

SASQUATCH/BIGFOOT CHRONICLE

&

Other Unrecognized Relict
Hominoids & Wild Men

Earliest Reports to 1899

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IMPORTANT

This is NOT a published work. It is part of an unedited chronology that was created for a possible book. It is written in Chronicle/Newspaper Report style whereby entries all appear like actual newspaper reports. This is the same process used for major Chronicle books such as *Chronicle of America*, or *Chronicle of Canada*, and so forth.

Please do not quote material as being actual newspaper reports or state that an entry is an actual newspaper report unless such is stated in the "Source." Show the following for any material used:

Source: C.L.Murphy, 2013. Sasquatch/Bigfoot Chronicle. Unpublished. Obtained from Sasquatch Canada website.

Hairy Man Reported

South America, 1595-96

Explorer Sir Walter Raleigh reported that he had heard from native people of the existence of a “hairy man of the woods” who is said to build huts in the jungle.

Source: Gardner Soule, 1962. Magazine article, July 1962 (?)

Native Tells of his Abduction by Hairy Giants

Nespelem, Washington, c. 1670

A Nespelem native who disappeared while hunting with a group about one year ago was found today at about the same spot he had been last seen. When approached, he was simply standing with his arms folded and his eyes staring straight ahead as if in a trance. By his side was a dog that had been trained to bark once in warning and then to remain silent.

Upon regaining his senses, the native told of being captured and held prisoner by a group of hairy giants. He stated that he was not physically harmed by the creatures, and shared their food and cedar bark shelters almost as an equal. He described his captors as hunters of great physical prowess, able to scamper up steep slopes or to shoulder heavy loads of game. Although not allowed to go hunting with them, he was allowed to travel around the mountains at night. He said they used whistling noises to communicate while hunting or on the move. Apparently, the creatures also possess some sort of hypnotic powers as he stated they put him into a trance before taking him to the spot where he was found. The dog by his side was a gift.

Source: Marvin Barham, 1970. "Nespelem Woman Knows Legend. Has She Heard Sasquatch?" The Wenatchee Daily Word, Washington, USA, February 6, 1970 from an interview with Isabel Arcasa, a Nespelem woman, who recalled the story which was passed to her by her mother. She put the story at, "some 300 years ago.

Jesuit Priest Reports Native Fear of Mystery Animal

Natchez, Mississippi, December 26, 1721

Farther Pierre Francois-Xavier de Charlevoix, recently arrived, reports of a great alarm in the settlement last evening. He was told that there was in the neighborhood a beast of an unknown species, of extraordinary bulk, and whose cry did not in the least resemble that of any known animal. However, when he questioned the natives, none had actually seen the creature. They had estimated its size and strength from the fact that it had carried off some sheep and calves. Father Pierre suggested that the creature was probably a large wolf, but none could be persuaded in this regard. The creature was heard again, and the natives ran out armed with whatever weapons they could find, but it was to no purpose.

Source: Father Pierre François-Xavier de Charlevoix, 1721. Charlevoix's Louisiana. Information is from the journal entry of December 25, 1721.

Wild Girl Captured in Local Woods

Liseaux Forest, Wisconsin, September 5, c. 1744

Shepherds recently found and captured a wild girl about sixteen or seventeen years old in this forest.. She was taken to the hospital at Mauleon. She has not spoke, or gave any sign of recollecting the past

Fast Forward: At some point, the girl let it be known that she had been left by some other little girls in the woods when she was about seven or eight, having been surprised by snow. The hospital people gave her grass and vegetables to eat, but she continued to droop, and in a very short time died of grief for the loss of her liberty.

Source: Scott McClean collection, from (same heading), the Wisconsin Argus, Madison, Wisconsin, USA, September 5, 1844 (The article recounts an event of about a century earlier.).

Wild Man Seen in Local Woods

Liseaux, Wisconsin, c. 1764

A wild man has been reported in local woods. He is said to be

very tall, strongly built, hairy like a bear, active as a lizard, and perfectly harmless. His delight is in coursing the sheep and dispensing them, uttering loud peals of laughter at the confusion he creates. Sometimes the shepherds sent their dogs after him, but he never suffered them to come up with him. Nothing is known or has been traced respecting his history. It is assumed he was some child left by accident or design in that savage solitude, where like Orson, some bear nourished him, but never found a Valentine to restore him to humanity. About 20 years ago, a young wild girl was found in the same forest. She was captured and placed in a hospital where she died a short time later. [See *Wild Girl Found in Local Woods*, c.1744.].

Source: Scott McClean collection, from (same heading), the *Wisconsin Argus*, Madison, September 5, 1844 (The article recounts an event of about 80 years earlier).

New World Wild Man Arrives in France

France, January 4, 1784

There is lately arrived in France from America, a wild man, who was caught in the woods, 200 miles back from the Lake of The Woods, by a party of Indians; they had seen him several times, but he was so swift of foot that they could by no means get up with him. He is near seven feet high, covered with hair, but has little appearance of understanding and is remarkably sullen and subdued. When he was taken, half a bear was found lying by him, whom he had just killed.

Comment: It appears from this article that the reporter actually saw the creature when it arrived in France. No follow-up stories have come to light to my knowledge.

Source: No official heading. The London Times, London, England, January 4, 1784. Reprint of the actual article.

New World Natives Express Dread of Monstrous Creatures

Nootka Sound (British Columbia), 1792

Jose Mariano Mozino, a naturalist on a Spanish voyage of exploration, reported that native people on the Pacific Coast of North America have a strong belief in terrifying creatures called matlox that are said to inhabit the vast forests there. Mozino stated:

I do not know what to say about Matlox, inhabitant of the mountainous district, of who all have an unbelievable terror. They [native people] imagine his body as very monstrous, all covered with stiff black bristles; a head similar to a human one, but with much greater, sharper, and stronger fangs than those of the bear; extremely long arms; and toes and fingers armed with long curved claws. His shouts alone (they say) force those who hear them to the ground, and any unfortunate body he slaps is broken into a thousand pieces.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p.25, from Jose Mariano Mozino, 1792. Noticias de Nutka: An Account of Nootka Sound in 1792. McClelland and Steward Ltd, Toronto/Montreal, Canada, pp. 27,28. Other facts from ABC Bookworld – fast reference website.

Monster Tracks Puzzle Explorer – Geographer

Jasper (present site of), Alberta, January 7, 1811

Geographer and Explorer David Thompson reported the discovery of highly unusual footprints found in snow near here. The snow was about 6 inches deep on ice and the prints measured about 14 inches long by 8 inches wide (at the widest point). There were four large toes about 4 inches long and each had a short claw. The ball of the foot sunk 3 inches lower than the toes. The prints were headed in a southerly direction and Thompson estimated that they had been made about six hours before his arrival. He believes the prints are those of some monstrous bear.

Comment: It is unlikely the tracks found by Thompson were those of a sasquatch. Generally, this creature has five toes and claws are not evident. However, other four-toed tracks have been found, although I know of only one other case where claws or nails were indicated in possible bigfoot tracks. Unfortunately, Thompson does not indicate whether the prints were those of a creature with two or four legs. Nevertheless, as he mentions they are possible bear prints, four legs are indicated

Source: John Green, 1981. *Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, pp.35-37, from David Thompson, 1811. *David Thompson Narrative* (unpublished), entry for January 7, 1811.

A Monster Animal: He Was Seven Feet High, Covered With Hair and Walked Erect

Tugalo (now Tugaloo) River area, South Carolina, c. 1816

A native hunting party reported shooting a "monster animal" in this region that was most unlike other animals. One of the hunters related that after establishing a camp east of the Tugalo River, they all went hunting, leaving a deer they had killed the evening previous at the camp.

At night when they returned to camp the deer was gone, and the next day the same thing was repeated. They then decided to leave an old Indian to guard the camp and see what was happening with their deer. That day the old Indian saw a monster animal come and carry off the deer and was afraid to make any attempt to kill the monster, which was about seven feet high and walked erect like a man, hairy all over, and its mouth was in the chin and great claws on the fingers and toes.

The next day all seven of the Indians stayed at the camp, and, as usual, the monster came, gathered up the deer and started off, when one of them fired at it, the ball taking effect in the back. The animal dropped the deer and turned and started toward them, when the other six poured a volley into its breast and it fell dead.

About three hours after that the Indians heard a noise like someone hallooing about a mile distant; "Yahoo, yahoo, yahoo!" The Indians left the camp and called on the posse comitatus for protection. A party of whites on horses, with all the dogs they could get, then went

in search of the other animal and found it. It was like the one the Indians killed, and putting the dogs after it when it appeared in sight, the animal would run, but it could whip every dog they could get to attack it. The party pursued it to the river and at two jumps it went across where it was then shot.

Note: The original time frame place on this article was “during the time the Indians were in the south.” The area where the incident took place was home to the Cherokees who gave up their lands in treaties signed in 1777 and 1816. I have arbitrarily placed the incident at circa 1816.

