

# What is the Nature of “Sasquatch?”

Perhaps the biggest question we need to answer is, What is the nature of sasquatch? Is it an ape, an ape man, or simply an aboriginal human?

This issue has greatly divided sasquatch researchers. Naturally, if you ask a sasquatch witness for his or her opinion, then you will be told of what the person saw, which may not be the same type of homin others saw. From my research over 20 years and that of Loren Coleman and Patrick Huyghe ( *The Field Guide to Bigfoot and Other Mystery Primates*, 2006), it appears there is more than one type of homin, which people are calling a “sasquatch” or “bigfoot.”

Up to the 1925, we did not have a specific word for the being, so it was called a hairy wild man, a gorilla, or ape-like thing.

Throughout North America, many of the early sightings were simply “men gone wild” who had profuse head and facial hair; often deranged individuals. They are what are termed the “wild man.”

In Alaska, we have the “woodsman.” About the only physical similarity with a sasquatch is that it is covered in hair.

In Russia (just across the Bering Strait) we have the “almasty,” or more correctly the Russian snowman. It does not appear to be a sasquatch, but somewhat close. That some of these homins came to North America over the land bridge is probably a foregone conclusion.

In California (Bluff Creek Area), we have the P/G film entity, which has sort of set the standard for sasquatch/bigfoot because it generally matches most sightings. For the purpose of this paper, we will call this the “true sasquatch.”

In California (Hoopa Area) it appears there is some kind of homin quite different from the subject in the P/G film (Paulides/Pratt sketches, *The Hoopa Project*). We will call these homins “Hoopa man.”

In Florida we have the “skunk ape.” It is very similar to what we believe is a sasquatch, but much more ape-like.

In Texas and Ontario we have the “baboon man.” Its head/face is more like a baboon than that of a sasquatch and its size is much less.

To sum up, in North America we have:

**WILD MEN  
WOODSMEN  
ALMASTY  
TRUE SASQUATCH  
HOOPA MAN  
SKUNK APE  
BABOON MAN**

**NOTE:** Overseas we have the yeti, yeren. and yowie. They are beyond the scope of this discussion.

From 1925 to 1958 if any one of these entities were seen, it was generally believed to be a sasquatch (the word was created in Canada in 1925). In 1958 the word “bigfoot” came about in the United States. It had been around before then, but was not wide-spread.

As a result of the foregoing, the degree of “humanness” or “apeness” will depend on which homin was sighted.

When people describe something that does not fully fit the “true sasquatch” in appearance, the standard reply from sasquatch/bigfoot researchers might be, “That’s not the creature we are looking for.” Given we are only looking for is the “true sasquatch,” what is it?

1. Some say it is simply a race of aboriginals. If it has a beard/mustache (i.e., whiskers) then it is not related to North American aboriginal people—originally aboriginal men did not have whiskers. Those that now do (minority) got the trait from Europeans. It’s a stretch to think that the sasquatch got its whiskers in the same way, but not impossible (i.e., male Vikings mated with female sasquatch—consider the Ostman incident and Zana). Given this is a consideration, might whiskers prove the homin is human at least as far as procreation is involved?
2. The sasquatch body shape, hands and feet appear to be closer to human than that of other known primates.
3. The sasquatch continually walks on two legs; a major “human” indicator. Generally speaking, humans are the only primates that do this.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** I use the word “homin” or “homins” to avoid using either hominoid or hominid, both of which have limiting factors. I realize “homin” is not a recognized word, but it is reflected in the term “hominology,” again not a recognized word, but in general use in the sasquatch/bigfoot field.

4. Peter Byrne has pointed out the probability that the P/G subject appears to have a continually visible white sclera (whites of the eyes). Other reports have indicated this, and if such were of the “true sasquatch” then there is further “human” verification. Humans only have a continually visible white sclera.

5. Some sasquatch sounds appear to indicate that the being has a language. In other words, a human-like process for communications rather than an animal-like process.

6. There are indications that the sasquatch has defects/aliments the same as humans:

Possible hernias (P/G film creature, 1967)

Possible club foot (Bossburg cripple-foot, 1968)

Possible cleft Pallet (Deroche sighting, 2008)

Although other primates can have these conditions, it appears they are quite rare. We have probably all seen humans with them, so for certain the occurrence are more prevalent in humans than other primates.

7. Other than a few lemur-related fossils, there has never been any indication that non-human primates have existed in North America; however, there has been all sorts of humans.

8. Intelligence might be another human indicator. The fact that the entity has remained elusive for so long is a mystery in itself. Humans are more likely to be able to do this than other primates.

All of this appears to stack the deck in favor of a human of some sort or at least very close to human—perhaps close enough to procreate with a human.

On the other side of the fence we have the North American Ape theory. In other words, the true sasquatch is not related to humans in any way—it is simply an ape of some sort. Here we have to effectively discount all of the “human” indicators mentioned, which is a little hard to do, but none-the-less, “doable.”

The main point supporting this theory is the fact that

there is a very strong dividing line between human primates and non-human primates. Although DNA is very close, it is definitely not the same.

There is no record of anything definitely linking human primates and non-human primates, unless (unlikely) the true sasquatch is that link. In this case it has to be either a human or an ape—nothing in-between.

