

Abduction Deduction

The novel and truly entertaining cartoon seen here was created by the highly noted illustrator Jack Davis (b. 1924). Davis illustrated a number of sasquatch stories in this fashion that were published in *The Standard, Weekend Magazine*, Montreal, April 1959. They illustrate an article by Stephen Franklin entitled, "The Trail of The Sasquatch." This particular illustration is for the story associated with the sasquatch abduction of Serephine Long. Although recorded sasquatch abductions are few and far between, all involved men; Serephine was the only woman. I suppose the reason here is that few women go camping out in the wilderness alone.

From my records, aside from a story of an abduction in Washington State in 1670, all other alleged abductions (four in number) took place in British Columbia in the years 1872, 1924, 1928 and 1961).

The most famous (and probably most credible) abduction) was that involving Albert Ostman in 1924. In this case it is believed Albert was abducted to be a mate for the daughter of the sasquatch.

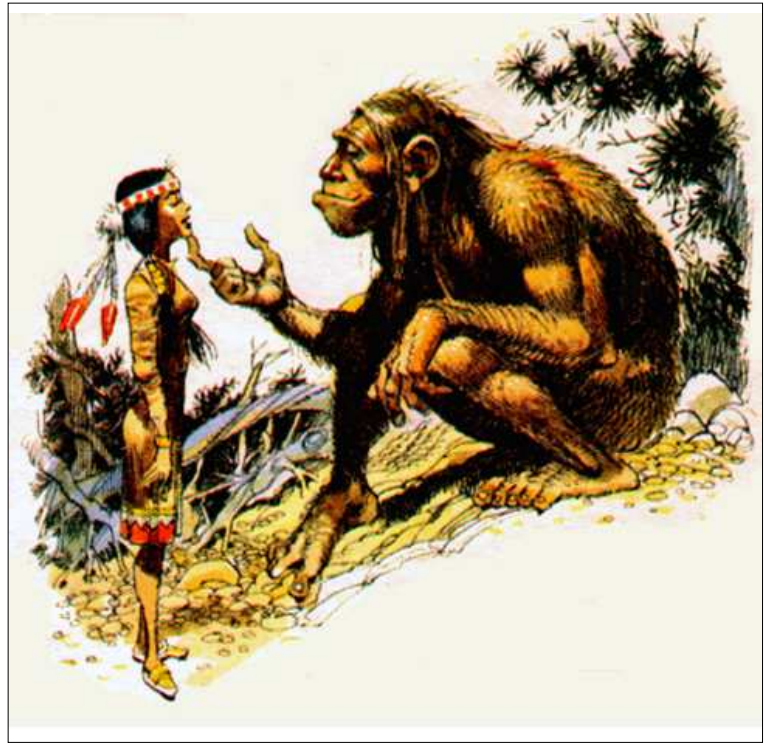
In my opinion, this record does not justify blaming sasquatch for missing persons—children or adults who have disappeared in wilderness areas.

A question that begs an answer is, what's so special about British Columbia? Why are there no recorded abductions in the rest of North America? I suppose there might be, but I have not seen them. I stopped recording general homin/wild man sightings in 2009 when the file hit 897 pages. I carried on concentrating on British Columbia only.

The consensus arrived at by John Green and Thomas Steenburg is that the 1928 (revealed 1960s) and 1961 abduction reports were fabrications—copycats. The only reservations I have here are that the 1928 report involved a Catholic priest who found the exhausted abductee, and the 1961 report involved an individual who went on to do considerable sasquatch research.

For certain the 1872 report (revealed in 1954) was an original report (real or not) because there was no one to "copy." The 1924 report (revealed in 1957) could have been "copied," but this is highly doubtful considering the individual involved (Albert Ostman). I don't think he would have seen what was revealed in 1954.

From a scientific standpoint there is no tangible evidence to support any abduction reports, all we have are testimonials (words). From that perspective, a sasquatch has never been known to abduct a person.



Both John Green and I featured the 1872 report and 1924 report in our books. I considered them "classics." Both reports had been around for decades and were featured in numerous books; however, they are only valid from a "cultural" aspect. Nothing could be done with verifying anything in the 1872 report. Attempts were made to verify the 1924 report, but just more questions emerged, some indicating that the report was "just a story" by a man who liked to write stories; so much that he may have believe what he wrote was true.

I suppose we need to address the question, Would a sasquatch abduct a person? I don't think people would be considered a food source (absolutely no record of such) so that motive is eliminated. What about for a mate? It's possible, but highly unlikely because physical differences are so great. An adult male sasquatch would need a "giant" woman. I am sure you can sort out what I am saying here. The only thing left is amusement—for the fun of it; a pet sort of thing. However, animals that must spend virtually all their time looking for food don't have much time for fun and a person would hamper traveling and hunting. .

I don't think sasquatch abduct people (either children or adults). There is nothing to support this contention other than questionable testimony.