Source: Scott McLean's newspaper article collection, from (same heading) *The Galveston Daily News*, Texas, USA, from the *Clarksville Advertiser*, South Carolina, USA, June 11, 1889. Also reported in the *Evening Gazette*, Reno, Nevada, July 16, 1889

Wild Animal Like a Baboon Seen

Apalachicola, Florida, June 1818

The *Apalachicola Gazette* states that the habitation of some unknown animal has just been discovered in the upper part of Apalachicola, which has given rise to many strange conjectures. The animal at the time of discovery was in it, but made its escape. It is said by those who saw it to resemble somewhat the baboon, and for the size of the nest it is judged to be five feet in height, and a carnivorous description, as many bones were found about the premise. The nest was nicely made of loose cotton between several bales. Source: (No heading), *Edinburgh Advertiser*, Florida, USA, July 21, 1818, Source: (No heading), *Edinburgh Advertiser*, Florida, USA, July 21, 1818, reprinted from the *Apalachicola Gazette*, Florida, USA, date not known. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

Another Wonder

Sacket's Harbor, New York, August 30, 1818

Report says, that in the vicinity of Ellisburgh, was seen on the 30th Ult. by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, an animal resembling the Wild Man of the Woods. It is stated that he came from the woods within a few rods of this gentleman - that he stood and looked at him and then took his flight in a direction which gave a perfect view of him for some time. He is described as bending for-

ward when running - hairy, and the heel of the foot narrow, spreading at the toes. Hundreds of persons have been in pursuit for several days, but nothing further is heard or seen of him. The frequent and positive manner in which this story comes, induces us to believe it. We wish not to impeach the veracity of this highly favored gentleman - yet, it is proper that such naturally improbable accounts should be established by the mouth of at least two direct eyewitnesses to entitle them

Source: Janet and Colin Bord, 1982. *The Bigfoot Casebook*. Granada Publishing Ltd., London, England, p. 17, from the *Exeter Watchman*, New York, New York, USA, September 6, 1818. Reprint of the actual article.

Native Art depicts “Cannibal Monster.”

Northern Carolina, 1820

David Cusick, a Tuscarora native, has depicted what he terms as a “cannibal monster” in one of his unique drawings. In his artwork, shown here, the ominous creature is seen watching a native woman parching acorns. It was frightened away because it thought the woman was eating red hot coals.

Natives have long believed in the existence of such creatures and often depict them in their art.

Comment: This drawing is probably the earliest that depicts what appears to be the sasquatch other than petroglyphs, pictographs.

Source: Christopher L. Murphy, 2009. *Know the Sasquatch*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, B.C., Canada, p. 19

Mountain Monster Mystifies Huntsman

Appalachian Mountains May 10, 1829

Meshach Browning, a huntsman, tells of a strange encounter with an unusual beast while out hunting in local mountains. Browning stated:

I saw a bear coming to his feeding place; and such a looking animal I had never in my life seen. He was long and tall, and his back bowed up like a fighting hog; his legs looked like a naked man's arms, and he walked along as if he scarcely felt the ground - in

fact he was the poorest looking beast I had ever seen. He came out until he reached the tracks which I had made in the forepart of the day, when off he broke. I sent two good dogs after him, and in a few minutes they were out of hearing; but in an hour or two the dogs returned, completely tired."

Browning recounted another incident that night or early morning, this time concerning an unusual forest sound. He tells us:

Some time late in the night, I was awakened by the most frightful noise I ever heard in my life. It was as loud and harsh as the lowing of an ox, and seemed to echo from the other side of the hill on which I was camped, and the whole space above seemed to resound with the noise. It continued for twenty minutes, as near as I could judge, and seemed to die away by degrees, until all was again quiet. I supposed then, and yet think, that it was caused by two old male panthers, which had met and got into a fight; and being of the cat species, they make a similar noise, only much stronger and coarser. But I cannot say for certain what animal made the noise.

Source: Meshach Browning, 1829. *Fort-Four Years of the Life of a Hunter, The Autobiography of Meshach Browning*. Appalachian Background, Oakland, Maryland, USA, 1999, pp. 224-225, 228,229.

Was Ohio an Abode of Giants?

Morrow County, Ohio, 1829

Construction workers building the new hotel in Chesterville are all abuzz this morning after making an unusual discovery. The workers dug into a nearby native burial mound to get material for making bricks and uncovered a large human skeleton. Particularly noteworthy was the jawbone which was larger than the jaw of a notably large-jawed local citizen. A local physician examined the cranium and reported that it was proportionately larger and had more teeth than the white race of today. The skeleton was taken to Mansfield for further examination.

Comment: This skeleton has since been lost in history, most likely in an unmarked box in some museum's storage room. There may be

some connection here with the giant skeleton found in Yosemite Valley, California in 1895 and the giant bones found in the Lovelock Cave area, Lovelock, Nevada in 1911. (See *Miners Find Remains of Giant Woman and Child in Ancient Vault, 1895 and Did Giants Once Roam Nevada? 1911.*)

Source: *History of Morrow County and Ohio*. O.L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 1880, Chapter 11.

Rare Specimen Of American Antiquity

New York, March 1831

Benjamin Harding of Missouri claims to have uncovered the skeleton of a giant while in the western country. He wrote to a Dr. Mitchell informing of his discovery. The following is an extract from his letter, which is dated, Missouri, March 16, 1831.

Respected Sir, – Permit me to commune with you on the subject of a natural American relic of antiquity. It is the skeleton of an individual of the human race measuring nearly ten feet, which I have discovered in the western country. Should you think it worthy of a place among the rarities of the land, be pleased to inform me."

The *Fredonian Censor*, New York, reported on the find as follows: From this account we can see that the location was in Mississippi;

N. Y., May 18, 1831 – A human skeleton, measuring nearly ten feet in length, was discovered in Mississippi, a short time since, by Mr. Benjamin Harding. – "There were giants in the land in those days." -- Gen. xi. 4.

Comment: Unfortunately, we do not have anything further connected with this find. However, it is information like this that leads some researchers to believe that such remains are in an old crate marked, "Bones of Some Sort" in a state museum basement or storage room.

Source: John Green, 1973. *The Sasquatch File*. Cheam Publishing, Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, p.8, from an actual letter published in the *New York Evening*

Post, New York, New York, USA, May 7, 1831. *Fredonian Censor*, Vol. XI, No. 8, May 18, 1831.

Strange Creature Seen in Himalayas— Walks on Two Legs

Himalayas, c. 1832

Native hunters in this region reported that they encountered an erect, tailless creature with long, dark hair all over its body. Believing that it was a demon, the hunters fled in terror. It is thought the creature was an orangutan.

Source: Clark, Jerome, 1999. *Unexplained*. Visible Ink Press, Farmington Hills, Michigan, USA, p. 378, from Hodge, B.H., 1832. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*.

Odd Creature Spotted

St. Francis, Poinsett and Green Counties, Arkansas, 1834

A hair-covered creature of gigantic stature has been seen in these counties by sportsmen and hunters. There is no speculation on what the oddity may be, but it is very different from other animals common to this area.

Source: "A Wild Man of the Woods." *The Memphis Enquirer*, Memphis, Tennessee, USA, May 9, 1851. Mention is made in this article of sightings 17 years earlier. This entry covers that report.

Whistling "Wild Boy" of the Woods

Southwest Bridgewater, August 1837

There is considerable talk about a strange animal, said to have been seen in this area. Although the individual who described the animal persisted in declaring that he had seen it, and was at first considerably frightened by it, the story was heard and looked upon more as food for the marvelous, than as having any foundation in fact. He represented the animal as we have it through a third person, as having the appearance of a child seven or eight years old though somewhat slimmer and covered entirely with hair. He saw it while picking berries, walking towards him erect and whistling like a person. After recovering from his fright, he is said to have pursued it, but it ran off with such speed, whistling as it went, that he could not

catch it. He said it ran like the "devil," and continued to call it after that name.

Source: John Green 1981. Sasquatch, *The Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 26, 27, from "Strange Animal or Food for the Marvelous." *Aurora*, Dorchester County, Maryland, USA, August 27, 1838. Originally published by the *Spectator*, Montrose, Pennsylvania, USA, 1837. Basic reprint of the actual article.

Hairy Whistling Wild Boy Dodges Bullets

Silver Lake Township, Pennsylvania, 1837

A youth, some sixteen years old, working in the backwoods near the New York state line is greatly perturbed over an unusual incident. He heard someone approaching him whistling merrily, whom he took for his younger brothers. It approached within about 16 feet and stopped, whereupon the youth looked upon it. To his amazement and utter shock, he gazed at something that had the appearance of a human, but was covered in black hair. In size it was about the same as his six- or seven-year-old younger brother. The youth had a gun, but it was some distance away. He quickly ran over, got the weapon and fired at the creature, but was trembling so much that he could not hold the gun still. Just as he fired, the creature stepped behind a tree and then darted off, whistling in the same manner as its approach. The youth's father stated that his son was greatly frightened by the incident. At a number of times during the afternoon, when thinking about the animal he had seen, the youth would, "burst out crying."

Source: John Green 1981. Sasquatch, *The Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 26, 27, from "Strange Animal or Food for the Marvelous." *Aurora*, Dorchester County, Maryland, USA, August 27, 1838. Originally published by the *Spectator*, Montrose, Pennsylvania, USA, 1837.

Ape-like Creature and Cubs Captured Along Mississippi River

Upper Mississippi River, April 1, 1839

Mr. Robert Lincoln, of Boston and his timber survey crew (Western Lumber Company) recently captured three unusual ape-

like creatures along the Mississippi River. The creatures, one adult and two "cubs," were encountered during surveillance for lumbering prospects in the area.

As it happened, the adult creature was sighted a couple of times and Lincoln gave orders to capture it alive if possible. As he was giving his orders, the creature appeared at some distance and Lincoln observed it with his "pocket glass" (hand-held telescope).

Lincoln estimated its height at between 8 and 9 feet. The group pursued the creature, which at one point "turned upon them," so Lincoln shot it in the calf of the leg with buckshot. The creature was bound and taken back to camp. The next morning, two "cubs," about 3 feet high and very similar to the large creature, wandered into the camp. The cubs were captured without resistance and when the adult creature (probably a parent) saw them it reacted violently.

Lincoln took the creatures to Boston where he invited Boston Times people to see them. A Times reporter, an old acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln, went with other newspaper people down to Lincoln's rooms to examine the creatures. The reporter provided the following description of the adult creature: "He is a horrid looking creature, and reminds us very strongly of the fabled satyrs, as we have pictured them to our own mind. He is about eight feet three inches high, when standing erect, and his frame is of giant proportions in every part. His legs are not straight but like those of any other four-footed animal, and his whole body is covered with a hide very much like that of a cow. His arms are very large and long, and ill proportioned. It does not appear from his manner that he ever walked on 'all fours.' The fingers and toes are mere bunches, armed with stout claws. His head is covered with thick, coarse, black hair like the mane of a horse." "The appearance of his countenance, if such it may be called, is very disgusting - say, almost horrible. It is covered with a thinner and lighter coat of hair than the rest of the body - there is no appearance of eyebrows or nose, the mouth is very large and wide, and similar to that of a baboon. His eyes are dull and heavy, and there is no indication of cunning or activity about them.

