

# WONDERS

SEEKING THE TRUTH IN A UNIVERSE OF MYSTERIES

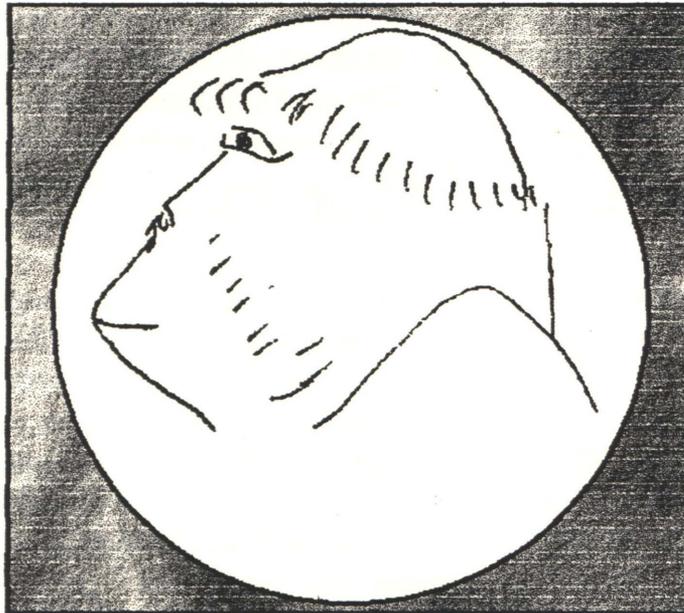
Vol. 7 No. 4

December 2002

---

## THE REAL BIGFOOT

---



---

AND GENUINE BIGFOOT TRACKS

---

Mark A Hall Pubs., 409 Racine Drive Box O, Wilmington NC 28403

# WONDERS

**SEEKING THE TRUTH IN A UNIVERSE OF MYSTERIES**

**Vol. 7 No. 4**

**(Whole No. 28) December 2002**

**©2003 by Mark A. Hall. All Rights Reserved.**

**Published four times a year (March, June, September, December) by:**

**MARK A. HALL PUBLICATIONS**

**409 Racine Drive, Box 0**

**Wilmington, North Carolina 28403 USA**

**Individual copies: US\$ 5 plus \$1.50 postage/handling in USA, Canada, and Mexico.**

**Subscriptions: In North America: \$20 for four issues.**

**In Europe: US\$ 30.00 for four issues. (Single copy by air, \$8.50)**

**Elsewhere: US\$ 32.00 for four issues. (Single copy by air, \$9.00)**

**Find us on the web at: <http://home.att.net/~mark.hall.wonders/>**

**Check out the monthly Mystery Profile and get updates on what's new.**

---

## THE PUBLIC'S FALSE PERCEPTIONS

Reluctant though we may be to admit it, the public of today probably has long held the subject of "Bigfoot" in low regard. While not always so, the topic carries the usual scars of a long-standing unsolved mystery. Where is the good evidence? People ask this without being aware that something like the Patterson-Gimlin film is excellent evidence. The public is more likely to recall that it has been repeatedly accused of being a hoax. The public will not have spent a lot of time, as a few have, in determining that every one of those accusations has proven to be baseless.

The word "hoax" gets everyone's attention. Some people want their fifteen minutes of fame by making accusations. And some even seek money. They remember the professional magician who got a "genius grant" for his claims to be debunking the psychic world. They hope to follow in his footsteps to the bank. Others adopt the appearance of a being a simple rustic who has entertaining and outlandish stories to tell because some people will listen and write them down out of any context.

These activities dull the public's interest in genuine mysteries. No one has the magic wand that will do away with these selfish motives. No one can enable the media to get the whole story up front and avoid giving the public the wrong impression when they are taken in by publicity hounds. Those who seek only the best record obtainable for the facts have seen all this for many years.

# **The Real Bigfoot and *Genuine* Bigfoot Tracks**

***by Mark A. Hall***

As the new year of 2003 began, there was a welcome shift away from the excesses in newspaper reporting on Bigfoot that the USA experienced in December of 2002. The Denver (Colorado) *Post* in its issue for 5 January 2003 published the news that some professional scientists are now outspoken about the importance of looking at the subject of Bigfoot. The article by Theo Stein was headlined "Legitimate scientific study of legend gains backing of top primate experts."

Representatives from the scientific ranks have been few until now, with Jeffrey Meldrum, W. Henner Fahrenbach, and John Bindemagel being prominent. Grover Krantz and John Napier did not live to see this moment. Both authored books that gave the subject a serious treatment.

Notice was taken in the article that "dedicated amateurs" had also worked to change attitudes toward the subject. Now they can welcome on board such names as George Schaller, Jane Goodall, Daris Swindler, Esteban Sarmiento, and Russell Mittermeier.

The solutions to the questions raised by Bigfoot reports are not just around the corner because of this change in attitudes. The subjects remain as challenging to people's efforts as ever. But the way is now open for young scientists to take up the pursuit of them as they have not been free to do before. I will come back to some of the things they might be doing later in this article.

The December 2002 excesses were brought on by the death of a man in Washington State. His relatives announced after his death that he was responsible for the legend of Bigfoot. They produced some strap-on false feet as their proof. They are free to hold any peculiar beliefs they wish within their family circle. Much like the Gran family in Minnesota who told historians a second-hand account of how they came to believe one of their ancestors carved the Kensington Runestone. The only people they impressed with their family legend were some die-hard opponents of the stone. The stone has been demonstrated to have a sound linguistic basis in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, beyond the abilities of any Minnesotans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [1]

The people in Washington State have been free with their boasts. But

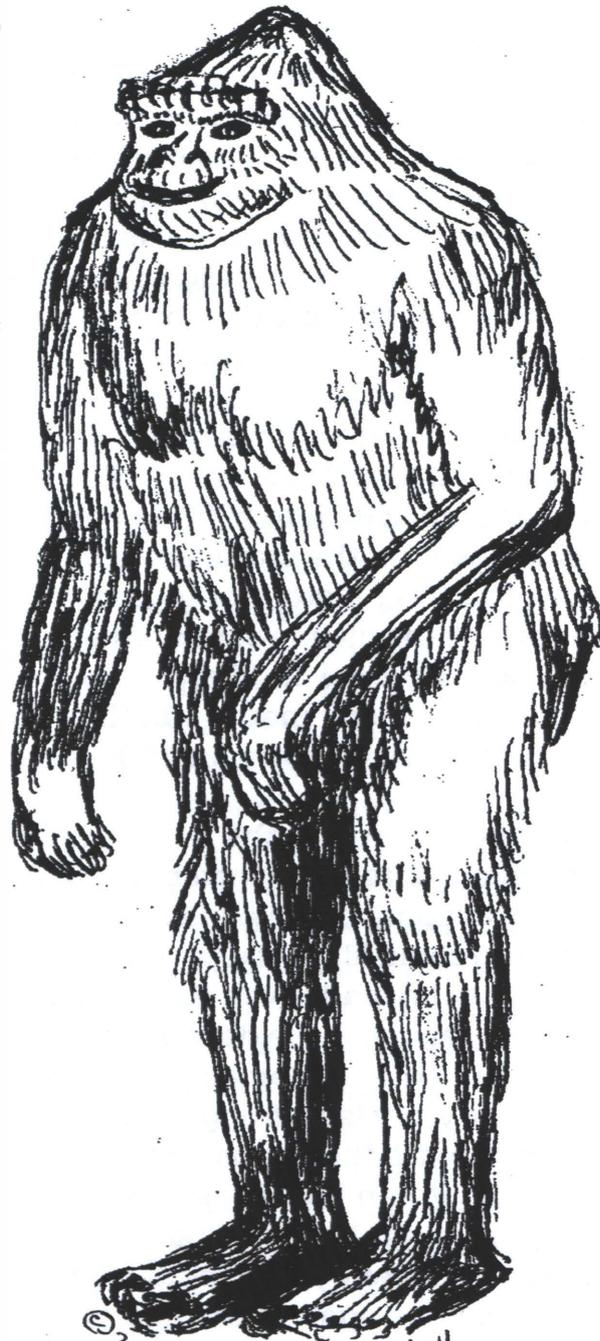
when challenged to demonstrate how these tools could produce believable tracks in natural surroundings where tracks have been found they alibied out of showing how it could be done. Some false tracks were produced with those false feet. They have a presence dating from 1958 in the history of Bigfoot. They were left in locations where tracks could be easily placed. But the hoaxer when alive denied any guilt. Responding to the failure of the hoaxer's nephew to demonstrate their use, the long-time Bigfoot investigator John Green observed: "His uncle Ray was smarter. He never publicly claimed he had or could fake tracks, so was never called upon to prove he could do it." [2]

Here is how I commented on the December furor on my website (<http://home.att.net/~mark.hall.wonders/>).

In 1982 the media in the USA went wild by spreading the musings of an 86-year-old logger that he had invented Bigfoot. His unsupported claims were passed around with an accompanying photograph of him holding up a wooden carving of a footprint. In my book *Living Fossils* I chronicled the trail of those claims as they unfolded over several years. The episode of Rant Mullens served as an example of how people make claims, get attention, and are exploited by others for their buffoonery. In December of 2002 we have seen the media performing the same uncritical service for another claimant to the birth of Bigfoot.

We are reminded that blowhards and publicity hounds will always be with us. For them a carving or a few false footprints become the answer to everything. Other signs of publicity hounds are promises of revelations that never materialize, claims that they have secret evidence they are not yet free to divulge, and threats of lawsuits that are simply frivolous. America's freedom of speech and action allows people to behave as loose cannons in these ways. Over time they find their way into the news. Only these people and those who listen to them are responsible for their actions.

