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00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:05,000

Alaska, a vast remote wilderness twice the size of Texas.

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00:00:05,000 --> 00:00:09,000

There are dangerous, unpredictable forces at work here.

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00:00:09,000 --> 00:00:12,000

In one of the most mysterious corners of the globe.

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00:00:12,000 --> 00:00:15,000

A lot of things can kill you out here without even trying.

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00:00:15,000 --> 00:00:21,000

This is a place hundreds of times more deadly than the Bermuda Triangle.

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00:00:21,000 --> 00:00:23,000

Oh my God.

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00:00:23,000 --> 00:00:25,000

Stories of alien abductions.

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00:00:25,000 --> 00:00:28,000

I believe it was a UFO.

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00:00:28,000 --> 00:00:32,000

The paranormal, vanishing airplanes and strange beasts.

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00:00:32,000 --> 00:00:35,000

The Alaskan Bigfoot. He can rip you in half.

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00:00:35,000 --> 00:00:37,000

These accounts are really widespread.

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00:00:37,000 --> 00:00:39,000

It peeked out of the tree right there.

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00:00:39,000 --> 00:00:43,000

Have hunted those who dare set foot here.

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00:00:43,000 --> 00:00:49,000

In the last 30 years, 16,000 people have disappeared without a trace.

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00:00:49,000 --> 00:00:53,000

More people have disappeared than the Bermuda Triangle.

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00:00:53,000 --> 00:00:55,000

Two to three times the amount.

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00:00:55,000 --> 00:00:59,000

Witnesses tell us their shocking stories.

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00:00:59,000 --> 00:01:00,000

I was petrified.

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00:01:00,000 --> 00:01:04,000

And we've gathered some of the world's leading experts in their field.

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00:01:04,000 --> 00:01:09,000

I'm always after scientific evidence that can be independently corroborated.

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00:01:09,000 --> 00:01:14,000

To try and unlock the mystery of the Alaska Triangle.

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00:01:23,000 --> 00:01:28,000

The Alaska Triangle.

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00:01:28,000 --> 00:01:30,000

Remote mountains.

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00:01:30,000 --> 00:01:32,000

Impenetrable forests.

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00:01:32,000 --> 00:01:35,000

Unexplored lakes and rivers.

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00:01:35,000 --> 00:01:40,000

It's long been home to stories of strange and terrifying beasts.

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00:01:40,000 --> 00:01:44,000

These creatures may have made the Alaska Triangle their home

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00:01:44,000 --> 00:01:49,000

and could be behind any number of the bizarre disappearances.

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00:01:50,000 --> 00:01:53,000

One of the most famous is the Hairy Man.

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00:01:53,000 --> 00:01:55,000

Half human, half beast.

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00:01:55,000 --> 00:01:59,000

And if the stories are true, a man killer.

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00:01:59,000 --> 00:02:02,000

If the Hairy Man's out here, he's a lot stronger than an normal human

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00:02:02,000 --> 00:02:05,000

and can kill somebody with his bare hands.

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00:02:05,000 --> 00:02:08,000

The Hairy Man is a wild, hairy beast.

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00:02:08,000 --> 00:02:10,000

And he can rip you in half.

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00:02:10,000 --> 00:02:24,000

A huge ape-like creature out for revenge and defending his territory.

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00:02:24,000 --> 00:02:26,000

It's a gripping story.

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00:02:26,000 --> 00:02:30,000

But could this beast really account for the hundreds of people

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00:02:30,000 --> 00:02:33,000

going missing in the Alaska Triangle every year?

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00:02:34,000 --> 00:02:41,000

A fascinating tale from the last century suggests the answer could be yes.

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00:02:43,000 --> 00:02:50,000

And now there's some intriguing new evidence that the Hairy Man may still be out there.

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00:02:50,000 --> 00:02:54,000

Right, dude, it just peaked out of the tree right there.

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00:02:55,000 --> 00:03:01,000

The first stop on the journey to find the Hairy Man

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00:03:01,000 --> 00:03:04,000

is the port of Homer on the Kenai Peninsula,

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00:03:04,000 --> 00:03:07,000

over 200 miles southwest of Anchorage.

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00:03:10,000 --> 00:03:13,000

The town is known as the End of the Road.

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00:03:13,000 --> 00:03:16,000

From here, there's just one way to travel.

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00:03:16,000 --> 00:03:18,000

And that's by boat.

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00:03:19,000 --> 00:03:23,000

Now, Homer is the meeting place for a new expedition.

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00:03:23,000 --> 00:03:29,000

If the Hairy Man exists, these three adventurers are determined to find him.

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00:03:29,000 --> 00:03:34,000

Expedition leader is seasoned Bigfoot Hunter, Stephen Major.

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00:03:34,000 --> 00:03:38,000

For Stephen, this search is personal.

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00:03:38,000 --> 00:03:41,000

He's been to the Kenai before.

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00:03:41,000 --> 00:03:45,000

I actually caught a glimpse of what I believe was the Hairy Man

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00:03:45,000 --> 00:03:48,000

dashing between some trees.

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00:03:48,000 --> 00:03:53,000

What I saw was a bipedal, hairy beast.

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00:03:53,000 --> 00:03:56,000

I was dumbfounded because I was in shock,

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00:03:56,000 --> 00:03:59,000

because I was not expecting to see that.

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00:03:59,000 --> 00:04:03,000

And I'll tell you what, it was very exciting.

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00:04:03,000 --> 00:04:06,000

Stephen is meeting up with Adam Davies,

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00:04:06,000 --> 00:04:10,000

a leading crypto zoologist from Manchester, England.

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00:04:10,000 --> 00:04:12,000

Adam's an expert tracker

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00:04:12,000 --> 00:04:17,000

and has been on many expeditions on the hunt for mysterious, unknown creatures.

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00:04:17,000 --> 00:04:22,000

What I'm always after is getting incredible scientific evidence

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00:04:22,000 --> 00:04:24,000

that can be independently corroborated,

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00:04:24,000 --> 00:04:27,000

something that's tangible that will pass tests.

