

Possible Sasquatch Sign and Symbol

A Presentation from Material Provided by Paul Graves

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Is it plausible that sasquatch break tree branches and configure forest materials to make “markers” for their own kind? More than that, could they be responsible for what might be considered artwork using twigs, branches, small trees and stones? It appears that they might make rough shelters and nests, and this is certainly to be expected. However, going beyond that and intentionally making what I can only call “configurations,” demonstrating high intelligence, dexterity and remarkable strength, would be amazing.

Paul Graves, a bigfoot/sasquatch researcher based in Washington State, has concentrated his research on this issue and recently wrote to me providing some intriguing photographs of his findings. What impressed me was that we can see the branches of live trees intermingled in such a way that the possibility of wind/weather making the “designs” is not acceptable. Paul does not believe that trees simply “grow that way,” and from his other evidence is convinced that a sasquatch was involved. For certain, it appears as though hands would be needed. A bear would have the strength, but lacks hands. Some small animals have what might be termed “hands,” but would absolutely not have the strength. As to configurations that appear to involve a high level of intelligence, there are really only two known possibilities—humans or sasquatch.

The report Paul sent to me is as follows, and he has kindly allowed me to post his photographs. I will also mention that Paul found and made a cast of a possible sasquatch footprint in the area he studied.

I very much believe in the Indian ways and such are a big part of my research, and a part of a paper I am writing on sasquatch “sign and symbol” (structures constructed from forest material—branches, twigs, foliage, rocks and so forth). I am a true outdoorsman. I have tracked and looked for “sign” since I was young. I now own and live part time on 20 acres of forest land on a 4,200-foot mountain top.

When I first started researching I was always bothered by the fact that the only thing a sasquatch appears to do is be seen and make tracks. That did not make sense to me as all animals, including humans, do other things such as leave sign to communicate. Humans are very intelligent, yet they need signs of all kinds every day—the minute they walk out of their homes (directions, buildings, food sources, and so on). Humans, essentially record their existence (history) in “sign”—petroglyphs and pictographs in the very early times, and now with electronic media.

In 2005 I worked with some people (home owners) who said they had repeated sasquatch sightings on their property. I found tracks, branch breaks, twisted-off branches, and heard unusual noises. I also found a large number of small tepee structures throughout their property. I really don’t think humans had made them. Since that time, I have found many more “tepee” structures—most have a horizontal stick going through them. Kelly Milner Halls shows a photograph of a tepee structure I found in her book *In Search of Sasquatch* (Houghton Mifflin books).

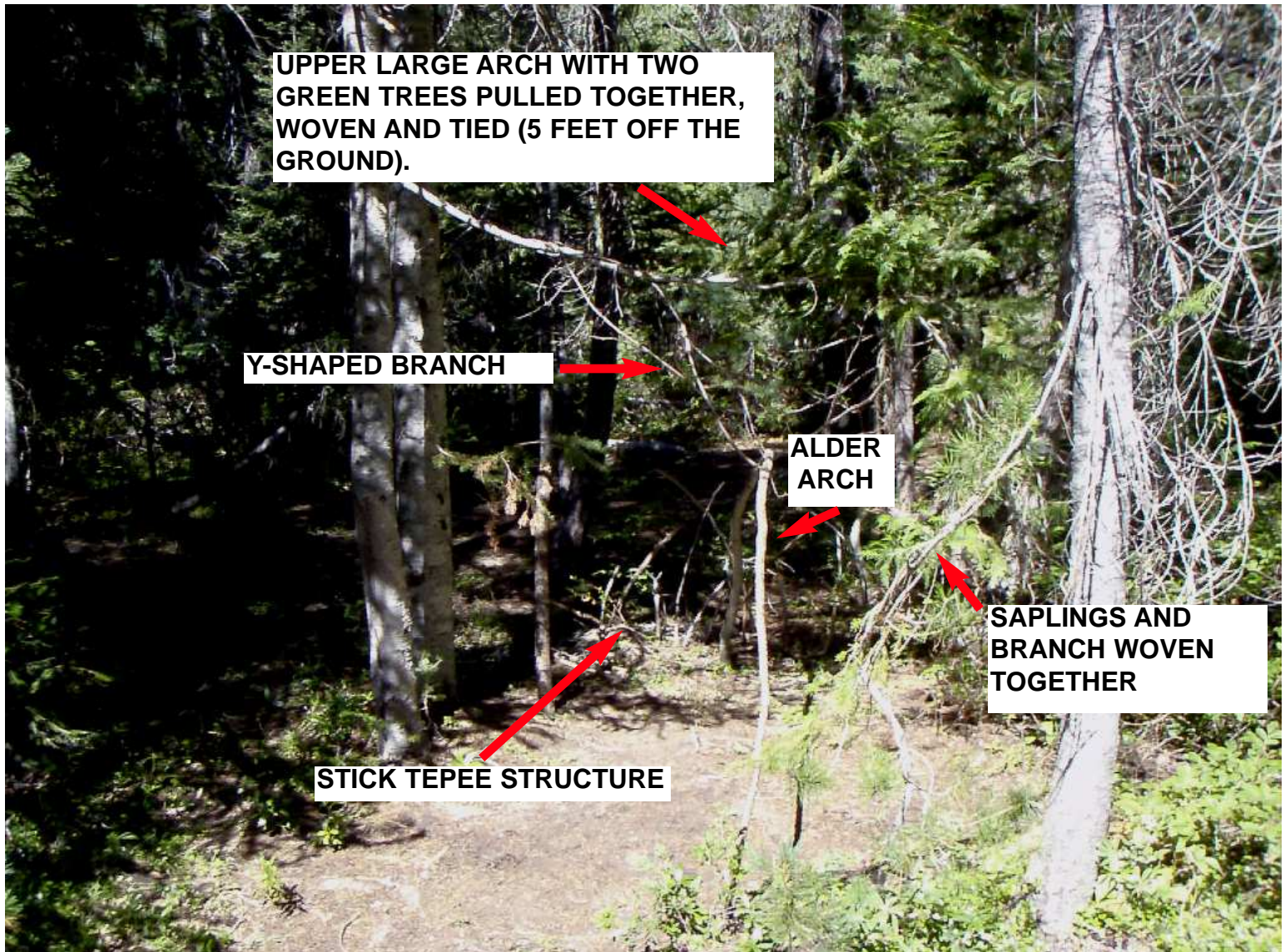
The two trees that are woven together as seen in the first photographs provided here are about five feet off the ground. They became woven within a 6-week period in the middle of summer and were in a very strategic place. They could not have grown like that in such a short time.