Recent accounts of hoaxed footprints have been distorted to wrongly defame the Patterson-Gimlin film once again. The film remains above reproach. As for the existence of genuine Bigfoot tracks, twenty-five years ago I wrote up a sixteen-page summary of 1977 Bigfoot reports out of South Dakota. It was subsequently published in *The Minnesota Archaeologist* for May 1978 (Vol. 37 No. 2). Gigantic footprints in two sizes were illustrated based on those



**Fig. 1. This animal is known as the Sasquatch, Patterson's Bigfoot and the Neo-Giant in the Pacific Northwest. A male such as this stands around 8 or 9 feet tall. Reports suggest its survival in the forested mountains of the New World and in similar surroundings in parts of Asia.**

events. I returned to the subject in 1994. Reports from Manitoba including tracks and more reports from the Dakotas provided a context that I discussed in two chapters of *The Yeti, Bigfoot & True Giants*. I presented those reports as one of the few instances of record where Patterson's Bigfoot, also known as Neo-Giants, ventured out of the West. Those track records are the best evidence of genuine Bigfoot tracks. They were established in Manitoba and the Dakotas far from the confusion that has been realized for the record of tracks in the Pacific Northwest.

Newspapers picked up this latest hoax claim from the *Seattle Times* and caused a widespread charge that "Bigfoot is dead." The broadcast of misleading information has spilled over from 2002 into 2003 as some of the media continue to draw the wrong conclusions from the statements of this Washington family.

The genuine nature and long history of Bigfoot in the Pacific Northwest could not be done away with by the claims of Rant Mullens and they will survive these latest boasts. Public discourse is likely to be tainted for some time, however, because the communications media – both print and broadcast – are not too practiced at getting the whole story and following up to set the record straight.

The famous film produced through the fieldwork of Roger Patterson and Robert Gimlin got drawn unfairly into the December 2002 furor. The Washington hoaxer was a fountain of extravagant claims when alive and was well known for them. Among his doings were some films of a person in a fur suit. They were not taken seriously. Another boast he made was that of telling Patterson where to go to film a creature. Remarks about these deceptions became confused by the press, however. Fortean author Loren Coleman tracked the manner in which the re-writes that were done as the story leap-frogged around the globe. Journalists confused the Patterson-Gimlin with the bogus home movies. [3] The credibility of the film remains as good as it can be. People who continue to criticize the Patterson-Gimlin have only been grabbing publicity for themselves by making claims they cannot back up. In recent years there have been several examples of this. The articles making claims against the film have not been followed up with articles admitting the falseness of those claims.

### **Wildmen in North America**

The subject of Bigfoot is but one of several mystery primates for whom a long and involved record has been found to exist in North America. The earliest historical reference to a mystery primate dates to 1784. [4] We know of the details of an 1829 report from the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia. [5] In recent

decades accounts of sightings and hunts for hairy "wildmen" around North America in the 1800s have been turning up all over the continent. The idea was so commonplace in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that David W. Belisle put a hairy man-monster into his fictional account *American Family Robinson* published in 1854. [6] In the two halves of the twentieth century people began to take these events seriously. They began to organize these strange stories in a crude fashion.

Around 1900 Bigfoot began to appear in collections of folklore in the Pacific Northwest identified with Indian names that were similar to the Anglicized name of "Sasquatch." That word was coined in imitation of those Indian names by John W. Burns. In the early years of the 1900s Burns recognized that something was being overlooked when the Indians told him stories of encounters with hairy giants. He was a lone voice for many years. [7]

Giant footprints in the snow were mentioned when the Indians told of the Kaigyet, which "had the face of a human being, it was exceedingly tall, about a fathom thick in the body, and was covered with hair." A hunter came back to his camp to find "his mother had disappeared, carried off, apparently, by some monster that had left enormous footprints in the snow." The story of the Kaigyet was told among the Carrier Indians who lived around the headwaters of the Fraser River in British Columbia. [8]

In the second half of the century Burns was succeeded by men such as John Green and Rene Dahinden. They also recognized that something remarkable existed in the Pacific Northwest. [9] They were joined in their quest to understand Bigfoot by many others as the years and decades passed. They have recorded the sightings and told the history of the early pursuit of Bigfoot.

John Green was instrumental in recording the experiences of Albert Ostman who spent several days in the company of a family of Bigfoot creatures in British Columbia. With his extraordinary story we learn some of the details of the appearance and life of these creatures who have otherwise been seen all too briefly. [10]

In 1961 much of the Bigfoot lore appeared in a book by naturalist and fortran writer Ivan T. Sanderson. He had traveled through the West from California to British Columbia meeting the Bigfoot sighters and the investigators. He told their stories in his book and in many popular articles. [11]

The appearance, habits, and tracks of Bigfoot are unique to the Pacific Northwest. The identity of Bigfoot *per se* was cemented by the Patterson-Gimlin film of October 1967. This historic event is, in effect, a Bigfoot-sighting for all of mankind. To watch that film is to have the experience some fortunate few have had over the last one hundred years in the Pacific Northwest. A genuine giant is seen and runs away. This is the experience that convinced many witnesses. We are able to view the film and examine the unique tracks left by the creature in the film. For many people the film and the tracks define Bigfoot in the best

way. Along with similar sightings, a history of contact, and a few good records of tracks, the creature shown in the film represents Bigfoot as we understand it to exist in the modern day. I have referred to this type of being as "Patterson's Bigfoot" in my works to distinguish it clearly. Ivan Sanderson called this type of creature the "Neo-Giant." The application of the word "Bigfoot" to things all over North America and around the world is grossly misleading.

Very few exceptions have been detailed to show the movement of this Bigfoot outside of an area from California to the Alaskan panhandle. Other creatures large and hairy exist. They bear a superficial resemblance to the Bigfoot of the Pacific Northwest, but that is where the similarity ends. The records from the 1800s through the 1900s indicate other mystery primates with different origins, histories, appearances, behaviors, and tracks. We will return to the subject of this context for Bigfoot later.

### **Bigfoot Emerges**

The identity of Patterson's Bigfoot or the Sasquatch has been discussed for a long time as probably originating with a type of fossil primate called *Australopithecus robustus*, also known as *Paranthropus*. This primate is known to have existed in Africa and Southwest Asia. At some point in the past it migrated into the New World just as human beings did many tens of thousands of years ago. The absence of recognized fossil finds in the New World is the result of 1) no one looking for remains other than human, 2) the geological record of repeated glaciations, and 3) the lack of preservation for the large bones that have turned up and then been lost or misplaced. Such cases were discussed by me in 1992. [12]

Much of the notoriety for the purported existence of the Sasquatch in the Northwest took place in the 1950s, prior to the publication of the first stories of a giant and hairy "Bigfoot" in California in 1958. [13] It has been asserted that the name was used in popular discussions about large footprints noticed in the woods prior to that publication. The word appeared in print in the pages of the *Humboldt Times* newspaper. Items there told of the find by Jerry Crew of large tracks near Eureka. Here is when the record of Bigfoot and its counter-part in Canada both blossomed. Also the incentive to fake large tracks in the wilderness was born with the fame that attached to the 1958 events.

The excitement over Bigfoot began in a period of road construction into the woods of Northern California. One of the workers who found odd tracks was determined to do something about them. Jerry Crew first saw tracks in August 1958. Then in early October 1958 Crew made a cast of a footprint 17 inches long and 6 inches wide. He ended up showing it to a newspaper editor, Andrew Genzoli. The resulting story and news coverage caused a sensation after 5

October 1958. Other tracks were found. People began to report large hairy creatures crossing the road in their headlights. Bigfoot had become established as a cultural item.

### Hoaxing

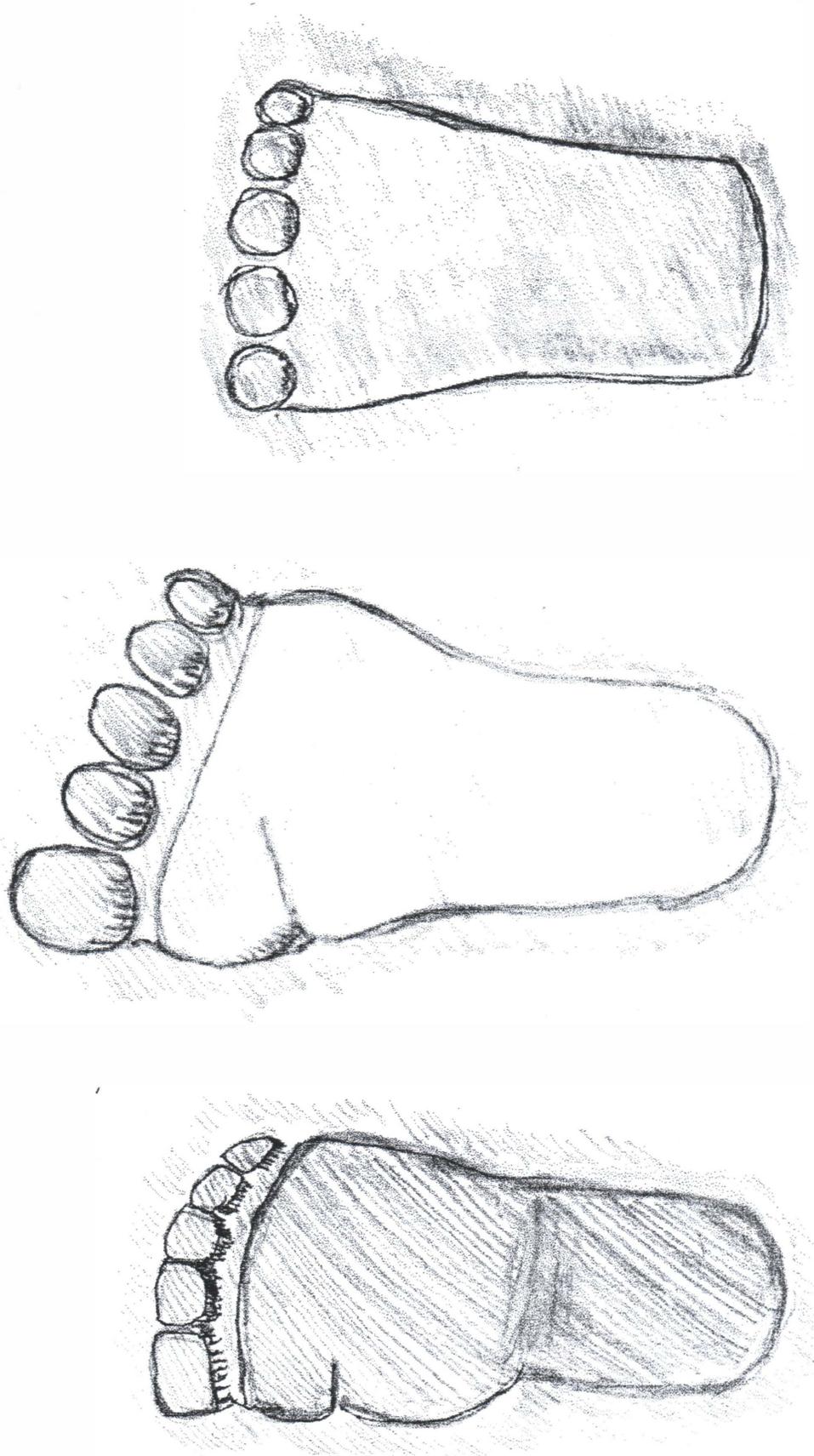
Serious writers on the subject of Bigfoot have included the topic of hoaxing in their works. They have acknowledged the existence of bad information that must be sorted from the good to find the valid traces of Bigfoot. My first treatment of hoaxes appeared back in 1979 when I discussed what were popularly labeled "Bigfoot reports" made in Iowa from 1975 to 1978. [14] The finding that some hoaxing of tracks was occurring along with genuine tracks has since been supported by the recollections of Larry Hagedorn. He made them in 2001 in postings to the list Bigfoot@yahoogroups.com. He wrote: "When I was growing up in Wapello County, Iowa we used to have that many sightings [in the teens] reported most every year. Yes there were some frauds mixed in. Making bigfoot tracks by the light of the moon was a common pastime. One of the reasons that fraud was a popular sport was the frequency of the sightings by sober upstanding members of the community." [15]

