



Loren Coleman sent me this article as to possible sasquatch in Nova Scotia. John Green did not see this article (not referenced), but if he had, he might have been reluctant to use it because of the information provided by Mavis Merriweather.

It's a little odd to see a Canadian province that references counties (like the USA) but five provinces have counties. Shown below is Nova Scotia.



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August 5, 1913

The Thorburn Post

Marsh Monster Exists?

In the sleepy backwaters of Pictou County, something has been raiding chicken coops and stealing milk right from the cows. Mrs. Ervin MacKay, a resident of the Marsh Road, outside of Thorburn, Nova Scotia, Told this writer, that "There is something evil out there. Something big and shadowy and it scares the bejeebers out of me." A tour of the area yeilded a large number of footprints, which were very large, up to 15 inches in length and were clearly made by something very heavy. Mavis Merriweather a local widower told us that the creature comes from the Marsh at night and r etreats there before dawn. She further stated that "The great beast carried off my beau three fortnights ago, and he hasn't been seen since. It's scary up here at night alone, you know." She explained. Upon review of local historical documents, it seems the beast is seen for a year or two every 50 years. It comes, causes a rucous, and then is gone. In this reporters opinion, it is best to leave such mysteries alone, and hope no harm comes to those living nearby - Frank Johnson, Reporter

John Green completed and published his book, *Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us*, in 1978 (later republished by Hancock House). In Chapter 7, titled Furry Fellows Around the World, John explored the various hominoids reported to exist beyond North America.

At that time there was no Internet so finding information would have been a bit of a challenge. Furthermore, if he managed to find a photo or drawing he wished to use, the process was not simple and made books more expensive. As a result, photos, drawings, illustrations and so forth were kept to a minimum, except by very large publishers.

In re-reading this chapter, I envisioned it being composed at this time (2020) and what I would have recommended had the manuscript been sent to me. Of course, there is a 42 year time-gap here and I have taken the liberty in this article of including updated photos

and information of which John would not have been aware.

As you will see, I have provided a scan of the applicable book page and then featured images, captions and comments to the right and below to augment John's text.

I will present the pages four at a time in successive B&P issues. In some cases, the spelling of foreign words in reference material I accessed was not the same as the spelling John used. I have used John's spelling in my captions or comments.

John was an exceptionally good researcher and author. Please don't consider what I am doing as a criticism of his great work. Although John lived until 2016 (age 89), when he wrote this book he lived in a totally different world. Indeed, I even find myself becoming outdated and behind the times.

Continued

Sasquatch

THE APES AMONG US

by John Green

Furry Fellows Around the World

Reports of hairy bipeds are a world-wide phenomenon.

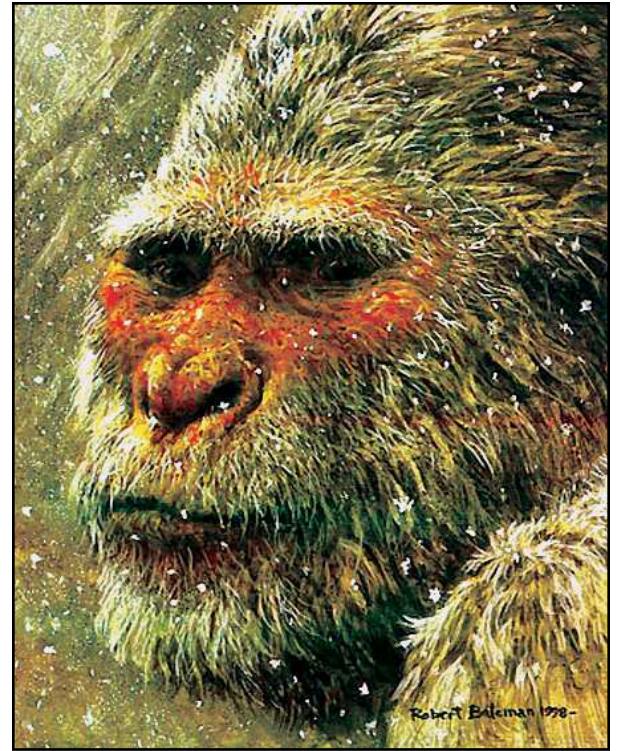
The yeti or “abominable snowman” of the Himalayas is well known and can be passed over with a couple of comments. First is that the yeti and the sasquatch do not appear to be the same thing. The yeti as generally described is a good deal smaller and less erect than what is reported in North America. It also leaves a footprint that does not resemble either the standard five-toed “Bigfoot” or any of the variety of other tracks that have been reported on this continent recently. The other thing is that the evidence for the yeti’s existence, while sufficient to have half-convinced the world, is insignificant compared with what is available in North America. Besides the recording of probably 20 or 30 times as many reports, the North American research has produced one good movie and several poor photos as well as an almost unlimited supply of casts and photographs of footprints in sand and dirt. From the Himalayas there was for 20 years just a single footprint photo, and that was taken in snow. Then in December, 1972, in the Arun Valley of eastern Nepal, photos and casts were made of nine-inch prints in snow showing an opposable big toe. North American researchers are inclined to look on prints in snow as second-rate evidence because making them does not require a superhuman amount of weight. Sometimes the prints do indicate that they were made by a creature able to do things that would be impossible for a human. According to an article by Edward W. Cronin Jr. in the *Atlantic Monthly*, November 1975, that was the case with the Arun Valley prints.

