



Where researchers think outside the box!!

Bigfoot Field Guide

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 13

AUGUST 15, 2010

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Scott Nelson releases Sasquatch Phonetic Alphabet
- Featured Investigation
- Bigfoot: Past Tense
- Southern Oregon Bigfoot Trap
- American Bigfoot Society
- Boggy Depot Bigfoot Conference, OK

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Scott Nelson releases Sasquatch Phonetic Alphabet

At the Oregon Sasquatch Symposium in June, Scott Nelson released his findings of his research into the Sierra Sounds. Scott is a retired Naval Cryptolinguist who specializes in Russian and Spanish.

From: R. Scott Nelson

To: Sasquatch Research Community

Re: Sasquatch Phonetic Alphabet (SPA) (attached)

Since I became involved in Sasquatch research a little over two years ago, I have received dozens of e-mails from around the country involving first-hand witness accounts, many containing recorded audio files, of perceived Sasquatch Language. Virtually all of these have included an attempt to spell out Sasquatch "words" using Standard English. This is of little value to the language researcher, since English is notoriously non-phonetic and is subject to widely-varied local dialects.

Since our ultimate goal is the recovery of Sasquatch Language, I have found it necessary to establish a phonetic alphabet and transcription standard (based on the transcription of the Berry/Morehead tapes), by which the contrast and comparison of all future suspected language can be facilitated.

To this end, as an invaluable tool in the future of Sasquatch Language research, I am requesting that the attached standard be published on research web-sites and that it be copied and distributed freely. With this, I am also requesting that local investigators begin using this alphabet as soon as possible to accurately document any perceived Sasquatch Language.

This standard should not be limited to first-

hand witness accounts or recordings from North America, but should be used by investigators world-wide, since most languages have many of the same non-phonetic characteristics as English. The work is written in the style of a military SOP (Standard Operating Procedure).

It is my belief that there is nothing more important, at this early stage of Sasquatch Language study, than to standardize the documentation of evidence.

With highest regard for all those engaged in the work of Sasquatch recognition;

R. Scott Nelson

20 June 2010

Continued on Page 5.....



Randy "Driveroperator" Harrington, Blake Eckart, John Morley and Scott Nelson discussing the Sierra Sounds over a year ago at a restaurant in Saint Joseph Missouri. Randy was representing the MABRC as the Mid-South Regional Director at this meeting.

Newsletter Graphics courtesy of MABRC Member Daniel "Reverend Strone" Falconer. The MABRC appreciates Daniel and his hard work on designing the banners for this newsletter.



MABRC Forum News

www.mid-americanbigfoot.com/phpbb3a



The Bigfoot Field Guide radio show widget allows forum users to browse the show archives and listen to the live broadcasts when done on Thursday nights..

DISCLAIMER: Being a forum member does not mean you automatically are a MABRC Organizational Member, you must apply for membership within the Organization. Until you do, you are only a Forum Member.

This issue's MABRC Forum news is about a key feature of the forums, that is truly unique to Bigfoot forums, the MABRC Announcement Center.

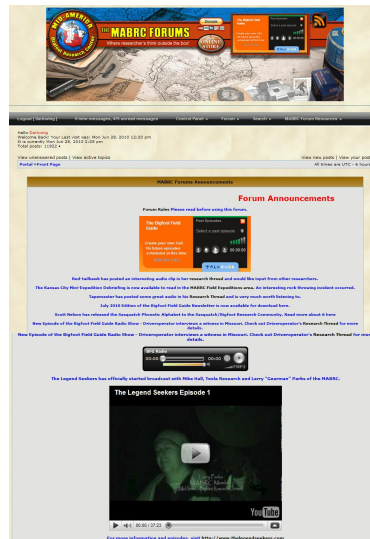
With the ability to run all bbcode functions (code used to embed video, audio and more like in a regular post) the Announcement Center is used by the MABRC to highlight news, announcements, BFG Radio shows and more. It is displayed on the front page of the forum near the top, underneath the forum menu bar.

There are two distinct versions of the Announcement Center. The first is what the registered members of the forum see, this allows specific content to be displayed to them. The second is the version that is displayed to guests (non-members) and also allows rules for joining the forum to be prominently displayed for the public to see.

The difference between the two can be seen by the color of the text. The version seen by forum members is always in blue lettering, while that of the guest version is in red lettering.

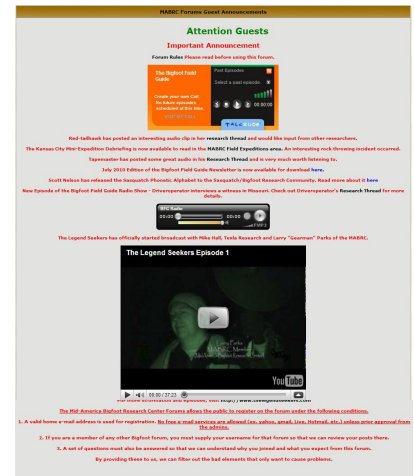
Another feature used with the Announcement Center is the Talkshoe widget, that allows the Bigfoot Field Guide Radio Show to be listened to on the forum, it also allows forum members and guests to browse through the BFG archives and listen while they read postings on the forum.

A handy tool in itself, the content is changed by the Forum Administrators, if you are a member of the forum and wish to announce something, please let one of the administrators know.



(To left) The version seen by registered members of the forum appears in blue lettering, and content is displayed for those members to see.

(To right) The version seen by guests to the forum appears in red lettering, and explains the rules and requirements for joining the MABRC forums.



Equipment Corner



Adobe Audition 1.5

Adobe Audition is the preferred software used by the MABRC for analyzing audio. The MABRC has went and purchased 10 licenses for it's researchers to use.

By uploading the audio recording to a computer, the researcher can do a multitude of things with the audio, from cleaning up background noise, to taking smaller clips from the larger recording and to view it in either the waveform or spectral views.

Waveform allows the researcher to view the decibel range of a vocalization, and also to browse through the entire recording to areas of interest.

