

# Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine



September 2020

Volume 2 Issue 8



**Ambulance Chasing in  
Bigfoot Research.....**



**How to conduct a Bigfoot  
Encounter investigation**

**Celebritism in the Bigfoot  
Community.**



**A magazine dedicated to the proliferation and presentation of research for the Bigfoot  
Community, presented by the Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center. (MABRC)**

**Check out our website at [www.mabrc.com](http://www.mabrc.com) and [www.bigfootfieldguide.com](http://www.bigfootfieldguide.com)**

# Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine

## CONTENTS

Ambulance Chasing.....	Page 4
Celebritism in the Bigfoot Community.....	Page 5
New Historical Research.....	Page 6
Bigfoot Field Guide Books.....	Page 7
Why science won't listen to us.....	Page 8
Into the collections.....	Page 10
Bigfoot Movie Trivia.....	Page 12
Laughsquatch Cartoon.....	Page 13
Keeping your research scientific.....	Page 14
Bigfoot Movie Beatdown.....	Page 16
Featured Sighting Report.....	Page 18
An old hoax revisited.....	Page 19
Let's talk Bigfoot - Data.....	Page 20

***Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine*** is published by Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center, the largest active Bigfoot Research Organization in North America.

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Dear Readers,

Thank you for checking out the latest edition of the Bigfoot Field Guide Magazine, it's been awhile, but we hope to get back on track with an issue every two months.

There has been a lot going on in the Bigfoot Community, with various factions positioning themselves as the ultimate authority on all things Bigfoot. Here at the Bigfoot Field Guide, we continue to believe in Bigfoot as being flesh and blood, no woo to them.

To date, there has not been any viable evidence to support the many woo theories that have been populated over the last few years, from portals, cloaking, mindspeak and even Bigfoot as an alien race. There is viable evidence to support Bigfoot is a flesh and blood creature however, and based on that evidence, Bigfoot Field Guide magazine will work on this assumption.

Our articles will continue to postulate the flesh and blood belief.

The BFG Staff hopes that you will enjoy the information presented inside this magazine, as we are sure that the trolls of the Bigfoot Community will once again try to poke holes into what is written here.

Thanks and have a great day,

D.W. "Darkwing" Lee

Editor

# Ambulance Chasing in Bigfoot Research



So what do we mean by Ambulance Chasing in the Bigfoot Community?

Simple, it's when researchers travel all over the place and check out locations where a recent sighting has been reported. Or even where a report had been turned in from a year or two ago, and they are visiting the area in hopes of scoring a sighting.

Just like some lawyers who chase after ambulances for potential customers, these researchers are chasing sightings in hopes of a potential encounter, or worse yet, just to be able to claim they were present at that site, hence, like those who travel to Bluff Creek just so they can say they went there.

A have found a lot of researchers tend to do this, instead of focusing on their own research areas, which would more than likely produce more results than traveling around the country going to other sites.

One group in particular, that I was trying my best to advise in how to do the best research possible, and that I held in high regards that

they could become great researchers fell into this early on and could not be dissuaded from this tactic.

How can you tell someone is ambulance chasing? Look at the pictures that they post, do they show them at different locations? Like in the Pacific Northwest or other well-known locations?

Do they make it a point to tell you where they are at and why they are there? The researchers I tried to guide through this have posted thousands of pictures of themselves going across the Southeast part of the country, a multitude of pictures across the South and Southwest, and now are venturing into the Pacific Northwest, all the while, having a prime piece of land that is noted for having lots of activity as their research area.

Why does this seem to matter? Because it waters down the credible research that is being brought in, as they offer up "research" from these areas. A perfect example, Salt Fork Park in Ohio, has become one of the ultimate pilgrimages for ambulance chasers and wannabe celebrities to visit and walk around a little bit, before proclaiming that they were there and does the whole, look at me bit.

It also dilutes the legitimate research that has been done at Salt Fork Park by others, because people are just showing up there to say they were there.

Over the years, I've had other re-

searchers approach me and say, "Hey, I have a couple of new areas we need to check out."

And my response is, I already have too many actual research areas to keep track of.

A researcher I know well and respect, had the bad habit of hearing about activity at a location, and doing everything they could to be allowed into the area, even when it belonged to another researcher. The fact that activity happened days earlier, didn't seem to sink in that when the researcher showed up that they would have activity days later. When they would get into a few spots, and nothing happened, they would vent for days and weeks, that nothing happened originally or it would have happened for them while they were there.

I've done research for years, I know that if an area's activity picks up, it can suddenly die off as quick as it started, and may not have anything happen for several years before it picks up again.

For those who Ambulance chase, it just really keeps their credibility down, as you should find your own research areas and cultivate it, grow it and make something of it.

# Celebritism in the Bigfoot Community

I've been in the Bigfoot Community since the early 90's, and in that time, I've seen way too many people come into the community and try to become celebrities. From Sharon Lee to Debi Jones, there are many who will go to the extremes to get to the top, or try, and end up destroying their credibility in order to reach some semblance of celebrity status.

In order to become a celebrity, you must sacrifice your credibility to the point that you try to get along with everyone, from the woo side to the flesh and blood side, and still not satisfy everyone.

It also becomes evident that those who attempt to attain celebrity status also finds themselves unable to come out on people who have committed hoaxing and will not comment on the hoaxers.

For those who are thinking that being a celebrity is a great thing, you must step back and debate whether this is the real reason you joined the Bigfoot community or was it the research that you wanted to be a part of it.

I've watched as several researchers, who had the potential to be some of the best researchers out there, start to turn, following the path to becoming a celebrity. It becomes a dark path that needs to be avoided, but when you start having groupies jumping up and down proclaiming every little thing you do as being a fantastic event, it soon starts playing on your mind, and the dark path starts going down an incline and you start going down it faster.

Some start off displaying good evidence, and then the groupies start complimenting them, even suggesting that the researcher should start their own radio show or video podcast. Then the trap really starts to close around the researcher, as they must produce more and better evidence to keep their followers growing in numbers, even if it means that they must steal others' evidence and proclaim it as theirs, i.e. the Debi Jones hoaxing, or to fabricate evidence in order to make people continue their following the researcher. (i.e. Don Peak Wilderness Adventures)

When legitimate researchers begin questioning the evidence and background of the celebrity, the celebrity will attack the researcher, and even turn loose their followers into attacking.

Recently, in the quest to become celebrities, a group held a meet and greet in Tennessee, and lo and behold, a substantial trackway was "discovered" and plenty of pictures and posts were made about it. However, researchers who have studied casts and tracks for years noticed that the tracks were man-made and hoaxed. Of course, this falls back to having to create better "evidence" to keep their followers happy and following them.

When it was broached, the group retaliated, blocking and banning anyone that they thought were involved in claiming that the trackway was hoaxed.

Not trying to defend themselves, they just attacked, even sending their "minions" to attack those same researchers who had exposed them.

Those celebrities from TV shows are also lacking credibility, as they can't come

out publicly to expose hoaxers or even those in the woo side of Bigfooting who have went way out in left field. They do this to avoid angering their audience and doing damage to their show.

Do you really want to be a celebrity in the Bigfoot Community? Or are you in this to do research and be helpful in the discovery of Bigfoot.

You will have to decide what it is you want to do in the community.



# New Historical Research being conducted

The MABRC has started looking into historical research via old newspapers. This project will hopefully yield tons of data to add to the databases maintained by the MABRC. Check out some of the articles already retrieved.

