


In my last issue of *Bits & Pieces* I posted a photo of Roger Patterson that looks like he is wearing a sombrero (inset). The curved branch of the tree to the left creates this impression. I thought that I had better correct this before the insane people run with it. This sort of thing often happens in photography when one does not thoroughly inspect background artifacts. Indeed, when foreground space between objects cannot be seen, then something like candle sticks in the background can look like horns on your mother-in-law. Back in the old days, the big problem was that one did not notice anything until the film was developed; and even then may not have noticed it, as was the case with Patterson. As mentioned, the image was used in an edition of his book.

With digital cameras, we can immediately see the image captured, so can take another image if there is a problem. Nevertheless, as I have pointed out in the past, cameras can create very deceiving images (both regular film and digital). I once had a ridiculous “flying saucer” and had to use Photoshop to get rid of it. Things of this nature are absolutely not real. They are simply lens and light issues.

**Mystery Skull Interactive**



When scientists discover a fossil skull, they compare it to skulls that have already been identified as particular early human species. Now you get to be the scientist!

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This is from the Smithsonian website, and it is self-explanatory. Fossils of this nature are found in distant lands—not North America. The question has occurred to me as to what would happen if such were found in North America in this day and age?

It has been discussed that in the distant past skulls, skeletons, strange bones and so forth found in North America have been turned over to museums or other institutions. Nevertheless, all we have is testimony.

The main issue in North America is that anything that appears to be human in nature is immediately claimed by Native people and is re-buried. I can understand this as to actual bones, but fossils are not bones. The following is an official definition:

Fossils are the preserved remains, or traces of remains, of ancient organisms. Fossils are not the remains of the organism itself! They are rocks. A fossil can preserve an entire organism or just part of one.

Really, we should get a ruling on this issue before we end up in court with massive protests.



Shown here is Oliver (c. 1957–2012) a Chimpanzee with human-like facial features and who was highly noted by the fact that he walked on two legs, rather than “knuckle-walk” like a normal chimp.

Oliver was captured in the African Congo in 1970 (age 13) and he demonstrated intellectual and physical behavior that led people to believe he was a human-chimp hybrid (result of a union between a human and a chimpanzee, which is impossible). As time went on, it was speculated that he was the result of a scientific experiment using human and chimp reproductive elements.

I can somewhat recall talk about Oliver in the office in the 1970s and various news reports beyond that decade talking about the “missing link,” and even a connection to sasquatch. All of this, of course, was the result of journalists “making the news” rather than simply reporting it.

Up until 1989, Oliver (age 32) was treated well, but became a problem because of his sexual instincts. He was subsequently purchased by the Buckshire Corporation in Pennsylvania, which leased out chimps for scientific cosmetic testing. Fortunately, Oliver escaped this fate, but was placed in a small cage where he remained for nine years, resulting in muscular atrophy.

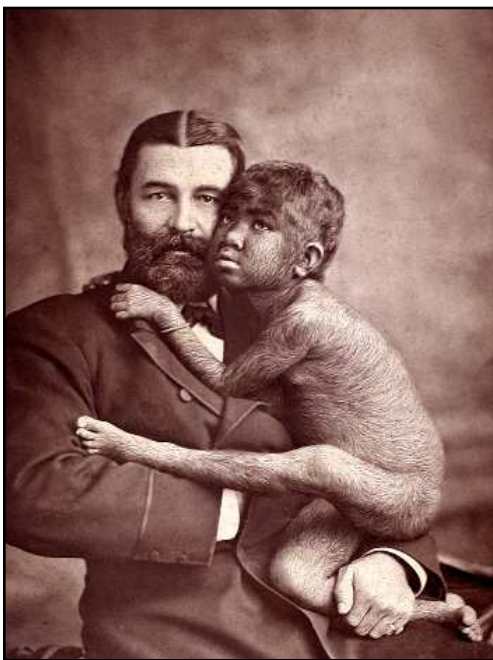
Oliver was rescued in 1998 and lived out the rest of his life in comfort at a special chimpanzee sanctuary in Texas.

A final scientific decision on Oliver's nature was rendered in 1996 and is as follows (from Wikipedia):

In 1996, while Oliver was still housed by the Buckshire Corporation, a geneticist from the University of Chicago tested portions of his DNA, and revealed that he had the 48 chromosomes of a normal chimpanzee, disproving an earlier claim that he had 47 (chimps normally have 48 and humans normally have 46) In a separate study, Oliver's cranial morphology, ear shape, freckles, and baldness were found to fall within the range of variability exhibited by the common chimpanzee. Further genetic testing, published in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, found that Oliver's mitochondrial DNA closely matched that of the central chimpanzee subspecies, which lives in the Republic of the Congo, Gabon, and other areas of Central Africa.