Mr. Lincoln says he is beyond dispute carnivorous, as he universally rejects bread and vegetables, and eats flesh with great avidity. He thinks he is of the ourang outang species, but from what we have seen, we are inclined to consider him a wild animal, somewhat resembling a man." He is, to say the least, one of the most extraor-

dinary creatures that has ever been brought before the public, from any part of the earth, or the waters under the earth, and we believe will prove a difficult puzzle to the scientific. He lies down like a brute, and does not appear to possess more instinct than common domestic animals. He is now quite tame and quiet, and is only confined by a stout chain attached to his legs." "It is Mr. Lincoln's intention to submit these animals to the inspection of the scientific for a few days, in order to ascertain what they are, and after that to dispose of them to some person for exhibition. Mr. Lincoln himself will return to St. Peters in the course of two or three weeks."

Comments: The reporter does not mention the "cubs," which is somewhat unusual. Also, the description of the adult creature's hands and legs does not match what we believe to be those of the sasquatch. Further, to our knowledge, there were no other reports of the creatures, which would imply that the whole incident was a fabrication. It is also noted that the original article in the *Boston Times* was published on April Fools Day.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. *Big News Prints*, Self-published, p. 139, from "When Will Wonders Cease." *Boston Times*, Massachusetts, USA, April 1, 1839. Reprinted with heading, "A Wild Man of the Woods." *Huron Reflector*, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio, USA, June 25, 1839.

Wild Child

Fish Lake, Indiana, December 4, 1839

Strange as it may appear, it is currently reported and very generally believed that a wild child, or lad, is now running at large among the sand hills round and in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of chestnut-colored hair. It runs with great velocity, and when pursued, as has often been the case, it sets up the most frightful and hideous yells, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen during the summer months running along the lake shore, apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, for it will plunge into Fish Lake and swim with great velocity, all the time whining most piteously.

Source: Jerome Clark, 2005. *Unnatural Phenomena*. ABC-CLIO (publisher), from

Adams Sentinel, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1839, reprinted from the *Michigan City Gazette*, Indiana, December 4, 1839

Hair-Covered “Wild Boy” Outpaces Pursuers

Fish Lake, Indiana, December 28, 1839

A wild boy about four feet tall, covered in chestnut- colored hair, has been sighted among the sand hills around Fish Lake. It has also been seen running along the lake shore and plunging into the lake, swimming very rapidly, and, "all the time whining most piteously." Visitors at the location have chased the oddity many times, but it runs too fast for them to capture. It reportedly makes frightful and hideous yells when pursued.

Source: John Green 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 28, from the *Courier*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, December 28, 1839. Originally published in the *Gazette*, Michigan City, Indiana, USA, date not known.

Unknown Animal Habitation Discovered

Apalachicola, Florida, May 7, 1840

The habitation or nest of some unknown animal has been discovered in the upper part of Apalachicola, which has given rise to many strange conjectures. The animal at the time of the discovery was in it, but made its escape. It is said by those who saw it to resemble somewhat the baboon, and from the size of the nest it is judged to be five feet in height, and of a carnivorous description, as many bones were found about the premises. The nest was nicely made of loose cotton between several bales.

Source: Freeman and Messenger, Lodi, New York, May 7, 1840, from the *Apalachicola Gazette*, Florida, date not known.

Natives Complain of Big Footed, Foul Smelling, Thieves

Spokane, Washington, 1840

Some kind of creature has local natives upset and constantly on guard. Whatever it is steals fish from their nets, leaving footprints about 18 inches long and an intolerable odor that lingers in the area.

John Green. *Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, 1981, p. 26, from the diary of Elkanah Walker.

Warriors Kill Strange Creature!

Junction of the Yass and Murrumbidge Rivers, Australia, c. 1840

Harry Williams of Ngunnawal reported seeing a large group of warriors kill a strange creature [now considered a yowie] on a hillside. They dragged it down the hill by its ankles. He described it as like an aborigine but covered all over with gray hair.

Source: Tony Healy and Paul Cropper, 1994. *Out of the Shadows*, Pan Macmillan Australia Pty Ltd., Chippendale, Australia, p. 117.

Natives Express Belief in “Giants”

Washington State, c. 1840.

The Spokane natives in eastern Washington have expressed the belief that a race of giants inhabits a certain mountain in this region (situated to the west) that is continually covered with snow. They say that it frequently steals their salmon, which it eats raw, and is identified by its 18-inch long footprints. They have learned to know when it is near because of its intolerable odor.

Source: John Green. Sasquatch Sighting-Incidents File, from the *Diary of Elkanah Walker*, 1840.

Unusual “Monster” Killed in Local Forest

Near Tabel'sk, Russia, 1845

A hunting party led by Falaley Lykysev reported that they had killed an unusual monster. They stated that its frame was human-like, with a height of about seven feet. As to its facial features, they said one eye was on the forehead and the other on the cheek. Its skin was rather thick with a coat similar to sable. Its cheekbones were bare, and on his fingers there were claws. It had no toes on its feet, and it had pointed heels. They observed that it was a male. They split open the body and noted that the blood was blackish in color. They left the body unprotected and reported the incident to the terri-

torial police officer, giving him instruction on how to find the remains. However, the local inhabitants refused, for a long time, to show him the place where the creature had been killed. They finally led him to a meadow on which there were no traces whatsoever of the creature. A retired police officer, Andre Sakhev, sent a report on the incident to the Berezevsky Territorial court on December 16, 1845. [The general description of the creature is from this report.]

Fast Forward: In the late 1970s, the Russian hominologist Dmitri Bayanov stated the following regarding this incident: "Policeman Andrey Sakheve, who reported the event, did not himself see the monster but relied on the words of the non-Russian hunters, who probably spoke Russian badly and that was one of the reasons for some unnatural things in the description of the creature.

Source: Vladimir, Fushkarev, 1979. "New Evidence." Technical Journal for Youth #6, July 1979, from the yearbook of the Tabela'sky governor's museum and documents in the Museum of Regional Studies, City of Salekhard, Russia.

Race of a Different Species Reported in Pacific Coast Wilderness

Mount St. Helens area, March 26, 1847

Explorer and artist Paul Kane arrived in the Mt. St. Helens area today and was surprised to learn that the mountain has never been visited by Europeans or Native people in the past. He tells us that the Natives believe the mountain is inhabited by a race of beings of a different species called "Skooooms," who are cannibals. The natives hold these creatures in great dread; so do not venture too near the mountain. The natives further state that there is a lake at the base of the mountain with an extraordinary type of fish. It has a head resembling that of a bear.

These stories come from one of their people who went to the mountain with another and escaped the fate of his companion, who was killed and eaten by a Skoooom. Kane offered a considerable bribe to any native who would accompany him into the area, but none were hardy enough to go with him. In 1980, Mt. St. Helens erupted, totally changing the entire landscape. The mountain is still restless and another eruption is expected. The whole region continues to be a prime area for sasquatch-related incidents. One can eas-

ily see how it became "forbidden" territory for early First Nations people.

Source: Paul Kane, 1847. *Wanderings of an Artist Among the Indians of North America*. The Radisson Society of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1925.

Fearless Dogs Fear Hairy Man

Cunningham's Creek, Australia, c. 1848.

A shepherd in the employ of W. Sutton claimed that he saw a hairy min in a scrub north of here. He said that it walked upright, and that his dogs, which hunted everything in sight, ran back from the creature with their tails between their legs.

Source: Tony Healy and Paul Cropper, 1994. *Out of the Shadows*. Pan Macmillan, Australia Pty Ltd., Chippendale, Australia, p. 120, from the Lismore Northern Star, Australia, May 17, 1878

Odd "Critter" Seen in Swamp

Eagle, Oklahoma, May 1849

Mr. Bascomb (commonly known as one-eyed Bascomb) reported that he saw an odd "critter" in the swamps southwest of here that he could not identify. It had a stooped posture, long arms and was covered in grayish-black hair. It fled in a "strangely loping gait."

Source: David A. Farris, 1995. *Mysterious Oklahoma*. Little Bruce (Publisher).

"Tiger Men" Capture Native Boy; Rescued by British Hunters

Malabar Coast, southern India, c. 1849

Unusual man-like creatures in this remote area captured a 15-year-old boy and held him prisoner at their "encampment" deep in the jungle. A group of British hunters who had become lost happened upon the scene where they found the boy tied to a tree. He was immediately released from his bindings and then led the hunters to his village.

Fast Forward: In 1904 the full story of this event was provided by

the boy, who was now chief of his village. Here is the newspaper article that appeared that year.

The Tiger People

Story of a Strange Race That Is Supposed to Live In India How a Native Chief Was Captured by Weird Beings Covered With Hair – Providential Rescue

The highest group of hills along the mountainous Malabar coast of southern India, the so-called High Range of Travacoure, is well known for its beautiful scenery and its cool and bracing climate. Now a populous planting district, it was practically unknown forty years ago and quite uninhabited save for two small hill tribes and, it is said, a strange race of dwarfs, who were believed to be cannibals. Some few of these dwarfs are still supposed to live in the depth of the jungle. There is only one instance on record of a European seeing any of these extraordinary people. This occurred about seventeen years ago, and the traveler's description of them tallies in every particular with that given by the Mudevar chief in the story which follows.

