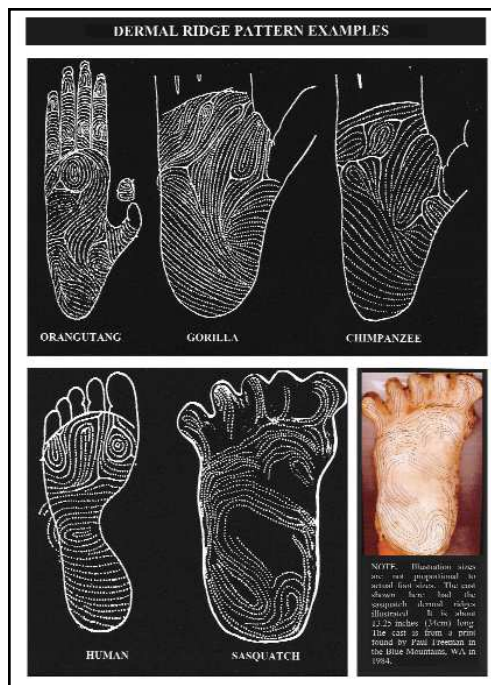
All primates have finger prints essentially the same as human finger prints, as seen in the following comparison between a human and a chimpanzee.



This fact is another indication of the relationship between humans and other primates. If sasquatch have a different type of finger print (no whorls) that might indicate they are not the same as the "great apes" (which includes humans).

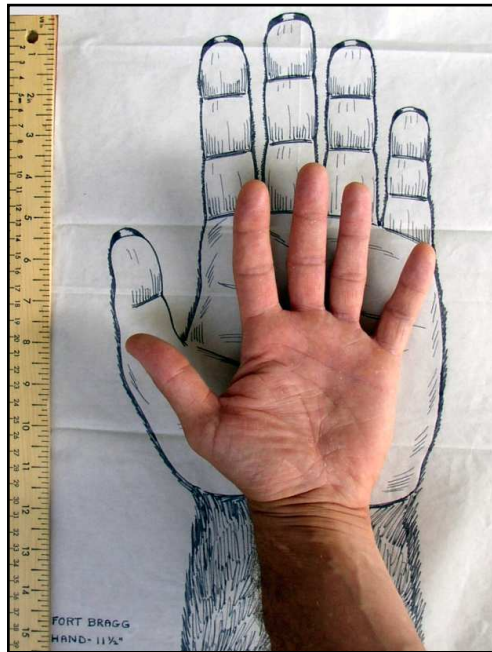
Grover Krantz identified dermal ridges on sasquatch footprint casts. The following chart shows a comparison of ridges on one cast with other primate prints. All have whorls and it is somewhat difficult to imagine prints without such. Certainly, if sasquatch feet have whorls then it would follow that fingers would be the same.

The Fort Bragg handprint was on the side of a white house; found after an incident in 1962 in which a sasquatch



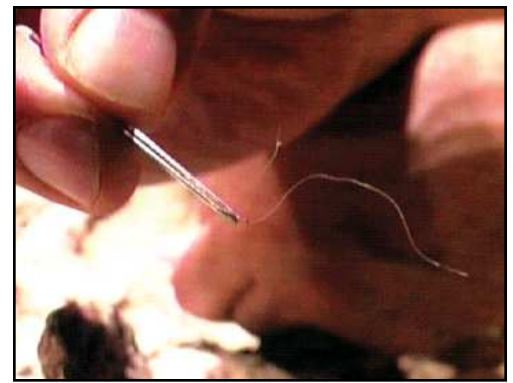
tried to get into the house. It had muddy hands so left a very good print

The incident was well-documented and a drawing of the handprint was made exactly to scale. It is shown here with my hand for comparison.



I found the drawing while looking through files at John's place in about 2003. It actually dropped out of a large manila envelope that I happened to handle upside down. It had been filed away and forgotten since at least 1968. I used it in my Museum of Vancouver exhibit (2004/5) and took this photo while I had it.

Obviously, finger prints were not considered very important back in the 1960s.



This image shows a hair found on the Skookum cast (large cast of various body prints found in 2000 at Skookum Meadows, Washington State). It was sent for DNA analysis and obviously came out as "human" by the following statement, "results were that human contamination or a human source could not be ruled out."

In my experience, this is one of three cases where DNA analysis on possible sasquatch hairs came out as "human." This situation has resulted in the Sasquatch Catch-22 syndrome—either the sasquatch is human or hairs found came from humans. No matter how many hairs are analyzed with "human" results, we can never disprove that the hair source was not an ordinary human.

The hair I am having analyzed that was found in sasquatch footprints (B&P No. 47, page 2) was under circumstances the same as the Skookum cast. In other words, it was found in an impression made by what is believed to have been a sasquatch. That's about as close as one can get beside physically pulling a hair from a sasquatch.

If the latest hair also comes out as "human," it appears that DNA evidence is not going to satisfy the scientific establishment unless there is a different result such as "unknown primate." It does not matter what sample type is obtained (hair, tissue, blood, bone saliva); if "human" is the result, we are back to square one.

Our scientists (Krantz, Bindernagel, Meldrum) and John Green were/are totally of the opinion that the sasquatch is a non-human ape and must therefore have different DNA; human is out of the question. The only way this can be resolved is to produce a sasquatch body (or significant part thereof).

$$FL \times 6.154 = WH$$

Based on the averages we have for sasquatch foot lengths and walking heights, the formula for determining the walking height for any footprint is:

$$\text{FOOT LENGTH} \times 6.154 = \text{WALKING HEIGHT}$$

This formula is based on INCHES and decimal fractions must be used in calculations. For example, if a foot size is 1 foot, 4 and one-half inches, then 16.5 inches must be used. The resulting figure will be in INCHES. To convert it to feet, you divide by 12.