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00:04:27,000 --> 00:04:33,000

Stephen and Adam have recruited army vet and police officer Larry Beans-Baxter

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00:04:33,000 --> 00:04:35,000

to help keep them safe.

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00:04:35,000 --> 00:04:38,000

My role on the expedition is team security.

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00:04:38,000 --> 00:04:41,000

Safety of the other team members is my priority.

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00:04:41,000 --> 00:04:46,000

And there's a lot of things in Alaska that can harm you if not outright kill you.

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00:04:48,000 --> 00:04:52,000

The Hairy Man expedition have chartered a boat

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00:04:52,000 --> 00:04:56,000

to take them right down to the tip of the Kenai Peninsula.

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00:04:56,000 --> 00:05:00,000

This is the renowned home of the Hairy Man.

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00:05:00,000 --> 00:05:06,000

What we're looking for in a nutshell is definitive proof of the existence of the Hairy Man.

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00:05:06,000 --> 00:05:11,000

What I say that, specifically what we're looking for is to have an encounter with him.

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00:05:12,000 --> 00:05:16,000

On his last expedition, Stephen took this photo.

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00:05:16,000 --> 00:05:23,000

It's his foot next to a giant footprint, whatever made this was massive.

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00:05:25,000 --> 00:05:30,000

In the Alaska Triangle, there's plenty of room for giant creatures to hide

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00:05:30,000 --> 00:05:33,000

with thousands of square miles of unexplored wilderness

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00:05:33,000 --> 00:05:37,000

and so few people anything could be out there.

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00:05:40,000 --> 00:05:42,000

But what is the Hairy Man?

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00:05:42,000 --> 00:05:48,000

Like Bigfoot, around here stories of him are well known and go back generations.

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00:05:50,000 --> 00:05:56,000

Dr. Robert Alley is a cryptozoologist and former professor of the University of Alaska.

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00:05:56,000 --> 00:05:59,000

He's made a study of first-hand accounts.

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00:06:00,000 --> 00:06:07,000

The Hairy Man is a large, bipedal, completely hair-covered, man-like creature

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00:06:07,000 --> 00:06:14,000

very similar to Sasquatch or Bigfoot, possibly related, very large,

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00:06:14,000 --> 00:06:20,000

up to maybe even eight or nine feet tall, very fast, very territorial

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00:06:20,000 --> 00:06:24,000

and it could be quite aggressive if provoked.

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00:06:24,000 --> 00:06:27,000

These accounts are really widespread.

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00:06:29,000 --> 00:06:33,000

But there's one place with by far the greatest Hairy Man story.

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00:06:34,000 --> 00:06:40,000

Perched on the very tip of the Kenai, the abandoned settlement of Port Chatham.

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00:06:42,000 --> 00:06:47,000

I believe that Port Chatham, Alaska is an area that the Hairy Man is claimed for his own.

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00:06:47,000 --> 00:06:50,000

I really do believe that is his territory.

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00:06:50,000 --> 00:06:56,000

It's remote, they wouldn't feel pressured and it gives them a refuge

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00:06:56,000 --> 00:06:59,000

and it would be one that they want to protect.

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00:07:00,000 --> 00:07:04,000

There's good reason to think the Hairy Man lives around Port Chatham.

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00:07:06,000 --> 00:07:10,000

Back in the early 1900s, there were some terrible events here

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00:07:10,000 --> 00:07:13,000

and no one's lived in the area ever since.

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00:07:21,000 --> 00:07:26,000

Hugh Newman is an English author who's been researching the story.

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00:07:27,000 --> 00:07:32,000

In the early 20th century, Alaska was a wild frontier.

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00:07:34,000 --> 00:07:39,000

When the settlers came in, they found this wonderful area, Port Chatham,

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00:07:39,000 --> 00:07:44,000

you know, stunning natural beauty, but also salmon was rich in the area.

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00:07:44,000 --> 00:07:49,000

What's strange about it to me is that it wasn't inhabited by Native Americans.

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00:07:49,000 --> 00:07:53,000

There was no indigenous population in this specific area.

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00:07:53,000 --> 00:07:58,000

So when the settlers came in, you know, it was kind of easy for them just to set up base there.

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00:07:58,000 --> 00:08:00,000

They opened a cannery for fishing.

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00:08:01,000 --> 00:08:08,000

So despite its isolation, it began to grow and it became a thriving commercial area.

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00:08:09,000 --> 00:08:15,000

But an early entry in the cannery supervisor's logbook is a telling sign of what was to come.

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00:08:16,000 --> 00:08:20,000

In 1905, in the local logbook of Port Chatham,

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00:08:20,000 --> 00:08:26,000

something menacing was recorded as being in the woods around the area of the fishing village.

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00:08:26,000 --> 00:08:30,000

The logbook states that the entire cannery was shut down.

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00:08:30,000 --> 00:08:35,000

The workforce left the site and didn't return until the next season

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00:08:35,000 --> 00:08:38,000

because of something menacing in the forest.

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00:08:38,000 --> 00:08:42,000

Then, a few years later, the situation got even worse.

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00:08:44,000 --> 00:08:49,000

Around the night, the local logbook says that the cannery was shut down.

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00:08:49,000 --> 00:08:53,000

The logbook says that the cannery was shut down.

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00:08:53,000 --> 00:08:55,000

It's not even worse.

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00:08:55,000 --> 00:09:01,000

Around the 1920s through the 1930s, there were people that would go up hunting in the woods and not return.

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00:09:02,000 --> 00:09:09,000

There were people that would go up in the woods and they would find dismembered and mangled bodies that would float down in the lagoon.

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00:09:10,000 --> 00:09:15,000

In conjunction with that, there were slidings of a very large, hairy, man-like beast.

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00:09:17,000 --> 00:09:21,000

So was it Bigfoot? Was it Sasquot? Was it some kind of hairy beast?

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00:09:21,000 --> 00:09:23,000

That was terrorizing the locals.

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00:09:23,000 --> 00:09:29,000

Dismembered bodies, arms and legs ripped off and tossed into the river.