I have talked to a number of my Native friends and they confirm that sasquatch use certain signs and symbols to get around; and also as a little gift. I believe sasquatch are pleased with the people I mentioned and that some of the little structures I found could have been left as a gift.

The Kallam tribe on the Olympic peninsula has an old booklet showing stick sign that they would use to communicate on how to get to certain areas and so forth. It is interesting to note that bonobos (a type of chimpanzee) are said use sticks to mark certain trails for others of their kind.

There is no doubt in my mind that sasquatch use signs and symbols made from forest material for communication. It also appears they use the same process as an art form, not unlike Native petroglyphs and pictographs.

GENERAL SITE DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FEATURES DISCUSSED AND THEIR PROXIMITY TO EACH OTHER



This image shows the entire scene from a distance. In the following photographs the full scene is provided from closer and varying perspective, and then each of the features shown here is provided with large views and close-up photographs. The important thing to note is that Paul had been to this area and camped there some six weeks prior and none of what he discovered at a later date was there at the time. The area is part of National Forest Service land.

The last photograph shows a footprint found in the area and a plaster cast made from the impression. Although the print is not beyond normal human size, obviously whatever made the print was not wearing shoes or boots and considerable weight is indicated by the depth of the toe prints.

Note: In explaining this material, I have stayed away from continually using the phrase “appear(s) to be” or other such phrases (or single words) to indicate uncertainty. Please consider such expressions/words as a given.



The full scene as shown in the diagram showing the alder arch, Y-shaped branch, and upper large arch with two green trees pulled together, woven and tied.



View of the two green trees pulled together, woven and tied. One was a cedar tree and the other was a fir tied into an arch form.



Alder arch underneath the two trees woven together (upper arch) and the “Y” shaped smaller branch (seen on the left) coming off of it and wrapping around the branch that is part of the upper arch.



Close-up of the “Y” shaped branch coming off the alder arch and wrapping around one of the branches that are woven and tied together.



Large view of the area showing the branch and saplings woven together (red circle—close-up photograph is provided on page 9 [top]).



Another large view of the the area now showing both arches, a small stick tepee, and various sticks stuck into the ground (red circle—close-up photographs provided on pages 9 [lower] and 10 [top]),



Close-up of the green trees woven/tied together. Here it is clearly seen that two different trees are involved—a cedar tree and a Douglas fir tree.



Close-up of the upper large arch connection. Notice that it is woven and tied.



Close-up of the large upper arch weaving.



Close-up of the upper large arch "knot." Note that green foliage is tied in.



Paul Graves lying exactly where his one-man tent was placed six weeks prior to finding all of these unusual formations. He came back and found the alder arch in his camp spot. (Inset: End of the arch [right facing]) with a camera case). Both ends of the arch were stuck into the ground between 4 and 6 inches. The arch is not a growing tree. It is a long stick or sapling brought into the area. There are no alders in this location.



Large view of the branch and saplings woven together.



Close-up of a branch and saplings woven together (horizontal view).



Small stick tepee with horizontal stick going through it.



Small tepee, as previously shown, with a measuring tape for scale. Also note the other sticks pushed into the ground. The full width of the structure as shown on the tape is about 29 inches wide. The height is about 36 inches (full length of the center stick).



Left: A footprint found in the area of the unusual sign discussed and a plaster cast made from the print.