## Always one step behind bigfoot

### Bigfoot hunter carries no gun

LAKE ANN, Mich. (UPI) — A twig snapped somewhere below the thickly wooded ridge along the river bank and Wayne King stopped dead in his tracks. Silently, he swung his 8mm movie camera into position and waited, eyes intensely searching for movement in the forest shadows. "He's out there, I can sense it," King whispered, adjusting the tripod on his camera. He stood ready to record the moment he'd spent 27 years preparing for — a face-to-face encounter with Bigfoot, a legendary ape-like creature that King believes inhabits the wilds of northwestern Michigan.

River and the Lower Woodcock, an idyllic lake where a fisherman recently reported hearing a series of eerie whistling screams that King ascribes to Bigfoot. "Never before in my life have I heard a sound like that," the fisherman, also known as the "fisherman," told King. "It must have had lungs bigger than mine. It was almost human." A week earlier, King was following another lead about a half mile from the Lower Woodcock when he discovered 12 large footprints spaced in 7-to 8-foot strides. He made a plaster cast of one print that he said "clearly shows the padded foot of a 600-to 800-pound primate. Definitely not a bear. No claw marks."

A year ago, a Flint couple vacationing in the area found giant footprints in the snow that King described as "those of a large human." The same couple earlier this year reported hearing a strange scream in the woods accompanied by the creature. "Look at the size of that," King said, gently probing a 15-inch long foot-shaped impression. It was one of about 40 widely-spaced prints that stretched out over some 300 yards before trailing off into the dense woods. "A good find," he said. "Not as good as finding Bigfoot in the flesh. Seems like I'm always a step behind him. But someday he and I are going to shake hands. I just hope I have my camera with me."

There are... accounts of Bigfoot-like creatures going back to the 1880s. How do you explain that?

Jerry Meldrum, prominent Bigfoot hunter

## Bigfoot hoaxster's death shakes up believers

### Woman dressed up in gorilla suit

OLIVER POOLE THE TELEGRAM LOS ANGELES



Most of the pictures of Bigfoot, a giant ape-like creature supposed to live in the dense forests of the North America's northwest, are in reality a hoaxer's wife dressed in a gorilla suit, the man's relatives revealed Friday. For decades, until his death last month, Ray Wallace spread America with pictures of footprints, recordings and photographs of the creature, but his family admitted it had all been an elaborate practical joke.

The most famous evidence for Bigfoot's existence, the so-called Patterson film, depicting a chimpanse of an exact ape-like creature, was taken by Ray Wallace, a radio actor, in 1967. It was another of Wallace's films, the so-called "Black Hole" film, that he took to the creature and knew who had been making the film. The film, which was shown to the public, revealed the truth about Wallace's film, the hoaxer who had been making the film. The film, which was shown to the public, revealed the truth about Wallace's film, the hoaxer who had been making the film.

2 Tuesday, May 25, 1978 ALBERNI VALLEY TIMES, Port Alberni, B.C.

## WOMAN TURNS UP UNHARMED

# Bigfoot caper believed only a hoax

Even though I've never seen him, there is plenty of solid evidence, eyewitness accounts, proof that Bigfoot, or Sasquatch as the Indians call him, is in Michigan. And some day, I don't know when or where, I'm going to find him. King, 46, spends his weekends in the woods, following leads reported to the information centre. Sometimes he is accompanied by his "field man," Nathan Blakemore, 24, a fellow worker at the Flint Chevrolet plant, who also admits to being a "Bigfoot believer."

examination shortly after she was found late Monday night. Miss Darvell appeared outside the Bluff Creek Resort, about five miles from where she was reported abducted on Saturday, Cox said. "She was mumbling, 'They wouldn't stop and pick me up,' he said. One of her tennis shoes was missing, but her clothing was clean and she smelled of perfume when found, Cox said. He reported that when investigators asked her if she had been abducted by the legendary monster, she began to scream and refused to answer any questions.

"I still think it's a hoax," said Cox. "I still don't believe that. She was abducted by Bigfoot." Miss Darvell's friends said she was an unemployed beautician who also used the name Cherie Nelson. She was one of five members of an independent film crew trying to photograph Bigfoot, a creature reported sighted in this Northern California area many times during the past 20 years. The crew kept its cameras rolling while up to 150 persons conducted a search for the missing woman. A tennis shoe found by the

searchers had been identified as belonging to Miss Darvell. The shoe, along with several large footprints 16 inches long and eight inches wide, were found near the spot where she disappeared, authorities said. Dogs were brought to the scene Monday, but were unable to pick up a scent from either the shoe or the footprints. Meanwhile, at the Bigfoot Research Center in The Dalles, Ore., director Peter Byrne said two associates were investigating to determine whether Bigfoot really was involved. Byrne

said he personally was skeptical, although the size of the footprints was consistent with previous finds. He said Bigfoot abductions are not without precedent. He said that about 45 years ago, an Indian on Vancouver Island, and a Canadian prospector were carried off at night in separate incidents. Both later said they were taken to caves where they were surrounded by 18 to 26 of the hairy creatures, who eventually lost interest in the humans and allowed them to escape. Scientists never have confirmed the creature's

existence, but Byrne said he thinks Bigfoot is a "fossil man of some kind, not an ape." He said 94 persons the research center has interviewed who claim to have seen a Bigfoot all described it walking upright, 6-foot-5 to 7 feet tall, powerfully built, weighing 350 to 400 pounds, and possessing a thick neck, large eyes and jaw and a sloping forehead. Byrne said the Bigfoot is believed to inhabit the coastal mountains from about Eureka northward through Oregon, Washington and British Columbia to the Alaskan border.

B14 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2006

WORLD

EDMONTON JOURNAL

## Sasquatch authority shunned by fellow academics

The Associated Press

Jeffrey Meldrum holds a PhD in anatomical sciences and is a retired professor of anatomy at Idaho State University. He is also one of the world's foremost authorities on Bigfoot, also known by the native name Sasquatch, the mythical smelly ape-man of the Northwest woods. And Meldrum firmly believes the lumbering, shaggy beast exists. "That makes him an outlier — a solitary Sasquatch blue figure himself — on the 12,700 student campus, where many scientists are embarrassed by what they call Meldrum's "pseudo-scientific" pursuits and have called on the university to review his work with an eye toward revoking his tenure. One physics professor, D.P. Wells, wonders whether Meldrum plans to research Santa Claus, too. Meldrum, 48, spends most of his days in his laboratory in the Life Sciences Building, analyzing more than 200 human plaster casts of what he considers Bigfoot footprints. For the last 10 years, he has added his scholarly research to a field full of sham videos and supermarket tabloid exposes. And he's succeeded: he has produced a body of evidence that proves there is a Bigfoot.

"It used to be you went to a bookstore and asked for a book on Bigfoot and you'd be directed to the occult section, right between the Bermuda Triangle and UFOs," Meldrum said. "Now you can find some in the natural-science section." Martin Hackworth, a senior lecturer in the physics department, called Meldrum's research a "joke." "Do I cringe when I see the cable education lecturer's Chairman? I see Idaho State University, Jeff Meldrum? Yes, I do," Hackworth said. "He believes he's taken up the cause of people who have been shut out by the scientific community. He's lionized there." "It's worshipful. He walks on water," it's embarrassing. "I think he helps this university. He provides a form of open discussion and dissenting viewpoints that may not be popular with the scientific community but that's what academics is all about."

level of scientific analysis" to the Bigfoot debate. "As a scientist, she's very curious and she keeps an open mind," said Goodall spokeswoman Nora Goodall. "She's fascinated by it." Bigfoot is one of the Loch Ness Monster of the Pacific Northwest. The legend dates back centuries. Native folklore includes tales of a man-ape that roams the hidden hollows. "Sasquatch" is a Salish Indian word meaning woodland wildman. Newspapers began recording sightings of Bigfoot in the 1920s. But skeptics have challenged the accounts and practical jokes have staged elaborate hoaxes, including grain film footage of someone in a monkey suit and phoney footprints stamped into the ground with giant moulded feet. Meldrum said it was a decade ago in Wells Valley, Wash., that he first discovered flat 38-centimetre footprints in the woods. He said he thought initially they were a hoax but noticed locked joints and a narrow arch — traits he came to believe could only belong to Bigfoot. "That's what set the hook," Meldrum said. "I researched at this point, this was a question I got to the bottom of." When not in the lab, he leads his Chevy Suburban with tents and forensic gear and heads for the woods of Washington



A boy closes the door on a Bigfoot. He never comes in Hillsboro, Ore., in 2002.