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00:09:29,000 --> 00:09:32,000

And these were no bear attacks.

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00:09:32,000 --> 00:09:40,000

A bear would not be able to dismember and mutilate a body, leaving no claw marks, leaving no fang marks.

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00:09:40,000 --> 00:09:45,000

And that would have sent a very distinct message that hairy man was responsible for this.

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00:09:47,000 --> 00:09:49,000

They wanted to be left alone.

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00:09:52,000 --> 00:09:55,000

The settlers got the message.

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00:09:55,000 --> 00:10:00,000

They were being attacked by a bigfoot-like creature who wanted them gone.

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00:10:04,000 --> 00:10:07,000

Investigative journalist Jerry Glover knows this story well.

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00:10:08,000 --> 00:10:14,000

By around about 1949, the town was completely deserted.

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00:10:14,000 --> 00:10:23,000

All the inhabitants left Port Chatham, which is very remarkable given that it was a commercially active area.

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00:10:23,000 --> 00:10:29,000

But the inhabitants felt that they could no longer live there and have never lived there.

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00:10:29,000 --> 00:10:33,000

Since that time, the place has always been deserted.

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00:10:37,000 --> 00:10:43,000

If the hairy man story is the true, what it's been able to do is successfully push back.

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00:10:43,000 --> 00:10:47,000

Civilization, which is very rare indeed.

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00:10:47,000 --> 00:10:54,000

There's a mystique to the place. Paranoia, an evil vibe.

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00:10:54,000 --> 00:10:57,000

Now, Stephen and his team are on their way.

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00:10:57,000 --> 00:11:02,000

They're out to solve the mystery of the hairy man once and for all.

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00:11:02,000 --> 00:11:05,000

There's a lot of different theories as to what the hairy man could be.

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00:11:05,000 --> 00:11:09,000

Some people believe that it's a large bipedal, undiscovered ape.

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00:11:09,000 --> 00:11:13,000

Some people believe that it's some kind of spiritual supernatural being.

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00:11:13,000 --> 00:11:17,000

And that's why we're going to Port Chatham is to get some answers.

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00:11:17,000 --> 00:11:26,000

If they solve the mystery of the hairy man, it's possible that the team could solve the mystery of the Alaska Triangle itself.

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00:11:32,000 --> 00:11:35,000

You're not going to get here any other way other than by boat.

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00:11:35,000 --> 00:11:42,000

We are isolated to the point that if you had an accident or something like that, you're pretty much on your own.

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00:11:45,000 --> 00:11:51,000

After a grueling trip, the team near their destination and the weather closes in.

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00:11:55,000 --> 00:12:01,000

But soon, the site of Port Locke, the old town of the Port Chatham area, emerges from the mist.

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00:12:02,000 --> 00:12:05,000

Can we park the boat right off the old Port Locke town site?

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00:12:05,000 --> 00:12:09,000

That should be alright. It depends on the tide, but we should be able to do that.

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00:12:09,000 --> 00:12:10,000

Okay.

153

00:12:10,000 --> 00:12:12,000

How far should we be off the beach?

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00:12:12,000 --> 00:12:17,000

Dude, man, if we could be less than 100 yards, that would be fantastic.

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00:12:17,000 --> 00:12:18,000

Could he swim out there?

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00:12:18,000 --> 00:12:21,000

Oh, yeah. The hairy man's a swimmer. They have webbed feet in webbed hands.

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00:12:21,000 --> 00:12:22,000

Oh, my gosh.

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00:12:22,000 --> 00:12:24,000

They're very well adapted.

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00:12:25,000 --> 00:12:29,000

Finally, we're approaching Port Chatham. I'm really excited.

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00:12:29,000 --> 00:12:33,000

What, you know, you have to remember is that this is a very remote area.

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00:12:33,000 --> 00:12:37,000

Where we're going, no one's been for nearly 70 years.

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00:12:37,000 --> 00:12:42,000

If we do get into trouble, we have contingencies. We have emergency kit.

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00:12:42,000 --> 00:12:44,000

But that would be a while in coming.

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00:12:44,000 --> 00:12:48,000

So the primary consideration has to be security when we're on the ground.

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00:12:48,000 --> 00:12:51,000

It's very important that all the team is safe.

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00:12:51,000 --> 00:12:55,000

Organized. And there's a coherent structure. We know what we're doing.

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00:12:55,000 --> 00:12:57,000

We know where everybody is.

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00:12:57,000 --> 00:13:03,000

The second thing is to maximize our chances of actually getting some credible evidence

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00:13:03,000 --> 00:13:06,000

which can be objectively analyzed.

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00:13:06,000 --> 00:13:11,000

So things like trail cameras, night vision equipment, DNA testing kits,

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00:13:11,000 --> 00:13:15,000

all of those need to be checked, double checked so that they're good to go.

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00:13:15,000 --> 00:13:20,000

Here's the spot. Right here. The old Port Lock Town site. We're here.

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00:13:20,000 --> 00:13:23,000

Excellent. Let's get started.

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00:13:29,000 --> 00:13:33,000

Stephen, Adam and Beans prepare to go ashore.

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00:13:37,000 --> 00:13:40,000

It's been nearly 70 years since I was born.

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00:13:41,000 --> 00:13:46,000

It's been nearly 70 years since all the residents were scrambling for the boats,

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00:13:46,000 --> 00:13:50,000

fleeing for their lives, desperate to get away.

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00:13:50,000 --> 00:13:54,000

These people must have been terrified of what was going on in the woods there.

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00:13:54,000 --> 00:13:58,000

People were dying, body parts were being found.

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00:13:58,000 --> 00:14:03,000

And it does give a reason why this place is still abandoned today.

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00:14:04,000 --> 00:14:09,000

Hairy Man clearly are territorial.

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00:14:09,000 --> 00:14:15,000

If you go into the area where he resides, you could get in trouble.

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00:14:20,000 --> 00:14:23,000

We've just arrived on the beach below the Port Lock Town site.

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00:14:23,000 --> 00:14:28,000

And we're heading in there to go investigate part of the area where the old town used to be.