Although Oliver was reported to be extremely intelligent, chimps can achieve an intelligence level up to about a human toddler. If you have had a toddler, then you will know they are very smart. In my opinion, Oliver's intelligence was likely greatly exaggerated by media people.

There have been cases where things are the other way around—humans with extreme ape-like characteristics. The best example, shown here, is Krao Farini (1876–1926) also billed as a “missing link.”



Whatever the case, the story of Oliver is interesting and intriguing. A few years ago, I was astounded with the following image:



What we see is a human–animal (cow?) hybrid that has given birth. It is, of course, just artwork, but both the artistry and subject rendering are so good we immediately assign reality. For certain, artists have been doing this sort of thing for thousands of years (i.e., creating animal–human hybrid depictions in paintings and sculptures). We are now, however, at the point where art is facilitated by technology and the results go far beyond traditional art. Even in the hands of Leonardo da Vinci, a paint brush cannot hold a candle to an air-brush.

Although crossing a human with an animal is impossible (as far as we know) by natural processes, it is said to be likely possible through scientific processes. There is even mention of a human–chimp cross being created by USA scientists in the documentation I used as to Oliver. Nevertheless, it's all talk, no facts.

Of course, if you are a conspiracy theorist, then the sky is the limit. I am sure there are tons of “ducu-fiction” on the subject.

The bottom line is that Oliver was just a chimp that appeared differently from other chimps. His bipedalism is a bit of a mystery, but it's a little odd and awkward because his buttocks were not large enough to provide the necessary balance. He sort of compensated for this by arching his back, which all chimps do when they stand up.

I suppose Oliver needs a footnote in hominology, so here it is. It belongs on the cultural side of the fence; he does not support extant hominoid existence.

Thanks to Alex Solunac for bringing my attention to a proper documentary on Oliver.

The sasquatch with which Mr. Burns' readers were familiar were basically giant Indians. Although avoiding civilization, they had clothes, fire, weapons and the like and lived in villages. They were called hairy giants it is true, but this was taken to mean that they had long hair on their heads, something along the lines of today's hippies.

You might be surprised to learn that these words were written by John Green. They are in his booklet, *On the Track of the Sasquatch* (1968), page 3.

I know that John was not impressed with John W. Burns, although he did publish some of Burns' material. As far as I know, nobody discussed this with Green to find out on what he was basing his thoughts. Burns provides a sasquatch description given to him by the witness William Point (published in 1954):

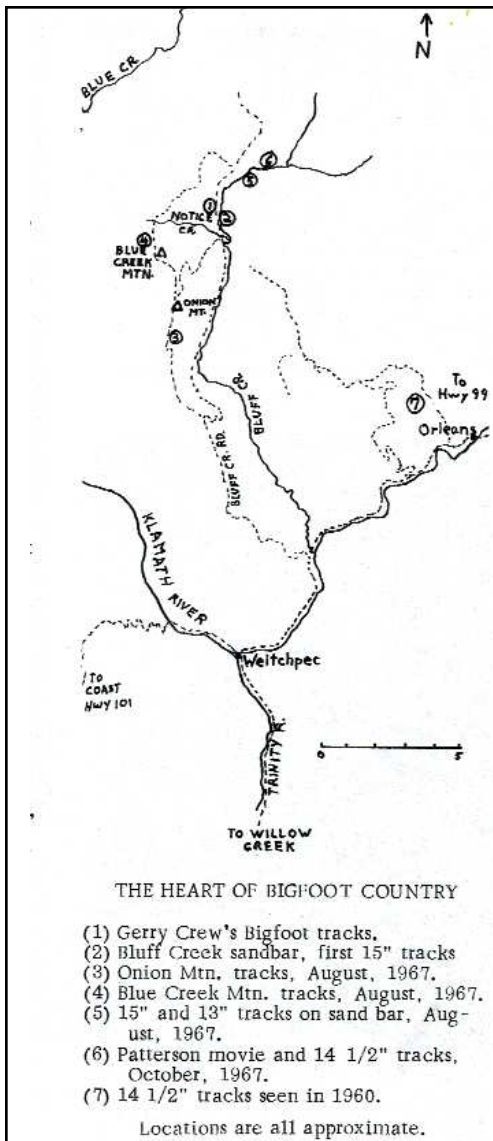
The man wore no clothes at all and was covered with hair like an animal. His arms were so long he hands almost touched the ground. His eyes were large and fierce as a cougar's. The lower part of his nose was wide and spread over the greater part of his face, which gave him a repulsive appearance.