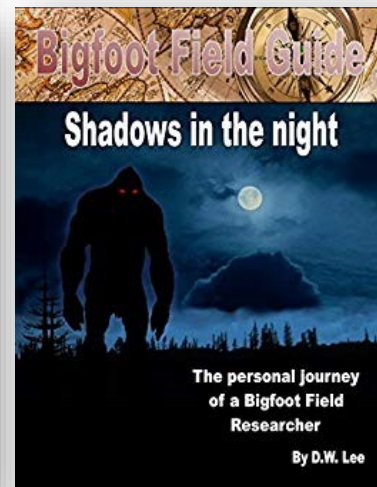
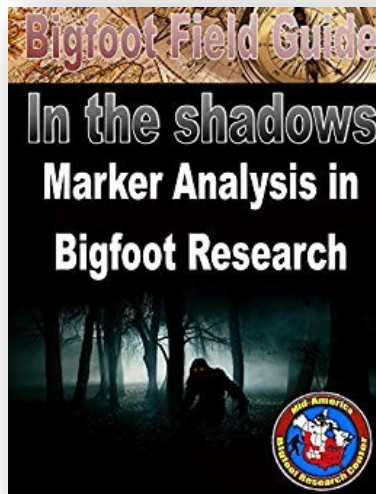
# Bigfoot Field Guide Books

The Bigfoot Field Guide has published multiple titles of books that are for sale on Amazon, including in Kindle format.

Written by D.W. "Darkwing" Lee and Izzy "Goose" Gutierrez, these books are How-to books dealing with all aspects of evidence review, from photos, videos, audio and marker analysis, and also how to start your own Bigfoot Research.

Additionally, D.W. "Darkwing" Lee has written a book of his many encounters with the creatures known as Bigfoot.

To find these books on Amazon, search for D.W. Lee or Izzy Gutierrez and you will find all the books listed.



# Let's Talk Bigfoot!-Why Science won't listen to us

It appears there is no end to opinions to what an unknown critter called bigfoot is, let alone of what or does and does not do. Where it lives and where it does not. Heck, there is not even an agreement of it is a natural evolved critter or comes from ufos or another dimensions!

In this article let's talk about why science won't listen to us?

It seems to be a common theme with bigfoot researchers. Let's take a look to see if it is true.

When dealing with science and scientists there are a couple things we need to know. First, what is science?

sci·ence

*/'si:əns/*

noun

noun: science

1. the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment.

So, isn't that what we are doing? Short answer is yes. However, without doing the due diligence of recording and documenting what we are doing we really can't call it systematic study as most are only observing. Doing experiments and getting repeatable results is a big part of science. This is where the

community suffers a lot. Instead of working together it seems to be a competition each thinking what they do is better than the others and not willing to even consider what the other groups are doing that has results. We, by nature, don't have an easy time with the idea of delayed gratification. We want our results to be accepted and appreciated now. That is not how science works. Science uses repeatable experiments over time to show what they are seeing is fact. But science is controlled by scientists. So, what is a scientist?

sci·en·tist

*/'si:əntəst/*

noun

noun: scientist; plural noun: scientists

1. a person who is studying or has expert knowledge of one or more of the natural or physical sciences.

"a research scientist"

When we look at the definition, we see what we as amateur scientist don't have. We don't have the "expert knowledge" that they went to school to get. One example that I can readily think of is the old cave man idea of the Neanderthals. When I went to school, they were nothing but half-witted sub-human types that were not even close to being equal to us let alone part of us. It took decades to

overturn that idea. It was the best knowledge they had at the time. But what is knowledge?

knowl·edge

*/'näləj/*

noun

noun: knowledge; plural noun: knowledges

1. facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.

"a thirst for knowledge"

In our society education seems to be king not experiences. Unless you went through some institution that says you've learned what is needed to be knowledgeable, you aren't. That paper on the wall means a lot in society now days.

Unfortunately, throughout human history the one who had the knowledge of this or that has fought fiercely to defend it. The vested interest in having the knowledge is vast and, in most circumstances, not given up easily or admitted that something isn't known by them. Knowledge is equated to power in our society.

It's not some conspiracy that is against us Bigfooters, it is an innate condition of humans.

For example, city folks have the knowledge that they have gotten from their environment, education, and experiences. Just like us country folks, but both think that they have more knowledge than the other. That in my opinion is the biggest flaw in us humans. How many times have you heard the line that I've got to see it to believe it? If 99% of the population hasn't see a bigfoot or even considered a bigfoot is there, how can you expect people to believe it.

You know a few years back I heard a phrase that at the time made no sense to me. I heard some head doctor type say, "it's my truth". I first thought that was some psychological mumbo jumbo that he was feeding folks to try and sell some books or something. It wasn't until I did the on-site investigation where two brothers saw the same exact critter, and both had such different details of the encounter that would make one think that they had separate experiences, not the same event. One of them was traumatized and the other was in awe. Then it made sense. We can only base our knowledge, our truth, by what we have seen, learned, and experienced.

It wasn't until the early part of the last century that people thought gorillas and chimps weren't real. Until then the scholars said they were a myth or folklore of those "uneducated" country people of the region. Sadly, it took an "educated" person to go into those areas and find out that those uneducated were right and telling the truth. Science is controlled by scientists and just like everyone else they form their facts or truth from their education and experiences.

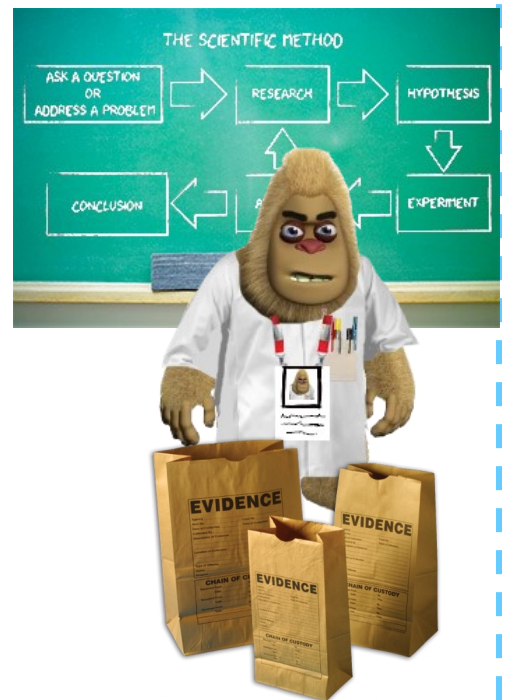
Unfortunately, a lot of them are satisfied that the book they learned out of is the final word on the subject. Another problem is the money for whatever the field of science is researching comes in the form of grants. What foundation that gives grants wants to put money into bigfoot research? None so far. With the government being one of the biggest money providers for science, what else would you expect?