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00:14:28,000 --> 00:14:31,000

So we're going to have to check out the area.

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00:14:31,000 --> 00:14:34,000

So we're going to have to stay on our toes.

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00:14:34,000 --> 00:14:37,000

That's why we have these to protect ourselves if necessary.

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00:14:37,000 --> 00:14:43,000

But we definitely have to be cautious in our movement, be observant and go slow.

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00:14:47,000 --> 00:14:52,000

While we're out here, I'm responsible for everyone's safety as the security officer.

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00:14:52,000 --> 00:14:57,000

Because of how dense the forest is here, we could walk right up on a wild animal,

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00:14:57,000 --> 00:15:01,000

including the Hairy Man, and not know it until it's too late.

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00:15:01,000 --> 00:15:05,000

My first reaction would be that we got to scare it away.

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00:15:05,000 --> 00:15:09,000

I'd be trying to make myself big and large to intimidate it.

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00:15:09,000 --> 00:15:12,000

If that didn't work and it continued to advance on us,

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00:15:12,000 --> 00:15:14,000

the final use of force would be deadly force,

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00:15:14,000 --> 00:15:18,000

and I would use my shotgun to try and put the animal down to protect us.

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00:15:19,000 --> 00:15:29,000

Pieces of old machinery are an eerie reminder that this was once a thriving working community.

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00:15:31,000 --> 00:15:34,000

This was a bustling town by Alaska standards.

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00:15:34,000 --> 00:15:37,000

You had fishing industry, you had fish processing here.

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00:15:37,000 --> 00:15:41,000

They would catch the fish out in the bay here and bring them into the cannery.

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00:15:41,000 --> 00:15:45,000

It was a perfect setup, and because of the Hairy Man, it was just abandoned.

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00:15:49,000 --> 00:15:54,000

The workers here felt so threatened that they made demands unheard of elsewhere.

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00:15:55,000 --> 00:15:57,000

The workers refused to work.

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00:15:57,000 --> 00:16:04,000

They would go on strike unless guards were protecting them from the menace that was in the woods.

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00:16:07,000 --> 00:16:13,000

Up behind the industrial ruins, Stephen finds what was once a grisly scene.

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00:16:13,000 --> 00:16:19,000

This is the lagoon behind the town of Portlock where they would find mutilated bodies floating.

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00:16:25,000 --> 00:16:28,000

If the Hairy Man is out here and he is responsible for those murders,

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00:16:28,000 --> 00:16:33,000

then he's a lot stronger than a normal human and can kill somebody with his bare hands.

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00:16:34,000 --> 00:16:45,000

Right now what we're looking for is we're looking for a good track or a good imprint on this heavily used game trail.

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00:16:45,000 --> 00:16:50,000

Now we say heavily used game trail, but we don't know who's been using it other than some large creatures.

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00:16:50,000 --> 00:17:06,000

The team have infrared trail cameras that are triggered by movement.

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00:17:06,000 --> 00:17:16,000

By setting them up along the trail, they hope to capture the first clear photograph of the Hairy Man.

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00:17:17,000 --> 00:17:22,000

Again, you've got that angle of elevation down and it gives us a nice clear view.

214

00:17:22,000 --> 00:17:29,000

Any photo would be a world first, but Stephen is still set on a face-to-face encounter.

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00:17:32,000 --> 00:17:36,000

Eventually, they come across an abandoned hunter's cabin.

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00:17:36,000 --> 00:17:43,000

Through here, watch the floor, it's very unstable.

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00:17:43,000 --> 00:17:44,000

Yeah.

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00:17:51,000 --> 00:17:54,000

Yeah, this thing's going to come down pretty soon.

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00:17:54,000 --> 00:17:55,000

It is.

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00:17:56,000 --> 00:18:05,000

The team decide to lie in wait, looking and listening.

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00:18:11,000 --> 00:18:14,000

The Hairy Man are said to communicate by whistling.

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00:18:14,000 --> 00:18:20,000

This is quite extraordinary because it's also noted all across North America for Sasquatch and Bigfoot.

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00:18:20,000 --> 00:18:26,000

They are also said to grunt and to whoop to communicate over long distances.

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00:18:29,000 --> 00:18:33,000

Eventually, through the drizzle, Stephen thinks he hears something.

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00:18:35,000 --> 00:18:43,000

We've been here for a little over an hour and we've got something that's behind us out here.

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00:18:43,000 --> 00:18:52,000

We've heard a few grunts and some whistles and just a little bit ago here, I had some movements right in the trees just right behind us.

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00:18:52,000 --> 00:18:58,000

So I think we've definitely generated some interest in something that's out there that's come down to take a look at us.

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00:18:58,000 --> 00:19:01,000

So we're just being a little bit cautious. We don't know what it is.

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00:19:01,000 --> 00:19:06,000

We'd like to find out, but right now we could be in a really dangerous situation.

230

00:19:14,000 --> 00:19:21,000

Dr. Robert Alley has been researching some of the more gruesome events that took place here.

231

00:19:21,000 --> 00:19:24,000

There were a few incidents I found that stood out.

232

00:19:26,000 --> 00:19:33,000

One was in the 1940s, a man who had been killed in a most mysterious way.

233

00:19:33,000 --> 00:19:38,000

He'd been struck and it looks like struck from behind by a very heavy object.

234

00:19:43,000 --> 00:19:56,000

There was evidence that there were things being shifted that normal humans couldn't move. People were terrified.

235

00:19:56,000 --> 00:20:07,000

Very, very upsetting murders, if you will, and cases of missing people in the Portlock area, which caused the population of Portlock to essentially leave the town.

236

00:20:08,000 --> 00:20:13,000

You're showing me the way here, because you just pointed it out to me.

237

00:20:16,000 --> 00:20:24,000

After a tense wait in the abandoned cabin, the three hunters decide to go in search of whatever it was they heard moving around outside.

238

00:20:27,000 --> 00:20:34,000

As we come over the ridge, just seeing a water hole here, all the animals will come to that. That's where the game trails lead.