Chirringan (or Seeringham) was the chief of the principal hill tribe. He was a courteous, truthful man, very keen on shikar and very fond of going on a few day's shooting expedition with a European, provided he knew the white sahib to be a straight shot and a good climber. At such times he would talk, and his stories of adventure were many and interesting. One of his most interesting narratives was his account of his capture by the tiger people of the Travancore jungle. His tale translated into English is as follows:

I am now quite an old man. Long ago when I was a young lad of about fifteen, I was allowed to accompany my father on a hunting expedition. With us were another man and his son, a boy of my own age. We camped in a valley in the Cardamon hills and began a hunt for wild honey. Then one day the two men went off by themselves, and we boys were left to go in search of honey alone.

We set out gaily and quickly, found two honeycombs, which we ate up directly. We then searched for two more to take back to

camp. It must have been a couple of hours after noon when we discovered what looked like a large comb of honey a good way up a tree. My companion climbed up it and remained there some time, while I stood watching him.

Suddenly I felt my arm grasped tightly from behind, and as I swung around in alarm I found myself firmly held by what I at first took to be two large monkeys, so unlike human beings did they appear. These strange creatures at once began dragging me away from the tree, and I was quite powerless to shake off their sinewy, vice-like grip. I shouted and yelled frantically, however, and this attracted my companion's attention to what was going on below. He cried out in alarm: "It is the dreaded pillai-raansen (tiger men). They are taking you away to eat you. Ah, woe is me."

This terrifying intelligence was the last I heard of my companion as I was hurried away by my fearsome looking captors into the depth of the forest. I remembered all my father had told me about these horrible hairy dwarfs who dwelt in nests up in the branches of tall trees, who wore no clothing and who seemed to converse only by signs. If ever they caught a Mudevar (hillman) they killed and ate him, and they were in turn killed by us Mudevars whenever there was chance.

I tried to keep my heart by the thought that my father and his friend would surely rescue me and slay my captors, but the probability of this became more and more doubtful as we got deeper and deeper into the impenetrable jungle.

For a couple of hours I must have been thus partly dragged and partly carried along, when at last a halt was cried below a group of tall, straight trees. Here the dwarfs got some twisted cane and tied my two hands firmly together behind my back and fastened me thus to a tree. Then they proceeded to climb up this same tree. Above my head I espied large clusters of thatch like huge birds nest, one or two on each of the surrounding trees wedged in between some of the stoutest branches and the trunk. There were the same bundles of hatch on about half a dozen of the nearest trees. Evidently this was the aerial village of the tiger people, for after a while I saw some rough, hairy faces peering down at me. They were relishing, I suppose, the thought of a human repast. Presently my two captors descending the tree again, gave a curious birdlike call, and all at once from all the nests I had

noticed dark forms began to descend. Soon I was surrounded by a curious group of men and women, all hairy and repulsive, all short, wiry and monkey-like, peering at me with hungry, gleaming eyes through shaggy overhanging hair matted with mud. I was almost terrified out of my wits at the sight of these weird being and could not utter a sound.

Just then, however, a new group of four or five tiger men arrived, dragging along a slain jungle sheep. At sight of this the twelve or fifteen people surrounding me made a wild rush to the sheep and began tearing it to pieces and devouring it raw, while the men who had brought it came and examined me with grimaces and pleasure.

One prodded in the ribs with a twig, while another suddenly swung a strange weapon around and around his hand. It was formed by a large stone fastened by long strips of twisted hide to a stout stick. This weapon, I understood in a flash, was to slay me, and with closed eyes, I shrank back as close as I could to the tree to which I was tied awaiting my doom.

Suddenly, a queer barking sound close by, repeated in quick succession, arrested the attention to those around me, and in a moment the dwarfs, seemingly much terrified, were all scurrying up their trees like a lot of hairy spiders. Then two most wonderful dogs rushed out of the forest barking at the trees and finally, seeing me, came and yapped round me.

I was so lost in fear and apprehension at the sight of these strange animals that I did not notice the approach of a still more startling wonder. But a shrill whistle and a few short words of command suddenly called away my new enemies, and I saw before me two beings such as I had never dreamed of. They were clothed in all sorts of strange garments and even their feet were clothed and shod, and their faces and hands were white. One of them had keen piercing eyes the color of the sky and hair the color of flame. Was I already dead and these were spirits, or how came these great, strong, pale face people to stand before me. Not long they stood and looked. Then they exchanged a few remarks, and one of them laughed as they looked up at the nests of the tiger men above our heads. Then I understood that these also were men. Presently one of them carefully laid down what I now know to have been his rifle and came and set me free.

I then learned that these pale face men belonged to the white race that ruled all the low country around our hills. They had come on a shooting expedition from the south, but had become lost in the jungle. It was settled that I should guide them toward my father's camp, and this I did the next day. We met my father and his companions two miles from his camp. Then we started for home.

Great was the excitement when we reached the village and halted outside. At the sight of the white men all the women and children fled into the jungle. My great uncle, the chef, however, advanced and gazed on the white men and then on me. Then he began to chant the sacred legend of the white man that had once before, long ago, appeared in the mountains and had been guided by our ancestors. It was prophesied that when they appeared a second time they would create a settlement up here and that the Mudevar who first found them should be the chief. I had brought them and therefore, said my uncle, I should in time be made chief of the village. That is how I became chief.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. *Big News Prints*, (self-published), p.8, from (title of actual article as shown), *The Newark Daily Advocate*, New Jersey, USA, April 2, 1904.

Curious Creature Visits Trappers

Mount. Katahdin, Maine, Early 1800s

A local trapper named Cluey reports that Mt. Katahdin appears to be the home of a highly unusual inhabitant. While camping near a lake with a friend, Cluey stated that a man-like creature covered in hair approached their camp at night and then simply walked away. The next day at dawn, the same creature was seen standing on a rock by a small island in the lake. Cluey referred to the creature as "Pomoola, the Injun Devil," a name he apparently heard from others.

Source: John Green 1981. *Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 228, from *Camping Out* (old book). (Cluey related his experience to three prospectors when acting as their guide in about 1866. The story was provided in this book which is about the prospectors' trip.

Enormous Ourang-outang Startles Resident

Island off the coast of India, July 18, 1850

A resident here stated he found an enormous ourang-outang or a monkey of some sort sitting in a chair on his veranda. The man had left the chair momentarily, leaving behind a book, which the creature was now holding and looking at. The man had approached the creature from the back, and when it turned and looked at him, he saw that it had a very dark face, with large white whiskers and a beard. Its body was "high brown" in color and its hands were peculiarly large. The creature grinned, showed its teeth, and spat at the man, who considered getting his rifle but changed his mind. "Really, he looked so much like a man, that I could not have shot him," he said. The creature continued to grin and spit until the man turned away, whereupon it stepped off the veranda, caught hold of a branch on a nearby banyan tree, and swung himself up. At this point, the man noticed that the creature had a tail. The creature then scuttled away over the roof of the house.

Note: It is believed that the reference to a banyan tree would probably place the incident in India, and the man stated that he lived on a little island.

Source: John Robert Colombo, 2004. "An Enormous Ourang-outan," *The Monster Book - Canadian Monsters*, George A. Vanderburgh (publisher), Shelburne, Ontario, Canada, p .24, from the *St. Catherines, Journal*, Ontario, Canada, July 18, 1850.

Ape of Some Sort Influenced Native Art

British Columbia, Canada, c. 1850

A Niska (Tsimshian) native artist living in the Nass River area of northern British Columbia has created a ceremonial mask that appears to depict an ape or monkey of some sort. As there are no wild creatures of this nature in North America, we are left to wonder as to the source of the imagery. A possible explanation might lie in sightings or stories of a giant hairy ape-like creature that is said to inhabit the forests

Fast Forward: The mask was collected by Lieutenant G. T. Evans

in about 1914, and is said to date back to the mid 1800s. In documentation accompanying the mask Emmons wrote that it represented, "a mythical being found in the woods and called today a monkey." It has been determined (2004) that the Niska (or Nishga) native people, hold a strong belief in "mountain monkeys." This is odd because British Columbia's climate is hardly suitable for any known monkey. Certainly few monkeys, if any, had been brought into the area back in the mid-1800s as pets of fur traders or other travelers.

Marjorie Halpin, assistant professor in the anthropology department at the University of British Columbia, prepared a paper on the mask that was published in 1980 (see Source, below). She is quoted as follows:

A good way to begin is by attempting a zoological classification of the creature represented in the Peabody mask [reference here is to the museum that has the artifact]. According to physical anthropologist R.D.E. Mashpee, it does not resemble any known species of primate closely enough to be identified as a zoologically verifiable animal. It does have primate attributes, four of which are especially noteworthy: the brow ridges, the shape of the nose, the distance between the base of the nose and the upper lip, and the prognathic, chinless lower face. The brow ridges appear from the photographs to be bow-shaped and sharply delineated from the forehead, a form replicated in many monkey species and quite unlike those of man, fossil or recent. The dish-shaped nose with its rounded, somewhat laterally directed nares is striking and is perhaps the best single monkey-like feature of the mask. While the large mobile upper lip is prominent in apes, it is also characteristic of numerous monkeys. The prognathism of the lower face and its lack of a chin also strongly evoke the non-human primates. Such identification is, however, counteracted by the lack of large canines, which are characteristic of every other primate except man. Comparing these and other attributes with those of both old and New World primates, McPhee concludes that, except for the absence of prominent canines, 'if the mask represents a monkey, the most likely model would be found among the short-faced monkeys of the Old World.

Source: Marjorie Halpin and Michael M Ames, editors, 1980. *Manlike Monsters on Trial; Early Records and Modern Evidence*. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, pp. 211, 212. Information on "belief in mountain monkeys" was communicated by Niska elders in 2004 when the mask was requested to be displayed in a sasquatch exhibit at the Vancouver Museum, British Columbia. The request was denied because of the religious significance given the artifact by the Niska people.

Wild Man Seen Chasing Cattle

Greene County, Arkansas, March 1850

Farmers in the county report that a wild man "covered in hair" has been seen chasing cattle. They say he leaped 12 to 14 feet at a bound as he ran. Footprints found where he had been measured 13 inches long.

