

Sasquatch Hands – Possible Insights

A Non-Scientific Discussion



IMPORTANT: The sculpture/model image shown here does not have probable sasquatch flexion creases. The creases shown are roughly based on a human and gorilla hand. A copy of the hand cast taken by Paul Freeman in the Blue Mountains, Washington State (1995) forms the sculpture “skeleton,” as it were. In other words, clay was applied and molded on the plaster cast. The fingers/thumb were extended and the clay built-up proportionately to create a life-like hand. This is art (be that what it may), not science. Art simply paves the way for science; but we could certainly use scientists who are able to express themselves in art.



Gorilla hand at the length of the sculpture/model for comparison.



LEFT: Freeman hand cast, Blue Mountains, Washington State, 1995; **CENTER:** Titmus hand cast, Onion Mountain, California, 1982; **RIGHT:** Fort Bragg, California, drawing, 1962. Measuring from the tip of the longest finger to the edge of the palm, the hand lengths are approximately as follows: Freeman, 10 inches; Titmus, 12 inches; Fort Bragg, 11.5 inches. The Freeman cast does not have the full length of the fingers; they are about 1 inch short; thus the length should be about 11 inches. The length of my sculpture/model is about 12 inches. My physical hand is about 7.75 inches.



Human hand comparison - man about 6 feet tall; 190 pounds.

We know sasquatch have human-like hands, but what they specifically look like is somewhat vague. Hand casts taken by Paul Freeman, Bob Titmus and a drawing by a resident of Fort Bragg, California, are the main sources of information used in this paper. The Patterson and Gimlin film simply shows hands; the resolution is too low to see any meaningful details other than that the back of the hands are definitely hair-covered, and the back of the fingers probably have hair.

The first thing that strikes us with the model is its size. The

length from the longest finger tip when extended to the edge of the palm is about 12 inches. How tall would a sasquatch need to be to have a hand this size? Given my own 7.75-inch hand is about normal for my height, then the sasquatch would have a **STANDING** height of about 9.3 feet using a human standard. Its **WALKING** height would be about 8.6 feet. This generally falls in line with the 8 foot average sasquatch walking height determined by Dr. Henner Fahrenbach. Nevertheless, it might be reasonable to assume that a sasquatch might have larger hands than humans, all things equal. As a result, its height calculated here would decrease accordingly—females would likely have smaller hands than males (13.5% smaller in humans). A rough estimate of the hand size of the female sasquatch seen in the Patterson and Gimlin film is 9 inches. Her **WALKING** height was 7 feet, 3.5 inches.