239

00:20:35,000 --> 00:20:40,000

The methodology in these conditions is to look for any game trails, look for any evidence.

240

00:20:40,000 --> 00:20:48,000

So we've got some bare scat here. It's bad weather, but I can establish here because of the variance in the colour.

241

00:20:48,000 --> 00:20:53,000

This is probably a couple of days old. You can see some of it is turning greyer.

242

00:20:53,000 --> 00:20:56,000

So that's how you can determine it. It's a little bit older.

243

00:20:57,000 --> 00:21:05,000

The Mongolians say, when it was in Mongolia and in Gobi Desert, they used to say, if it's brown, leave it down.

244

00:21:05,000 --> 00:21:11,000

If it's grey, it's okay. And the grey poop, that's the stuff they'd use on the fire to cook their hearty, awful stew.

245

00:21:16,000 --> 00:21:20,000

And soon they come across some massive tracks.

246

00:21:20,000 --> 00:21:25,000

Guys, we've got some fresh tracks down here. Looks like a large animal.

247

00:21:25,000 --> 00:21:36,000

But they're freshly compacted. Something came through here very recently. The grass is compacted. There's been no spring upwards. They're new.

248

00:21:36,000 --> 00:21:38,000

Should we follow it? Absolutely. Let's do it.

249

00:21:38,000 --> 00:21:46,000

Could these be the tracks of a giant hairy man making his way deeper into the forest, away from the hunters?

250

00:21:46,000 --> 00:21:54,000

Dr. Ali has been studying Stephen's footprint photo from his previous expedition to the Kenai, and has little doubt about this one.

251

00:21:54,000 --> 00:22:00,000

I really like this track, typical Sasquatch. I like it because there's no chance this could be a bear.

252

00:22:00,000 --> 00:22:09,000

Bears always have their middle toe the furthest forward. And the thumb, as it were, is relatively small. The pinkie's large.

253

00:22:09,000 --> 00:22:19,000

But they're always behind that middle toe. And Sasquatches don't do that. What they have is a great big toe, which can even sometimes deviate.

254

00:22:19,000 --> 00:22:30,000

This is a beautiful track. I love this track. Also, it seems to be nicely wide at the heel. I like that. That wide heel.

255

00:22:30,000 --> 00:22:34,000

In humans, you only get that when you're a few months old. It doesn't last very long.

256

00:22:34,000 --> 00:22:44,000

Also, no arch. You can see that it comes right back straight, which is a Sasquatch characteristic all over the place.

257

00:22:44,000 --> 00:22:55,000

So in Dr. Ali's opinion, this is the footprint of something like a Sasquatch or Bigfoot. If not a Sasquatch, then it must be a creature that's closely related.

258

00:22:55,000 --> 00:22:59,000

Perhaps the hairy man.

259

00:22:59,000 --> 00:23:10,000

But what the hairy man investigators really want is an encounter with the beast himself. And suddenly, they're aware that something is out there.

260

00:23:10,000 --> 00:23:16,000

Don't shoot it unless it threatens you. Let's check it out.

261

00:23:16,000 --> 00:23:24,000

You go first.

262

00:23:24,000 --> 00:23:27,000

Dude, it just peaked out of the tree right there.

263

00:23:27,000 --> 00:23:33,000

I see it. It's right at your 12.

264

00:23:33,000 --> 00:23:38,000

Damn!

265

00:23:38,000 --> 00:23:45,000

Adam tries to draw whatever it is to them using his hairy man call.

266

00:23:45,000 --> 00:23:49,000

Woo!

267

00:23:50,000 --> 00:23:56,000

Woo!

268

00:23:56,000 --> 00:24:01,000

Woo!

269

00:24:01,000 --> 00:24:05,000

Woo!

270

00:24:05,000 --> 00:24:12,000

Being spotted some movement in the trees, and he called out and said, hey, I've got something.

271

00:24:12,000 --> 00:24:18,000

And I ran up the hill and I looked and what I caught a glimpse of was something big, tall and hairy.

272

00:24:18,000 --> 00:24:24,000

But it took off. Boom! As soon as it saw me. And then I started following up on it.

273

00:24:24,000 --> 00:24:31,000

And before I knew it, it was 100 yards from me. And I just caught a glimpse of it now, from where I saw it last before it disappeared in the trees.

274

00:24:31,000 --> 00:24:37,000

In native folklore, the hairy man moves at incredible speed.

275

00:24:37,000 --> 00:24:42,000

In fact, it's even said that he can appear and disappear at will.

276

00:24:42,000 --> 00:24:51,000

Are they supernatural? Yes and no. They have abilities that we find as Westerners difficult to explain.

277

00:24:51,000 --> 00:24:59,000

But when the natives look at it, it fits into their interpretation of the natural world pretty simply.

278

00:24:59,000 --> 00:25:05,000

In the native culture, there's no separation between the spiritual and the physical.

279

00:25:05,000 --> 00:25:10,000

For them, the mysteries of the Alaska Triangle are just a part of life.

280

00:25:10,000 --> 00:25:17,000

Perhaps the hairy man is moving in and out of the spirit world.

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00:25:17,000 --> 00:25:33,000

People discussing hairy man with traits such as telepathy, hypnosis, abduction, disappearing might feel that they have to explain these attributes in a supernatural way.

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00:25:33,000 --> 00:25:40,000

But in actual fact, there may be very simple physical explanations for such attributes.

283

00:25:40,000 --> 00:25:47,000

Infrasound, for example, is used by tigers to disorient their prey.

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00:25:47,000 --> 00:25:51,000

The harmonics of the sound dropping down to 10 cycles a second, 10 hertz.

285

00:25:51,000 --> 00:26:00,000

Which in human terms is a dream state or a state where you're vulnerable to thoughts other than your own necessarily.

286

00:26:00,000 --> 00:26:11,000

So could it be that by hypnotizing us as it were with infrasound, they are able to disappear or to project thoughts onto us?

287

00:26:11,000 --> 00:26:17,000

There may be simple explanations for what hitherto we've always considered supernatural.