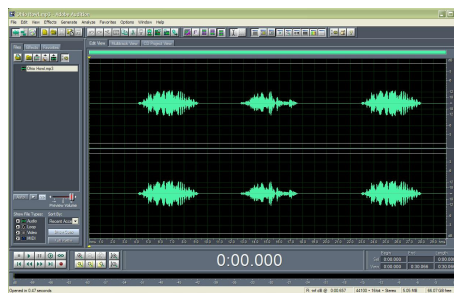
The spectral view, shows the vocalization in terms of Hertz, which is a measurement of frequency on the recording. By being able to obtain this information, the vocalization can be charted and compared to other known spectrograms maintained by the MABRC database. This allows the researcher to rule out known animals when analyzing their audio recordings.

Once the recording is analyzed, the resulting data can be placed on the forum for other researchers to listen to, and review the data themselves.

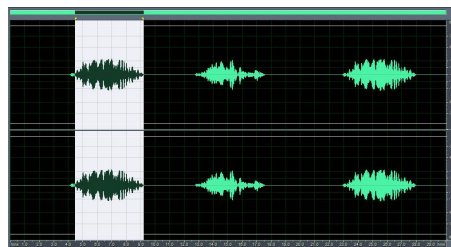
In addition to the aforementioned tasks that can be accomplished, Audition also allows the researcher to adjust many different factors of the amplitude, delay effects, noise reduction (pop eliminator, hiss reduction and noise reduction) and time and pitch. You can also do a frequency analysis that shows the frequencies in relation to the selected clip.

For more information about using the Adobe Audition software or to check out

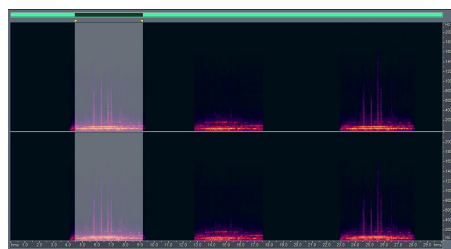
the MABRC Audio Database, please visit the MABRC Forums.



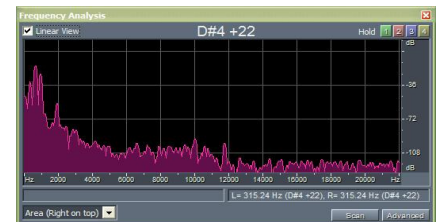
Waveform view allows a researcher to quickly find the high points of the audio where something is occurring.



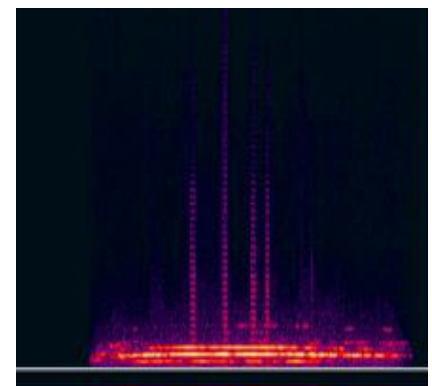
The selection tool allows the researcher to play a small part of the audio, and focus on it's content.



The spectral view is used to compare the audio with the known animal vocalization database on the MABRC Forums.

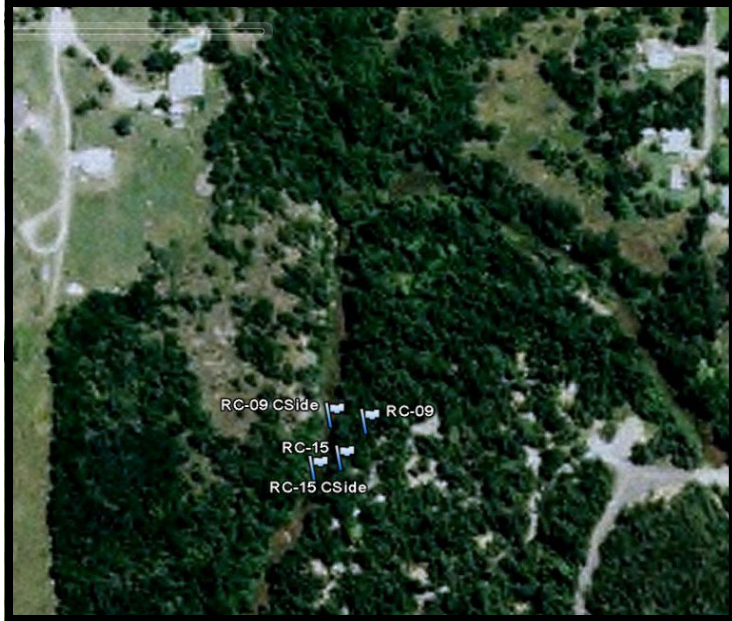


The frequency analysis tool showing a portion of the Ohio Howl recording.



The Ohio Howl spectrogram showing the frequency of the howl itself. By comparing the frequency to known animals, it can be ruled out as a known species or confirmed as such.

Featured Investigation



MABRC Field Researcher Hunter has done an investigation into the Chickasaw Park, Oklahoma Thermal Footage taken by Driveroperator and members of the Oklahoma Western State Team on February 6, 2010. What appears to be two figures standing near the creek on the opposite bank were captured and the MABRC team were the only ones in the park that night. The two figures exact location was still not pinpointed from the comparison photo taken by Hunter, but the location was still shown that the figures were no doubt standing across the creek from where the team was.

The actual video can be viewed on YouTube at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JlVvjBsPZxg> or by going to Driveroperator's research thread on the MABRC Forums.

The MABRC appreciates the work that Hunter has done on this comparison work, giving us more insight into where the figures were located at when filmed. For more information about Chickasaw National Park and Bigfoot-related activity, please visit the MABRC Forums.

“RC-09 / Campsite 09
RC-09 CS / at the edge
of the water (creek
side) west of campsite

RC-15 / Campsite 15
RC-15 CS / at the edge
of the water (creek
side) west of campsite

RC-09 CS is where bi-
ped was probably
standing during Ther-
mal, on west side of
creek”

Hunter
MABRC
Researcher



Left: Screen capture from the footage captured on February 6, 2010.

Right: Photograph from February 13, 2010 taken by MABRC Researcher Hunter for comparison to original video.