Then you factor in us in the bigfoot community. We for the most part, don't do the rigorous discipline of accurately documenting the data we collect. Science wants controlled experiments with repeatable results. That isn't really easy with a critter like this, so we are behind the eight ball to begin with. With a critter like a primate that can change and adapt to a situation so quickly it makes it difficult.

Next, if you add the internet and social media to the mix and who in their right mind would want to pursue the subject if their professional reputation was on the line? Just google bigfoot and look at all the garbage out there.

If you have ever had the chance to talk to someone who is a scientist in any field about their education and you'll find out something surprising. A lot of their classes are on how to debate. Seems that science really likes to argue of who is right and why the other is wrong. Scientists like most people have a real hard time with new ideas and change. A lot of times things don't change or are allowed to change until the most prominent people in the field dies. It is only then that the newest information comes to light. So just because today there may be a lot of pushback to the thought that a species like Bigfoot can exist, the next generation may not be so closed minded as we know new species are recognized every year.

So, what are we supposed to do? Keep collecting the data. Keep the best records of what we do, see, hear, etc. as we can. Be willing to try and help prove what others are doing works. Most of all be humble and be prepared with DATA to be able to support what you are presenting. One fact is that science doesn't care how you feel or what you think or what you say. If you want science to take you seriously you have to let the data talk for itself. If all the I's aren't dotted and all the T's aren't crossed it won't be received as complete data. If we as a community wants to be taken seriously, we have to get serious about documenting all the data, get repeatable results from what we do in the woods. And unfortunately, that takes years not months.





### A Look at the Candidates

Over the years I have heard a lot of speculation as to what bigfoot could be. Over the years various creatures have been proposed as a possible candidate for the ancestor for bigfoot. I figured it would pay to take a better look at the most commonly proposed suspects. It something we should at the least familiarize ourselves with, given the nature of the research we are performing. Last time we looked at the most famous of the proposed candidates for the identity of the sasquatch, Gigantopithecus and by proxy, its close relative Indopithecus. Early on it was believed they were giant hominids, but over the years we have realized that they were sivapithecine apes, the group that includes modern orangutans. Recent scientific findings have greatly reduced the probability of gigantopithecus being the modern bigfoot, revealing the creature to be slow moving giant grazer. Gigantopithecus, however, was not the only giant ape out there, and for our second candidate we move to west to Europe and visit the second largest ape that ever lived: Ouranopithecus.

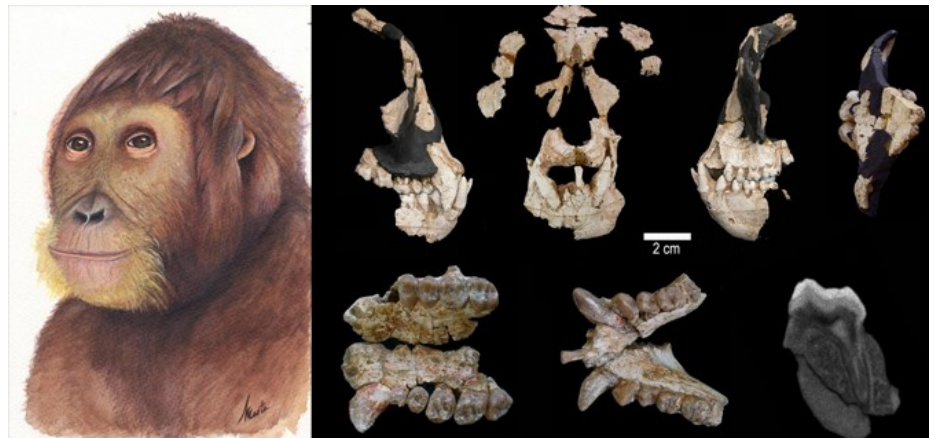
### Ouranopithecus

Described in 1977, Ouranopithecus was a massive ape that lived in the Mediterranean region between 10 to 7 million years ago. In life it likely weighed between 400-550 lbs. and was the second in size only to Gigantopithecus blackii, being around 65% of its size. The original finds were found in Greece, and later finds would be dug up in Turkey. The giant ape likely was a ground dweller that ate tough foods. Its classification has always been a little bit of an issue, as Ouranopithecus has a mosaic of ape features and hominid features. It was originally described as a member of the ancient oak forest loving apes called dryopithecines, but even then, it was acknowledged that the large ape had smaller teeth that were more similar to that of hominids. Over the years, several fragmentary skulls were discovered, and with each one, this enigmatic ape found a new placement in the primate family tree. A fragmentary skull found in 2010 in northern Greece showed that the genus had a flat face and features shared by both hominids and sivapithecine apes, which lead several scientists

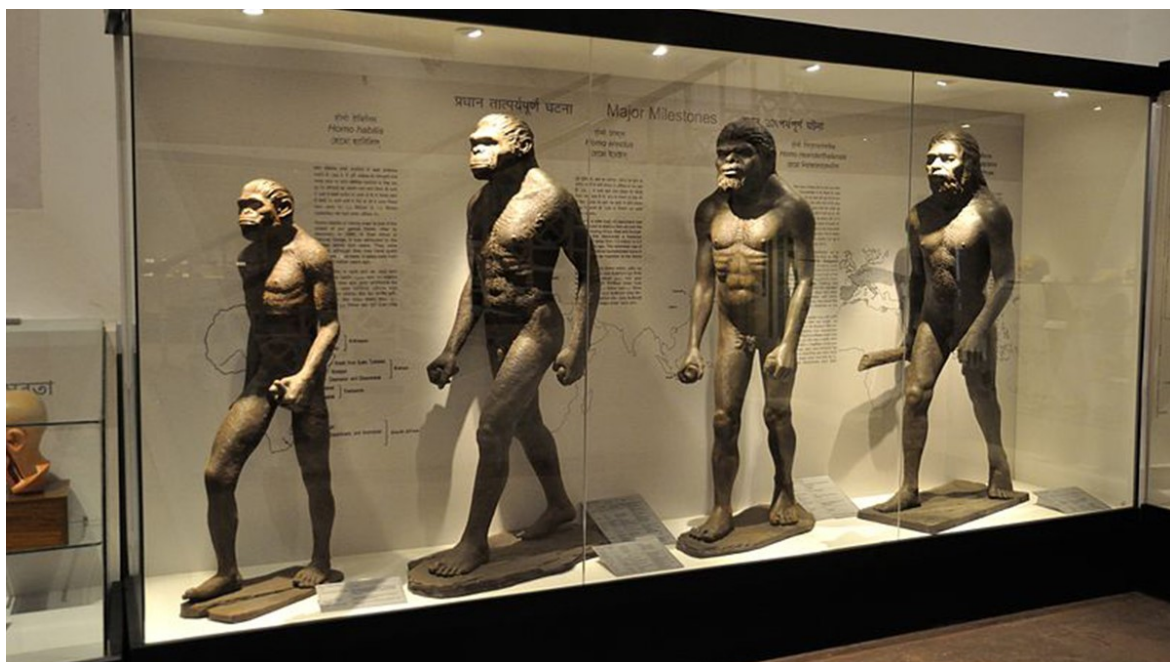
to propose that it was a flat faced relative of the orangutan. Another study around this time frame noticed something that proved so controversial that it was largely ignored. A study of the angle at which the back of the skull sits on the neck of the animal showed strong evidence of the large ape being bipedal. A more recent and complete skull was discovered in Turkey recently, and this time the large ape was placed closer to Chimpanzees and Gorillas. Today this is where it officially is falls in the primate family tree, but that is now changing again based on what we know of its closest relatives.