288

00:26:22,000 --> 00:26:27,000

Back on the boat, the team sit down to review the trail camera footage.

289

00:26:31,000 --> 00:26:46,000

It isn't good news. There could easily be something there in the background, but it's impossible to tell.

290

00:26:46,000 --> 00:26:49,000

You always hope to get something, but you have to be realistic.

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00:26:49,000 --> 00:26:52,000

There's a reason this creature has been elusive for so long.

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00:26:52,000 --> 00:26:56,000

The hairy man is a very good evading human.

293

00:26:56,000 --> 00:27:03,000

And it's a matter of look, research and opportunity, whether we find any evidence of him.

294

00:27:03,000 --> 00:27:08,000

Yeah, I always hope to get something. It's always a little disappointing, but not.

295

00:27:08,000 --> 00:27:10,000

It's a long shot.

296

00:27:13,000 --> 00:27:16,000

So far, not much luck.

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00:27:17,000 --> 00:27:24,000

But so often, it's when you least expect it that what you're looking for suddenly shows itself.

298

00:27:27,000 --> 00:27:33,000

We did get thermal imaging of a bipedal large beast.

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00:27:36,000 --> 00:27:42,000

The expedition to find the hairy man of the Alaska Triangle is coming to an end.

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00:27:43,000 --> 00:27:48,000

But the hunters do believe that they have the hairy man on camera.

301

00:27:49,000 --> 00:27:52,000

Adam was on deck and he thought he heard something.

302

00:27:52,000 --> 00:27:58,000

He pointed his camera to the shore and he gave his best hairy man call.

303

00:28:03,000 --> 00:28:08,000

So I made a call out and almost directly after I made that call,

304

00:28:08,000 --> 00:28:16,000

I saw a large creature, what appeared to be bipedal, rushing rapidly down the hillside,

305

00:28:16,000 --> 00:28:19,000

through the woods, towards us.

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00:28:19,000 --> 00:28:24,000

Now, a bear would not do that if anything, a bear would go in the opposite direction.

307

00:28:24,000 --> 00:28:27,000

But this was coming right towards us and it was an adrenaline rush.

308

00:28:27,000 --> 00:28:30,000

I was like, you know, is this going to be it?

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00:28:30,000 --> 00:28:35,000

Adam got out his infrared camera and this is the footage.

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00:28:36,000 --> 00:28:42,000

It's thermal imaging in this white shape is something giving off a lot of heat.

311

00:28:42,000 --> 00:28:49,000

It's moving as well and so has to be an animal of some sort, but it's difficult to tell what.

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00:28:53,000 --> 00:28:58,000

We've sent this eerie video footage to Dr. Ali to see what he can make of it.

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00:28:59,000 --> 00:29:12,000

It shows a figure evidently moving and it's not a horizontal white figure like you'd expect for a

moose.

314

00:29:13,000 --> 00:29:17,000

It's vertical and it's chunky.

315

00:29:17,000 --> 00:29:20,000

It's chunkier than I would expect a bear to be.

316

00:29:21,000 --> 00:29:26,000

I haven't seen a bear stay up a tree and move around like that this long.

317

00:29:26,000 --> 00:29:29,000

This suggests something like Harryman.

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00:29:29,000 --> 00:29:35,000

It's big, it's vertical, in fact, the upper part seems to be even bigger and wider than the bottom.

319

00:29:35,000 --> 00:29:37,000

And what animal is built like that?

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00:29:37,000 --> 00:29:44,000

That is a perfect Harryman profile, big, wide shoulders, narrow hips.

321

00:29:44,000 --> 00:29:48,000

It's intriguing. It's not definitive, but it's very, very intriguing.

322

00:29:49,000 --> 00:29:53,000

It's truly fascinating. It's truly fascinating.

323

00:29:54,000 --> 00:30:03,000

There's all these legends, but now we've got something tangible, something that I've experienced and that is exciting.

324

00:30:03,000 --> 00:30:08,000

Could this be the first ever video evidence of the Port Chatham Harryman?

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00:30:08,000 --> 00:30:12,000

For Stephen, the expedition's a success.

326

00:30:12,000 --> 00:30:20,000

The whole time on this trip while out in the bush, we felt like we were being stalked and observed, which kept us on edge.

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00:30:20,000 --> 00:30:24,000

You know, I'm convinced 100% that the Harryman is here.

328

00:30:25,000 --> 00:30:27,000

I think he was observing us that night.

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00:30:27,000 --> 00:30:28,000

You've got to be kidding.

330

00:30:28,000 --> 00:30:36,000

Seriously, we found a trackway and I think that the area where he came down was the closest point on the land to the bulge.

331

00:30:36,000 --> 00:30:38,000

Whoa.

332

00:30:39,000 --> 00:30:45,000

If the Harryman's out there, what other mysterious creatures are lurking in the Alaskan wilderness?

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00:30:46,000 --> 00:31:00,000

Some, like the Harryman, could be unknown to science, but there is evidence that there may be other monstrous beasts long thought extinct, alive and deadly in the wilds of the Triangle.

334

00:31:03,000 --> 00:31:09,000

Over the last few decades, thousands of people have gone missing within the Alaska Triangle.

335

00:31:09,000 --> 00:31:14,000

Is the vast frozen ground hiding some sinister truth?

336

00:31:15,000 --> 00:31:19,000

Alaska's massive.

337

00:31:19,000 --> 00:31:23,000

You can spend an entire lifetime exploring and still not see everything.

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00:31:23,000 --> 00:31:30,000

It's the ideal spot for species to go unnoticed for hundreds of years.

339

00:31:30,000 --> 00:31:33,000

To be literally under the radar.

340

00:31:33,000 --> 00:31:37,000

Sometimes even frozen in the ice.

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00:31:44,000 --> 00:31:51,000

One story from 2015 has some people convinced that ancient dangers could still be here.

342

00:31:56,000 --> 00:32:04,000

Scientists at the Alaska Earthquake Center picked up readings from a remote-sized McMonitoring station that they couldn't explain.