In 1999 the book *Living Fossils* included an overview of the early history of "things called Bigfoot" in North America. There I pointed to a record of frequent Bigfoot hoaxes in the 1970s. As a sample of the history of a hoax I presented the story of Rant Mullens who in 1982 also became known in press reports as the creator of Bigfoot. [16]

Writing in 1995, Loren Coleman took up the involvement of Ray Wallace (1918-2002) in the emergence of Bigfoot in the 1950s. Wallace was the subcontractor for road building in the area where the sensation started. At that time Coleman suggested that new workers were being hazed at construction sites by the planting of giant footprints. [17] He cited evidence from the personal correspondence of Jim McClarin, a Bigfoot enthusiast in the 1960s. Wallace wrote to McClarin around 1969 that he possessed fake feet. He gave as a reason that he was trying to put off the hunters of Bigfoot by claiming to have made the tracks. This was prior to the display of the 16-inch false feet that took place only after Wallace died. At other times Wallace denied making false tracks or gave other reasons for making false tracks.

Grover Krantz (1935-2002) also discussed hoaxing in *Big Footprints*. [18] John Green gave the readers of *Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us* the understanding that some film claiming to show Bigfoot was hoaxed. [19]

The presentation of the false feet does some benefit to the effort to understand the Bigfoot phenomenon. Those few people who look at the particulars of tracks and distinguish the sources for them want to discard the red



a

b

c

**Fig. 2. Three examples of the shapes of false feet. Hoaxers have associated these man-made artifacts with the search for Bigfoot. Image (a) is the 16-inch-long shape displayed in December of 2002 and made from alder wood. Image (b) is based on Fig. 11 of *Big Footprints* by Grover Krantz. He illustrated "a pair of fake casts" and noted that "copies of these were widely distributed in western Washington many years ago." Image (c) is the shape of Rant Mullens' carvings intended to represent Bigfoot feet.**

herrings. They can now weed out some of the man-made fakes.

What we find in Wallace is a storyteller who also faked large footprints. One of his early prints was widely publicized. Those tools (a pair of wooden feet) made clear prints that looked better than the real thing. And they were readily available to be copied and photographed. Genuine tracks were scarce and their features were not as obvious. When the subject of Bigfoot broke into the news in 1958 those few people who were curious about Bigfoot reports did not have a lot of experience with genuine tracks. And I will discuss in this article how we still do not have a lot of experience with genuine Bigfoot tracks even after the last fifty years of Bigfoot curiosity.

People should understand that there has been no confession to what was done to make false footprints with those particular tools. The man who could do that is dead. No one has presented chapter and verse on where and when prints were hoaxed. His relatives have simply held up their examples of false feet and said he did it. They have not even successfully demonstrated how those feet might have been used. They have created a sensation without much effort.

With the knowledge of what instruments were used to create some false tracks we can sort them out from the record. The tools show that Ray Wallace was involved in hoaxing tracks, and they allow us to detect where he did some hoaxing. Later in this article examples of genuine tracks will be discussed.

### Stories of Pranks

Northern California is a setting akin to British Columbia. It is a land of forested mountains where something the size of Bigfoot could be living. The American Indians had stories of the *Oh-Mah* and the *Toké-Mussis* which they largely kept to themselves until a news sensation in 1958 brought to public awareness the topics of immense footprints and hairy giants.

Against this background, the prank of leaving false footprints for others to find has been rumored going back nearly to 1924. A historical record and supporting testimony exist for the incident of "Ape Canyon" in Washington in 1924. [20] That account of "Ape-Men" and footprints 14-inches long is supposed to have inspired someone at a ranger station in Washington to put fakes on a lakeshore as a gag according to Marge Davenport of the *Oregon Journal*. [21]

One of Rant Mullens' stories told of his helping a friend scare some berry pickers with big tracks in 1930. [22]

Around 1950 at Trinidad California, a prank employing large fake feet was supposed to have been successful. [23]

None of these three stories rises to the level of historical fact because no contemporary record for them has been presented. Later they were recalled when people raised them as a precedent for the events of 1958. They might even

be true in each case, but they have remained rumors. It is plausible that this type of prank occurred in the Western woods at different times over the years.

We have no particulars for the nature of events north of Korbel, California, on the Mad River in early 1958. Tracks were said to have been found there, but no one has revealed the details so that we could distinguish between a prank and something genuine like Bigfoot. People recalled later in 1958 only that some giant tracks were seen there. [24]

### **Tools for Hoaxing**

Two people who attached themselves to Bigfoot were Rant Mullens and Ray Wallace. Both claimed to have hoaxed tracks: Wallace to his relatives and Mullens with a public display of his carving of a foot. He tried for years to get someone to pay attention to his claims. Mullens succeeded in 1982 with a news story that gave him headlines all over America. Following up on that story, William Overend of the Los Angeles *Times* went to Toledo, Washington. He detailed a long-standing feud between Mullens and Wallace. [25]

At least three types of funny feet have been turned up. None of them would be responsible for the Jerry Crew tracks. See Fig. 2 where drawings show the appearance of one foot from each of the three sets. The Crew cast is illustrated in Fig. 6.

**The first set.** The first set looks identical to the handiwork of Rant Mullens. At the end of 2002 they were in the hands of Wallace's Oregon relatives. [26]

Mullens claimed to have correspondence with Wallace about these feet dating to early 1958. [27] Wallace paid Mullens fifty dollars for them. They were one of a half dozen sets, according to Mullens, that he had been carving for years as tools for pranks. (See Fig. 2c.) But Wallace was not paying good money just to play a joke. He had a practical use in mind according to one of his former employees who was still around in 2002.

According to John Auman, a 71-year-old retired logger in 2002, Wallace had a common problem in those early days. His work sites were being looted at night. He said Wallace schemed to scare off vandals by depositing tracks to frighten them away. He brought it up to Wallace and they laughed about it. But Wallace admitted nothing at the time. [28] To admit to the ruse would only ruin the effectiveness of it.

Leaving strange tracks to scare off trespassers is not an idea unique to Ray Wallace. To show how old this idea is, an example is Ranger Arthur Woody who was in charge of the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia in the years 1918 to 1945. To discourage poachers he deposited tracks of a huge bear paw on trails and roads. He found "that bear track was just about as effective as three game wardens." [29]

Wallace had no illusions about the quality of Mullens' work. William Overend of the Los Angeles Times interviewed him in 1982 about the feud between Mullens and Wallace. Wallace told him: "Those things would never fool anybody. Some of the smartest people in the world study Bigfoot and Rant's feet are almost like square blocks." [30]

He gave the Mullens feet to his relatives in Oregon. They have said they used them in later years. [31]

**The second set.** The second set of false feet was displayed by Dale Lee Wallace in December of 2002. Their first appearance dates to November 2, 1958 when they turned up on a sandbar in Bluff Creek. Where did they come from?

When Jerry Crew found large footprints in August and then early October of 1958, Ray Wallace responded by hiring two men to find out who was making those tracks. He paid Ray Kerr and Leslie Breazele (identified in some accounts as Bob Breazele) to devote their time to tracking whoever or whatever was making those large footprints in the area of his construction site. This is not the action of someone who had been leaving those very same false footprints at night at his own construction sites. But it makes sense that Wallace wanted to know who else was creating a sensation at his work sites by scaring his employees.

If one accepts at face value the account presented by Elwood Baumann in *Bigfoot* [32], Ray Wallace and his brother Wilbur were beside themselves with anger at the nuisance that was causing their workers to quit and causing nighttime havoc by tossing tires, oil drums, and sections of culvert into ravines.

Kerr and Breazele were reported to have found tracks. Breazele had four hunting dogs that they used during nighttime vigils. Their experience on 12 October became the next big news story to follow the Crew story. They were driving along at night when something large and hairy crossed the road in their headlights. Large tracks were found at the scene. But the particulars of what they found in the way of tracks when in Wallace's employ were not reported to the public. Their findings were naturally reported to Ray Wallace. The tracks at the scene of the sighting were simply said to resemble the Crew tracks. Their dogs also disappeared while searching for Bigfoot. Four dead dogs were later found by Curtis Mitchell. [33]

When those two hunters departed the scene, the fake tracks began to appear. On November 2nd the imprints of the crudely carved alder-wood feet appeared for the first time. They were found on a sandbar in Bluff Creek. They were used in subsequent years to make more prints along Bluff Creek. [34] They were detected to be fakes in 1960, but that knowledge was not widely shared.