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The Arun Valley, Nepal

Comments: In 2013, Peter Byrne’s book, *The Monster Trilogy Guidebook*, was published. It contains most everything we know about the yeti, including every meaningful photograph taken by Byrne. We still do not have a photograph of a yeti or any acceptable tangible evidence of its existence. Alleged hand bones of the homin were examined and DNA results showed “modern human.” Remarkably, the same applies to alleged sasquatch DNA. Science does not accept such results for these hominoids—it contends the samples were of modern human origin.



Portrait of a yeti by Robert Bateman, 1998.



Yeti print, found in 1951, Menlung Glacier, Mount Everest.



Cast of a yeti print found in the Arun Valley, Nepal, 1972 (reconstructed by Dr. Jeff Meldrum).



Edward W. Cronin Jr. He was in the team that found the footprints in the Arun Valley, and wrote the article mentioned.

In his book *Abominable Snowmen, Legend Come to Life*, Ivan Sanderson recounted, in detail, reports of hairy bipeds, large and small, from many different parts of the world. From Central America he introduced to the reading public the giant Sisimite of Guatemala, and the little Dwendi of British Honduras. Richard Oglesby Marsh in *White Indians of Darien*, told of a man who claimed to have killed a manlike creature in Central America in 1920. Edward Jonathan Hoyt in *Buckskin Joe* told of killing a five-foot creature of the ape family, resembling a man more than anything else, that climbed over the end of his bunk in Honduras in 1898. A. Haworth, a New Jersey man, wrote to Ivan Sanderson that a friend from El Salvador told him of a hairy human-shaped creature that killed cattle on his uncle's farm near the Honduras border.

In South America, *Abominable Snowmen* lists the Shiru, a four to five-foot hairy biped with short dark brown fur, in the mountains of Ecuador; the giant Mapinguary of the Matto Grosso that leave 20-inch tracks and kill cattle by tearing out their tongues, and the man-sized Didi of the Guianas. I can add two specific reports. In 1969 a Seattle man told me that he had seen four-toed tracks 15 or 16 inches long, high in the mountains in Ecuador in 1963. He said that scientists from a university at Quito were studying them while he was there, and that local residents had reported seeing a sasquatch-like creature a few days before. Also, *Flying Saucer Review*, October-November, 1966, carried a story of a truck driver named Alberte Kalbermatter seeing a huge humanlike form nine feet high and covered with abundant black hair, somewhere in southern Chile or Argentina in May, 1964.

From Africa, *Abominable Snowmen* contains accounts of the little russet-haired Agogwe from Tanzania and Mozambique and something similar from the Ivory Coast. In the giant category is the Muhalu of the Congo, known only from stories told by pygmies to explorer Attilio Gatti, and from a 15½-inch footprint that Gatti saw. In *Year of the Gorilla*, George Schaller tells of a famous animal collector, Charles Cordier, hunting for an almost man-sized inhabitant of the Congo called the Kakundakari. It was described as being 5½ feet tall, covered with hair and upright. Cordier told Schaller that he had seen a footprint of one, and that one had been caught briefly in one of his bird snares.