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00:32:04,000 --> 00:32:11,000

The readings were from the Colteeth River Mountain Station and the data clearly showed shaking on the ground,

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00:32:11,000 --> 00:32:15,000

as if something massive had been moving in the area.

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00:32:18,000 --> 00:32:23,000

Andrew Goff is a journalist and researcher who's been looking into this story.

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00:32:23,000 --> 00:32:26,000

The scientists were totally mystified.

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00:32:26,000 --> 00:32:32,000

They were wondering what the heck could have caused this, and they realized this can't be an earthquake.

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00:32:32,000 --> 00:32:35,000

We know what that looks like. It has to be something else.

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00:32:35,000 --> 00:32:45,000

But then they discover that the seismic monitoring device was smashed by whatever creature this was on the surface,

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00:32:45,000 --> 00:32:49,000

and that not only perplexed them, it horrified them.

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00:32:51,000 --> 00:32:56,000

There's one creature that could have literally caused the ground to shake,

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00:32:56,000 --> 00:33:02,000

and that's one that's going to seem a little far-fetched at first, and that's the prehistoric mammoth.

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00:33:05,000 --> 00:33:10,000

According to science, mammoths died out thousands of years ago.

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00:33:11,000 --> 00:33:17,000

But one man who knows more than most about mammoths in Alaska is Bruce Schindler.

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00:33:18,000 --> 00:33:22,000

I live in Skagway, Alaska, and I chase mammoths.

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00:33:23,000 --> 00:33:31,000

Bruce lives in the southeast of the Triangle, but he travels all over Alaska in search of one of the most valuable commodities going.

357

00:33:32,000 --> 00:33:34,000

Mammoth tusks.

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00:33:34,000 --> 00:33:38,000

This thing is not lightweight. Let's get it in the studio.

359

00:33:39,000 --> 00:33:42,000

I buy mammoth tusks from gold miners.

360

00:33:43,000 --> 00:33:48,000

I take those mammoth tusks, and I do what I can to bring them back to life.

361

00:33:48,000 --> 00:33:56,000

Bruce uses his expert craftsmanship to carve the mammoth tusks into ivory to combat the ban on elephant ivory.

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00:33:57,000 --> 00:34:05,000

He's found that there are tusks in the ground all over Alaska because it was the perfect place for mammoths.

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00:34:07,000 --> 00:34:13,000

The Alaskan landscape was a fantastic habitat because it wasn't glaciated.

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00:34:13,000 --> 00:34:20,000

It's kind of hard to live on a glacier, and most of the northern hemisphere was really heavily glaciated except for up north,

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00:34:20,000 --> 00:34:29,000

and the reason why is it didn't get much snow, but it did get a fair amount of moisture, which therefore led to a lot of grasslands and food for the mammoth.

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00:34:30,000 --> 00:34:36,000

These are amazing. Rarely do you find match sets, and usually not this big.

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00:34:36,000 --> 00:34:44,000

These are a pair of male tusks, bull male. This tusk is about 200 pounds and about 12 feet long.

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00:34:44,000 --> 00:34:55,000

This is the match set. It's a little shorter though because the males were fighting beasts, and in battle they would often break their tusks.

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00:34:56,000 --> 00:34:58,000

And so you can see this has a little bit of shorter broken end.

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00:34:59,000 --> 00:35:04,000

Because it was broken by the mammoth, it still has all the value of a complete tusk.

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00:35:05,000 --> 00:35:12,000

Individually, these have a pretty spectacular value, but together it's almost priceless.

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00:35:15,000 --> 00:35:23,000

Science says the Pleistocene ended 10,000 years ago, and that's when the last mammoth would have died out.

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00:35:24,000 --> 00:35:32,000

But there are exceptions, and on Wrangel Island north of Siberia, mammoths lived until 3,700 years ago.

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00:35:33,000 --> 00:35:36,000

And there may be some other exceptions out there.

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00:35:37,000 --> 00:35:48,000

If it's been proven that mammoths survived thousands of years past their previously believed extinction date, perhaps they lasted even longer in the wilderness of Alaska.

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00:35:49,000 --> 00:35:58,000

Dr. Lance Hightower, an expert in cryptozoology, has uncovered evidence that mammoths might have survived even into modern times.

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00:35:59,000 --> 00:36:10,000

So I'm reading an article here dated in the early 1900s, and this is about a U.S. scientist who had just returned from the interior of Alaska.

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00:36:11,000 --> 00:36:18,000

He came across a trail of frozen prints that couldn't have been made by anything except a giant beast.

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00:36:19,000 --> 00:36:30,000

He says there were too large for modern-day elephants. They seemed fresh with the weight and depth of the print, something that he's never seen before.

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00:36:31,000 --> 00:36:38,000

This scientist, Dr. John Frizzell, believed that he had found a fresh track of what could have been a mammoth.

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00:36:39,000 --> 00:36:44,000

What we have is the same story out of three different newspapers.

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00:36:45,000 --> 00:36:55,000

These were well-respected West Coast newspapers, and Dr. Frizzell was accompanied by three other men, all of whom verified his account.

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00:36:56,000 --> 00:37:07,000

Being a scientist, I mean, they're very particular about what they see, they're good observers typically. Could it have been a woolly mammoth? Possibly.

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00:37:07,000 --> 00:37:26,000

Kidu Viduak-Lichard, also known as Q, is a shaman and native Alaskan folklorist. He believes modern science may not have it right when it comes to mammoths.

385

00:37:27,000 --> 00:37:36,000

Native Americans in Alaska definitely had interactions with mammoths. We have a lot of stories of us hunting them.

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00:37:37,000 --> 00:37:44,000

We still talk about it. Have they been extinct for over 10,000 years, or is it a lot more recently than that?

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00:37:45,000 --> 00:37:51,000

In native Alaskan communities, storytelling is a crucial part of passing down knowledge.

388

00:37:52,000 --> 00:38:02,000

Why would we have such detailed stories about hunting them if it was 10,000, 5,000 years ago? That would be... like, they're too detailed and descriptive.

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00:38:03,000 --> 00:38:08,000

I believe that we've been hunting them as recently as 200 years ago.