The display of the foot forms in December of 2002 has removed all doubt about who was behind the making of the tracks. That was Ray Wallace and possibly some relatives. Knowing that the Mullens feet were so crude as to fool very few people, Wallace had his own feet made up. As a model he had the

tracks that were found by Kerr and Breazele. In this way he put into this work exaggerated features of something that was found in the California forests.

Fortunately the shape of this wooden foot is distinctive. (See Fig. 2a.) Its size, squared-off toes, and exaggerated bumps on the inside of the foot make it recognizable in the many photographs that have appeared.

At the very time that Kerr and Breazele reported their sighting, Wallace was called into the Humboldt County sheriff's office because it was rumored that he had been frightening his own workers with fakes. [35] Whether he ever actually planted false prints at his own work sites is unknown, but if he had, he was only trying to protect his equipment that was not being protected by law enforcement. But to admit this would have been to ruin the effectiveness of the ploy.

We will never be sure of the motivations that caused Ray Wallace to start leaving prints on sandbars in Bluff Creek. We are now only certain that he did. It might have been just for the fun of it. He might have been tweaking the authorities for dragging him into their offices instead of protecting his property. Or both. He might even have been getting back at the nuisance that Bigfoot had become to his work. And he might have been launching himself on a long term strategy to make money from the presence of the real Bigfoot that had just taken the world by storm in October of 1958.

Over time the fake tracks were a big success. When Wallace tried to follow up with other enterprises with a Bigfoot theme he was not successful. He told William Overend, for example, "I've got film of the Bigfoot you wouldn't believe. I've got his screams on tape too. One of these days, one of the networks is going to want to buy this. I'll tell you one thing right now. I think they'll pay me \$50 million for it once they see the film." [36] Wallace was wealthy from his businesses, so he didn't need the money. But he clearly needed the attention. There are many stories from Ray Wallace, too many to reference them all here.

***The third set.*** A third set of foot forms exists. (See Fig 2b.) Grover Krantz noted that such 18-inch-long casts were fake and that "copies of these were widely distributed in western Washington many years ago." [37] There is no doubt that Wallace possessed sets of these. He was photographed for the *Los Angeles Times* with two sets of them in 1982. There has not been a specific admission that Wallace was behind these fakes. Whether they were actually used to make imprints to be found by others is unknown. But duplicates of these casts helped meet the demand for ownership of a Bigfoot cast. For an example see the photograph opposite page 128 in *Bigfoot All Over the Country* by Marian T. Place. [38]

### **A Trail of Tracks in Print**

There exists a clear trail of success for the appearances of the fake tracks executed by the second set. The one photograph of an *Oh-Mah* track in Ivan Sanderson's *Abominable Snowmen* is one of these fakes. By the time Sanderson made a trip through the West in 1959 the fakes had been liberally deposited on sandbars in Bluff Creek. He used the imprint of one of those fakes as an illustration in his book. For years afterwards he displayed an imprinted mold made from it as the footprint of Bigfoot. [39]

The tracks left on Blue Creek Mountain in 1967 were a long trail from the second set. They appeared in John Green's books and were illustrated in many Bigfoot articles written by others. Photographs of this fake appeared in books by John Napier and by Elwood Baumann, and in the one Rene Dahinden co-authored with Don Hunter, The silhouette of the fake track adorned the dust jacket of Kenneth Wylie's book *Bigfoot - A Personal Inquiry*. [40]

Peter Byrne put a photograph of this fake into his book *The Search for Bigfoot*. The caption identified it as "one of three thousand prints found in the dust of a logging road in the Cascade Mountains." [41]

I should note the significance of three books where these fake tracks did not appear. Roger Patterson did not put any image of them into his two books, the 169-page *Do Abominable Snowmen of America Really Exist?* published in 1966 and the 68-page *Bigfoot - Volume 1* published in 1968. Grover Krantz likewise ignored these particular fakes when he wrote *Big Footprints*. The implication is that these two authors did not find them acceptable.

The tracks became a part of Bigfoot history. A part that can now be recognized and removed from any serious consideration of the topic.

Once mistaken for genuine Bigfoot tracks, there are two reasons why the fake footprints became so widely disseminated. There was money to be made by selling copies of casts and photographs. That began in the late 1950s as Bob Titmus offered copies of casts at \$3.50 apiece. Others followed in later years. And readers about Bigfoot wanted to see what a track looked like for themselves. For that purpose the best images were, not surprisingly, the numerous fake images tramped out in controlled circumstances by people who wanted them to be seen and admired. It was done in places where poorly made fakes could be destroyed if they did not have the desired appearance.

The tracks were recognized as fake as early as 1960. But that knowledge was not widely shared at the time.

### **Hoaxing Revealed**

Loren Coleman has called my attention to a chapter in a book of

reminiscences by Steve M. Matthes. In 1960 Matthes was seconded by Tom Slick, the wealthy Texas oilman, to participate in Slick's expedition to find Bigfoot in California. In a privately published book that appeared in 1988, Matthes told of his identifying faked Bigfoot prints right off the bat in the summer of 1960. [42] Had his experience been shared with the community of Bigfoot-seekers at that time, much of the success of track hoaxing that came in the next decades could have been avoided.

The false footprints turned up one morning on a road to a logging deck. When he put his dogs on the scent they went nowhere beyond the road where the tracks appeared. He took a second look at the prints and realized why. The tracks were fake. There was nothing to follow beyond the roadway. He called this to the attention of the others in the group, Peter and Shirley Byrne, Bryan Byrne, and Jim Crew.

The straight and measured placement of the tracks and the specific qualities of individual prints tipped Matthes to their having been faked.

Days later Tom Slick arrived and was presented with this evidence. Matthes wanted to give up the search immediately. He considered the entire matter to be a hoax. He was persuaded by Slick to remain and search for traces of the real thing. But none were found that year according to Matthes. Only more bogus prints turned up.

The team kept quiet about knowing the tracks were fake. They put out a story that they were expecting to find tracks on the sandbars in the area. That did draw the faker out to deposit more prints. All the fakes were the imprints of the Wallace foot forms illustrated here in Fig. 2a. Matthes put a photograph of a sample cast of the fake beside a scale in his book.

While there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of Matthes's personal experiences, his conclusion that the whole thing was a hoax was uninformed. He ignored or never knew about the Jerry Crew prints two years earlier. Also he got the history of Bigfoot backwards. He suggested that the idea of a Sasquatch came into existence after the birth of a mythical Bigfoot.

His team spent months searching the waterways that ran into the Klamath River. As he put it, "the theory was that Bigfoot, being a humanoid, would search for the food along and in the streams." Somehow it never occurred to this team that an intelligent "humanoid" would observe people searching the streams in that area and avoid them while they were there.

As far as we know Slick kept this specific knowledge of the fakes to himself. His reasons for keeping quiet could have been that he did not know who was doing the faking and he wanted to find out; he didn't want them to change their tactics; or even that he did not want to publicize fake tracks as the only results of his endeavor. In any case, the opportunity for him to share it ended with his untimely demise in a plane crash on 6 October 1962 in Montana.

The Mullens-type of fake (Fig.2c) is so rectangular and flawed in the appearance of the toes that it has had little impact on discussions of Bigfoot. The same cannot be said for the Wallace fake illustrated in Fig. 2a. It was probably styled in imitation of some real prints found in October of 1958. It began to be utilized around Halloween of 1958. While recognized by a few people as a fake two years later, it was still put to use many times to punch its image into the Western woods.

The relatives of Ray Wallace are likely to sincerely believe that this fakery and other fakes are the basis for the legend of Bigfoot. They were also hoodwinked by Uncle Ray. He could regale them with the tales of his outings to fake prints. But he was there when Bigfoot emerged with mysterious tracks that were found by Jerry Crew and later by his own hired men. This fact answers the question of why Ray Wallace never claimed for himself the fame that might have come had he truly fathered a legend. He could never answer the questions about the Jerry Crew tracks: With what were they made and how?

A confession from Ray Wallace would have been welcomed to add to the historical record. But we will never have that. All we will get is hearsay from his relatives who know only what they were told after the fact as an entertaining story. They have no interest in sorting out the embellishments on the matters of dates, places, and methods of hoaxing. To the contrary, they now have the audience that Ray Wallace craved. It is one that swallows everything they say, even though they were not even born when the hoaxing started.

For all the angst that the furor of December 2002 has given people, his relatives have done a service to the public by presenting the tools of the Wallace legacy. Those prints can put aside with the certain knowledge that their origin was bogus.

Ray Wallace told many extravagant stories about Bigfoot. But in his own peculiar way, he has earned a place of distinction in the history of Bigfoot. When Bigfoot emerged in 1958, he was the only person who did something about it. He actually paid two men to go out and look into what was behind the big sensation of October of 1958. He then used the information from that venture to become a Bigfoot booster by leaving trails of tracks where none would otherwise have appeared. The shy and retiring Bigfoot creatures were being outed by something they had avoided doing, that is, leaving long trails of giant footprints in the woods and on dusty logging roads. Wallace had his joke not only on the people around him but also on the Bigfoot creatures as well.

Other hoaxes have been claimed. In 1971 a man living near Colville, Washington, was boasting that he had executed fake Bigfoot prints in three sizes.[43] More and better fakes will be attempted in the future. That is only human nature. Why would we expect otherwise?