There are also other references that don't support Green's contention, especially the Chehalis mask.

Some of you might not be familiar with the word “hippies,” so here is the official definition:

Hippie: (especially in the 1960s) a person of unconventional appearance, typically having long hair, associated with a subculture involving a rejection of conventional values and the taking of hallucinogenic drugs.

I don't think Green read all of Burns' material, if indeed he had all of it. René Dahinden knew of it and gave me what he had. Some of it is very hard to believe, and Green would have been highly skeptical, perhaps resulting in what we see here.



new one to me. He proposed to use glue and sacking to reinforce the ground itself and lift the actual track instead of casting it. We spent much of one day working on two or three prints in this way.

Next day he contacted Humboldt State University at Arcata and persuaded several zoologists to come to see the tracks—this did not prove easy, he said, even though they were only eight miles away. They gave him the crackpot treatment until he happened to impress them with his language—saying they were the tracks of a “bipedal primate.”

The delay in waiting for these men proved costly. We did not get back up the hill until mid-afternoon, and in the meantime a grader operator had wiped out almost all the tracks, including those we had so painstakingly glued the day before.

The Humboldt State men did not see enough to base an opinion on. We cast what few tracks were left, and Don cancelled a trip by Charles Guiguet, the Curator of Mammals at the B.C. Museum who was to have come down the next day.

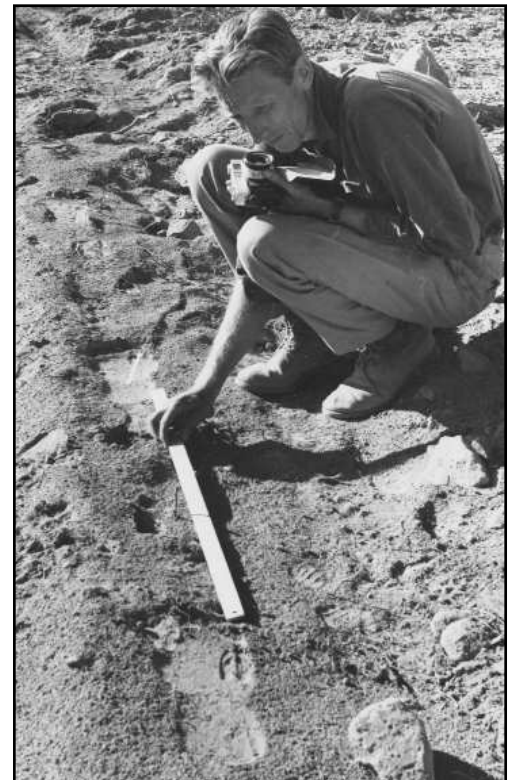
None of us, including Don Abbott, had any real doubt, while the tracks were there to look at, that they were indeed tracks, and not a hoax. However, Don is a cultural anthropologist, not a zoologist, and the zoologists lost no time in presenting arguments to persuade him to revise his opinion.

Green proceeded to publish all of his findings in small (stapled) books and later his large main book, *Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us* (1978). I published everything in *Meet the Sasquatch* (2004), and had a challenge on the authenticity of the Blue

Creek Mountain footprints, which flared up as time went on. I resolved one issue, at least to my own satisfaction, and accepted the word of Green and the findings of Dr. Jeff Meldrum that all the prints were authentic.

I still don't know why Dr. Grover Krantz did not include the Blue Creek Mountain material in his books. It appears he had a problem with it.

The Blue Creek Mountain incident remains unique in the annals of hominology. The number and quality of footprints on that mountain have no equal. The following photo is iconic:



John Green is seen measuring the pace of two prints of the 590 footprints (15" and 13") counted on Blue Creek Mountain in 1967.

John Green provided this map in his book, *On the Track of the Sasquatch* (1968). As I see things, his purpose was to show the proximity of tracks found from 1958 to 1968, although he does not show years for incidents No. 1 and No. 2.

I have shown a Google map on the right with the locations and all dates indicated. I have put in a dash-line circle around the 6 incidents that appear to cluster, and measured the area at about 23 square miles.

John referred to the whole area as the “The Heart of Bigfoot Country,” and that was certainly the case, especially in 1967. The tracks on Blue Creek Mountain were beyond astounding in both quality and quantity. John was successful in getting a professional, Don Abbott, from the BC Provincial Museum to come down to California to look at them. Abbott also was astounded. The following is from Green's book.

Don Abbott's approach to the matter of preserving tracks was a



This photo shows a bone with human-like teeth imprints, including a front incisor and lateral incisor. The research compiled by Mitchel Townsend shows the bite ratio is 2 1/2 times larger than that of a human. Photo: Mitchel Townsend.