Given the age of the ape, the possibility of Ouranopithecus being a bipedal ape was heavily criticized, despite the clear evidence of it. This issue was brought back to the forefront when a study of the giant ape's closest relatives was looked at. These were the 10-Million-year-old Kenyan ape Nakalipithecus and the 7-Million-year-old Greek ape Graecopithecus. Both of these apes were known from fragmentary mandibles with teeth very similar to those of later african hominids. The possibility of these apes being bipedal was not brought up until the surprising discovery of the Trachilos footprints from Crete in 2002. In 2010 the site began to be fully examined and what was revealed was that in that in the same time and place that Graecopithecus lived, a bipedal ape had strolled across a mud

flat. With bipedal features already known to exist in the species, Greacopithecus became the most likely culprit for the footprints. Many scientists now accept that the greek ape was bipedal. However, the extremely close relationship between Nakalipithecus, Greacopithecus, and Ouranopithecus would strongly suggest that all three apes were likely bipeds. Recently a fourth bipedal ape possibly from the same lineage was recently described, Danuvius. This German ape lived 11.6 million years ago, and its remains were more complete than the others, and shows clear signs of bipedalism in its limb bones. While none of these other three apes were nearly as large as the giant Ouranopithecus, they all show clear signs of having been bipedal. It would seem that the mid to late Miocene in Europe was home to an important group of bipedal apes that are just now coming to light.



# Ouranopithecus



# Bigfoot Movie Trivia

This issue we have two Bigfoot Movie Trivia screenshots from different movies, the answers are located on the back page of the magazine, see if you know the movies these came from. Good Luck!!



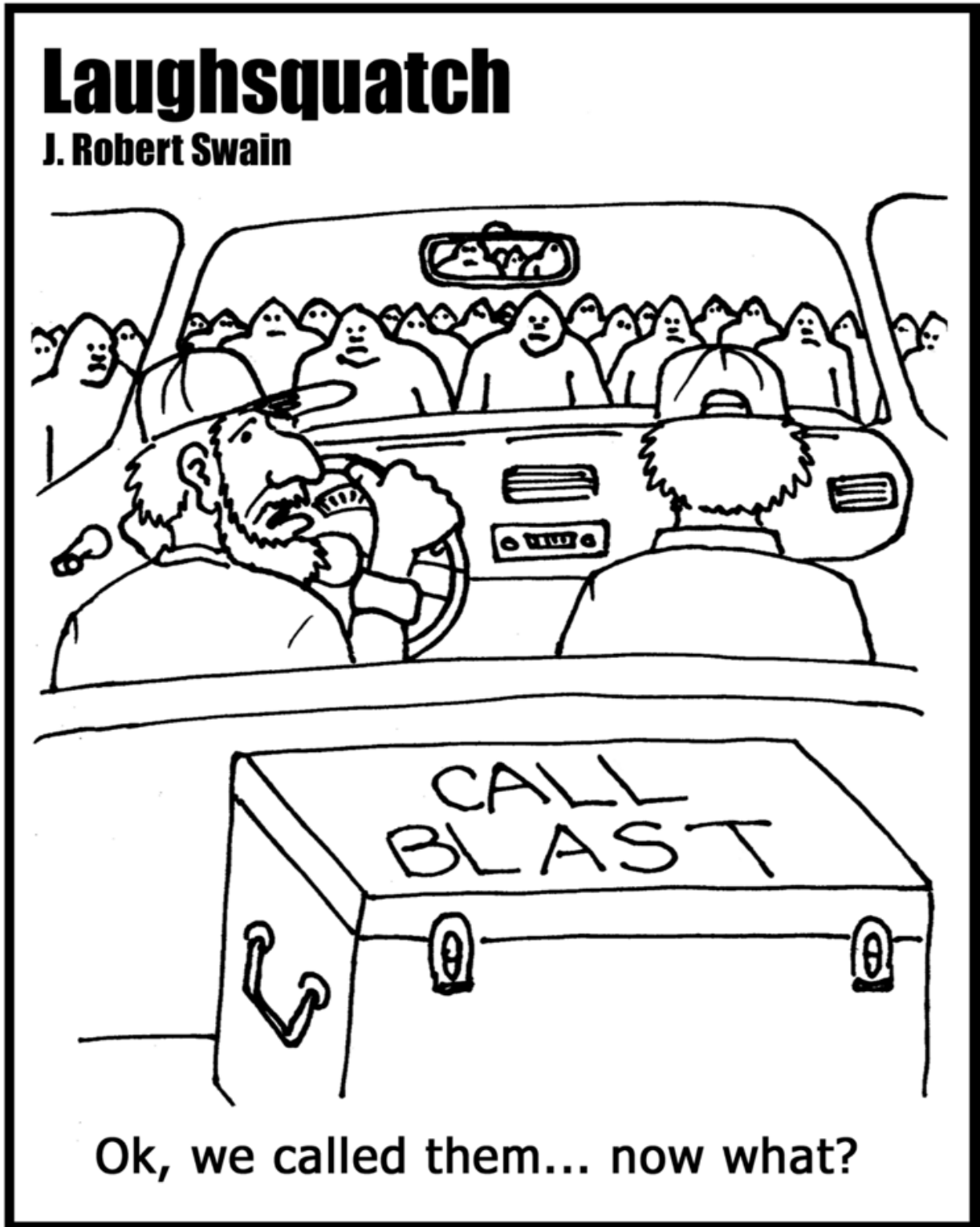
Movie 1



Movie 2

# Laughsquatch Cartoons

Thanks to Robert "Laughsquatch" Swain for providing the Bigfoot Field Guide with his cartoons. Robert is a great guy and we always enjoy having him with us wherever we go. To buy his books, go to [www.laughsquatch.com](http://www.laughsquatch.com)



## Just the facts - Keeping your research scientific

**“JUST  
THE  
FACTS”**



By Jim “Bigjimm” Whitehead

Is Cryptozoology a science or a pseudoscience? Well it depends on how you look at it. There are a lot of elements it shares with science. So much so that the field of ethnozoology is virtually identical to cryptozoology. Both are centered about gathering data from local sources to identify animals that have escape detection. Both have actual field work involved. The real difference in them is HOW the individuals go about doing their research. Scientists are impartial. The scientific method is an established procedure that has been indoctrinated into all scientists from the moment they start down that path in college. And it works, for with out it, there would be far too many chances for mistakes and personal preferences to contaminate whatever data they get on whatever it is they are studying. Personal feel-

ings and opinions have no bearing in science, and must be discounted if the work you are doing is to stand up on its own merit by virtue of the data.

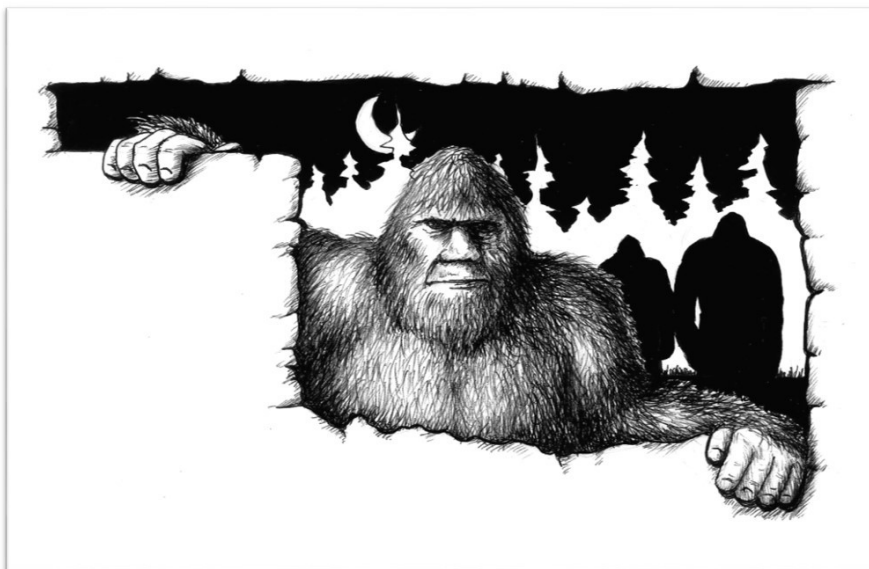
This is why cryptozoology is often labeled as a fringe science. The people who are researching often do not hold themselves up to professional standard. When you have already made up your mind on a subject, you cannot learn anything about it. Far too often I have seen people involved with cryptozoological and paranormal research go down this path. They already have a preconceived notion about something, and when they start looking for data to support that belief, anything that they get that doesn't support said belief gets ignored while what ever they can find that does is taken in. This is called “Cherry Picking” facts. It is something that should be avoided at all