Using a 16.5 foot size the result is 101.54 inches. This equates to 8.46 feet. To convert the “.46” (decimal fraction) to inches, then you multiply this by 12. This equals 5.52 inches. Again, the “.52” is a decimal fraction. If you want to go the next level (16ths) then you multiply this by 16, which equates to 8.32 (round off to 8). So the Walking Height is 8 feet, 5 and 8/16 inches (or 1/2 inch).

This is all rather involved and we don't need to go beyond an approximation (nearest inch). The following chart can be used:

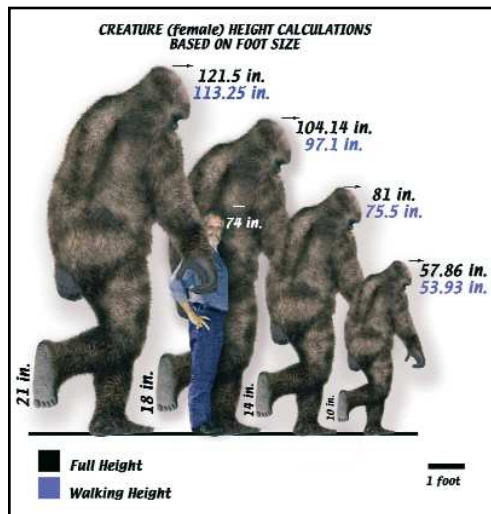
FOOT SIZE	WALKING HEIGHT
6"	37"
7"	43"
8"	49"
9"	55"
10"	62"
11"	68"
12"	74"
13"	80"
14"	86"
15"	92"
16"	99"
17	105"
18	111"
19"	117"
20"	123"
21"	129"
22"	135"

Keep in mind that these are WALKING HEIGHTS. If you wish to determine the STANDING HEIGHTS,

then you must add 8 to 8.5%. You can do this conveniently by multiplying the WALKING HEIGHT by 1.08 or 1.085. Using the latter, the STANDING HEIGHT for a 14-inch foot size would be 93 inches, or 7.78 feet or 7 feet 9 inches.

Using the sasquatch formula, my foot size of 11.5 inches would put my walking height at 70.8 inches or 5 feet 11 inches. My standing height would be about 77 inches (6 feet, 5 inches). I am not that tall; but at one time was about 6 feet tall (one shrinks as he/she ages).

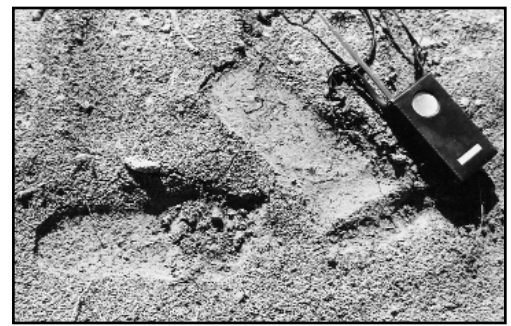
Yvon Leclerc created the following chart in about 2000. It is based on the P/G film subject, not general averages as I have done with the formula.



The final figures differ from my calculations by an average of 12 inches shorter. The most likely reason for this is that the P/G subject was female. Very few females would have been in the averages I have used. This might be an indication that female sasquatch are shorter than males by up to 14%. The difference between humans (American-mixed races) is about 10%.

You cannot tell from a footprint whether it was made by a male or a female, so this complicates things. All you can say is that the subject was probably (using a 16" foot) 99 inches tall walking height if it was male; but less if it was a female. Generally speaking, there are far fewer very tall human females than males, so there is probable a cut-off point on sasquatch foot sizes—likely any foot size above 16 inches was probably made by a male

This is all speculative; I would not touch it if I were a scientist (employed).



This photo shows a large and smaller print (line of prints) crossing. It was taken on Blue Creek Mountain, California in 1967 by John Green. In one of his early books, Green mentions that he make a large cast of both prints as they are seen. He gave the cast to the Provincial Museum (now Royal Museum) in Victoria, BC.

In about 2003, the Royal Museum was contacted by the Museum of Vancouver to borrow what casts the Royal had from my sasquatch exhibit. This cast was not included in what was sent. I can only assume the Royal did not place it with all the casts they have (different location) so probably don't know that they have it. It is a highly important artifact, so am a little disappointed.

Whatever the case, we at least have a photo. The larger of the two prints was 15 inches; the smaller 13 inches. In all likelihood, the larger print was that of a male and the smaller a female. Given my Walking Height Formula, the male was about 7.67 feet tall and the female LESS THAN 6.67 feet tall. If I use 14% shorter, the she was about 5.73 feet (5 feet 9 inches). In both cases, the standing heights would be 8.32 feet and 6.24 feet respectively. The P/G film subject had a 14.5" (minimum) foot size so was a much larger female with a standing height of 7.9 feet.

I am going to go out on a limb here and say that the variances in sasquatch adult heights are along the same line as humans, who are both very large and very small. I believe other primates are much more uniform within their individual species.

Sasquatch have been seen with obvious females, and the latter are definitely much shorter. That also is a human trait. Might all of this indicate the reason DNA for alleged sasquatch comes out at "human?"