It fell on its face, turned over, sat up, took the noose off its feet, and walked away before the nearby African could do anything.

George Schaller was very impressed with Charles Cordier and took the Kakundakari story seriously, but he was nevertheless dealing with something second-hand. Another student of ape behavior had a

Ivan Sanderson, right, with René Dahinden in 1971.



Sisimite



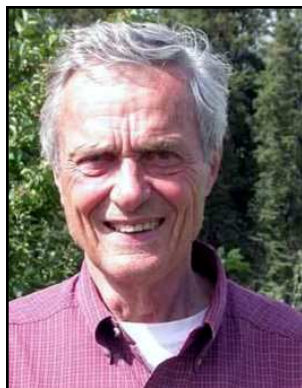
Dwendi

Shiru: There are no depictions I could find of a shiru. A well-known animal dealer of Guayaquil, Ecuador, Herr Claus, U. Oheim, wrote the following in a letter.

The so-called Shiru, I have heard of from the Indians and a few white hunters on both sides of the Andes, but decidedly more so on the eastern slopes, where vast mountainous areas are still quite unexplored, and rarely if ever visited. All reports describe the Shiru as a small [4-5 feet] creature, decidedly hominid, but fully covered with short, dark brown fur. All agreed that the Shiru was very shy, with the exception of one Indian, who claimed having been charged after having missed with his one and only shot from a muzzle loading shotgun, a weapon still used by the majority of Indians, along with the blowgun. These reports were rather sober and objective, and in no way tinged with the colorful imagination, into which Latin-Americans are prone to lapse.



Charles Cordier
(1897-1994)



George Schaller
(1933-)



Mapinguary



Didi



Agogwe



Muhalu



Kakundakari

personal experience involving such a creature. John McKinnon, while observing orangutans in Borneo in 1969, came upon some unexpected footprints on a muddy path in the forest. In his book *In Search of the Red Ape* he describes the incident as follows:

The rhino may be rare but at least it is a well-known and scientifically documented animal, which is more than can be said of Batutut. I was travelling alone along a hill ridge on the far side of the river where I had never ventured before. The path was good, though rather muddy, and I hadn't a care in the world. Suddenly I stopped dead, amazed at what I saw. I knelt down to examine the disturbing footprint in the earth, a print so like a man's yet so definitely not a man's that my skin crept and I felt a strong desire to head home. The print was roughly triangular in shape, about six inches long by four across. The toes looked quite human, as did the shapely heel, but the sole was both too short and too broad to be that of a man and the big toe was on the opposite side to what seemed to be the arch of the foot.

Further ahead I saw more tracks and went to examine them. There were imprints of both left and right feet, though which was which I could not tell from their curious distribution. Many of the prints had been obliterated by recent pigs but a few were quite clear and I made drawings of some of these and notes of their relative positions. I found two dozen footprints in all, scattered along some fifty yards of path.

Back at camp he showed his sketches to his Malay boatman and asked him what animal could make such tracks:

Without a moment's hesitation he replied "Batutut" but when I asked him to describe the beast he said it was not an animal but a type of ghost. Bahat gave an imitation of its plaintive call, a drawn-out tootootootootoo, from which it derives its name, and told me many stories about this shy, nocturnal creature, who lives deep in the jungle feeding on river snails, which it breaks open with stones. Batutut, he told me, is about four feet tall, walks upright like a man and has a long black mane. It is said to be fond of children, whom it lures away from their villages but does them no harm. To adults, however, it never shows itself, but occasionally men had been found that Batutut had killed and ripped open to feast on their liver (to Malays the seat of all emotions, analogous to the European heart).