costs, as if you do this you have just deliberately destroyed the reliability of your research as you tried to guide it to where you wanted. That is not how science works. If the data does not support your hypothesis, you trash the hypothesis. Instead in fringe sciences, many researchers will trash the data instead as they refuse to believe that they can be wrong.

So if you want your work to be scientific, how can you avoid these issues? First off, record everything you can. Every variable, from the location to weather on the time of day. All of it matters. If you look back at this data one day, you may find something that you missed that could be useful. Keep a field good journal to record the information in. Any scientist worth his salt will do this. When you are looking for historical or biological information, when you decide to put the results of your work out there, you need to show your work. This means reading your sources and properly citing them if you want data and see a link in a news

headline to an academic paper, read the academic paper as the news might be pushing a certain viewpoint. Don't rely on anecdotal evidence. It is incomplete at best as is there is the possibility of witness error. If you use statistics or calculations, then you must show how you arrived at that conclusion; otherwise it will look as if you pulled your numbers out of thin air.

Finally, skepticism is a good thing. You need to be your own hardest skeptic. Everyone who looks at any evidence or data that you bring in will try to tear it apart. This is the true in both the academic community as well as the cryptozoological community. If your work cannot stand up to scrutiny when put under analysis, then it is not good. This is why I advise people to try to tear apart their own research, look at it from every angle for the possible holes in it that could destroy the credibility of it. The harder the work is to discredit, the stronger it is. If you follow the advice given in this article; it does not guarantee your work will not be discredited, but it will be harder to. And it also means you are doing things a bit more scientific as well.



Make plans now to attend, the 2021 Oklahoma Bigfoot Symposium, held the second weekend of March every year. This year's event will be held March 13th and 14th, at CC Camp near Stilwell, Oklahoma.

Speakers so far, are Lyle Blackburn, noted Author and research of the Boggy Creek Monster. Jerry Hestand, noted Author and researcher, Marvin Leeper, researcher and others to be announced.

Go to the official Symposium website at <http://www.okbigfootsymposium.com> for more details such as speakers, lodging, dining and more.





# BIGFOOT MOVIE BEATDOWN

Last time I reviewed 2006's Sasquatch Mountain. Today I will review another bigfoot movie with Lance Henriksen in it that came out the same year, Abominable. We really can't talk about one without talking about the other, as they came out at nearly the same time. Much like Sasquatch Mountain, this movie premiered on the Sci-Fi channel. In fact, it was often played back to back with Sasquatch Mountain as sort of a sasquatch double feature. And this is a mixed bag of nuts because of what it first appeared on. For those that don't know this, the sci-fi/ SyFy channel originally started making rather decent B movies with practical effects, but then decided to trade quality for quantity. It was at this point they began their love affair with Asylum pictures, which is known for making movies made for next to no budget with CGI effects that looked like they were made in a junior high computer lab; as well as cranking these stinkers out like a factory assembly line. Abominable came out right around the time of that transition.

As far as the plot of this movie, it is basically the Alfred Hitchcock classic "Rear Window" with a bigfoot in it. It also takes a lot of other subplots from other horror

movies, such as having an abusive caregiver for a disabled person, as well as the typical 80's-90's horror cliches of having teens partying in the woods. The plot is basically that a paraplegic man (played by Matt McCoy) moves into his late wife's cabin. He has a caretaker who neglects and abuses him throughout the film before meeting a gruesome end. The depressed man takes up watching the world go by out the back window to notice that the cabin next door filled with college girls on vacation is being watched by a homicidal bigfoot. He tries to warn the police, who don't believe him logically, and the bloodbath begins. There is some decent casting, with Dee Wallace making a cameo in the film. There is also a sub-plot about three good old boys hunting the monster. Two of them are noticeably played by Jeffery Combs and Lance Henriksen. Unlike the sasquatch mountain, Lance is not a main character this time around, but somehow has more character development in this film despite the limited screen time.

While Sasquatch Mountain was more of a crime drama with a bigfoot and some horror elements thrown in, Abominable is a classic gore fest horror film. At least

when it decides to be. The pacing of the film is rather slow. I supposed it was supposed to be building up suspense, but in all honesty, to me it felt more like the film was just dragging itself out to meet its run time. Another point of contrast was the atmosphere. In Sasquatch Mountain, the film had a bright washed out filter applied to it that gave everything a slight yellowish tint. In this movie it is dark, foggy, and a noticeable blue filter is applied to the outdoor scenes. To be honest, this gives a sense of foreboding to the woods in the area, as if there really could be something dark and sinister hiding in it. In my opinion it really works well for the film. It was largely filmed at Idyllwild, California, in Mt. San Jacinto State Park. (And as for a fun bit a trivia, there could be as BFRO Report: 5253 actually came from the same area where this was filmed several years prior to the filming, and a number of other real reports have come out of the area as well. The film has also prompted locals to take up the "Idyll-Beast" bigfoot as sort of a community mascot). Other portions were filmed in Bronson Canyon in Griffith Park, also in

California. The film is a little confused as to geography as well, as it is supposed to take place in Flatwoods, New Jersey, at least that is some of the press related to it has stated. If this sounds familiar, that is because of the Flatwoods Monster, even though that was an encounter with a supposed alien entity and not a bigfoot.

Horror fans have loved this interpretation of bigfoot. As far as practical effects go, it looks great. As far as actually looking like a bigfoot however.....not so much. To me the monster looks less like a sasquatch and more like what you would get if Jack Elam got high on methamphetamines, soaked head to toe in Rogaine, and then pumped full of gamma radiation like the hulk. The bigfoot in the film is big. I mean really big. It looks to be around 12 feet tall. The creature also has the rather bizarre ability to unhinge its jaw to swallow people's head, like Shaggy from Scooby Doo eating a sandwich in one bite. Another point is the strange fact that the film itself refers to the creature as something different from a bigfoot. They insist multiple times that it is not a bigfoot because it's too big, and that it is the abominable snowman.

So how would I rate this film. I actually found it a little slow, but still far from the worst bigfoot movie. It is a true blood-bath of a film, so you might want to avoid it if you don't like bloody slasher type horror films. The film does have some good effects and spooky atmosphere to go with it. The bigfoot is not very realistic, but works for what it is: a scary monster to entertain us with acts of violence and carnage. If you are into that type of horror flick, go for it. This film wasn't that bad, and certainly when you compared it to some of the later bigfoot-horror movies that would appear on Sci-fi in the following years.



Actor 'Tiny' Ron patiently awaits the daily make-up ordeal in order to become the titular star of SASQUATCH MOUNTAIN.