Scott Nelson...(Cont.)

Sasquatch Phonetic Alphabet and Transcription Standard

Submitted by R. Scott Nelson

The Sasquatch Phonetic Alphabet (SPA) will alternately be known by the more formal denomination, Unclassified Hominid Phonetic Alphabet (UHPA), until such time as the subject Being is scientifically classified, or documented linguistic contact has been established. "Sasquatch" is used here as a generally accepted term for the subject Being. A variation of the English Reformed Phonetic Alphabet is used, as transcribed from the Berry/Morehead Tapes (BMT).

The existence of the Sasquatch Being is hereby assumed, since any creature must exist before his language. Any argument for the existence of Sasquatch or his language should be given outside of this standard and outside any transcription endeavor that uses this standard. Transcripts should stand alone as tools for the language researcher; whereas SPA transcripts and excerpts should be freely used in other works to support linguistic arguments.

The purpose of this is to standardize all future transcription of suspected Sasquatch Language and to facilitate comparison of language articulations by future researchers; the ultimate goal being the recovery of Sasquatch Language.

Sasquatch Language is spoken approximately twice as fast as any known language in most analyzed recordings, therefore it must be slowed down to be transcribed accurately. 50% of real-time will be the standard; transcription at any other speed will be noted, e.g. (75%). Real-time will be noted as (rt). Tape-time hacks will be given as minute:second.1/100thsecond, e.g. 17:23.54.

Since this is an unknown language, transcribed for the first time, the grammar and syntax of it, likewise, cannot be known. Therefore, to differentiate between small and capital letters is useless and misleading. Sasquatch articulations will be transcribed using capital letters, human voices are to be transcribed by the standards of the language that is spoken (proper English, Russian, etc.). This eases reading of the transcripts when human and Sasquatch voices are mixed or alternating. Since words cannot be known, and only suspected in cognates, Sasquatch utterances will be given as individual morphemes (or syllables). An umlaut (Ä) is used rather than a macron (-) to avoid confusion with the English use of the same symbol.

Small letters within parenthesis will be used, in accordance with military transcription standards, to abbreviate specific notes, e.g. (2-3m) to mean (two or three

words or morphemes are missing or inaudible here). Untranscribable vocalizations such as grunts or screams will be noted with capital letters within parenthesis, e.g. (G) or (SC). An abbreviation key follows the phonetics key.

Any document using this alphabet should be labeled (SPA) or (UHPA).

Use in first-hand witness accounts:

This alphabet is not intended to be used solely for the transcription of recorded language, but will be highly useful in first-hand witness accounts of Sasquatch phenomena where the witness perceived spoken language. Researchers, when documenting witness accounts, should endeavor to transcribe each Sasquatch utterance as accurately as possible using this alphabet. As an invaluable aid to the language researcher, several questions should be asked of the witness to correlate with the utterances of the Sasquatch Being:

What was occurring at the moment of each specific utterance?

How many Sasquatch Beings do you believe were present; how many were speaking?

Did you feel that the Sasquatch Beings were speaking to each other or to you (the witness)?

What do you think the Being was trying to communicate?

What do you feel was the emotional state of the Being (for each specific utterance)?

Was there interrogative inflection in the utterance (did it sound like a question)?

Was there imperative or command inflection in the utterance (did it sound like the Being was telling you or another Sasquatch to do or not do something)?

This alphabet is expected to grow as additional verified recordings of Sasquatch Language are collected and analyzed, and new extrahuman articulations are documented. For example; the well-documented howls, whoops, growls, screams and whistles of Sasquatch may someday be found to have linguistic meaning; wood- and rock-knocking or tooth-popping may be found to be encoded. It should not be discounted that manipulated tree, limb and stick formations could be graphic expressions of Sasquatch Language, much like runic or pictographic human writing systems.

Since auditory perception is subject to the same limitations of all human perception, review and revision of any transcript by other qualified Crypto-Linguists or voice-transcription experts should be welcomed. With the recovery of Sasquatch Language being the anticipated outcome, cooperation and consensus between language researchers should be the first rule of this study.

The first two pages of Berry Tape I transcription are attached as an example of the prescribed usage of this alphabet.

Scott Nelson...(Cont.)

Phoneme Key

Ä = a in father

Letter = traditional spelling (phonetic spelling) [name]

1. Ä ä = a in father (fäqur), o in mop (mäp) [ä]

2. A = a in can

B = b in bib

4.D = d in did

Ë = a in make

E = e in set

F = f in fife

G = g in gag

H = h in ham

Ï = i in machine, ee in meet

I = i in sit

J = y in yes, i in union

K = k in kite, c in cut

L = l in lull

M = m in mom

N = n in nine

Ö = o in lone

O = o in log

P = p in pipe

R = r in roar

Rr = rolled r, as in Spanish or in Scottish Brogue

S = s in sister

T = t in tight

Ü = u in plume, oo in boot

U = u in run, o in union

V = v in verve

W = w in way

Y = oo in book

Z = z in zebra, s in is

' = glottal stop

c = tongue click, not evident in BMT

> = phoneme drawn out

Compound Phonemes

Äï = i in like, y in my

JÜ = as in you, u in fume

KH = ch in Scottish loch, x in Spanish Quixote, x in Russian (khah)

SJ = sh in shirt

TSJ = ch in church

ZJ = z in azure, s in treasure

DZJ = j in jail, g in age

NG = ng in sing

Δ (Greek Delta) = th in then

Θ (Greek Theta) = th in thin

Abbreviation Key

(rt) = transcribed at real-time

(75%) = transcribed at a speed other than 50%

(h) = human vocalization

(1-2m) = one or two words or syllables are missing or inaudible here

(int) = interrogative inflection

(dr) = Inflected as a direct response

(imp) = imperative inflection

(w) = whispered

(q) = very low audibility, quiet, almost imperceptible at normal speeds

(im) = human imitating a creature

(ma) = possible male Sasquatch Being

(fe) = possible female Sasquatch Being

(ju) = possible juvenile Sasquatch Being

(G) = grunt, growl or grumble, possible language

(W) = whistle or squeak, possible language

(SN) = snarl, possible language

(SC) = scream, possible language

(TP5) = tooth pop, number in sequence, possible language, not evident in BMT

(WK3) = wood knock, number in sequence, possible language

(RK4) = rock knock, number in sequences, possible language

Caption describing picture or graphic.