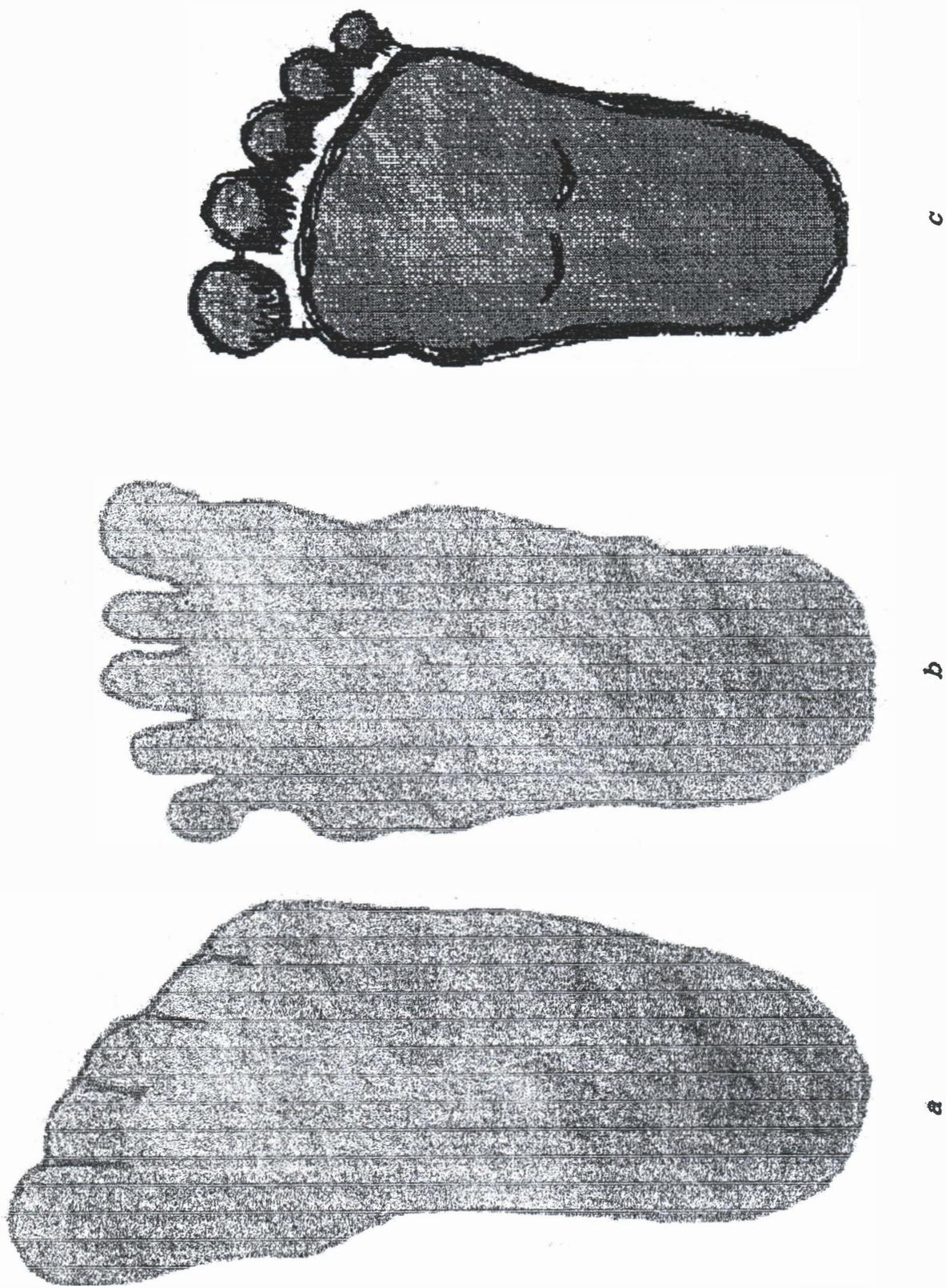


Fig. 3. Three examples of Bigfoot tracks. The first (a) was cast by Verdell Veo in 1977 in South Dakota. The second (b) was also found in South Dakota at that year. The last (c) was found in California in 1967.

### **The Tracks of the Sasquatch (also known as Bigfoot)**

The long history of the Sasquatch and Bigfoot indicates that mysterious giant footprints have always been rare in the mountains of the West. Long trails of footprints are suggestive of fakery in the post-1958 years. A few giant impressions have turned up that can be linked to the sightings of hairy giants. The creatures are smart enough that they seldom leave good impressions of their feet for people to find. They did not suddenly devolve into stupidity in the mid-20th century. They exist today because they have been avoiding humans.

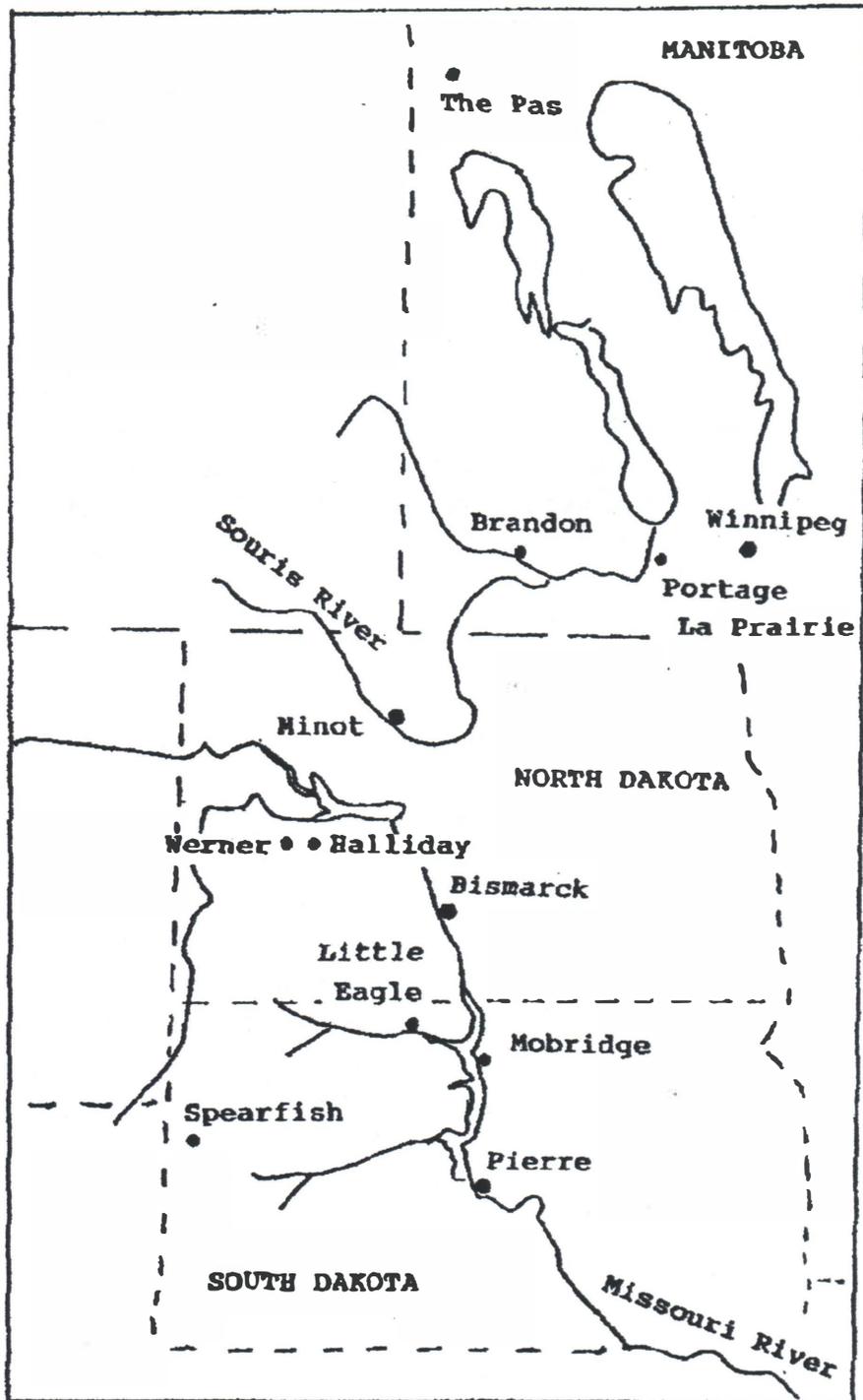
The tracks of three individual creatures have been found and recorded in circumstances that allow us to consider them properly associated with large, hairy creatures in the class of Neo-Giants, that is, what has become known as Patterson's Bigfoot. A few others appear valid for their similarity to those three. (The category of "Neo-Giants" is necessary to distinguish these beings as having affinities in appearance and evolutionary origin with other primates in Asia and possibly in the mountains of North America extending into the Southern Hemisphere.)

This is not to declare all the other track records attributed to Bigfoot to be invalid. They need to be closely examined and considered in the circumstances of their origin to determine whether they might be valid and where they belong in the complicated record of mystery primates in North America.

The first case of good quality is the track associated with the Patterson-Gimlin film made in 1967. For a discussion of the film one can look at Krantz' *Big Footprints* and at many other books. See page 21 in Krantz for samples of the varied outward appearance of these genuine tracks. That variation speaks to the validity of the record. Here Fig. 3c shows the shape of the footprint for the female creature that was filmed. The track typically measured 14.5 inches long and 6 inches wide.

The second two cases are individual creatures reported numerous times in 1977 in South Dakota. I gathered together that record and it was published in 1978. Photographs of two casts were obtained and the many descriptions given by people were put down there in detail. [44] In 1994 an elaboration on that treatment was published with reports that indicated the same creatures were being reported over several years (1975-1981) in Manitoba and both Dakotas. [45] The largest track found was also shown to have been seen in Manitoba and years later in South Dakota. (See Figs. 3a, 3b, 4, and 5.)

Let me point out at the outset that there is sufficient physical relief and vegetation in the landscape of these areas to conceal what appeared to be a family of two adults and one immature offspring. I would also maintain that these three were out of their normal element by their choice to travel into those regions. To me the very fact that we have reports during seven years



**Fig. 4. Reports and tracks indicating the same three creatures were in the news from 1975 to 1981 in Manitoba and in the Dakotas. Two of them left gigantic footprints 20 inches and 18 inches long as shown in Figs. 3a and 3b. They were in the area of Brandon and Portage La Prairie in 1975; near Spearfish in 1977; and later that year near Little Eagle. In 1979 a creature was seen near Halliday and Werner. In 1981 three were again near Little Eagle.**

demonstrates that they will stand out when they leave their preferred terrain of dark forests and steep mountains. In those mountains in the Western states and provinces such creatures can live their normal lives nearly undetected. But they have a more difficult time in the instance of traveling into Manitoba in 1975 and being seen in North Dakota and South Dakota during 1977 through 1981.