Source: John Green, 1973. *The Sasquatch File*. Cheam Publishing, Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, p. 7, from several newspapers including the *Times Picayune*, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, May 16, 1851).

Wild Man of the Woods

Greene County, Arkansas, March 1851

Mr. Hamilton of this county, while out hunting with an acquaintance, observed a drove of cattle in a state of apparent alarm, evidently pursued by some dreaded enemy. Halting for the purpose, they soon discovered as the animals fled by them, that they were followed by an animal bearing the unmistakable likeness of humanity. He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders. The "wild man," for so we must call him, after looking at them deliberately for a short time, turned and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His footprints measured thirteen inches each. This singular creature has long been known traditionally in St. Francis, Greene and Poinsett Counties. Arkansas sportsmen and hunters having described him so long as seventeen years since. A planter indeed saw him very recently, [sometime between March and May 9, 1851] but withheld his information lest he should not be credited, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil." A party was to leave Memphis in pursuit of the creature.

Source: John Green, 1970. *Year of the Sasquatch*. Cheam Publishing, Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, p. 13, from "A Wild Man of the Woods," May 9, 1851. *Memphis Enquirer*, Tennessee, USA. Basically a reprint of the actual article. The same basic information, although highly summarized, appeared in *The Compiler*, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, USA, June 2, 1851.

Expedition Planned to Look for Wild Man

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1851.

The sighting of a wild man in Greene County, Arkansas last March and previous sightings in that county and St. Francis, and Poinsett, has aroused a great deal of interest in that region. Various conjectures have been ventured in regard to the oddity. The most generally entertained idea appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake which desolated that region in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is probably that he grew up in his savage state, until he now bears only the outward resemblance of humanity. So well authenticated have now become the accounts of this creature, that an expedition is organizing in Memphis by Col. David C. Cross and Dr. Sullivan to scout for him

Source: Scott McClean collection, from "A Wild Man of the Woods," *The Adams Sentinel*, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, USA, June 2, 1851.

One of the Natives

Panama, May 20, 1852

It is stated in the New Orleans papers that some of the surveyors engaged in the Panama Water Works, discovered a wild man sitting up on the bank of a stream a few miles from Panama. He was entirely naked, and had very long black hair. The party addressed him both in Spanish and English, but he appeared to understand neither, and refusing any intercourse with them, escaped into the woods, where they were unable to pursue him.

Comment: There is no indication in this account that the "wild man" was covered in hair. Nevertheless, the number of "wild man" sightings in North America leads us to wonder if there were that many normal human beings that went wild, as it were. Usually, one indicator of a human wild man is that he is wearing something.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, *Big News Prints*, Self Published, p. 2, from (same

heading) *Hornellsville Tribune*, New York, New York, USA. Reprint of the actual article.

Strange Little Man-like Creature Captured

Waldoboro, Maine, January 21, 1855

J.W. McHenry, chopping wood, heard loud screams coming from a wooded area near his home. Upon looking up, he saw an 18-inch man-like creature with black hair. He is said to have captured it and kept it.

Source: Bobbie Short, 2005. Bigfoot Encounters Website, from *Pioneer and Democrat*, Washington State, USA, May 12, 1855.

The Wild Man Again

Hornellsville, New York, May 8, 1856

A correspondent of the *Caddo Gazette* writing under date of the 28th ult., from Parailifta, Arkansas, on Upper Red River, states that the cold during the present winter has been in that region the severest winter in the memory of man. The rivers were frozen solid—the plains presented an unbroken sheet of snow. The writer relates the following story of an attempt to capture the famous wild man, who has been so often encountered on the borders of Arkansas and Northern Louisiana:

In my travels I met a party from your country in pursuit of a wild man. They had struck his trail at a cane- brake bordering on Brant Lake and the San-Flowes Prairie. I learned from one of the party that the dogs ran him to an arm of the lake which was frozen, but not sufficiently strong to bear his weight, which consequently gave way. He had, however, crossed, and the dogs were at fault. 'One of the party mounted on a fleet horse, coming up, encouraged the dogs to pursue, but found it impossible to cross with his horse, and concluded to follow the lake round until he could ascertain the direction taken by this monster of the forest. On reaching the opposite side of the bend, he was surprised to see something in the lake like a man breaking ice with his arms, and hastened under cover of the undergrowth to the spot where he expected him to come out. He concealed himself near the place,

where he had a full view of him, until he reached the shore, when he came out and shook himself. He represents him as a stout, athletic man, about six feet four inches in height, completely covered with hair of a brownish cast about four to six inches long. He was well muscled, and ran up the bank with the fleetness of a deer. He says he could have killed him with his gun, but the object of the party being to take him alive, and hearing the horns of his comrades and the howling of the dogs on the opposite bank of the lake, he concluded to ride up and head him, so as to bring him to bay and then secure their prize. So soon, however, as the wild man saw the rider he rushed towards him, and in an instant dragged the hunter to the ground and tore him in a most dreadful manner, scratching out one of his eyes and injuring the other so much that his comrades despair of the recovery of his sight, and biting large pieces out of his shoulder and various parts of his body. The monster then tore off the saddle and bridle from the horse and destroyed them, and holding the horse by the mane, broke a short piece of sapling, and mounting the animal, started at full speed across the plains in the direction of the mountains, guiding his horse with his club. The person left with the wounded man informed me that the party was still in pursuit, having been joined by a band of friendly Indians, and thought that if they could find a place in the mountains not covered with snow, or a cane-brake in the vicinity to feed their horses, they might overtake him in a day or two.

Source: Same Heading, Hornellsville Tribune, New York, USA, May 8, 1856. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man Caught, and Escaped

St. Joseph, Missouri, March 15, 1857

A wild man caught last week has arrived in town. The circumstances of his capture were that he was surrounded in a sort of lair beneath a dense cluster of undergrowth, like the habitation of a wild beast, and filled with the bones and skins of cats, which seemed to have constituted his principle article of food. For this strange diet he had a peculiar penchant, and eschewed almost every other. He hunted cats with an avidity prompted by an extreme voracity, and it was in the pursuit and slaughter of these animals that he was first dis-

covered. Frequent attempts were made to capture him, but his ability and speed were such that he appeared to run upon the tops of the bushes, and fences offered no impediment to his headlong course. At length a great number surrounded and secured him. He attempted battle, but was overcome.

When brought to the courthouse, he presented the strangest appearance conceivable. His height was about five feet and a half; his hair was long, reddish brown and matted; his eyes large, gray and restless; his finger nails as long as the claws of a tiger; his deportment crouching - half timid, half crouching - and his garments consisted of a thousand tatters of cloths, barks, cat-skins, etc., bound together by cat-gut. He said he was from the State of New York, and had been in the woods thirty-six years. While he was being examined, and permitted to stand unbound, he made a sudden sprint over the heads of those who surrounded him, and darted away with the speed of a reindeer. The crowd pursued him, but in vain. Over the hills he fairly flew, before both foot and horsemen, until he was fairly lost to them. Nothing has since been heard of him.

He is certainly a strange being and is literally a wild man. His age can scarcely exceed forty, and yet he has lived so much away from the society of man that he has nearly forgotten his language, and has the most vague recollection of things. He remembered New York, but did not know where he was nor the form of government under which he lived. Dr. Knoda was examining him when he escaped, and it is to be regretted that the doctor could not have had an opportunity of ascertaining the character of his mania. Without being an expert in these things, I should venture to pronounce it a catalepsy, from his peculiar fondness for that animal; though physiologists have applied that name to another widely different malady.

Source: Scott McClean collection, from (same heading), the Syracuse Daily Courier, Missouri, April 27, 1857, from a letter dated St. Joseph, Missouri, March 15, 1857 that was originally published in the St. Louis Republican, Missouri, USA, date not known. Basically a reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man

Pike County, Illinois, July 28, 1857

Our citizens have been very much excited for nearly a week past by reports that a wild man has been seen by various individuals on

different occasions in the woods between this place and the river. He is represented as entirely nude, with a heavy beard falling down to his breast. When last observed he was mounted on a mule, galloping at full speed through the woods without either saddle or bridle. Several parties of our citizens have been out in pursuit of him, but without obtaining a glimpse of his person.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the individual has again made his appearance. He has armed himself with a knife, and attacked a man in the employ of Mr. May, while drinking from a spring in the vicinity of Mr. Timple's, completely ripping open his shirt, bosom, and inflicting a slight wound upon his wrist. We think our citizens will have to take the gentleman in hand, and curtail his liberty somewhat, or drive him from his present locality.

Source: Scott McClean collection, from (same heading), the Illinois State Chronicle, Decatur, Illinois, USA, July 28, 1857, from the Pike County Union, Illinois, USA date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man Seen in Lancaster

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1858

A thing like a man, but hairy has been seen by the people. It was very wild and strong. It was once seen in a pen sucking the cows, and when discovered, it started as if about to fight, and then turned and fled, bouncing like a deer. It walks upright and is supposed to be a wild man.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints. (self-published), p. 209 from "Wild People-In Lancaster," December 17, 1858. Grand Traverse Herald, Traverse City, Michigan, USA. Reprint of the actual article.

Mt. Shasta, "Home" of the Snowman

Mount Shasta, California, 1850s

A gold prospector reported that sightings of ape-like creatures in the Mount Shasta area have resulted in the region becoming known as the "Home of the Snowman." The prospector stated that he had himself seen the hairy giants and that they have long arms, but short legs. He recounted how one of them picked up a 20-foot section of sluiceway and smashed it to bits against a tree. This story

was provided in 1960 by John M. Weeks, the grandson of the prospector. The prospector had come to California from the East and related stories of the creature to his family when he returned home.

Source: John R. Weeks, 1960. Letter sent to True magazine, 1960.

