

## Sasquatch Roots

If sasquatch do indeed exist, the main question to be answered is: What kind of creature is it? Certainly, the only way this question can be properly answered is by having an actual body of the creature (or body part) or, at the very least, bones. Despite a few alleged killings of sasquatch and at least one report of a rotting carcass, we still don't have any evidence of this nature.

Given the evidence we do have, considerable speculation has been made on the creature's true identity. The most popular theory, originated by John Green, is that sasquatch belong to a species called *Gigantopithecus blacki*, assumed to have become extinct about 300,000 years ago. Evidence of this creature's existence is based on jawbones and teeth found in China and India. *Gigantopithecus blacki* is the largest primate that has ever been known to exist, and as such, becomes a reasonable candidate for sasquatch. It is speculated that some of the ancient creatures found their way over the land bridge that once connected Eurasia with North America. In their new domain, these prehistoric immigrants apparently flourished and were not affected by the conditions that caused the extinction of their relatives who remained in Eurasia.

Dr. Grover S. Krantz was the main proponent of the *Gigantopithecus blacki* theory. He is seen in the opening photograph with a model of the creature constructed by William Munns. Based on a lower jawbone, Dr. Krantz constructed the entire skull of a *Gigantopithecus blacki* which is seen in the next photograph compared to a gorilla skull and human skull. The following photographs and captions were reprinted from *Bigfoot/Sasquatch Evidence*, by Dr. Grover Krantz, (1999) Hancock House Publishers.



*Giganto model and Dr. Krantz.*



**HUMAN**

**GORILLA**

**GIGANTO B**



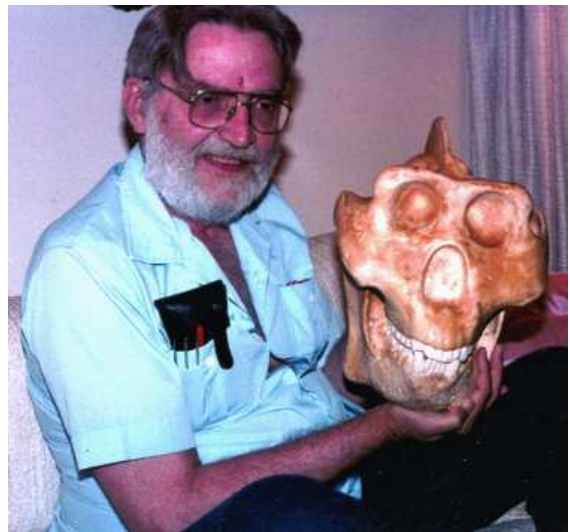
*(Left) Four Gigantopithecus jaws. Starting from the left, these are the adult male, young male, and adult female—all from China. At the far right is the adult female from India. The Asian ape was probably bipedal, and in every known and surmised characteristic is an exact match for sasquatch.*

*(Right) Gigantopithecus size contrasts. The adult male from China (right) is conspicuously larger than a large male orangutan (center) which is almost the size of a male gorilla jaw. The corresponding part of a big man's jaw (left) is tiny by comparison.*





*John Green (left) is seen here (1994) with Dan Murphy holding a copy of the Gigantopithecus blacki skull created by Dr. Grover Krantz.*



*Dr. Grover Krantz with his skull model.*



*The replica of Dr. Krantz's model used for the illustrations in this section was made by BoneClones, California. It is available for purchase and is a highly prized item in the field of sasquatch research.*

## Transmigration Route

If sasquatch do exist in North America, they have been here a very long time and would predate all of the foregoing stone carvings. We can reason that the creatures came here from Eurasia by crossing the land bridge that connected Eurasia to what is now Alaska (across the present Bering Strait). This passage was usable for at least 20,000 years, and indeed was used both ways by human hunters on the trail of arctic game. However, by about 8000 BC, anyone or anything that was in North America was here to stay if they did not possess a boat. By this time, melting ice sheets had drastically raised the sea level so the Bearing Strait area could no longer be crossed on foot.

Given the 8000 BC “no return” time frame, we can say that sasquatch have been here for at least 10,000 years. As to the maximum time, it is probably around 30,000 years, given that the land bridge existed for about 20,000 years.



*This image, created by Pete Travers, might give us a possible insight into the appearance of North America's earliest primates. Did some of them get “locked in time” and become the elusive sasquatch?*

### ONE WILD CREATURE IN OUR FORESTS DEFINITELY CAME FROM ASIA

JOHN GREEN TELLS US: “I was present when droppings of any unusual appearance were collected in Northern California and shipped off for examination. The report that came back was that the material was the remains of fresh water plants, and that it contained eggs of parasites otherwise known only from some North American tribal groups in the northwestern U.S., pigs from south China, and pigs and people from southwest China.”

Because the material did not appear to have originated with either people or pigs, and the Asian parasites that laid the eggs did not get here by themselves, we might consider the sasquatch as a highly likely suspect for the droppings.