In 1977 they became a news sensation. One television network sent its cameras there. But, as Bigfoot was not giving interviews, they settled for showing the nation pancakes in the shape of giant footprints. *Newsweek Magazine* took note of the events and the tracks being found. [46]

My discussions focused on the particulars of what were found in the ground and what people saw to associate with them. As I indicated in my 1994 article on Neo-Giants, I will call attention to the particular value of the 1977 record of "Bigfoot" in the Dakotas. The events were isolated from all the mixture of creature-types, sounds in the woods, and -- as we are now certain -- the hoaxing of the Pacific Northwest. My discussion of Neo-Giant tracks was based upon the clear records of two types of tracks: the first logically associated with a large male estimated to be 8.5 feet tall and the second associated with a female said to be 7.5 feet tall. The first track was 20 by 8.5 inches. The second was 18 inches by 8 inches. This record was established in South Dakota in 1977 away from the hoaxing that has confused matters in the Pacific Northwest.

One of the casts made by Jerry Crew in 1958 matches these good tracks in proportions and in other particulars. Those particulars are of importance to those people who study Bigfoot tracks, and will not be spelled out here because they would only facilitate better fakery. The outline of that Jerry Crew cast is shown in Fig. 6. A similarly good cast -- possibly from the same individual that deposited tracks in 1958 -- was illustrated by Roger Patterson in his 1966 book. He identified it as having been found in 1964 on Bluff Creek.[47] ( See Fig. 7.)

The slant line of proportions for Neo-Giant tracks was first published by me in 1994. It remains the same after removing the bogus track deposited so often in California. The tracks fall along a line from 15 by 6 inches to 20 by 9 inches.

Variability specific to individuals in a group is certainly possible. That has never been lost sight of. My effort has always been to find common elements within groups and to establish a mean for measurements rather than strict limits. By appearance alone no track should be ruled in or out of consideration for being genuine. The circumstances surrounding its manifestation are also important. But no monumental importance for good or bad should be given to a single track either. That is the mistake being made by those who would declare Bigfoot nonexistent because of one particular track now proven fake.

Close scrutiny of imprints, casts, and photographs by pursuers of Bigfoot can establish a better knowledge of what constitutes a genuine record.

### **Primate Survivors Recognized at Last**

The Neo-Giants of the Pacific Northwest are one type of primate among several distinctly different primates that remain as elusive. To varying degrees they spread to different parts of the globe as part of the competition among advanced primates with intelligence superior to that of the recognized great apes.

We are so familiar with animals like the gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangutans because they are not the brightest among our primate relatives. Those relatives have suffered for being unable to elude us. We routinely kill them, lock them into zoos, and experiment upon them. Such fates have been successfully avoided by the Neo-Giants and others.

All those that remain "unrecognized" or "un-catalogued" – put it however you will – are smart enough to have competed for living space and resources with our direct human ancestors. Their inability to compete successfully was proven long, long ago. They have retreated and survive in areas we call wilderness. Now, when they put in appearances near human habitations, we do not easily recognize them for who they are.

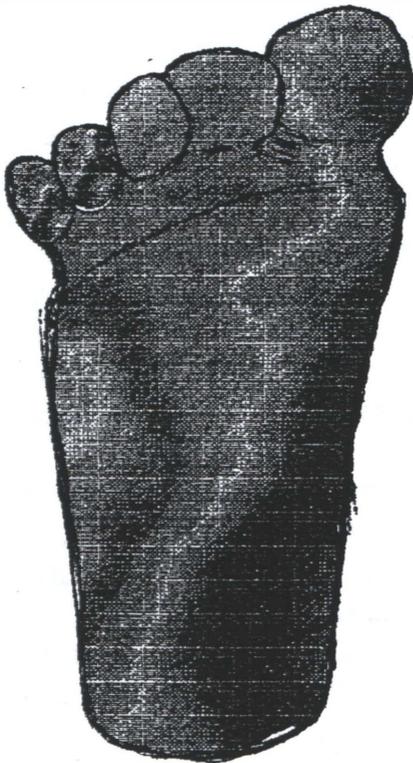
The diversity of primates was apparent to me in the 1970s. I used the cases of appearances in the Dakotas and in Iowa to draw attention to the existence of different sources for tracks. I have discussed their presence at length in books and articles (such as *The Yeti, Bigfoot & True Giants, Living Fossils*, and *Wonders Volume 6*.) My views were incorporated into the book *The Field Guide to Bigfoot, Yeti, and Other Mystery Primates Worldwide* by Loren Coleman and Patrick Huyghe. [48]

Over these same years the finding of new fossils for intelligent primates has been painting a new picture of how mankind has emerged over the past several millions of years. And the new picture is consistent with the survival of upright and intelligent primates other than humans into geologically recent times. The scientific establishment has been slow to acknowledge this fact. This is now changing with the announcement in January of 2003 that some famous names among primate experts think an examination of Bigfoot is necessary.

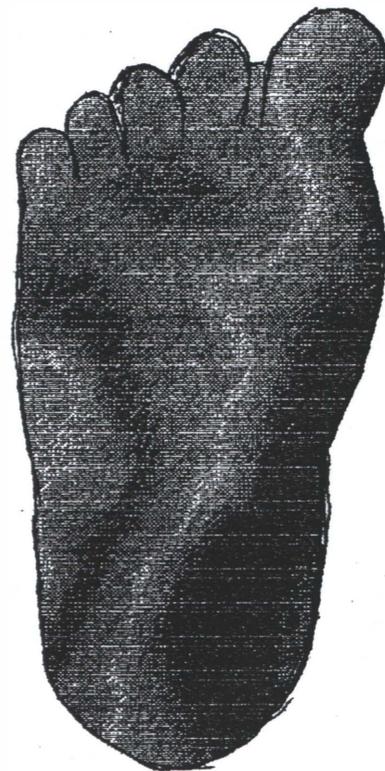
The paleoanthropological record will be easier to sort out when primatologists accept that several lines of primate evolution extend into the modern day. Where they came from will be matched with where they are now.

Serious studies need to be made of several surviving primates, as illustrated in Fig. 8. The fame of Bigfoot made it easier for people to believe their eyes when they also saw True Giants, the Taller-hominids, and the apes of the Southern swamps. This has included a few of a remnant population of Neandertals in remote parts of Canada and Alaska. My work has not been based only on tracks. Instead, the differing physical descriptions and the details of

**Fig. 5.** This sketch shows two people who saw Bigfoot in 1975, David Peters, 15, and his cousin Joseph Mousseau, 8. They have a plaster cast made of the creature's footprint. Beside the imprint is an 18-inch ruler. From a photograph in the Winnipeg (Manitoba) *Free Press*, 16 July 1975.



**Fig. 6.** The outline of the footprint seen and cast by Jerry Crew in 1958. It measured 17 inches long and six inches wide.



**Fig. 7.** The outline of a cast made by Roger Patterson on October 21, 1964 on Bluff Creek, three years before the famous film. It was 17 inches by 7 ½ inches.

what has been recorded as folklore have been successfully linked to specific types of tracks. In addition, fossil primates in distinct lines of evolution have been suggested as the ancestors of each type of creature.

### **Fossils We Have Already Found**

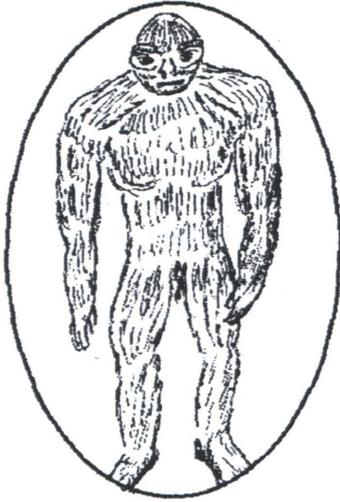
When Benjamin Radford examined the last fifty years of Bigfoot history recently he began by describing how difficult the subject is. [49] You might have thought he was warming up to praising those who pursue Bigfoot for their remarkable perseverance and personal sacrifices in the face of such a task. But no. Instead he generalized the subject, tossing all mystery primates into one jumble, and quoted a few confused Bigfoot-seekers to bolster weak arguments about how nothing could exist. It is symptomatic of such treatments that the weak arguments are propped up by one enormous falsehood. His big lie was that no bodies or fossils have been found to indicate the presence of such primates.

**The bodies.** The bodies have turned up in Georgia in 1829, in Pennsylvania in 1972, and the famous case of "Jacko" in 1884 in British Columbia. [50] But human beings as a group have been totally unprepared to accept and deal with those cases. There are still more instances of captures of mystery primates for which we have some record. The false construction here is the implication that those bodies would have been treated properly back then in some way that does not even exist today. There are no "Bigfoot Body Examination Teams" standing by – not then and not now. The fact that those cases had no chance of a positive outcome for advancing knowledge is now used as an excuse to dismiss them and pretend, as Radford does, that they do not even exist.

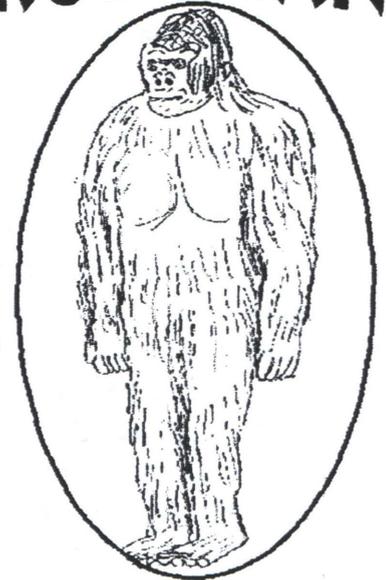
**The fossils.** The primary example of fossils found is *Homo gardarensis*. The bones have not been entirely misplaced by scientists. They have been mislabeled as a case of acromegaly and been put away at the Panum Institute in Copenhagen. The bones were found in Greenland in 1926 and formally excavated. Their peculiar identity was recognized by F.C.C. Hansen. Hence they were given the name *H. gardarensis*. When Hansen died, others declined to dispute the early mislabeling of them by Sir Arthur Keith. They swept this find of a Taller-hominid under the rug where it has remained to this day. [51]

Other finds have been misplaced, leaving them lost for the time being. Some day they might be recovered if people will search at the University of California at Los Angeles and at the Smithsonian. Quite specifically, I am referring in the first instance to the Minaret calverium found in 1965 by a retired doctor, Robert W. Denton. It was also considered to be a remarkable find by a pathologist, Gerald K. Ridge. When the find passed into the hands of two scientists at UCLA, it was allowed to be stored in a museum warehouse where it is probably in a poorly labeled box awaiting re-discovery. [52]