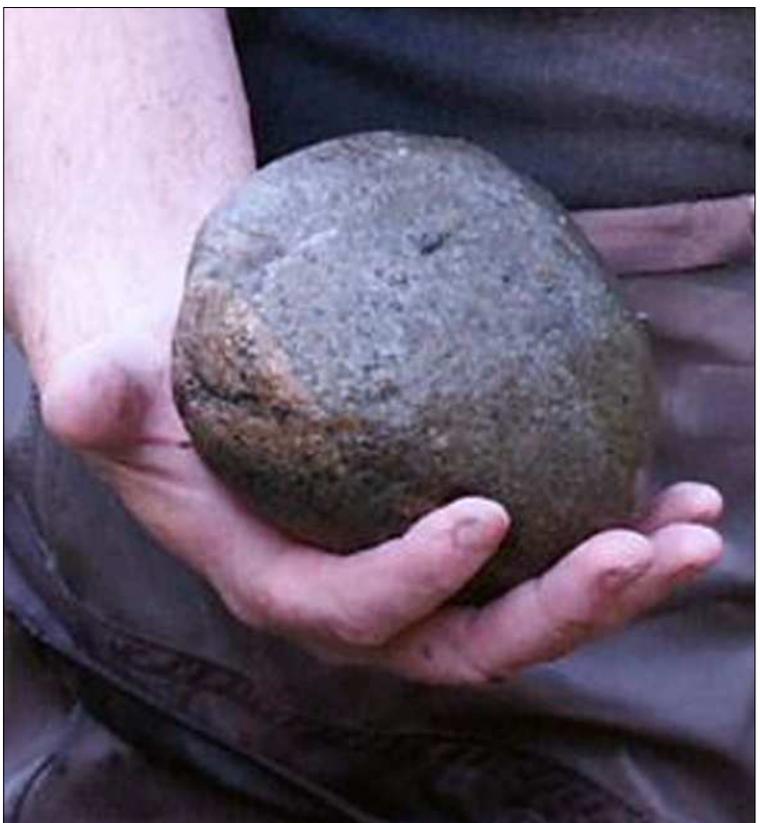
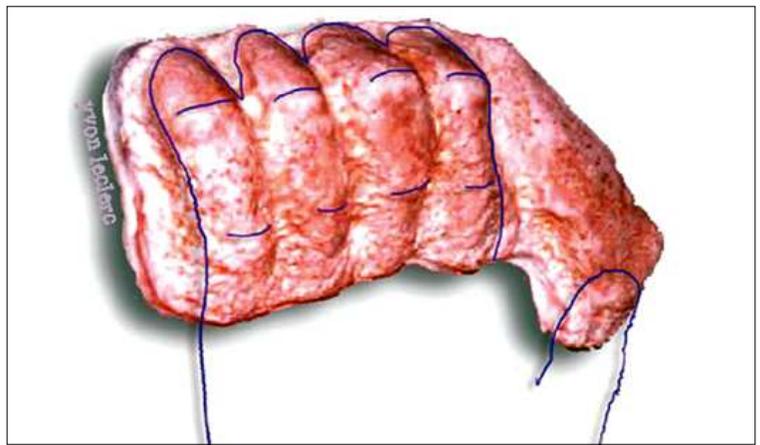
It needs to be mentioned that when Paul Freeman found the hand print for the cast illustrated, the full length of the channel for the fingers at the end of the channels had caved in. The thumb channel was almost totally caved in. Rather than try to

clear the channels for plaster, he wisely decided to just “get what he could.” I have estimated that the fingers were about 1 inch longer than the cast includes. As to the thumb, the actual length has been estimated using the fact that it does not appear sasquatch have **OPPOSABLE THUMBS**—can’t touch their fingers with their thumb (same hand). This is somewhat odd because all the great apes (as with humans) have **OPPOSABLE** thumbs. The ramifications of this are somewhat significant as to the nature of sasquatch. If it is either human-related or great-ape related, there would need to be an applicable “branch” in the evolutionary tree (bush) that took the sasquatch in a different direction. It does not appear that Bill Munns gave his *Gigantopithecus* model **OPPOSABLE** thumbs; this might say something.

The color of the sculpture/model finger nails might appear to be a little odd. There is one witness report that states the nails were “yellowish,” and this struck me as being somewhat appropriate—the same is true for bear claws. As with sasquatch hair, I have to wonder if its nails (fingers/thumb and feet) are like human nails, which continually grow. In this case they must be cut or broken off at some point. I believe all sasquatch nails grow to a certain length and then stop growing. Both human finger/thumb and toe nails curve downward as they grow. There is no evidence of nail impressions in sasquatch footprints or casts. There is a very marginal impression of a short thumb nail in a cast of alleged sasquatch knuckles (seen here)—the nail is evidently below the thumb tip. Note that the thumb is too far back to be opposable.

In 2003 the movie *Sasquatch* used a hand/arm model that I was able to examine and take photographs (seen here). The fingers could open and close with pulleys. It was produced at a cost of about \$10,000. Obviously, the thumb is opposable, but that is to be expected in the movie industry. Remarkably, the fingernails (just noticed) are “yellowish” along the same lines as my sculpture/model. There is no hair on the back of the fingers/thumb, and the hair on the back of the forearm is exceedingly long. On this latter point, there are cases where hair was seen “flowing” off sasquatch arms, but this is not seen in the Patterson and Gimlin film. I suppose it could be that there are both long-haired and short-haired sasquatch; such does occur in other animal species.