Scott Nelson....(Cont.)

BERRY TAPE I

Transcribed by R. Scott Nelson

Time Utterance

0:4.5 (W) (W)

0:8.62 (W) (W) (W)

0:15.11 RAM HO BÄ RÜ KHÄ HÜ

0:16.70 WAM VO HÜ KHÖ KHU'

0:17.52 NÖ U PLÄ MEN TI KHU

0:18.82 NÄR LÄ

0:20.21 NA GÖ KÜ STEP GÄ KÜ
BLEM

0:21.25 Ü KÜ DZJÄ

0:21.76 FRÄP E KHÜK LE

0:22.65 ÜN İ KÜ O GÜ AKH (int)

0:23.85 DÖ WÄI NÖ (dr)

0:24.52 MÜ İ FWI KÖ Pİ KHU' SJ

0:31.43 (ma) HU Ö NÖ> KHÄ HÜ

0:32.95 PLEN DÜTSJ TISJ

0:33.61 Sİ DZJAÖ GLÖ PÜ MĚKH

0:34.90 PÄ KHİ KÖ DÜ TŪ SEKSİ

0:35.88 WA HEP DŪ TSJE DŪ FU
HEP

0:36.95 (ma) FI KÜ ÄI> KHÜ'

0:44.80 FÄ LIP ÄBÄSJ KHU'

0:45.03 NE VER GÖ' ÖM KHU'

0:47.03 FÖ WÄ İ>

0:48.08 WA KHU' KVÄM

0:49.16 ITS KÄİM VÄR US FO RI
ZIS TENS

0:51.27 MÖ> FER Bİ KEN JÄ Ä
VÄÖN Sİ RYK MI RO GHAP Gİ GO
WYP

0:53.66 Mİ WÄTSJ FYD PLĚN FYD
NŪ AÖ> KHE KHU'

0:55.34 NÖ ÄI ÄKHSJ HÜ

0:57.13 (h) Come on, boy.

0:58.04 (h) Come on, let's eat.

1:00.93 Bİ KAER FYL NAÖ PRÖS
GYD

01.87 NÖÄ Ö JA LET KHE

02.99 MÖİ PISJ FE KHE KHU' (h)
Come on.

1:11.58 KHU BEK

1:12.63 KHĚÄ KHU'

1:13.77 Ä LÄF

1:14.46 MÖ VE KHÜ

1:14.86 LAF KHU'

1:15.35 NÖ KHİÄ

1:16.01 KHÖ VĚ ÄER Zİ RÄ KIL WÄ
KŪ' ÜSJ

1:17.49 BŪ GÄ TÄİSJ KHU'

More about R. Scott Nelson
Curriculum Vitae

Retired from the U.S. Navy as a
Crypto-Linguist with over 30 years ex-
perience in Foreign Language and Lin-
guistics, including the collection, tran-
scription, analysis and reporting of
voice communications.

He is a two time graduate of the U.S.
Navy Cryptologic Voice Transcription
School (Russian and Spanish) and has
logged thousands of hours of voice
transcription in his target languages as
well as in Persian. He is currently
teaching Russian, Spanish, Persian, Phi-
losophy and Comparative Religions at
Wentworth College in Missouri.

To order a copy of Sierra Sounds of
your own, go to
www.bigfootsounds.com today, it's nar-
rated by Jonathon Frakes from Star
Trek: The Next Generation fame.



Bigfoot Sketches....Pete Travers

Pete Travers has been working
for years with his Bigfoot Sketch
Project, in which he has
sketched heads and bodies of
Bigfoot based on witness ac-
counts and interaction.

Pete's sketches have been in-
cluded in the MABRC witness
sketch book, which is used by
MABRC researchers after a wit-

ness interview so that the wit-
ness can select the closest to
what they saw in their encoun-
ter. This is then noted on their
sighting report for future refer-
ence.

Pete has given permission to the
MABRC several years ago to use
the sketches in an educational
and reference purpose.

To view the other
sketches Pete has on his
website, go to
www.thepaintedcave.com
and select The Bigfoot
Sketch Project link.

You will also see witness
reports associated with
some of his sketches.

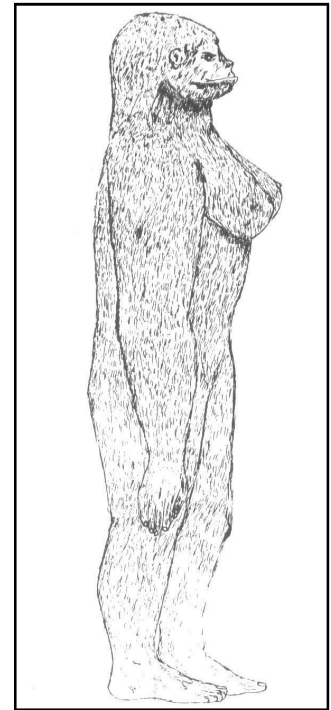


Bigfoot: Past Tense

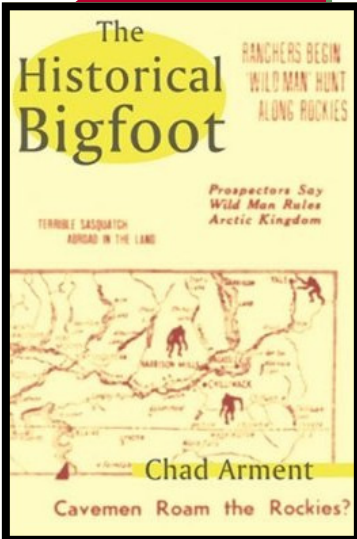
This article is from *Le Voleur*, a French newspaper circa 1862. This article was translated in 1971 by Richard L. Tierny, and noted by Mark Hall, and has appeared in the "Bigfoot Bulletin" and Chad Arment's *Historical Bigfoot*. It is an interesting piece as it details not only pre-1900 sightings but also comments on Bigfoot living in family units, a notion that did not become recognized by Bigfoot researchers until the later part of the 20th century. It also mentions the knock-kneed gait as seen in the Patterson film, over one hundred years before modern researchers learnt of strange walk, which has been deemed very hard if not impossible to replicate. The account has other anatomical detail in the description that would sound like it came from the 20th century sightings, if not for being written in the mid 1800s. The area the report mentions is in present day Michigan