Papa Believed in Giant Apes

Washington, Early 1850s

Rocque Ducheny, who recently passed away, told his daughter, Agnes Eliot, that huge apes inhabited the Mt. St. Helens region. As a trader with the Hudson's Bay Company, Ducheny traveled extensively in wilderness areas, depending on hunting for food provisions. On a hunting trip near Mt. St. Helens, he saw one of the creatures, which beckoned to him. The startled hunter wheeled and ran and ran until he reached his home

Source: John Green, 1891. *Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 29, from Told to the Pioneers magazine, 1937-38.

Trapper Murdered by Monster in Mountains

Bitterroot Mountains- Idaho-Montana Border, Late 1850s

A trapper named Bauman emerged from the wilderness today in a great state of anguish over the horrifying death of his friend and trapping partner. The chilling story he related is most unusual.

The two men had originally set up their traps in the mountains dividing the forks of the Salmon and Wisdom Rivers. As they did not have much success in this area, they pushed further on to a very wild and lonely pass said to contain many beaver. After setting up their camp, they went to place traps.

Upon return to their campsite, they were surprised to find it in total disarray, with all their belongings scattered about, and their lean-to destroyed. Footprints were seen in the area that were taken to be those of a bear. However, upon closer examination it appeared that the bear had walked on only two legs.

During the night Bauman was awakened by a loud noise, and he sensed a strong wild-beast odor. He then saw a gigantic black form

at the entrance to their lean-to. He grabbed his rifle and fired at the hulk, which immediately rushed off into the night.

Although both men were unnerved by this occurrence, they proceeded to check their traps the next day. When they returned to their campsite, it had again been torn apart. Likewise, footprints were found of something walking on two legs. They spent an uneasy night huddled by a roaring fire. The sounds of branches cracking, and at one point a long-drawn sinister moan, added to their fears.

In the morning, they decided to leave the area as soon as possible. They proceeded immediately to gather their traps, and when down to just three still in place they parted company - Bauman went to fetch the last traps, while his partner returned to the campsite to ready the packs for the return journey.

Bauman found three beavers in the remaining traps and took several hours in securing and preparing them. When he arrived back at the campsite, he saw all the packs neatly arranged, but could not see his friend. He called out, but received no answer. He then saw his friend stretched out by the trunk of a fallen tree. Bauman rushed over to his side, and to his horror his friend was dead. A broken neck and four great fang marks in his throat showed that he had been murdered. Large footprints like those previously seen were deeply imbedded in the soft soil. Bauman abandoned everything, save his rifle, and fled.

Fast Forward: Bauman personally related this story to Theodore Roosevelt in the late 1800s. Roosevelt was hunting in the Bitterroot Mountains at the time. He went on to become President of the United States. The story is recognized as the first major publication of a sasquatch or bigfoot incident.

Source: Theodore Roosevelt, 1892. *The Wilderness Hunter*, Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter. G.P. Putnam's Sons. Photo: Public domain)

World Famous Sideshow Attraction, Julia Pastrana, Dies; Was She a Genuine Ape Lady?

Moscow, Russia, 1860

Julia Pastrana (1832-4-1860), a highly popular sideshow attrac-

tion, has died. Her remarkable appearance made many people think she was not completely human.

Pastrana's early history is shrouded in mystery. We are told that Espinosa, an Indian woman (a so-called Root-Digger Indian) in the Sierra Madre region of Mexico, became separated from her tribe in 1830, and was believed to have drowned. However, in 1834 (or 1836), a group of cowboys found her in a cave together with a two-year-old female child. Espinosa told the cowboys that she had been captured by hostile Indians and imprisoned in the cave. She stated that while she loved the child dearly, it was not her child. There were no other human beings in the area where she was found, which was said to be "a region of country abounding in monkeys, baboons and bears."

Back with her people, Espinosa continued to care for the child, who was christened Julia Pastrana. We next learn that after Espinosa died, Julia was taken in as a servant girl by the governor of Sinaloa. The governor wanted to study her as a curiosity.

In 1854, Julia decided to return to her tribe, after being mistreated. On her way back to her people, she was spotted by an American named M. Rates, who persuaded her to go to the United States and be exhibited for money in a sideshow. Rates billed her as the "Marvelous Hybrid or Bear Woman," and she became a major attraction.

In New York, Julia was examined by Dr. Alexander B. Mott, who declared her to be "one of the most extraordinary beings of the present day," a hybrid between human and orangutan. Under a new manager, J.W. Beach, Julia was exhibited in Cleveland. Here, she was seen by Professor S. Brainerd, M.D., who concluded that her hair, skin and protruding jaws, "entitle her, I think, to the rank of *distinct species*."

Now with a third manager, a man by the name of Lent, Julia toured throughout Europe. During this time we are told that another examination (possibly by Charles Darwin) revealed that her teeth were aligned like those of an ape, rather than being in the normal human alignment. Julia married Lent and soon (1860, Moscow) gave birth to a baby boy who resembled her in every way. Both mother and child died shortly after. The baby lived 35 hours. Julia died about 3 days later.

Lent had the bodies of both Julia and the baby mummified and

exhibited them. The photograph at right taken in the early 1860s, is of Julia's mummy. The two mummies were last exhibited in the early 1970s (including an American tour in 1972). Public outcry prevented further exhibits, so the mummies were put into storage at a fairground near Oslo, Norway.

In 1976 thieves broke into the storage building and extensively damaged Julia's mummy. The baby mummy was thrown into a ditch outside and totally destroyed by mice. In 1979, thieves again broke into the building, this time taking Julia's mummy away. Remarkably, police recovered the complete artifact a short time later, after children reported that they had found a human arm in an Oslo suburb's dump. The police did not notify the legal owner of the mummy. Instead, they turned it over to the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Rikshospitalet, Oslo, where it resides today. Dr. Jan Bondeson viewed the remains in 1990 and provided the following information in his book, *A Cabinet of Medical Curiosities*, pp. 241

When I saw Julia Pastrana's mummy in 1990, it was standing on a small wooden board covered with fabric. The right arm had been torn off and lay in front of the mummy; the right side of the face had been torn open as well, and the eye on that side was missing. The Russian dancer's costume placed on the corpse in 1860 had been torn off by the thieves, and the mummy was completely unclothed apart from the remains of the original boots. The hairy growth was greatly diminished by the ravages of time, but the abnormal hairiness of the forehead was still evident and parts of the whiskers were also preserved. The skin was dark brown and parchment-like.

Source: J. Bondeson, 1997. *A Cabinet of Medical Curiosities*. Cornell University Press, Ithica, New York, USA, pp. 216-44. Frederick Drimmer, 1973. *Very Special People*. Amjon Publishers, New York, New York, USA, pp 367-74.

Giant Human Tracks Found; Believed to be those of Chief Bigfoot

Snake River, Idaho, 1862

A group of hunters reported that they found human-like footprints in this area. The prints measured 17.5 inches long and 6 inches wide (widest part). It is believed the prints are those of Chief

Bigfoot, a part-white, part-Indian renegade of very large stature who has become leader of hostile Indians in this region.

Fast Forward: Chief Bigfoot was most likely a legend, however, it is allegedly that he was killed by John Wheeler in about 1878. Wheeler said he needed to use 17 rifle shots to bring him down. As the chief died, he stated that his actual name was Star Wilkinson, and that he was related to the famous outlaw families of that last name in Oklahoma and Missouri. His body was measured and his height found to be 6 feet, 8 inches. His foot size measured at 18 inches. His weight was said to be over 300 pounds. According to Dr. Merle Wells, archivist for the Idaho Historical Society, Chief Bigfoot is 99% fantasy, nevertheless, he pointed out that it does appear at one time there was a tremendously big native living in Idaho Territory.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 112, from "Big Tracks recalled Legendary 'Bigfoot' of Idaho 100 Years Ago," The Walla Walla Union-Bulletin, Washington, USA, October 16, 1966.

"Wild Giants" Attack Fur Traders

Fraser River Canyon, British Columbia, 1864

Hudson Bay Company inspector, Alexander Caulfield Anderson, reported that he and his party of fur traders were attacked with a bombardment of rocks hurled by "wild giants of the mountains."

Source: John W. Burns, 1954. "My Search for B.C.'s Giants." *Liberty* magazine, Canadian edition, December 1954; from the journal of Alexander Caulfield Anderson, 1864.

Africa's Giant Wildman

The Fierce Savage Who Was Slain by a Lion Hunter

Lake Nyassa, Africa, 1867 (late)

A fatal epidemic has broken out among the captive lions in all

parts of the world. It is very like the epizooty which strikes horses, but nearly all the lions have died, so the price [for lions] has risen 200 or 300 per cent. This has excited great activity among the famous lion hunters of Quillimane, East Africa, who usually capture the animals by the covered pit method.

The agent of a great Hamburg animal house recently penetrated to the main lion range near Lake Nyassa, employed forty-two Negroes and had captured one lion and a few inferior beasts when he discovered that some mysterious creature was interfering with his pits. One morning his men found a magnificent male lion dead in a pit. Apparently he had been killed by a sharp pointed stake, and there were huge tracks about, somewhat like those of a gorilla.

"I was satisfied," says the agent in his report, "that no one but a man could make use of such a pole. Indeed the fact of the pole's being hardened by a fire was proof sufficient that a man was engaged in the work. He must be a native of course, and he must also be a wild man. After holding a council with three or four of my best men we started out in parties of ten to hunt down the wild man. Each of my men had a cheap English musket and knew how to use it, and the order was to fire at the man at sight. To brace up the courage of the natives, I offered a reward of ten dollars to whoever should fire the lucky shot. The four parties took different directions. The one I headed went to the north, where there was a long stretch of almost impenetrable thicket, with various paths traversing it in different directions.

We had turned back and the last man had just fallen in line when I heard a shot and a cry of alarm. The tree natives next behind me dodged under my arms and made off down the path, while the others were so upset that it took me three or four minutes to ascertain what had happened. The wild man had been concealed behind a big tree near the path. He leaped out and struck the last man a blow with his club which killed him on the spot, and he was swinging his weapon to hit the second man when the third fired at him. The wild man bounded into the brush and disappeared, but my men were panic stricken.