Most scientist, and many others, stay on the safe side and consider the being an ape. Humans as we know them are not covered in hair (other than hypertrichosis), do not normally have the same stature as a sasquatch, nor the same arms/legs proportions.

Given what is known in the world of science, it is far more acceptable and practical for scientists and some others to consider the sasquatch an ape of some sort.

All I have tried to do here is put things in perspective. There appears to be more “solid” speculation supporting the “human” camp; however, there is definitely not enough “undisputable” evidence to support either side of the question.

As to both the “true sasquatch” and all of the other entities, it appears ludicrous to think that there are seven different homins in North America with only one fully substantiated—the wild man. Nevertheless there are reports that support each. Generally the “non-true sasquatch” reports have been simply ignored by most researchers. I was “schooled” by Renè Dahinden and John Green, so in the early years I simply ignored them as well. Nevertheless, I later documented and provided everything I had up to 1899\*, as seen under *Sasquatch/Bigfoot Chronicle* in the EARLY WRITTEN RECORDS of my Virtual Sasquatch Museum on this website. When Loren Coleman and Patrick Huyghe specifically identified the various North American homins, I added two (2)—Hoopa man and baboon man, both recent “discoveries,” as it were.

It would certainly be much cleaner if all of this were not so—just the “true sasquatch” and “wild man” described in all reports; however, such is not the case. From a cultural perspective they definitely all have a place; whether or not any (notwithstanding the wild man) will find their way into “science” is anyone’s guess.

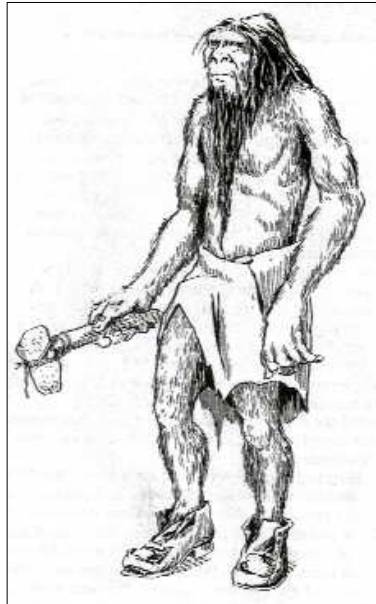
\*Documentation was continued, and then the British Columbia material was separated and provided in my book *The Sasquatch in British Columbia*, (2012) The other material became so extensive as a result of newspaper archives becoming available on the Internet, I decided to just concentrate on BC.

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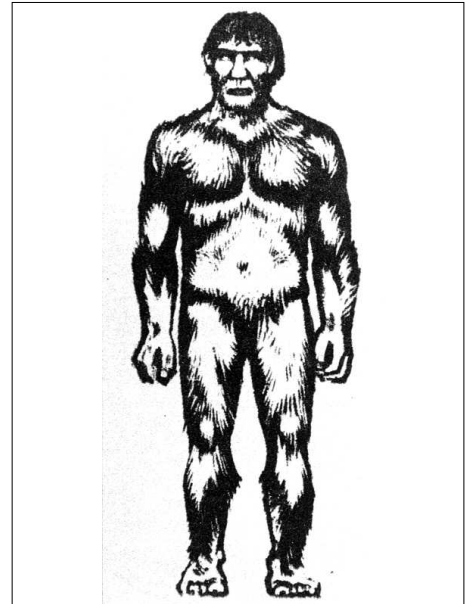
## North American Homins



**WILD MAN**



**WOODSMAN**



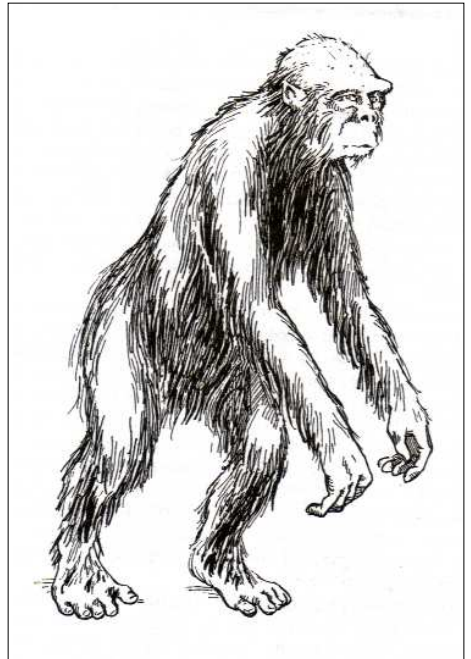
**ALMASTY**



**TRUE SASQUATCH**



**HOOPA MAN**



**SKUNK APE**



**BABOON MAN**

### THE SASQUATCH IDENTIFICATION DILEMMA

These seven entities are all being called “sasquatch” or “bigfoot.” From a distance they would all appear much the same, and all footprints would likely be very similar, notwithstanding size (adult sasquatch prints would be larger). If an image can be confirmed as showing something over 6 feet 6 inches tall, it is **LIKELY** a sasquatch. Otherwise, it’s anyone’s guess. Other than the “wild man” the only entity that has been captured and examined by a PhD is the almasty, but no physical proof was kept. In my opinion, the woodsman and almasty are probably the same.