"There have just come indications, say the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that in the forests that extend along Lake Huron there exists a tribe or family of savage beings of a formidable and bizarre appearance, of a Phenomenal and unknown species. This is a troop of seven or eight individuals, of which two are men (if it can be said that these beings are hu-

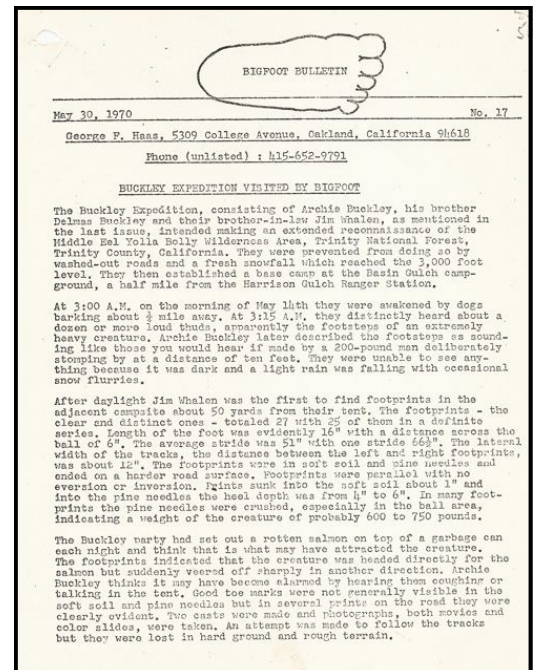
man) and one woman or female, and three or four young or small ones. The men are of an elevated stature, slender but strongly muscled; the woman of a height below the medium, and the young ones aged from ten to sixteen years; all are covered with hair, and the woman and young ones, even as the men, have a face framed with a bristly beard, like those of certain simians of Brazil; one of the men has a bald head and a white beard. The head is very large in proportion to the body; the stomach is enormous, the arms inordinately long, and the legs are knock-kneed..."



Sketch of a female Bigfoot encountered by William Roe and drawn by his daughter. Used to show a female Bigfoot anatomy.



Copies of the book are still available throughout the Internet.



The Bigfoot Bulletin was put out by George Hass of the San Francisco Bay Area Bigfoot Research Organization in the 70's.

Southern Oregon Bigfoot Trap

Surrounded by the Siskiyou Mountains 23 miles southwest of Medford, clear blue Applegate Lake is a scenic setting for boating, fishing, camping, and hiking. What you might not expect to find in this southern Oregon recreation area, though, is Bigfoot... or more specifically, a trap created to catch the mysterious creature. That's right, located a half-mile west of Applegate Lake, the Collings Mountain Trail leads to a Bigfoot trap. Built by the long defunct Eugene-based North American Wildlife Research Team (NAWRT), the group's project was a serious undertaking in 1974. Since the 1890s, Sasquatch has been sighted in this area, and after a miner found 18-inch human-like tracks in his garden near the Applegate River, NAWRT received a special use permit and built the contraption. NAWRT kept it baited with deer carcasses, the idea being that when Bigfoot grabbed the free lunch, the trap door would fall and send an electronic signal down to a nearby "watchman's" cabin. After six years, the only thing caught was a couple of bears, so in 1980 the Forest Service permanently bolted open the welded steel door so it could not pose a safety hazard. Since then, the Forest Service has made repairs to the trap, and graffiti artists have added their personal flair. Although no longer functional, the fort-like structure itself remains as a, er, tourist trap for curious hikers. The nearby "watchman's" cabin is all



The Trap itself



The watchman's cabin is rotted away



The trail-head sign and Applegate Lake.



but gone— rotted away into the forest floor. Even if you don't believe in Sasquatch, the Collings Mountain Trail is still appealing if you enjoy hiking in solitude to views of Applegate Lake and the Siskiyou Crest. This trail was named for two brothers who mined near there in the 1850s and 1860s, and a few of their old mine adits can be found along the route. Although you probably don't have much to fear from Bigfoot, do beware of the prolific poison oak!

Directions and trail description: West of Jacksonville, turn off Hwy. 238 onto Upper Applegate Rd. and proceed to Applegate Lake. As you drive by the lake, look for the Collings Mountain trail on your right, which is marked by a sign bearing a footprint insignia. From the roadside, the trail drops to Grouse Creek. After hiking about 3/4 of a mile in, you will come to a fork in the trail at the dilapidated "watchman's" cabin. The trap is about 200 feet up the trail on the left. The main trail steeply climbs 1,000 feet for one mile to a ridge and follows the west slope of Collings Mountain.

Joining the MABRC as a member

What does it take to join the Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center as a member? Unlike other groups, we have no membership fees, everyone contributes what they can, when they can, and they subsidize their own research.

From expeditions to conferences, the MABRC has a host of activities going on for it's

members, and members are also the first to see evidence submitted to the MABRC before it's released to the public.

To join as a member, go to the MABRC website and fill out the membership application, and once submitted, the MABRC Membership Coordinator will conduct a phone interview with you and you

hopefully will be on your way to becoming a full-fledged MABRC Researcher or Analyst.

Even if you consider yourself an armchair researcher, the MABRC led the way with designating armchair researchers as Analysts and putting them to work behind the scenes so join now.



THE 2010

BOGGY DEPOT

BIGFOOT CONFERENCE

BOGGY DEPOT STATE PARK

ATOKA, OKLAHOMA

6CT. 22ND & 23RD

9AM TILL 5PM

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT US AT

bogydepotbigfoot@yahoo.com



Bigfoot Classics....The Ruby Creek Incident

The MABRC believes it's researchers and analysts should be knowledgeable in the history of Bigfoot research, so we make available to them the classics and other information from the past to help them understand what has been tried before and what works.

