



Possible Evidence of
Sasquatch Use of
Tree Bark

Christopher L. Murphy

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(Script for Video Narrative No. 1)

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Throughout North America the use of tree bark by wild animals and humans probably goes back to the dawn of life on earth. The bark of many trees can be used to make things necessary for survival. The birch bark canoe is likely the best example of bark used by Native people for a very practical purpose. The bark cambium layer of some trees is a food and a medicine. As a result trees with stripped bark are common in our forests.



The question of sasquatch possibly using bark as a part of their life activities is interesting. It stands to reason that this homin would use many forest resources for its survival and it would leave signs of such use. It would be impossible for sasquatch not to leave indications of their existence, other than footprints and prints of other body parts. There are many unusual forest structures that we believe are sasquatch related. We don't have video proof of this. Nevertheless, that hands and great strength were needed to make the structures appears apparent.



The first indication I have found that sasquatch use bark is in Albert Ostman's account of his capture by a sasquatch in 1924. While investigating his surroundings he noticed that the sasquatch family had made blankets woven of narrow strips of cedar bark packed with dry moss. He stated that the blankets looked very practical and warm, with no need of washing.



The use of bark for a ground covering along with leaves, twigs, grass and moss is common with bears in the making of "bear beds." One such bed, but thought by some researchers to be a sasquatch bed, seemed to have "layers" with twigs sort of acting as springs. One of the components was "bear grass," which would be difficult to pull out with a paw rather than a hand; but obviously accomplished if the bed was not made by a sasquatch. The bed material was gathered and provided in a sasquatch exhibit using a drawer with a glass front to show the construction.



Probably the best example of a possible sasquatch bed or nest was found in Alaska. A nearby tree had been stripped of bark to construct the nest. The person who found the nest provided the following information:

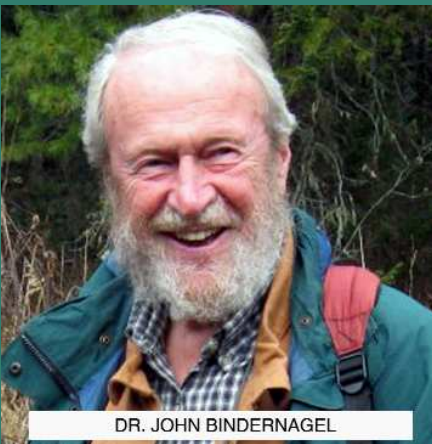
“I noticed a patch of huckleberry bushes on the hillside below me that had been broken off uniformly at the four or five foot height. Looking closer, I found a large nest of crudely woven huckleberry branches and cedar bark strips and boughs, lined with mosses and more bark. The circular nest was about seven and one half feet on the outside with a four and one-half foot diameter hollow part inside. It was uncovered, but well-placed on the lower side of a downhill leaning red cedar with lots of live feathery boughs hanging directly over the nest, like a natural shingle roof. It was on about a ten-foot wide gentle bench, beyond which a series of small cliffs dropped on down the hill. Nail or claw marks on the tree showed where material had been gathered, and the surrounding ground was stripped of grasses also. The site was less than one-quarter mile above the Klawock Hollis Highway.”

In this case the use of stripped bark was a major component of the nest.

Another possible sasquatch nest was found in Ohio. It was made of loosely arranged forest material forming a circle. Close inspection revealed twigs, branches and dead grass, which appeared pushed down or compressed. The nest was too big to be that of a small animal, and was likely too good to have been made by a bear; but this cannot be discounted.

Wildlife biologist Dr. John Bindernagel, provides the following on possible sasquatch beds:

“Large mammal beds have been perceived as sufficiently different from those of ungulates and bears to have been attributed to sasquatches. For example, unusual features of specific nests, which have been attributed to sasquatches, include an exceptionally large amount of bedding material imported to a site in northern California; thick saplings adjacent to a bedding site in Wakeman Sound on the British Columbia coast, which were broken at a height of eight or ten feet; and over arching branches suggesting construction of a partial roof on the Annuati River in Knight Inlet and on Prince Island on the



DR. JOHN BINDERNAGEL

SASQUATCH FOOD – WILD VEGETATION
(As reported in sightings)



British Columbia coast. The beds or shelters described in these situations were not consistent with those of bears or other recognized North American mammals.”

I am quite sure bark was a major component in these “nests” and indeed all “nests.” I don’t think we need to wonder very much as to why “nests” for any animal are necessary. Obviously the ground is damp and draws heat from the body, so there must be a covering of some sort to prevent this. Bark in particular is excellent because it was, as it were, the skin of a tree. When grass, leaves, and small twigs are added, body heat is retained by the “insulation.”

We now come to the question of bark as a food and a medicine. First off, I don’t think sasquatch would need to use this vegetable resource for food very often. There are abundant vegetable food resources in North American forests, plus plenty of meat, fish, and shell foods. Those vegetable foods which sasquatch have been seen to eat or gather are water weeds, water lily bulbs, bulrushes, wild onions, grass stems, blueberries, devil’s club roots and willow leaves. Those that the homin has left traces of are rose hips and pine nuts.



Nevertheless, bark cambium is known to be an important medicine for various ailments. We can reason that this would be the main use for sasquatch. It requires significant bark stripping and I suspect large chunks of bark are carried away and later the cambium removed or simply scraped off directly with front teeth.



Sasquatch may also use bark for recreational items. A rugby-size ball of bark glued together with urine, and believed to be sasquatch-related, was found in Tennessee. It is known that Native people made a similar ball for certain games in ancient times. Urine does have various uses, although glue does not appear to be one of them. Nevertheless, we don’t know the properties of sasquatch urine. I believe we have at least one sample; but chemical analysis is expensive and beyond our budget.



A researcher in Russia found Russian snowman footprints and nearby a stick with strips of bark attached. I can’t find any practical use for such an item, but a juvenile might make something like that to whip things for fun. I recall doing



things like that as a young boy.

At this juncture, I cannot provide uncontested proof that relict hominoids, such as the sasquatch, Russian snowman and others exist alongside us humans. As a result, discussing whether or not these homins use tree bark or anything else in their daily lives is somewhat premature. Nevertheless, a case can be made that this evidence and a mountain of other evidence as detailed in works by Dmitri Bayanov, John Green, Dr. Jeff Meldrum and Dr. Bindernagel, plus others is definitely sufficient to warrant full involvement by the scientific establishment—specifically, make hominology a scientific discipline and provide the appropriate resources to look into the matter.

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