One major advantage in having a human-like (or great ape-like) hand is the ability to pick-up and throw things in the process of defense. Sasquatch are known to throw rocks of a considerable size. In a recent case a possible sasquatch figure was glimpsed through thick bush by a hunter and a large rock thrown towards him from a distance of 80 to 100 feet. It splashed down in a drainage ditch with about four feet of water, very close to the hunter’s position. The figure previously seen was glimpsed again as it ran away. The hunter recalled glimpsing the rock in his peripheral vision as it sailed towards him. He said it was very large, probably 2 feet wide. The muddy bottom of the ditch was searched and the rock seen here was recovered, but deemed far too small. There were other rocks, but they could not be pulled out. Nevertheless, even a rock of the size shown would be difficult to hurl 80 to 100 feet. A rock 2 feet wide would be very heavy and I doubt it could be thrown with



both hands by a human for more than 10 feet. It might be noted that a footprint 12 inches long was found in mud (and a cast made) about 40 feet from the hunter's position.

It has been said that if a sasquatch meant to hit someone or something with a rock, it is unlikely he would miss. As far as I know, there is no case where a sasquatch actually hit a person with a rock.

There is a very old (1700s) engraving of what was said to be a bear hurling large rocks with one paw from a considerable distance at Native people in a boat. The "bear" became quite notorious in the region. We have now reasoned that the bear was likely a sasquatch.

Bears can, and do, pick up large boulders with their front paws and hurl them playfully from their chest. Even a small boulder, however, cannot be thrown very far under this process as there is just not enough length from the chest to the point of release—perhaps a throw of 10 or 15 feet.

The credibility of alleged sasquatch prints (hands and feet) is always a concern. Paul Freeman, in particular, is considered questionable by some researchers. Nevertheless, his material has found favor by no fewer than three scientists.

I was intrigued when I received a photo of a cast from a hand print found in Texas, seen here (top right). From what I can gather the length was about 12 inches and its similarity to the Freeman hand cast previously shown is remarkable. Obviously, the thumb is not opposable. This cast appears to be what would result if the Freeman cast itself were used to make a duplicate. I am not suggesting this because getting sasquatch-related casts and artifacts is difficult, and hand casts don't have wide distribution. Even making hand casts is not easy. It can definitely be done as the image seen here (lower right) of a cast taken from my own hand print. Of course, I work in perfect conditions with cleaned "even-sized" sand grains and controlled



moisture. I did not have a problem with finger and thumb channels caving in. I did not notice any dermal ridges, but human ridges are very fine (as opposed to sasquatch ridges) so they would not probably register in sand. They most definitely do in clay as seen on the left, which is an image of my right-hand thumb print.

The clay used, of course has been processed (likely has additives) for sculpturing. I have previously used natural cleaned clay, but did not perform this test. Nevertheless, I think the results would be the same. My conclusion is that if soil in specific wilderness regions has a high clay content, then sasquatch dermal ridges (hands and feet) would likely register and remain for a considerable time. I don't think the same applies to mud unless the print is observed almost immediately because mud flows.

The following are images of the sculpture/model from different angles. I don't profess "anatomical perfection;" simply reasonable design. I would greatly appreciate it if those who have professional artistic abilities would assist in creating material of this nature so that it can be included in my museum



exhibit. About 80,000 people have been through my exhibits so far, and the more/better material exhibited then greater the probability of scientific attention to the sasquatch/bigfoot issue. There is absolutely nothing as impressive as physical artifacts (plaster casts, clay or wood sculptures, oil/acrylic paintings and so forth), even if such are not of professional quality—it's the message that counts.



These additional images might provide some further insights. I don't think the skin color on the palms would be different as with dark-skinned humans; but at least one witness report indicates this (likely the action of light). I suppose it is possible sasquatch are different within their own kind—like humans.

NOTE: An unusual case regarding a hand cast (shown below) is provided at the following link:

http://www.sasquatchcanada.com/uploads/9/4/5/1/945132/the_bentonville_ohio_case.pdf.



Although I provide a possible explanation, the fabrication of a cast like this would be a very tough call. It has been over 15 years since the cast was obtained and nothing further has come to light.

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