"When I announced my intention next morning to hunt him the whole gang of black broke into lamentations. One young man, however, said, "I see, master, that if we do not kill this thing he will kill all of our lions and many of us. If we move away he will probably

follow. It is our business to kill him at once, I am only a young man, but I will go with you and do my best."

We agreed that in case we met the wild man face to face he was to fire and then drop to the earth and give me a show. About three miles from camp, and as the path ascended a ridge, my companion halted, pointed at a broad tree on the left and whispered, "Master, do you see that his house is there among the branches?"

I could make out a platform of sticks and branches, and now I took the advance. My weapons were a rifle and a revolver. We crept cautiously forward until right under the platform, and after a few seconds both of us made out a black foot and leg hanging down between the poles. The wild man was at home, but the next thing was how to deal with him. I had more fear of his getting away than I had of his hurting us. I finally posted myself to the west, believing he would make for a thicket in that direction as soon as disturbed, and at a signal the young man fired at the nest. The report of his gun was followed by a most unearthly yell, and it was yet ringing in my ears when I saw a dark object dropping off the platform to the earth. It was the wild man. The young man stood where he had fired, and before he could realize what was happening the monster was upon him. He was picked up and flung almost at my feet, and as he landed he called to me: "I am not much hurt, master! Be sure that you kill him, for he is a terribly strong fellow!"

The man didn't seek safety in flight. On the contrary, he picked up a limb broke off a part of it for a club and slowly advanced upon us, his eyes flashing, his teeth gritting and his face expressing fury. I had my rifle to my face, and I let him come within ten feet before I fired. He was shot between the eyes, and he fell back so dead that he never moved a finger. When we came to examine him we got frightened. He height was seven feet by the tapeline, and he seemed to be all muscle.

I haven't the least doubt that a slap from his big right hand would have killed any of us stone dead. He had tremendous shoulders, with muscles bunched up in a wonderful way, while his fingers were long and the nails on them almost like claws. Hundreds of natives came to look at the body, but none could remember of having seen the man before. Freed from his interferences with our enterprise we had no more trouble, and during the next sixty days

we caught and dispatched to the coast eleven as handsome lions as ever seen.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. *Big News Prints*, (self-published) p. 4, from, (same heading) a Frederick, Maryland, USA, publication, July 30, 1892. Reprint of the actual article with change for date reference.

Wild Man of the Manitous

Little Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, July 11, 1868

A wild man has been discovered on Little Manitou Island in Lake Michigan, and efforts are being made to capture him. Mr. J. R. Anderson, who is spending the summer on one of the Manitous, wrote the following on the discovery.

Some ten days ago one of our party took his boat and started for the Little Manitou, one of our group of islands about four miles distant from the one on which we are encamped. He returned about 8' o'clock in the afternoon and related that after he had landed upon the island, he heard what he supposed was a man hallooing loudly as though in distress, then he proceeded to the spot from whence the noise seemed to come, and when within ten or fifteen feet of it he said he saw a form that had an appearance of a man, at least eight feet tall, entirely naked, with his body covered in hair. His face had the appearance of intellectuality, his brow being quite high. His beard descended nearly to his stomach, and his hair was disheveled and coarse. As the monster saw the approach of my informant, he gave a loud shriek, and at once fled. Knowing that it would be impossible to overtake him, my friend returned to his boat, and came home.

After relating his story, we held a consultation, and decided to make up a party on the next day, return to the island and hunt the monster up. At ten' o'clock we landed on the island, and commenced our search. In choosing our positions I took that which would lead me to the west, on the shore of the lake. I had not proceeded far, when I beheld the unknown sitting upon the beach, washing his feet in the pure water of the lake. I approached him gently, and hoped to be able to capture him without trouble, but when within at least twenty feet of him, he heard me approaching, and at once springing to this feet and commenced to run. I fired

upon him with my gun, but failed to bring him down. I then endeavored to overtake him, but my efforts were fruitless. The rest of the party were not able to get sight of him, and it is as yet unknown where he succeeds in hiding. We start out tomorrow again in hopes of catching him, and, if possible, in finding out who he is. There is a story afloat among the older fishermen of the island that some twenty years ago a woman lost a child here about four years old, that every effort was made to find it, but all the efforts were unsuccessful, and the bereaved mother at last came to the conclusion that her boy had been stolen and carried off by some one of the wandering tribes of Indians then inhabiting the islands. As I said before, we start out tomorrow in search of the strange character, and I will as soon as possible give you the result of our trip."

Note: This incident was also reported in another paper on July 28, 1868 with the added speculation that the creature is the missing boy who is now an adult.

Source: Scott McClean newspaper article collection, from (same heading), the Saint Joseph Herald, Michigan, USA, June 11, 1868. Reprint of the actual article. Also, The Coshocton Democrat, Ohio, USA, July 28, 1868.

A Monster

Meadville, Franklin County, Mississippi, August 28, 1868

We take the following from the *St. Louis Despatch*:

A strange-visaged creature, apparently one of Nature's prodigies, has just been discovered near Meadville, Franklin County, Miss., causing much excitement in that usually monotonous village. A letter from a friend residing in that village, dated June 2, says: — "M. at this time is very much agitated on account of the strange creature seen near there. it is said to be similar to the one seen near Vicksburg last fall." A Vicksburg paper, of that date some few days subsequent to the discovery of this strange creature near that place, gave a full description of it and the manner in which it was discovered, which, given from memory, is in substance about as follows: — "Some time in September last, a party of huntsmen were driving in the swamps some few miles from the river, a trail was broken by the hounds, and followed up a brisk pace, leaving the party far

behind. In following the dogs, they discovered the track of the game in some miry places, which appeared similar to the track of a human foot; and they observed also that the toes of one foot turned backward. On coming up with the dogs, which were now baying, they beheld a frightful-looking creature, of about the average height of man, but with far greater muscular development, standing menacingly a few yards in front of the dogs. It had long coarse hair flowing from its head and reaching near its knees; its entire body also seemed to be covered with hair of two or three inches in length, which was of a dark brown color. From its upper jaw projected two very large tusks several inches long. Its head and face, as well as could be determined from the distance of the observers, bore a striking resemblance to that of the negro, except that the chin and cheeks were covered with long hair. On the near approach of the hunters, it fled with great rapidity toward the Mississippi River, and was not overtaken again until within a few yards of the bank. When the party came up with the dogs the second time, the monster was standing erect before them, none of them having yet dared to clinch with it. But when the dogs were urged by their masters, they endeavored to seize it, when it reached forward and grabbed one of them, and taking it in his hands, pressed it against its tusks, which pierced it through and killed it instantly. Becoming alarmed at this display of strength, the hunters fired several shots at the creature, which caused it to leap into the river. It remained under water several minutes, and then rose almost entire length above the surface uttering shrieks which almost petrified the pursuers with terror. No similar sound had ever come to these men, who were all familiar with howl of the wolf, the whine of the panther, and the hoarse bellowing of the alligator. After sinking and rising several times, it swam to the Louisiana shore and disappeared. [Rest of article is not applicable to this work).

Source: West Coast Times, Issue 916, August 29, 1869, page 4, from the St. Louis Despatch. The article also appeared in Otago Times, Volume XI, Issue 343, page 3 September 4, 1868 under the heading, "What Is It" Seen in Mississippi." This paper reprinted it from the Panama Star and Herald, date not known.

A Gorilla in Ohio

Gallia County, Ohio, January 23, 1869

Gallipolis is excited over a wild man, who is reported to haunt the woods near that city. He goes naked, is covered with hair, is gigantic in height, and "his eyes start from their sockets." A carriage, containing a man and daughter was attacked by him a few days ago. He is said to have bounded at the father, catching him in a grip like that of a vice, hurling him to the earth, falling on him and endeavoring to bite and scratch like a wild animal. The struggle was long and fearful, rolling and wallowing in the deep mud, half suffocated [the father], sometimes beneath his adversary, whose burning and maniac eyes glared into his own with murderous and savage intensity. Just as he [the father] was about to become exhausted from his exertions, his daughter, taking courage at the imminent danger of her parent, snatched up a rock and hurling [it] at the head of her father's would-be murderer, was fortunate enough to put an end to the struggle by striking him [the wild man], after which he slowly got up and retired into the neighboring copse that skirted the road.

Source: Source: Murphy, Cook Clappison, 2006, *Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio, Quest for the Grassman*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 56,57 from "A Gorilla in Ohio." Weekly Record, Minnesota, USA January 23, 1869. Reprint of the actual article. An article containing the same basic information appeared in The Hillsdale Standard, Michigan, USA, January 26, 1868.

A Wild Man-A Hideous Monster Roaming About in the Neighborhood of Woodhull and Troupsburgh, N.Y.

Woodhull-Troupsburgh, New Jersey, July 10, 1869

A correspondent of a Hornollsville paper tells the following voracious story:

For the very strange story I am about to relate, I scarcely expect, nor do I solicit belief. Indeed, were it not that hundreds of reliable men and women in the county of Steuben are ready and willing to vouch for its truthfulness, I would never ask you to put it in print. The facts are as follows:

During the four weeks last past, a wild man has been prowling

ing around the woods in the towns of Woodhull and Troupsburgh, in the southern part of this county, coming frequently into the highways and cleared fields, to the intense terror of women and children, and even strong men. So great is the excitement in some parts of the towns mentioned, that schools have been broken up - parents not daring to send their little ones along the public highways to the school-houses.

At first the whole thing was considered by most people as a hoax, intended merely to frighten old women and children; but as many of the most prominent citizens vouched for the actual existence of the wild man, and the disturbance of the schools was making it a matter of public importance, the people of Woodhull and Troupsburgh determined to do all in their power to ferret the matter out. Accordingly, on the 12th inst, about 200 men assembled at the residence of Mr. B.G. Brown, and proceeded to search the woods in that immediate locality.