Taken from On The Track of the Sasquatch By John Green

The story, in the Vancouver Province, October 21, 1941, was located inconspicuously on page 12, under the heading:

"HUGE BEAR TERRORIZES INDIANS"

A child's scream, the uproar of dogs and a frightened woman's hurried glance led to tales among Ruby Creek Indians today of a huge hairy monster preying on their encampment. It turned out to be a bear-but a huge One .

Rosie, small daughter of Mrs. George Chadwick, an Indian, was playing in her garden, half a mile east of Ruby Creek when she suddenly looked up to see the enormous beast approaching. She screamed for help. Her mother rushed to her, got one glimpse of the monster, swept the child in her arms and dashed into the bush, where she remained for three hours before venturing home again .

On her return she found the racks of salted salmon scattered in every direction. But nothing else about the premises was touched. In describing the animal, Mrs. Chadwick declared it was 10 feet tall, hairy, with a human face.

Little credence was given to the story until the beast returned. This time it left tracks revealing it to be one of the largest bears ever known in the vicinity. Its hind footmarks measured eight inches across and eighteen inches long. The span between the strides was five feet. The Indians have requested the assistance of a game warden to destroy the monster.

That isn't a sasquatch story, of course. No mention of a sasquatch anywhere in it. In the first paragraph it started off in a promising way, talking of "a huge hairy

monster," but in the next line "it turned out to be a bear." Still, a little thought makes it look like a doubtful sort of bear story. "Ten feet tall . . .with a human face" cannot successfully be applied to any bear. Then comes the part about tracks "revealing it to be one of the largest bears ever known in the vicinity." It had hind feet "eight inches across and eighteen inches long. The span between the strides was five feet." No bear on record could account for that set of statistics. Presumably the editors responsible for the story were not students of nature.

In some ways that story is quite typical of newspaper accounts dealing the this subject. It uses words packed with excitement, playing up to the reader's taste for the exotic and mysterious yarn, but on the other hand it makes a point of emphasizing the common - place explanation. It was only a bear after all. Until the Harrison "Sasquatch hunt" hit the headlines i had never heard of this incident, although Ruby Creek is only 12 miles up the Fraser River from Agassiz.

But with all the publicity going on, the subject of sasquatches tended to come up in many conversations, and it did so when my wife and I were visiting Jack Kirkman, game guide at Harrison Hot Springs, and his Indian wife, Martha. Martha Kirkman told us the story of the sasquatch at Ruby Creek as it had been told to her by her cousin Jeannie Chapman (not Chadwick) the woman who saw the creature.

Mrs. Kirkman also said that when she was young there were places in the woods where the children were not allowed to go because the sasquatches were there. She did not say that she herself believed such creatures existed, but she did impress on us very strongly that Mrs. Chapman was serious in telling her story, and indeed had suffered a shock that changed her whole life.

On the same weekend Bill Rae, a printer who worked for me. was told the same

story by Esse Tyfting, the head custodian of Agassiz High School, who had lived at Ruby Creek at that time. He had not seen the creature itself but was one of many local people who had studied the footprints that it left behind, and had found that the tracks confirmed Mrs. Chapman's account of the creature's movements.

Thoroughly intrigued, i went to see Mr. Tyfting, who repeated his story and drew an outline of a footprint for me on the floor of a room he was building. His story, and the size of the print he drew, were very impressive. He was a man whom I already knew, and whom I knew to have an excellent reputation in the community. When he said that he had actually seen those huge footprints i had no grounds to doubt him. He told me about other people who had been to look at the prints, and i was able to talk to several of them.

Their recollections varied considerably, although all but one agreed that the prints could not have been made by any man or known animal. The lone exception insisted it must have been a bear, but he agreed with the others that it had walked on its hind legs and had stepped over a four-foot fence. I also went to see Mr and Mrs Chapman, talking to them on two occasions, and i visited their former home which had stood abandoned ever since the sasquatch came there.

Mrs. Chapman told me that one of her children had come to the house shouting about a "big cow coming out of the woods." She looked out the window and saw a man- like creature about eight feet tall and covered all over with fairly dark hair. It was walking across a field towards the house. She did not see its face from close up, but she was sure that it had a flat nose, not a snout like a bear. Bears were very common around Ruby Creek at that time, and she was thoroughly familiar with their appearance.

Continued on next page.....

Bigfoot Classics...The Ruby Creek Incident (Cont.)

Although terrified, Mrs. Chapman was still able to think clearly. She took the children and led them out the front door, keeping the house between her and the creature. They crossed a stretch of field and got down to the river, where a high cutback shielded them from view. She did not know if the sasquatch saw them, but it did not try to follow. The tracks later showed that the creature had circled the house and entered a shed where there was a barrel of salt salmon. He sampled this; there was some disagreement as to whether he had lifted and dumped it, but in any event there was torn fish scattered around. Then he went down to the river, perhaps to wash the salt out of his mouth, and returned to the mountainside.

I did not consider her story reliable as to detail, particularly as it was not entirely consistent, and I have since read accounts in which she is quoted as having said things which do not agree with some of the things she said to me.

I have noticed since that time that many people tend to reject an entire story if they can find fault with something in it—even a detail that has nothing whatever to do with the subject at hand. Several years as a reporter covering court cases have given me a more realistic view of the average person's ability to remember. No two witnesses, however impartial, ever have the same recollection of details of the same event, and it is rare for a witness who is testifying at any length to give precisely the same information at the trial that he gave at the preliminary hearing. On the other hand most people do not lie very convincingly under questioning (some politicians excepted) and I was quite sure that Mrs. Chapman believed what she told me.

Later I talked to a son of the late Joe Dunn, a deputy sheriff from Whatcom County in Washington, who had investigated the Ruby Creek incident at the time. Apparently he was already interested in the sasquatch as a result of experiences of his own. At his home I saw a report written by him that generally confirmed what I had learned myself, and was also able to copy a tracing of a footprint. By that time I had also talked to William Roe and Albert Ostman, and had heard two or three more reports of sightings that involved something more like an upright ape than the giant hairy Indians of the sasquatch stories.