**HOMO  
GARDARENSIS**



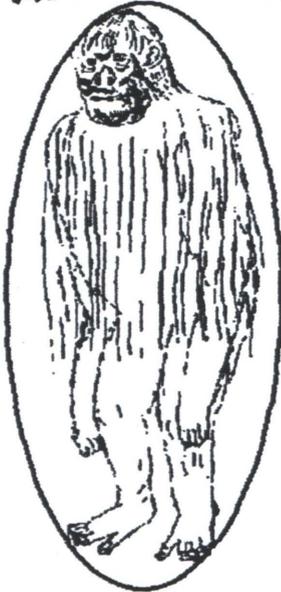
**TRUE GIANT**



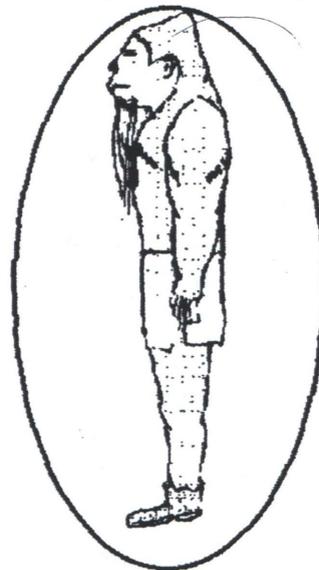
**NEO-GIANT  
BIGFOOT**



**NORTH AMERICAN  
APE (THE YETI)**



**NEANDERTAL  
MAN**



**Fig. 8. Bigfoot is not alone as a living fossil in North America.**

The second instance involves bones sent to the Smithsonian. Some unusual bones were found in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Minnesota in 1968. [53] Dr. Richard Adams, identified as an anthropologist and leader of the university team that examined the bones, was quoted: "The skulls. . .may well represent a pre-Indian type of man that is more closely related to Neanderthal Man than any previously found. Their discovery tends to push the occupation of the Western Hemisphere by human beings way back." And that they could "represent a remnant population of a primitive type of man who inhabited the North American continent long ago and somehow survived until comparatively recent times by living in isolated refuge areas." [54] By the time this was revealed in 1972, the bones had been sent to the Smithsonian where Dr. Lawrence Angel could not find a record of them. The press noted: "He said this means the bones probably are not an important find."

Bones might be lying around simply unrecognized for their importance. An example would be bones once in the possession of Samuel Eddy, at one time a curator at the James Ford Bell Museum in Minneapolis. Eddy died about twenty-five years ago. According to Dr. Charles Huver, a retired biology professor who worked with Eddy and told me about them, the bones had been found in a bog in northern Minnesota. They were kept unlabeled in Sam Eddy's own collection. They were large, human-like bones, with a very thick calverium. Eventually his collection of odd bones was dispersed among the faculty at the University of Minnesota or just tossed all at a time when Eddy was on sabbatical. Huver recalled that a whale bone ended up as a garden ornament.

### **What Scientists Can Do**

When scientists take up the study of Bigfoot reports, they might first rescue the neglected and misplaced bones already in museum collections. The field studies, so often considered to be science at work in the wild, need to be better prepared for than past efforts. Searching streams for tracks failed. Camping out and waiting for all the native wildlife to come to you has also failed. A lot of research should be done before spending more time on safari.

A carefully prepared dossier on Sasquatch/Bigfoot needs to be created. My advice is to review the records from South America to Alaska. Also dip into the records from China, India, and Nepal to isolate what can be found to indicate the presence of the Neo-Giants. Study the tracks and throw out the hoaxes. Isolate those sightings and records that indicate the real Bigfoot, the creatures in the Neo-Giant group. Plot their appearances. Look for their habits and their relationship to food choices and food sources. Consider their relationships to vegetation, both for food and for trees that serve as concealment.

Make the most of the films so far obtained that are not fake. Put all this

knowledge into any plans executed in the field in search of more evidence. Some day a dead body could turn up if we are prepared to preserve it, which we now are not. Above all, a change in attitude will help Bigfoot seekers. We should not put more effort into obtaining a "specimen" at the expense of a life. We should stop thinking that a dead Bigfoot is essential to progress. We should seek observations of them and contact with them.

### **The Real Bigfoot**

When someone goes back to examine the Greenland find of 1926, they will be astonished. They will be asking themselves if it can be that easy to make such a discovery. All it will take is simply to extract those bones from storage and submit them to decent modern testing. Yes, some people will not want to admit that such a thing was overlooked. There will even be opposition by people who prefer the status quo or have staked a position in denying the importance of *Homo gardarensis*. But those who give the evidence a fair and modern examination will win the argument eventually. More bones and other evidence will turn up as further support. And knowledge will be advanced.

The same holds true for the pursuit of Patterson's Bigfoot. While the course will be difficult, knowledge will be advanced. It will happen in spite of hoaxing that has occurred and will occur in the future. This will play out in a process that began almost a century ago when John W. Burns realized that something important was going on around him in British Columbia. In the middle of the twentieth century more people joined in the quest. John Green, Rene Dahinden, Ivan Sanderson, and then many more spent their own time and personal resources to organize, however imperfectly, the emerging history of Bigfoot in North America.

There are other advanced primates at large in North America other than the Neo-Giant. They are just as important and equally interesting for human beings to get to know. We can approach them in a similar fashion to that suggested here for the Bigfoot/Sasquatch. We should all be ready to be surprised by how much has been going on all around us for the past two centuries. These creatures have not gone undetected but rather they have been constantly detected while no one has done much about them.

It is true that the pursuit of Bigfoot/Sasquatch has been hampered by hoaxing. From 1912 to 1953 the field of physical anthropology was hampered by the Piltdown hoax. That did not stop people from looking for genuine fossils. The search for the living products of primate evolution will not stop either. Those remarkable people who keep looking are expressing mankind's unquenchable curiosity to understand the world around us, even when the enigmas are clever and trying to avoid our grasp.

### NOTES

1. The validity of the inscription has been detailed in *Scandinavian Studies* for Spring 2001 and is discussed in *Wonders* Vol. 7, pages 91-93.
2. John Green, 7 January 2003, post to bigfoot@yahoogroups.com.
3. Loren Coleman, 6 and 8 December 2002, posts to bigfoot@yahoogroups.com.
4. London *Times* on a large hairy man captured at Lake of the Woods, Manitoba.
5. Mark A. Hall, "Encounters with True Giants (1829-1994)," *Wonders* 4:63-79 (September 1995).
6. David W. Belisle, *American Family Robinson, or The Adventures of a Family Lost in the Great Desert of the West* (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1854).  
"They now had a chance to examine the powerful creature at leisure. He was entirely naked, with a perfect human form and face, but was perfectly covered with hair, except the forehead, eyelids, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet. They were surprised to see that the skin, where it was protected from the sun by the hair, was white and fair as their own. He was powerfully built, full six feet high, and uttered no sound that approached the pronunciation of words; a succession of growls, snarls, and yells, were all the sounds he uttered, and these approached, when accompanied by his efforts to release himself, the terrific, nearer than anything they had ever heard." (p. 207)
7. Mark A. Hall, *Living Fossils: The Survival of Homo gardarensis, Neandertal Man, and Homo erectus* (Wilmington, NC: Mark A Hall Publications, 1999), 17-18.
8. Diamond Jenness, "Myths of the Carrier Indians of British Columbia," *Journal of American Folklore* 47:221 (1934).
9. John Green, *Sasquatch: The Apes Among Us* (Seattle: Hancock House, 1978); and Don Hunter with Rene Dahinden, *Sasquatch* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1973).
10. Mark A. Hall, *The Yeti, Bigfoot & True Giants* (Wilmington, NC: Mark A. Hall Publications, 1994, 1997).
11. Hall, *Living Fossils*, 9, 27.
12. Hall, *Yeti*, 95-105.
13. Hall, *Living Fossils*, 20.
14. Mark A. Hall, "Stories of 'Bigfoot' in Iowa During 1978 as Drawn from Newspaper Sources," *The Minnesota Archaeologist* 38(1):2-17 (February 1979).
15. Larry Hagedon, 28 April 2001, post to bigfoot@yahoogroups.com. Also posts on 19 April and 29 April 2001.
16. Hall. *Living Fossils*, 7, 23-25.
17. Loren Coleman, "Was the First 'Bigfoot' a Hoax?" *The Anomalist* No 2, 1995, 8-27.
18. Grover Krantz, *Big Footprints* (Boulder, CO: Johnson, 1992), 32-47.
19. Green, *Sasquatch: Apes Among Us*, 160-8.
20. Hall, *Living Fossils*, 23-24; and *Wonders* Vol. 7, page 85..
21. Marge Davenport reprinted in Roger Patterson, *Do Abominable Snowmen of America Really Exist?* (Yakima, WA: Franklin Press, 1966), 82-3.
22. Hall, *Living Fossils*, 23-25.
23. Coleman, "Was the First," 19.
24. Coleman, "Was the First," 18, 20.