Like the other spirits of the forest the creature is very shy of light and fire. Bahat said that, as a young boy, he, too had

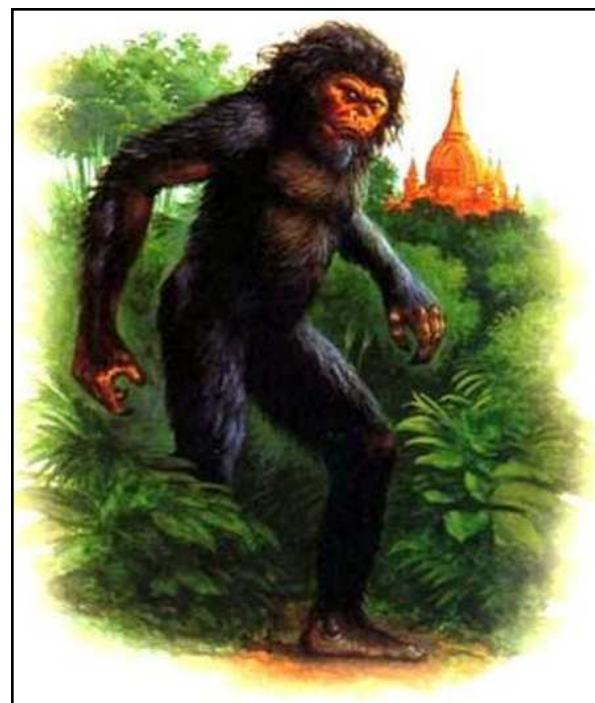
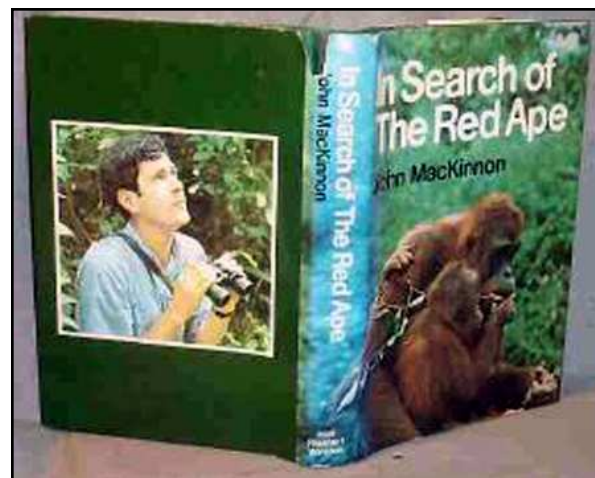
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Comments: Please note the following information in the second paragraph, "...and the big toe was on the opposite side to what seemed to be the arch of the foot." We have the same thing with the hominoid in the Patterson and Gimlin film. Also, it is evident in a photo of footprints found in 1967 on Onion Mountain, California. The mountain is close to the Bluff Creek film site so it has been reasoned the prints were made by the same individual. The foot seen in frame 61 of the P/G film is shown here

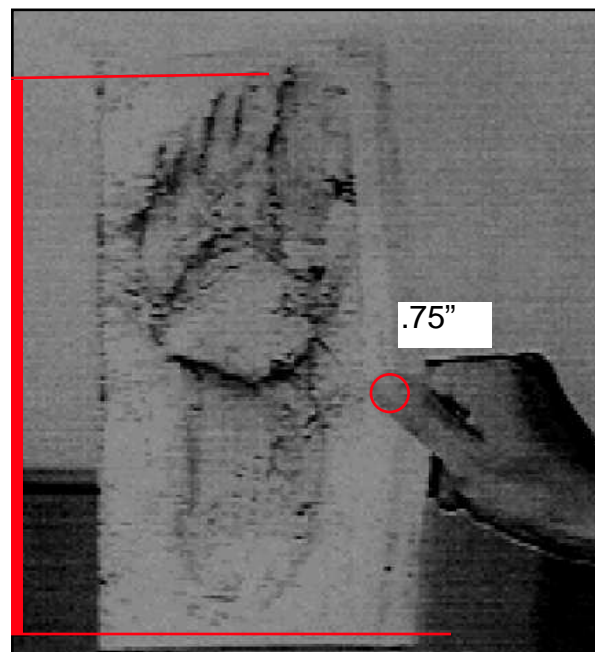
Although the Batutut is apparently smaller than a sasquatch, it would likely share some traits as with those shared by humans. The alleged batutut footprint shown on the far right is much longer than 6 inches long. Based on the thumbnail of the man's hand, the print is about 10.3 inches long.



Foot seen in the P/G film.



Batutut



Batutut footprint (not associated with McKinnon).

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TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT B&P ISSUE.