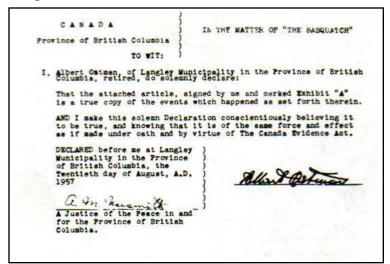
## Albert's Adventure

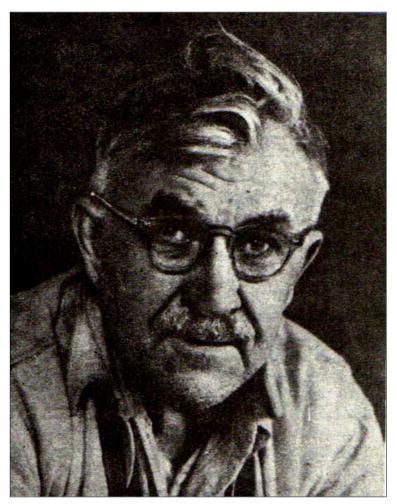
Albert Ostman's intriguing account of his abduction by a sasquatch, and subsequent captivity for six days by a sasquatch family has appeared in many books about the creatures. The event occurred near Toba Inlet, BC, in 1924, when Albert was 21 years old (b. 1903); however, he did not write and reveal his story until 1957. Judging by the number of details he recalled, it appears he made some notes not too long after the actual occurrence.

In August 1957, Albert signed a solemn declaration before a Justice of the Peace that his story was true. In Canada, such declarations are the same as making a statement under oath, and a penalty can be brought to bear if a person is found to have lied.



Why was Albert abducted? He thinks he was destined to become a mate for a young sasquatch girl, the assumed daughter of the large male who carried him away. If the story is true, this might say something. First, that sasquatch believe humans and their kind can be matched (you can take it from there), and second, there might be a shortage of young sasquatch. Certainly the father would have preferred a son-in-law of his own species – but as they say, "any old port in a storm." Whatever the case, we can certainly give Albert the benefit of the doubt as he was a very young man at the time, not some grizzled old prospector.

One thing I find odd about the Ostman story is that he does not mention that the creature (or indeed creatures) had a strong, unpleasant odor. As he was physically carried on the creature's shoulder, one would think the odor would have been unbearable. Again, if the story is true, then this might say something. Is it possible that sasquatch can



Albert Ostman

control their odor, or does it only occur under certain conditions? The first mention I have on sasquatch odor is in an 1840 article, so such was a sasquatch "characteristic" long before Ostman's time (although not mentioned very often until the 1960s and beyond).

I am also intrigued (for lack of a better word) that the creatures did not react to Ostman's fire. They did not use fire, so I would think they would have been surprised at Ostman's ability to make it. I am sure they knew what fire was—all animals are inherently afraid of it. What can I say here other than it appears they were familiar with human fire-making ability. But this sort of flies in the face of their apparent lack of knowledge of firearms, given they made no attempt to take away Ostman's rifle.

One obvious flaw in Albert's account is that upon making his escape, he says he could see Mount Baker (in Washington). I am told it would be impossible to see this mountain from the Toba Inlet area. However, it is likely he



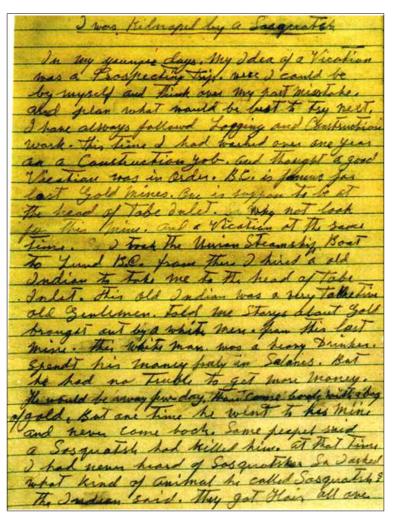
mistook another mountain for Baker.

Albert was shown the Patterson/Gimlin film (taken in 1967). He said the creature seen in the film was not like the creatures he encountered. A drawing of the creatures he saw (done by him or at his direction) is shown here on the right. A drawing by Craig Camp shown

next strikes me a much nearer what Ostman was trying to have illustrated.

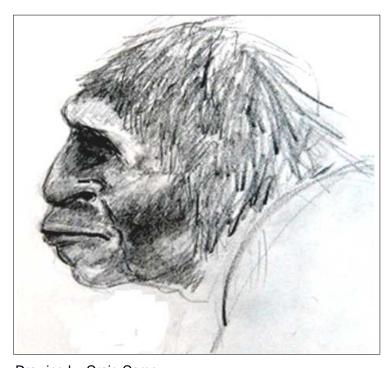
Albert was questioned by a number of sasquatch researchers including John Green, and all were impressed with his story. In other words, he definitely appeared to be telling the truth. He passed away in 1969, still firm in his stand that he spent 6 days with a sasquatch family.

The first page of the scribbler in which Ostman wrote his story is shown below. Enlarge the image and see what he says first hand.





Drawing done under Ostman's direction.



Drawing by Craig Camp.

One little detail that needs to be mentioned is that Ostman like to write romantic stories. Nothing he wrote was published; he just gave John Green scribblers.