*This is one of those articles that has you wondering what to say. As it has now been five years since it was published and as far as I know nothing happened, then there must have been a scientific disagreement of some sort. I will have more to say in my comments at the end of the article.*

## The Daily Chronicle Lewis County, Washington, May 2015

By Justyna Tomtas

### Is the mystery of Bigfoot's existence finally solved?

One Centralia College instructor said he has discovered scientific evidence that proves the creature's existence. He believes the information will be one of the biggest scientific finds of the century.

Mitchel Townsend, a Winlock resident and teacher in the college's Continuing Education program, said he was walking through the woods near Ryan Lake in East Lewis County when he came across a stack of bones. The find itself was unusual since predators typically disperse remains rather quickly, he said. Upon further inspection, he noticed large human-like teeth imprints in the bones. "I got to looking at the bones and they had been gnawed on by what looked to me to be giant human teeth," he said.

After two of his students from Lower Columbia College found two more stacks of bones on the south side of Mount St. Helens, he said it became clear the "kill sites" were similar in a variety of ways. The bone stacking technique is specific to a humanoid and was cited as human behavior, he said.

Again, human-like teeth imprints were notched into the bones.

No predator impressions or tool marks were found on the remains, and

after consulting with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Townsend said, all natural predators in the area were ruled out.

The two additional sites located by his students shed more light on the creature responsible for the activity.

The trio found footprints with a length of 16 inches, he claims. Height, weight and proportion calculations, paired with the length of the stride between steps, conferred [confirmed?] the creature had to be about 8 feet, 8 inches tall. Although the footprints looked human, they had a much wider and broader profile and did not have an arch.

"If you add it all up, you have an 8-foot, 8-inch tall creature that is killing animals at different areas of Mount St. Helens with its bare hands, chewing them up, literally skin and bones and all, and spitting them out between its legs," Townsend said.

The teeth marks in the bone show what Townsend said were impressions of incisors and canines, but 90 percent of the teeth were beyond "the range of human possibility." As for the mouth size, the bite ratio was calculated at 2 1/2 times wider than that of a person.

The bones also showed dental signatures and different human chewing strategies from ancient caveman, including bone peeling, he said.

"The bottom line is only humans do that because of the shape of our teeth and the shape of our jaw so we have to gnaw on the edge of (the bone)," Townsend said.

A double arch structure also showed the teeth were closely related to the Neanderthals, and the molars left triangular impressions as opposed to circular impressions an ape or chimpanzee would leave, he said.

The evidence is what the professor said was forensic dental evidence and behavioral evidence showing the massive creature is part human. His discovery aims to prove there is in fact a

hominin species living in the area of Mount St. Helens that derived from the breeding of Native Americans and a giant ape.

"My theory is it's not an ape, it's a hybrid that has been interbreeding with Native Americans for the last 80,000 years," Townsend said. "That's why it is so smart and it has human teeth."

Townsend's information will be published in a research paper, and he challenges the scientific community to discredit his information. He said the four-year project helped solve the mystery because the focus was based on forensic evidence. The information used was also heavily based on comparison proof from the top scientists in the world.

"The evidence stands on its own, you prove the evidence wrong," he said, adding that the bones would be made available for examination to any scientist who wanted to examine the remains. "... We've put thousands of hours in this. We just want to give this to the world and the scientific community free of charge to add to the scientific body of knowledge."

END

**NOTE:** There are other images of bones that appear to have teeth marks. Please go to the following website:

[http://www.chronline.com/news/proof-of-bigfoot-is-in-the-bones-winlock-man-says/article\\_2e4e9fc0-fa60-11e4-b32d-5b46d8dda157.html](http://www.chronline.com/news/proof-of-bigfoot-is-in-the-bones-winlock-man-says/article_2e4e9fc0-fa60-11e4-b32d-5b46d8dda157.html)

**COMMENTS:** Osteophagy is the practice in which animals, usually herbivores, consume bones. We know cows and elk eat bones because they are a source of protein and minerals. There is a large population of elk in the Mt. St. Helens region. I will guess that an elk's mouth would probably be 2.5 times wider than a man's mouth. Bull elks range between 705 and 730 pounds; they would have a very large mouth. Nevertheless, I suppose sasquatch could practice osteophagy

Sasquatch footprints have been found in the Mt. St. Helens region for years. In this case, they may not have been associated with bones that were found.

As to the contention that sasquatch may be derived from the "breeding of Native Americans and a giant ape," it's the ape part that's the problem because we don't have any evidence of apes (not even *Gigantopithecus*) in North America. Anyway, even if there were, I would refrain from saying something like that.

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September 23, 2020