Interviewing people had been part of my regular work for more than a decade, and aside from the basic improbability of the stories, I could detect no indication that any of these people were not telling the truth, but I took the additional step of having some of them give sworn declarations that their stories were true. At the time I was under the impression that sworn stories would be taken more seriously by the scientists whom I hoped would take over the investigation, but that proved to be a mistake on my part.

In the case of Albert Ostman, as well as four of the witnesses from Ruby Creek, I even arranged for the local magistrate, a former trial lawyer of some reputation, to cross-examine them before taking their declarations.

The following is a brief portion of my questioning of Esse Tyfting, recorded by the magistrate's secretary and later sworn to:

Q/ Tell us what you saw.

A/ Well it all started with Mrs. Chapman running down the track. . . crying "The sasquatch is after me "

Q/ What did you do?

A/ I took the hand car. . . . up to her place.

Q/ And what did you find there?

A/ The fish barrel had been turned over and there were fish all around the side of the house and we found prints going toward the river, leading from the potato patch to the edge of the C. P. R. fence and across the tracks and slough towards the mountain.

Q/ How big were the tracks?

A/ About 16 inches long, four inches at the heel and eight inches across the ball of the foot.

Q/ Were there five toes?

A/ Yes, but no claw marks. . . . the stride between the prints was four feet between the heel and toe, all through the potato patch.

Q/ Did you measure the footprints?

A/ Yes.

Q/ You, yourself?

A/ Yes. I measured them and after a man came from across the line (Deputy Sheriff Dunn) we measured them again.

Q/ And what did Mrs. Chapman say about the sasquatch?

A/ She said he it's a big hairy man.

Q/ How did she describe the incident?

A/ She said he looked through the window and she grabbed the children and ran down the tracks.

Q/ And what condition was she in?

A/ Scared to death.

Q/ Was there anything about the C. P. R. fence that was particularly striking?

A/ Well, we could see one footprint on this side (indicating) and another on this side (indicating) .

Q/ And how high was the fence?

A/ Between four and five feet.

Q/ The creature was able to step right over the fence?

A/ Yes, not Jump, just step.

Q/ How deep were the footprints?

A/ In the potato patch they were about two inches deep.

Q/ And on that basis could you estimate how much this creature would weigh to make such a footprint?

A/ I would say about 1,000 pounds-800 to 1,000 pounds to make a print that deep.

Q/ Are you familiar with bear tracks?

A/ Yes . I've seen enough of them at Ruby Creek.

Q/ Could these have been bear tracks?

A/ No they certainly couldn't. Bear tracks wouldn't ever have the shape of a human heel. These looked like human feet.

Q/ Any sign of the creature having walked on all fours ?

A/ No.

Featured Sighting Report

This report comes from the RFP Research Project, associated with the Alabama Bigfoot Forums. Its purpose here is to reflect that the white/gray Bigfoot is not just being reported in the mid-south, but other regions too.

Date Report Submitted to the RFP: 9:00pm CST, June 14, 2006.

Date of Encounter: June 14, 2006.

Time of Incident: Approximately 7:00pm EST.

Weather Conditions: Clear and warm.

State: West Virginia.

County: Jackson.

Nearest City or Town: Ripley.

Location: West of Interstate 77.

Nearest highway or road: Near the junction of Highway 21 and Dog Fork Creek Road.

General Land Use Description: Rural residential area with small farms along the creeks.

General Terrain Description: Mountain foothills.

Nearest Lakes or Streams: Dog Fork Creek nearby, 20 miles east of the Ohio River.

Witness Profile: 28 year old married female resident of the area.

Activities of Witness Prior to Encounter/Incident: Searching for a missing dog.

Details of Encounter / Incident: The family's young Beagle had left the yard during the afternoon and began chasing a rabbit on the hillside behind the home. The dog had not returned at sunset, and the witness thought the dog might be lost. About twilight she drove up the hill using a road which followed a pipe line. She stopped the vehicle at a point below a wide ledge or "bench"

which was about 200 yards below the crest of a ridge.

She got out of the vehicle and started calling and whistling for the dog. After a few minutes she heard something crashing through the brush as it ran off the ridge toward her. As she stood there she saw a white or grey human-like form running out of the brush and onto the ledge above her. The creature stopped on the back side of the ledge so that she could only see the upper part of its body. It then moved along the ledge until it was concealed about 35 yards from her. At that time the animal emitted a deep, powerful noise that became a loud scream. The sound terrified the witness, and she turned to get in the vehicle. When she did she saw the animal run back into the brush on the hillside. She listened as the animal crashed through the brush, and she watched as it broke into the open just behind the crest of the ridge. The animal then stopped, looked at her and repeated the sounds it had just made. At that time the witness was shaking so badly she could barely get back in the vehicle, and when she did, had trouble starting and driving the vehicle off the hill.

When she got home she found the Beagle on the front porch. She then called her Stepmother and told her what had happened. The witness's stepmother immediately called this investigator.

Description of Animal: The witness only saw the animal's upper body since it was on the ledge above her when first seen, and was behind the crest of the hill the second time. All that she could tell about it was its upper body was not much larger than her own, and that it was a solid white or greyish color, moved through the brush with great speed and much noise. At all times the animal was standing or running erect on two feet. She stated the upper portion of the body she

was able to see was about three and one-half feet in height.

Photos or Drawings Made?: None.

Description of Related Sounds: The witness stated that the sounds made by the animal were unlike any that she had ever heard directly, or heard on TV or movies. She could only say that the sounds started with a loud guttural noise and ended in a deep scream.

Description of Related Scents / Odors: None noted.

Other Details: About 8:00pm CST on June 16, 2006 the writer talked to the witness by telephone and confirmed that her account of the event was the same as that given me by her stepmother. Family members are reportedly returning to the site on Saturday, June 17, 2006 to see if that might obtain hair samples from the brush through which the animal traveled during the incident.

Historical Notes: This area has generated numerous enigmatic animal reports. Two such reports are referenced above.