# Featured Sighting Report

This issue of the Bigfoot Field Guide, we venture back a few years to an incident that happened near Branson, Missouri and Table Rock Lake, while the area is now over-populated and hardly substantial area is left untouched by civilization around the lake, back in the 1990's, an encounter took place that was reported to the MABRC nearly a decade later by an individual who witnessed a phenomenal event that characterizes the speculation that Bigfoot can use rudimentary tools.

The witness was fishing at the lake, in a very remote location where a small inlet on the bank when he heard something large moving through the woods behind him.

Wondering if it could be other fishermen or even a large animal moving through the area, he sat his pole down and ventured towards the noise.

As he peered through the underbrush, he immediately gave pause to going any further as he watched a 7 foot tall plus, shaggy two legged creature walking towards the edge of the water in the inlet.

Being a life-long hunter and fisherman, the witness realized this wasn't a bear, as it walked upright and in it's hand, it carried something shiny that flashed in the daylight

as the animal swung it back and forth.

As it neared the water's edge, it paused to look around the area apparently to ensure no humans were around to watch it.

Bending down at the water's edge, it brought the shiny object in front of it and opened it up, it was then that the witness realized that the animal was carrying an old lunchbox.

The animal used it's hands to brush away any debris on the



water's surface before it used the opened lunchbox to dip into the water. It then brought it up to it's

mouth and began drinking from it.

After taking a long drink, it repeated the procedure it had done earlier and removed the debris from the top of the water before dipping the lunchbox into the water again. With the lunchbox full of water, the creature closed it, and from what the witness could tell, fastened the little hinges to secure it closed, before standing up and walking briskly back into the woods from where it had come from.

Listening to the sounds of the animal as it moved away, the witness did not move until at least 20 minutes after he last heard any movement. Without even returning to get his fishing equipment, he proceeded to his truck up on the road where he left it and got the heck out of there.

Where was the creature going with a lunchbox full of water? That's anyone's guess, but it was taking water somewhere even after being seen drinking from it. Maybe he was taking it to his family so they could stay hidden.

# An old Hoax revisited

Most people believe that Bigfoot only resides in the Pacific Northwest, but in reality, sightings have been reported across the Continental United States and Canada. Oklahoma is actually considered #7 in the United States for Bigfoot sightings, with the most in the Green Country region and Southeast Oklahoma coming in right behind it regionally.

With the main focus of Bigfoot Research in the State of Oklahoma happening in the Adair, Cherokee and Sequoyah Counties by the Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center (MABRC), the number of sightings here far exceed those of any other counties in Oklahoma.

Bigfoot actually came to the forefront in Adair County in 1977, thanks to a young man named Brian Jones, who claimed to have been attacked by a Bigfoot in the Peavine Community. It caused quite the stir in the area, as people who lived in the general area refused to go outside their homes after dark. Hair samples that were found on Jones' shirt later came back as Donkey hair, and from there, the story of the attack was picked apart until Jones admitted he made the story up.

What was interesting to myself and other members of the Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center was that a Bigfoot Research group at the time out of Oklahoma City had come up to investigate the attack. The Sasquatch Investigations of Mid-America (No relation to the MABRC) had been invited in by civil defense officials in hopes of learning if the reported

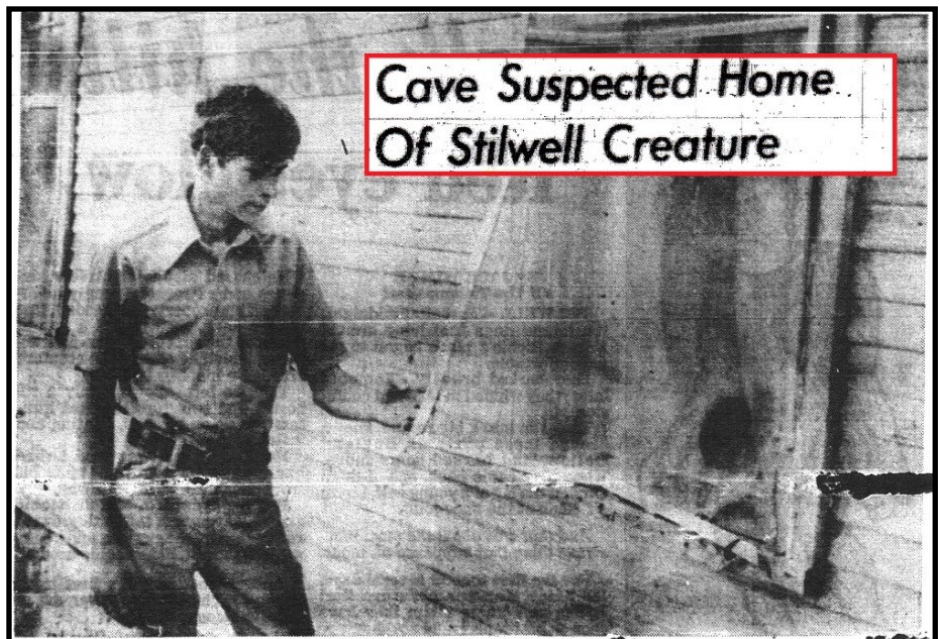
creature could be the legendary Bigfoot.

About 10 years ago, a MABRC Researcher talked to the head of that organization back in the 70's and learned that while the Bigfoot attack didn't really happen, the researchers at the time had discovered that Brian had created his story based on a family down the road from him were having problems with Bigfoot and Jones just made up his story for attention.

But before the research organization could make it to the area, a Dutch Mills farmer reported that a creature broke into his milk house and overturned a barrel of feed, left claw marks and tracks, along with breaking some tree limbs.

What made this interesting to me as a budding teenager, was that the first incident of the attack occurred just a mile through the woods from my house, and the woods was my playground. And as you progress through the woods and terrain in a straight line to the east, low and behold, you came out at Dutch Mills.

Despite admitting to a hoax, Brian Jones did help expose the fact that a local family had been encountering Bigfoot on their property, and according to terrain, could easily travel the short distance of about 5 miles to Dutch Mills.



# Let's Talk Bigfoot - Data

By Randy "Rebelistic" Savig,  
MABRC Missouri State Director

It appears there is no end to opinions to what an unknown critter called bigfoot is, let alone of what or does and does not do. Where it lives and where it does not. Heck, there is not even an agreement of it is a natural evolved critter or comes from ufos or another dimensions!

In this article let's talk about What data we collect.

I'm not going to try and get too in-depth with this, instead I want to touch bases on what kind of data we try and collect that hopefully will help prove the existence of Bigfoot.

## Sightings

Sightings can be an important thing when it come to trying to locate where bigfoot has been and where they may be, a small look into behaviors, and a way of possibly tracking the movements of troop or individuals of a troop. Anytime you get repeated sightings in a general area, it's a decent indication that it could be an active area. Times of the year, colors, day, or night is all important information. One thing that can really help out is any behaviors reported during a sighting. Do they leave rapidly after knowing they have been sighted? Change direction or continue on like it didn't happen? Did they look shocked at the encounter? Aggravated? Scared? Sure, all these can be conjecture and wit-

ness's perception, but most people I've interviewed are fairly good at reading body language of critters. Then there is the time of the year. This can be important in trying to understand how they may be moving during the year. Do they go high in the summer to be able to use the wind to cool? Lowlands during the winter to stay warm? Fall in the area of nut trees and orchards for ripe fruit? Spring when the berries are out? All are questions that with proper research can be answered. Now I do want to state that just because they may be in certain area during certain times of the year in some states doesn't mean it will be the same as another state. Each geographical area is different as is the plant life in those areas. One size doesn't fit all. In some areas there may also be a certain color or colors reported in sightings that is not a real common color like white. If there is more than one sighting within a geographical area one should consider it could be the same individual. That can be helpful in trying to determine the scope of the territory they cover.