25. W. Overend, "Bigfoot Legend Engenders a Feud," *Los Angeles Times*, 4 June 1982.
26. David Carkhuff, "Bigfoot Feat," *Blue Mountain Eagle* (John Day, Oregon), 25 December 2002.
27. Rant Mullens, letter to editor, *Frontier Times*, October-November 1979, 4-5.
28. Associated Press, *Seattle Times*, 9 December 2002.
29. *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, 7 March 1976, p.3a.
30. Overend, "Bigfoot Legend."
31. Carkhuff, "Bigfoot Feat."
32. E. D. Baumann, *Bigfoot: America's Abominable Snowman* (NY: Franklin Watts, 1975).
33. Sanderson, *Abominable Snowmen*, 131-2; Patterson, *Do Abominable Snowmen*, 38, 40-42; Baumann, *Bigfoot*, 8-11.
34. The same tracks measured at 15 inches long are noted in John Green, *The Sasquatch File* (Agassiz, BC: Cheam, 1973), 22, as having been found and cast on 2 Nov 1958, 16 Aug 1959, 30 Aug 1959, and 1 Nov 1959 along Bluff Creek.
35. *Humboldt Times*, 14 Oct 1958, in Patterson, *Do Abominable Snowmen*, 38. 40.
36. Overend, "Bigfoot Legend."
37. Krantz, *Big Footprints*, 33.
38. Marian T. Place, *Bigfoot All Over the Country* (NY: Dodd, Mead, 1978).
39. Ivan T. Sanderson, *Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come To Life* (Philadelphia: Chilton Books, 1961).
40. John Green's *On the Track of the Sasquatch*, (Agassiz, BC: Cheam, 1969), ii, 45 and *Sasquatch: Apes Among Us*, 77; John Napier *Bigfoot* (NY: Dutton, 1973), plate 13; Elwood Baumann, *Bigfoot*, 2, 5; Hunter and Dahinden, *Sasquatch*, on the sixth page of plates; Kenneth Wylie, *Bigfoot: A Personal Inquiry into a Phenomenon* (NY: Viking, 1980).
41. Peter Byrne, *The Search for Bigfoot* (Washington, D.C.: Acropolis Books, 1975).
42. Steve M. Matthes, *Brave and Other Stories* (privately published by Vera Orton Matthes, San Francisco, CA, 1988), 285-94.
43. AP dispatch, "The Confessions of a Colville Sasquatch," *Seattle Times*, 1 April 1971,
44. M. Hall, "Contemporary Stories of 'Taku-He' or 'Bigfoot' in South Dakota as Drawn from Newspaper Accounts," *The Minnesota Archaeologist* 37(2):63-78 (May 1978).
45. Hall, *The Yeti*, 51-9.
46. Richard Boeth and Elaine Sciolino, "Bigfoot is Back," *Newsweek*, 31 Oct 1977.
47. Patterson, *Do Abominable Snowmen*. 39.
48. Loren Coleman and Patrick Huyghe, *The Field Guide to Bigfoot, Yeti, and Other Mystery Primates Worldwide* (NY: Avon, 1999).
49. Benjamin Radford, "Bigfoot at 50," *Skeptical Inquirer* 26(2):29-34, March-April 2002.
50. Georgia: Hall, "Encounters,"; Pennsylvania: Hall, *Living Fossils*, 56-9; "Jacko": Sanderson, *Abominable Snowmen*, 25-8; and Krantz, *Big Footprints*, 202-4.
51. Hall, *Living Fossils*, 33-7, 60-2.
52. Matt Money maker in *Bigfoot Co-Op*, December 1993; B. Ann Slate and Alan Berry, *Bigfoot* (NY: Bantam Books, 1976), 160-5; Hall, *Yeti*, 93, 100-1.
53. Gordon Slovt, "Old Skulls Have State Expert Scratching Head," *Minneapolis Star*, 12 July 1972.
54. Associated Press dispatch from Ely, Minn., 12 July 1972.

## INDEX TO VOLUME 7 OF WONDERS

- Adams, Richard, 122  
Anderson, George, 55  
Angel, Lawrence, 122  
Ape Canyon, WA, 85  
Arnold, Lee W., 76  
Atkinson, Wayne, 41-2  
Atlantis, 86. 90  
*Australopithecus robustus*, 104
- Barth, Edvard K., 71  
Barts, Lewis, 62  
Baumann, Elwood, 109, 111  
Beast of Bladenboro, 3-22, 35. 63  
Beast of Rockwell, 54  
Beck, Fred, 85  
Belisle, David W., 103  
*Big Footprints* (Krantz), 111, 115  
Bigfoot, 46, 85, 89, 98-125  
Bighoot, 64, 94-95  
Bindemagel, John, 99  
Black Panthers, 3-22, 62-63  
Bledsoe, Jerry, 54  
Blevins, J. N., 42, 44, 62  
Boone, Daniel, 73  
Breazele, Leslie, 109-110  
Bridger, Jim, 73  
Burns, John W., 103, 123  
Bushnell, David, 53. 57  
Byrne, Bryan, 112  
Byrne, Peter, 111, 112
- Caesar, Gene, 15  
Calhoun, Gilbert, 37  
Carolina Water Guns, 86-87  
Carpenter's Knob, NC, 53, 62  
Cherokee legends, 47, 58-59  
Chimiset, 26-28  
Chipekwe, 23
- Choctaw legends, 53. 57  
Coleman, Loren, 14, 17, 102, 105, 111, 118  
Cook, Minnie, 52  
Craddock, B. F., 36  
Crew, Jerry, 104, 109, 112, 113, 117  
Crew, Jim, 112  
Cranmer, Hiram, 73, 80  
Crevier, Benoit, 78
- Dahinden, Rene, 103, 111, 123  
Davis, Christopher, 40-41, 43  
Davis, Tommy, 41  
Dean, Earl, 61  
DeCoito, Jeremy, 42  
DeLoys Hoax, 87-88  
Denton, Robert W., 120  
DePriest, Joe, 62  
Dinosaurs, living, 23-32
- Eddy, Samuel, 122
- Fahrenbach, W. Henner, 99  
Fenn, H. F., 24  
Fisher, Jim, 56  
Fordan, John, 61  
Fossum, K., 70  
Frago, Charles, 47
- Genzoli, Andrew, 104  
Giant Monkeys, 54-57  
*Gigantopithecus*, 48  
Gimlin, Robert, 102  
Glendinning, William, 44  
Goodall, Jane, 99  
Gosse, Philip Henry, 23  
Gran family, 99  
Green, John, 100, 103, 105, 111, 123

Gunnbjom's Skerries, 89-90

Hagedon, Larry, 105

Hall, Jay, 5, 6, 7, 13

Hansen, F. C. C., 88, 89, 120

Hapgood, Charles, 31

Hardison, Stewart, 38, 63

Hertavar (Hartvigsen), Svanhild, 68-71

Heuvelmans, Bernard, 23, 24, 60

Hichens, William, 23, 24-30

Hodge, Mike, 41

*Homo gardarensis*, 85, 88-89, 94, 120

Huffer, T. J., 81

Huitfeldt-Kaas, Hartvig, 71

Humphreys, Charles, 20, 37, 62, 63

Hunnestad, Steinar, 68-71, 76

Hunter, Don, 111

Huver, Charles, 122

Huyghe, Patrick, 118

Irizima, 25

"Jacko," 120

Jacobsen, David, 75-76

Jenkins, Uriah, 60-61

Junkins, Landy, 80

*Kaigyet*, 103

Keel, John, 94-95

Keith, Arthur, 89, 120

Kennewick People, 51-52, 90-91

Kenney, Jemmie, 78

Kensington Runestone, 91-93, 99

Kerr, Ray, 109-110

Kinard, Joe D., 36

Knobby, 52-53

Krantz, Grover, 99, 105, 110, 111, 115

La Verendrye Stone, 93

Lee, David S., 37-38, 63

Ley, Willy, 24

Little People, 57-59

*Living Fossils* (Hall), 46, 85, 89, 91, 94, 118

Lizardman, 35, 40-45

Lowe, Marlon, 81

McClarín, Jim, 105

Mackal, Roy, 23, 24

McNabb, Scott, 46

Malin, Peter, 87

Martoglio, Megan, 37

Matthes, Steve, 112

Meldrum, Jeffrey, 99

Mer-beings, 40-45

Mermaid Point, NC, 35, 42

Minnesota Iceman, 93-94

Mittermeier, Russell, 99

Monster Lizards, 32

Mooney, James, 47, 59

Mountain Lions, 17-20, 36-40, 64

Mullens, Rant, 100, 102, 108

Mitchell, Curtis, 109

Napier, John, 99

*Natural Mysteries* (Hall), 32

Neandertal Man, 51, 94, 122

Neo-Giants, 104, 115, 117, 118, 122

Nielsen, Richard, 92

Nunda Cat, 28-29

Nunn, Hugh, 41

Oates, John Alexander, 42

Oudemans, A. Cornelius, 23

*Panthera atrox*, 17, 19, 20, 21, 62-63

*Panthers of the Coastal Plain*

(Humphreys), 37, 62

*Paranthropus*, 104

Patrick, John, 44

Patterson, Roger, 102, 111, 117

Patterson-Gimlin film, 102, 103, 115  
Pearl, Jacques ("Jack"), 72-75  
Percival, A. Blayne, 26  
Planck, Max, 92  
Pluff, Barney, 80  
Polk, Brenda, 50  
Poucher, Dean, 42  
Price, Kay, 53

Radford, Benjamin, 120  
Richardson, Gladwell, 75  
Rickards, Georgie, 78  
Ridge, Gerald K., 120  
Rights, Douglas, 58  
River swamps, 38, 64

Sanderson, Ivan T., 23, 87, 103, 104,  
111, 123.

Sarmiento, Esteban, 99  
Sasquatch, see Bigfoot  
Sass, Herbert R., 37  
Schaeffer, Claude, 76  
Schaller, George, 99  
Schmitt, Robert, 62  
Sea Monster Johnny, 31, 32, 95  
Sea serpents, 38, 60-61  
Sharpe, Bill, 3, 47, 48  
Siler, A. A., 36

*Simopithecus*, 31  
Sky-Lines, 95-96  
Slick, Tom, 112  
Smiley, Ted, 58  
Smith, Gaye, 53  
Stein, Theo, 99  
Swindler, Daris, 99

Taller-hominids, 46, 50-52, 85, 89, 118  
Thunderbirds, 59, 67-68, 72-84, 95  
*Thunderbirds* (Hall), 72, 78  
Titmus, Bob, 111  
True Giants, 46-48, 118  
Truesdale, Liston, 41

Uwharrie National Forest, 37

Wallace, Dale Lee, 109  
Wallace, Ray, 105, 108-110, 113  
Wallace, Wilbur, 109  
Wharton, Charles, 38  
Whiteman's Land, 96  
Wright, Washburn, 78  
Wylie, Kenneth, 111

*Yeti, Bigfoot & True Giants* (Hall), 36,  
46, 102, 118

**Keep Up With WONDERS in 2003**  
**Check out the MAMP website at**  
**<http://home.att.net/~mark.hall.wonders>**  
**for a new Mystery Profile every month and for**  
**other updates on news and publications**