Report received and recorded by:

Tal H. Branco, Field Researcher/
Investigator, The RFP Research Project

For more reports by The RFP Research Project, visit their website at

www.alabamabigfoot.com





The American Bigfoot Society Board of Directors consists of, from left to right: **Melissa Hovey** (President), **Billy Willard** (Vice President), **Wayne Larsen** (Sergeant at Arms), **Toby Tollman** (Tech Specialist), **Kelly Fain** (Secretary), and **Lynda Wilkinson** (Research Specialist).

The American Bigfoot Society is an organization comprised of men and women, from across the country and around the world. All share the common goal of documenting what has been described as an upright Bipedal North American Primate. The American Bigfoot Society accepts members who are independents or even those who run their own organizations. The American Bigfoot Society's membership list is comprised of everyone from Academics to "blue collar workers". Our members are hunters, fishermen, hikers, campers, doctors and businessmen and women. Some have had their own sighting, some have not.

The American Bigfoot Society is a no-kill organization, instead choosing to use some of the most up to date technology in the field. It is the opinion of those in the American Bigfoot Society, with the technology available today, this animal can be documented, and left unharmed for future study.

The American Bigfoot Society works closely with other organizations, and those who specialize in various fields of expertise, to aid in our research and be certain we are



using, and understanding, the latest forms of technology, and operating in a scientific manner. The American Bigfoot Society receives this support through its Board of Advisors; **Bill Munns**, **Jimmy Chilcutt**, and **Daniel Falconer**. To date the American Bigfoot Society has conducted organized field expeditions in Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia. The Virginia expedition allowed the American Bigfoot Society to participate in an expedition comprised of 5 different organizations, from 10 states with 30 plus investigators. Regardless of the numbers of researchers, this expedition yielded results which will be disclosed in the expedition report currently being compiled. This full report will be released at <http://www.Americanbigfootsociety.com> in the coming months. This report will encompass the entire 8 day expedition, and will include the observations and incidents from all involved.

One of the main goals of the American Bigfoot Society is information sharing. To date, the American Bigfoot Society feels they have worked hard to make this goal a reality. To date the American Bigfoot Society has turned over reports, they have been unable to handle due to location or lack of investigators. These organizations keep these reports as their own, and instead freely share the information contained with everyone within their own groups, but with the community in general. One such report can be found by clicking these links:

[North Coast BF Trip-](#)

[Vocalization Followup Part 1](#)
[North Coast BF Trip-](#)
[Vocalization Part 2](#)

The full written report can be found at americanbigfootsociety.com and clicking the link "Cooperative Reports". Working with other organizations and independent researchers has made our turn around time, from sighting to investigation, much quicker.

While the American Bigfoot Society has a Board of Directors and Advisors, it is our Investigators who are the backbone of this organization. Currently we have investigators in the states of Wisconsin, Washington, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Texas, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. We also have members in the countries of New Zealand and England. The American Bigfoot Society is still growing and looking into new ideas to expand and increase our level of information sharing, in an effort to end this mystery. Which of course is the ultimate goal of the American Bigfoot Society.

If you, or someone you know, is interested in learning more about the American Bigfoot Society, you can reach us at americanbigfootsociety@gmail.com or visit our website at americanbigfootsociety.com where you can submit a sighting report or become a member.

MABRC Researcher Spotlight



Senior Field Researcher Stan “Apebait” Gass

Having been a member of the MABRC since it's infant stages, Stan has become a valued friend and researcher to the organization that considers him a part of the MABRC family.

With his brother John, Stan has researched in the northern part of Georgia, with some great results, including multiple sightings of the Bigfoot in that area.

Stan is the current MABRC South-east Regional Director, and sits on the MABRC Advisory Council, the policy setting and guiding force for the MABRC. His experience and knowledge about Bigfoot has been a valued asset to the MABRC as a whole.

Name: Robert Stanley Gass

Location: Noble Georgia Yes THAT Noble, Ga .

Where 300+ bodies were found at the crematorium!

Occupation: HVAC Technician

Marital Status: Married

Kids; Pets: 3 cats, 1 dog

Hobbies; Skills: Bigfooting! Drawing, Painting, Scale Modeling, Fishing when I can

Favorite activity: Rest! I work too much!

Favorite food: Japanese, Mexican, Southern

Favorite movie/tv show: Battlestar Galactica, ghost-hunting shows, Dirty Jobs

How did you get started into Squatching: They found me. We were having strange experiences while in the woods.

Funniest Squatching Story: The big bird incident during the GA Exp. last year.

What would you do if confronted with an angry Squatch: I have. I always left!

Best advice to anyone who wants to go Squatching: It's not going to come easy. Study local reports and be observant while in the woods.

If you could go back and relive a moment, what would it be and would you change anything? The Jeep Slap

incident, I should have slammed on my brakes and looked back. I regret that still.

What have you gained from the MABRC? Friendship, knowledge, trust.

What would you like to see happen in the next year as far as Squatching goes? Mainstream science as a whole be a little more open to the fact there's a large North American primate in our midst.

To read more about Stan's research in the great state of Georgia, visit the MABRC Forums at www.mid-americanbigfoot.com/phpbb3a/ and go to the MABRC Researchers area and read the research thread that Stan shares with his brother John/ NWGbigfoot Hunter.





Mid-America Bigfoot Research Center
**Where Researchers think outside the
box!!**

We are on the Web!!
www.mid-americanbigfoot.com

Founded in 1997, the MABRC originally started as the Green Country Bigfoot Research Center, to give Oklahoma it's first credible Bigfoot Research group. In 2006, the GCBRC changed it's name to Mid-America to reflect the growing numbers of members joining from around the country. With over 200 researchers and analysts in 4 countries, 3 continents and nearly every state in the U.S., the MABRC is becoming the leader in Bigfoot Research. From the Bigfoot Field Guide TV shows, radio shows, forums, websites and now this newsletter, the MABRC continues to share information.

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.midamericabigfoot.com/joomla> and through e-mail at sighting@midamericabigfoot.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.

Remember, Bigfoot Research can only grow through information.