## Audio

Collecting audio is another thing that can be very useful in bigfoot research. Sure, it collects all of the cool sounds purportedly associated with Bigfoot, but it can do so much more. It can be used with thermal and video as collaborating data, not only the information of the encounter by the researchers but also record any

sounds associated with it to try and identify what image is. Too many times we have a thermal image or video that does show a heat signature and a story of what the one taking it says it is. Add audio to it and details that happened and forgotten at the time are recorded as well as any sound the critter may have made including how it sounds when it was moving. Having ears in the woods can help in hearing if it is traveling north to south, east to west, even to and from water sources. With a strategic use of audio, a lot of detail can be learned on where and how they travel through an area to help establish patterns. It may also be able to hear different tones of vocals and knocks to possibly help to determine different individuals in a troop much like is done for coyotes and other critters. Just like us, each individual in any species can be identified as no two have the exact same vocal patterns.

## Video/Pictures

This is one that seems to be used the most. This include thermal as the thermal cameras either take pictures or video. This is the one that seems to have people gravitate to the most. This also seems to be the ones that are hoaxed or misidentified the most. We constantly see red circles around what some say is bigfoot.

This is where our minds can easily play tricks on us. Our minds seem to be able find faces in anything from leaves, to rocks, to stumps, and everything in between. If proper protocol is used this will really help to prove what a person is saw at the time. There seems to be a thousand pictures and videos that are taken without anything to back it up for every one that does have the associated backup to support what is in the picture or video. With the advent and improvement of CGI it is becoming harder and harder to tell for the average joe what is real and what is misidentified or even faked. One thing people need to remember is that we do this on our own dime. So not everyone can afford the newest state of the art stuff. So as a result, we seldom get the crystal-clear perfect picture or video but if there is other evidence that collaborates the data it can still be presented. By using due diligence, documentation, and collaborating evidence, a less than perfect image it is still stronger than a questioned crystal-clear picture or video alone.

#### Casts

This is one of the oldest and strongest evidence that has been collected. Something had to leave the impression in the ground. One of the common questions I hear is why isn't there more tracks? The answer is pretty much an easy one. There isn't a lot of places that tracks are easily left. The earth isn't a canvas for leaving tracks. Too rocky, too sandy, too hard, even nature itself erases tracks quickly. Most of the areas I've researched are NOT great places for tracks. Rocky creek beds leave impressions all the time.

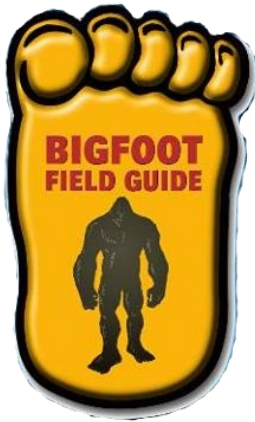
However, there is no detail to tell if it was a bear, a person, or a bigfoot let alone have the substrate to hold the casting material. Impressions in the leaf litter on the hilltop was left by something. But again, leaf litter can't be casted when the ground is too hard to show the impression. Another question I hear a lot is how did bigfoot only leave one track? The answer is that it didn't. However, in one of the steps it did take it stepped in a softer area that did hold the track in a way that could be cast. It had one step that was in soft ground where the one before and after were on harder soil. We actually do see that a lot. There are other prints but too shallow to cast or in loose rocky substrate that isn't castable. Just because you can see where an animal stepped doesn't mean you can cast it. So why do we collect cast? There is a lot of information to be gathered. Pathologies, deformities, flexibility, and size correlations can be made and analyzed. If the cast is collaborated with a personal sighting, video/thermal, audio, it really does show that something was there.

#### Physical

Physical evidence is probably the strongest evidence that can be collected that will prove the existence of an undocumented critter. Right? It can be anything from hair samples, scat, bones, flesh, blood, or anything that can have DNA. The problem we have is there is nothing in the genetic databases to compare it to. So, in turn it comes back as unknown primate, simply as unknown, too degraded, or worse yet contaminated during retrieval. There is a whole list of scientific protocols that cover how to collect possible DNA evidence. A lot of groups do their best to follow those protocols and, in my opinion, do a good job at it.

However, nobody processes it for nothing. And there again lays one of the problems. We do this stuff on our own dime. A few thousand dollars for a test are not in the cards for most of us. Another thing is IF we find a bone or flesh on a fence how will we know what kind of critter it belongs to? That is a difficult one for us. How many researchers can tell if a bone would belong to a deer, or cow, or horse or even human let alone a bigfoot? Most haven't got the knowledge to accurately identify bones from one critter to another. Most don't have the ability to do hair analysis or to test scat for unusual parasites that are present. We keep hearing the famed question, why don't we have bones of one? MY simple answer is to ask them if they could identify a bone in the woods. A deer hunter who does their own butchering can probably identify a leg bone or rib bone of a deer. A butcher could probably identify a cow or hog bone. But those of us who have the boots in the woods don't have the knowledge of what bones we come across in the woods unless it is hooked to a hoof like a deer or has the skull of a critter close by. Could you tell a finger bone from an undocumented ape from a bird wing or leg bone? Can you tell the difference between a bear's foot in an advanced state of decomposition from a human foot let alone a possible bigfoot foot? I know I can't. But if someone had the dollars needed, I'm sure we could drag in enough bones for testing and would find one. But again, what do we have in the database to compare it to? The reality of the matter is DNA won't prove the existence of bigfoot without a body or a large part of a body in good enough shape to document it as a species.

No one piece of evidence alone that we collect out there will prove bigfoot is real. However, if we can correlate enough together using the several kinds of technologies we have available, I do think it is possible to do it. Data is king in the scientific world. Collect the data. Document the data. Collect supporting data. Document the supporting data. Compare with other data. Document the comparing data. And do it all over again. This whole endeavor is not a sprint. We're all in it for the long run!



Bigfoot Field Guide

Bringing the best information to our readers.



Founded in 2001 by the MABRC, the Bigfoot Field Guide has expanded from its humble beginnings as a radio show, to videos, newsletters, magazines and the Bigfoot Field Guide blog, as well as maintaining a presence on Facebook.

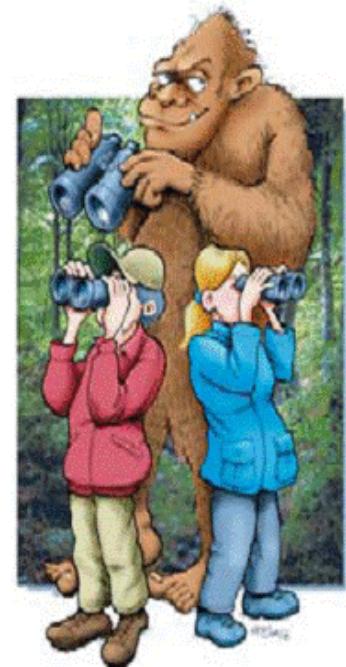
## Reporting a Sighting



The importance of turning in a sighting report is critical to Bigfoot Research, details from a sighting can be incorporated into a large database to formulate information that can show patterns in Bigfoot behavior, increasing the overall knowledge about the creatures.

If you have a sighting, there are numerous organizations out there to report it to, and at the MABRC, we take sighting reports through our website at <http://www.mabrc.com> and through e-mail at [sighting@mabrc.com](mailto:sighting@mabrc.com)

Please give us contact information so that a researcher can contact you with further questions if necessary. All contact and location information is kept confidential to insure the witness' privacy.



Movie 1 was "Bigfoot County" (2012)

Movie 2 was "Primal Rage" (2018)