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00:38:12,000 --> 00:38:27,000

I'm going through some of these articles dating back from 1889 to early 1900s. Some early explorers coming into the territories of Alaska and communicating with some of the Alaskan natives.

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00:38:27,000 --> 00:38:38,000

These explorers are baffled when some of the Alaskan natives are drawing in the sand creatures that we would consider would be the woolly mammoth.

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00:38:44,000 --> 00:38:52,000

But it appears the newcomers didn't just have to rely on stories. They were given what they considered physical proof.

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00:38:53,000 --> 00:39:06,000

One Alaskan native said that they have ivory to prove it. And he said basically we had our hunting group kill this monster. There was more than one.

394

00:39:07,000 --> 00:39:15,000

And the researcher says, let me take a look. And he looks on the ivory and there's fresh stains of blood.

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00:39:16,000 --> 00:39:31,000

So these people are describing what appears to be a woolly mammoth in our modern times. I mean these articles are only from 100 years ago. And they're from people that are science-based.

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00:39:32,000 --> 00:39:36,000

You can't help but wonder, are woolly mammoths still living?

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00:39:37,000 --> 00:39:53,000

Evidence has shown that dangerous prehistoric beasts such as the woolly mammoth could have roamed the Alaska Triangle for much longer than elsewhere in the world.

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00:39:54,000 --> 00:40:03,000

This tusk is about 220 pounds. Now you take two of them. That's 440 pounds attached to your face. Can you imagine these beasts that wielded these things?

399

00:40:04,000 --> 00:40:12,000

And it's not just the skull that's got to hold that. It's the neck that's got to hold that skull up. And it's not just carrying 440 pounds. It's wielding these like sabers.

400

00:40:13,000 --> 00:40:18,000

This animal could take these tusks and use them as just formidable weapons.

401

00:40:19,000 --> 00:40:24,000

But it's possible that the frozen ground holds an even deadlier secret.

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00:40:25,000 --> 00:40:33,000

Beneath the surface of the Alaska Triangle lies a dormant threat waiting to be awoken. And the effects could be deadly and widespread.

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00:40:37,000 --> 00:40:45,000

Up on the north coast of Alaska, the ground is frozen solid. But there are still archaeological digs going on here.

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00:40:48,000 --> 00:41:01,000

In 2017, a young archaeologist, Zach Peterson, was taking part in a dig in the area of Utkyavik, formerly known as Barrow, the northernmost city in the United States.

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00:41:05,000 --> 00:41:13,000

We were doing this excavation in the tundra. It was very remote, very difficult to access.

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00:41:13,000 --> 00:41:23,000

Here, the frozen ground, or the permafrost, can be as deep as 2,000 feet, and some of it has been frozen for tens of thousands of years.

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00:41:24,000 --> 00:41:40,000

One of the most amazing things about working in permafrost area is that there's just incredible preservation. We would dig up tools made of wood. We would dig up animal skins. We would dig up even chunks of frozen meat, like desiccated mummified meat.

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00:41:41,000 --> 00:41:50,000

So a lot of the mammal remains that we were digging through that I thought out now were around 800 years old.

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00:41:55,000 --> 00:42:04,000

About two days before the end of the dig, I noticed this bruise, or what I thought was a bruise, showing up right below my knee.

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00:42:04,000 --> 00:42:16,000

This was my knee in the smaller circle. That's about the size of the infection when I first noticed it. And then the redness around that, that happened in less than 24 hours.

411

00:42:18,000 --> 00:42:21,000

The redness then started to spread rapidly.

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00:42:22,000 --> 00:42:30,000

I think the scary part to me was the speed. It's now twice the size. It's red. It's swollen. It hurts to touch it.

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00:42:30,000 --> 00:42:37,000

So I show this wildlife biologist, and she immediately says, you need to go to the hospital.

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00:42:40,000 --> 00:42:55,000

Zach learned that he'd contracted a rapidly spreading skin infection. The virus had been lying dormant, frozen in a permafrost for hundreds of years before thawing out and infecting him.

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00:42:55,000 --> 00:43:05,000

So the idea that now I have bacteria in my leg from upwards of 800,000 years old, it's pretty scary.

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00:43:06,000 --> 00:43:16,000

Luckily, Zach managed to get medical attention and the infection was treated. But now, cases like his are only set to increase.

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00:43:17,000 --> 00:43:24,000

You hear a lot about global warming and the ice melting, and it makes you wonder, what else could be frozen in the permafrost?

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00:43:28,000 --> 00:43:38,000

Over in Cardiff, in the United Kingdom, one man has been searching for an answer. Dr. Reese Jones is an eminent biologist at the university.

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00:43:39,000 --> 00:43:52,000

With the melting of the permafrost, we're going to see new species that are coming to life, things like bacteria and viruses that have been locked away in the ice for thousands, maybe tens of thousands of years.

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And it's not just tiny bacteria that can be preserved alive in ice.

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There is actually scientific basis for animals coming almost back from the dead, if you will, frozen completely and then thawing out and being ready to breed again in the spring.

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The Alaskan wood frog freezes solid in the winter. Its heart stops beating, its blood stops flowing. They can stay in the state for seven months.

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Then they thaw out and they're ready to breed again in the spring.

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Science has yet to determine if bigger animals than the wood frog could freeze and then be brought back to life in this way. And what about something as big as a mammoth?

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Could mammoths have been frozen in the permafrost and preserved but then thawed and freed? Reanimated prehistoric animals. It simply has to be investigated.

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And then some think it's possible that the mammoths just never went away.

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Mammoths could very well live in pockets of Alaska that have never really been explored.

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And if they're out there, they'd certainly be formidable creatures. The ivory in the ground is valuable, but on a living mammoth, it's deadly.

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It can be really big. A big tusk would be 200, 240 pounds. The biggest tusks over 300 pounds per tusk. So that's what 600 pounds of mammoth would have to wield on its face.

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Only time will tell what prehistoric dangers are hiding in Alaska's frozen wilderness.

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This vast land doesn't give up its secrets easily.