Under the leadership of Capt. J.J. Buchanan and the writer of this article, crowds searched the woods for hours, but with not success, further than the finding of a camp fire and the track of a barefooted man imprinted in the soft soil of a marshy part of the forest; and the whole party, at about three o'clock p.m. returned to Mr. Brown's house, and getting ready their teams started back to Woodhull village. The party had proceeded scarcely fifty rods from Mr. Brown's when on the outskirts of the wood, and within twenty rods of the band of searchers, appeared the veritable wild man of the woods. Myself, Capt. Buchanan, and others immediately started in full pursuit.

We approached within six or eight rods of this strange being without attracting his notice, when suddenly, with a wild, unearthly shriek, he notified us that we were perceived. I drew my rifle, intending to halt him or send a bullet crashing through his skull. I ordered him to halt, when he sprung with the agility of a deer toward the woods. I did not fire because on second thought I doubted my right to take the life of any human being, however wild, until he had at least violated some law.

So far I have related facts, which will be vouched for by a least 100 persons. I will now give you a perfect description of this wild man - or animal - or "What is it" - as he she or it appeared to me. He was barefooted, bareheaded, and wore no

clothing except a old pair of soldier's pants; his hair, which was black, sprinkled with gray, was from two to three feet long, frizzly and matted, hanging over his neck, face, shoulders, and back, reaching half way to the ground; his beard reached to the waistband of his pants, and was jet black; this together with a springing, jerking hitch in his gait, gave him more the appearance of a wild animal than a human being, and though I am not of a nervous temperament, may all the saints in heaven shield and defend me from ever meeting such a fiendish looking being face to face again! The long matted hair; the thick, black, uncombed beard, the wild, glaring, bloodshot eyeballs, which seemed bursting from their sockets; the savage, haggard, unearthly countenance; the wild, beastly appearance of this thing, whether man or animal, has haunted me continually by day and night; and I do not wonder that when this strange being rapped on the school-house window, children were frightened half out of their senses, and refused to be pacified; for although I have seen the chiefs of fifty different tribes of Rocky Mountain Indians, painted for the war path, and have looked with wonder on the stuffed gorilla, Barnum's "What is it," the man monkey etc., I have never behold anything in the human form half as hideous as the wild man of Woodhull woods.

I close by saying that twenty-five years ago a man named William Little suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Woodhull, and has never been heard of since; and as the farm on which the wild man spends most of his time was formerly owned by the absentee, it is supposed by some that the wild man is none other than William Little himself, returned in this disguise to the home of his youth. But I hardly think this theory the true one. I do believe, however, that a woman and a baby are somewhat mixed up in the matter.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 159, from (same heading) The Evening Gazette, Port Jervis, New York, USA., July 10, 1869. Reprint of actual article.

Ugly Beast Terrorizes Valley

Crawford County, Kansas, August 1869

Farm people in this county are up in arms over some kind of a human-like creature that regularly appears, terrorizing women and

children, and apparently breaking down fences. The following letter received from a resident farmer explains their dilemma.

We of the Arcadia Valley, in the southern part of Crawford County, are having a new sensation which may lead to some new disclosures in natural history, if investigated as it should be. It is nothing less than the discovery of a wild man or gorilla, or 'what is it.' It has, at different times, been seen by almost every inhabitant of the valley, and it occasionally has been seen in the adjoining counties of Missouri, but it seems to make its home in this vicinity. Several times it has approached the cabins of the settlers, much to the terror of the women and children, especially if the men happen to be absent working in the fields. In one instance it approached the house of one of our old citizens, but was driven away with clubs by one of the men. It has so near a resemblance to the human form that the men are unwilling to shoot it. It is difficult to give a description of this wild man or animal. It has a stooping gait, very long arms with immense hands or claws; it has a hairy face and those who have been near it describe it as having a most ferocious expression of countenance; generally walks on its hind legs but sometimes on all fours. The beast or 'what is it?' is as cowardly as it is ugly and it is next to impossible to get near enough to obtain a good view of it. The settlers, not knowing what to call it, have christened it "Old Sheff". Since its appearance, our fences are often found down, allowing the stock free range in our cornfields. I suppose Old Sheff is only following his inclination, as it may be easier for him to pull them down than to climb over. However, as it is, curses loud and deep are heaped upon its head by the settlers. The settlers are divided in opinion as to whether it belongs to the human family or not. Probably it will be found to be a gorilla or large orangutan that has escaped from some menagerie in the settlements east of here. At one time over sixty of the citizens turned out to hunt it down, but it escaped; but probably owing to the fright that it received it kept out of sight for several days, and just as the settlers were congratulating themselves that they were rid of an intolerable nuisance, Old Sheff came back again, seemingly as savage as ever. If this meets the eye of any showman who has lost one of his collection of beasts, he may know where to find it. At present it is the terror of all women and

children in the valley. It cannot be caught and nobody is willing to shoot it

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 38, 39, from the Union, Junction City, Kansas, quoting from a letter to a St. Louis paper dated August 15, 1869. Reprint of the actual article with heading added. Also, Scott McClean newspaper collection, "What is it? A Gorilla or Wild Man in Kansas," the Dubuque Daily Herald, Iowa, USA, September 4, 1869

Mark Twain and the "Wild Man"

Buffalo, New York, September 18, 1869

American writer, Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), who is well known to us all has written a sketch on the "wild man," so often mentioned in news reports both here and abroad. Here is what Twain has imparted to us:

The Wild Man Interviewed

There has been so much talk about the mysterious wild man" out there in the West for some time, that I finally felt it was my duty to go out and interview him. There was something peculiarly and touchingly romantic about the creature and his strange actions, according to the newspaper reports. He was represented as being hairy, long-armed, and of great strength and stature; ugly and cumbrous; avoiding men, but appearing suddenly and unexpectedly to women and children; going armed with a club, but never molesting any creature, except sheep, or other prey; fond of eating and drinking, and not particular about the quality, quantity, or character of the beverages and edibles; living in the woods like a wild beast, but never angry; moaning, and sometimes howling, but never uttering articulate sounds. Such was "Old Shep" as the papers painted him. I felt that the story of his life must be a sad one—a story of suffering, disappointment, and exile - a story of man's inhumanity to man in some shape or other - and I longed to persuade the secret from him.

"Since you say you are a member of the press," said the wild man, "I am willing to tell you all you wish to know. Bye and bye you will comprehend why it is that I wish to unbosom myself to

a newspaperman when I have so studiously avoided conversation with other people. I will now unfold my strange story. I was born with the world we live upon, almost. I am the son of Cain."

What?

"I was present when the flood was announced."

Which?

"I am the father of the Wandering Jew."

Sir?

I moved out of range of his club, and went on taking notes, but keeping a wary eye on him all the "while. He smiled a melancholy smile and resumed:

"When I glance back over the dreary waste of ages, I see many a glimmering and mark that is familiar to my memory. And oh, the leagues I have traveled! The things I have seen! The events I have helped to emphasize! I was at the assassination of Caesar. I marched upon Mecca with Mahomet I was in the Crusades, and stood with Godfrey when he planted the banner of the cross on the battlements of Jerusalem. I -"

One moment, please. Have you given these items to any other journal? Can I -"

"Silence. I was in the Pinta's shrouds with Columbus when America burst upon his vision. I saw Charles I beheaded. I was in London when the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. I was present at the trial of Warren Hastings. I was on American soil when the battle of Lexington was fought when the declaration was promulgated - when Cornwallis surrendered - When Washington died. I entered Paris with Napoleon after Elba. I was present when you mounted your guns and manned your fleets for the war of 1812 - when the South fired upon Sumter - when Richmond fell - when the President's life was taken. In all the ages I have helped to cel-

eborate the triumphs of genius, the achievements of arms, the havoc of storm, fire, pestilence, famine."

Your career has been a stirring one. Might I ask how you came to locate in these dull Kansas woods, when you have been so accustomed to excitement during what I might term so protracted a period, not to put too fine a point on it

"Listen. Once I was the honoured servitor of the noble and illustrious" (here he heaved a sigh, and passed his hairy hand across his eyes) "but in these degenerate days I am become the slave of quack doctors and newspapers. I am driven from pillar to post and hurried up and down, sometimes with stencil-plate and paste-brash to defile the fences with cabalistic legends, and sometimes in grotesque and extravagant character at the behest of some driving journal. I attended to that Ocean Bank robbery some weeks ago, when I was hardly rested from finishing up the pow-wow about the completion of the Pacific Railroad; immediately I was spirited off to do an atrocious, murder for the benefit of the New York papers; next to attend the wedding of a patriarchal millionaire; next to raise a hurrah about the great boat race; and then, just when I had begun to hope that my old bones would have a rest, I am bundled off to this howling wilderness to strip, and jibber, and be ugly and hairy, and pull down fences and waylay sheep, and waltz around with a club, and play 'Wild Man' generally - and all to gratify the whim of a bedlam of crazy newspaper scribblers? From one end of the continent to the other, I am described as a gorilla, with a sort of human seeming about me - and all to gratify this quill-driving scum of the earth!"

Poor old carpet bagger!

"I have been served infamously, often, in modern and semi-modem times. I have been compelled by base men to create fraudulent history, and to perpetrate all sorts of humbugs. I wrote those crazy Junius letters, I moped in a French dungeon for fifteen years, and wore a ridiculous Iron Mask; I poked around your Northern forests, among your vagabond Indians, a solemn French idiot, personating the ghost of a dead Dauphin, that the gaping world might wonder if we had 'a Bourbon among us'; I have played sea-serpent off Nahant, and Woolly-Horse and What-is-it

for the museums; I have interviewed politicians for the Sun, worked up all manner of miracles for the Herald, ciphered up election returns for the World, and thundered Political Economy through the Tribune. I have done all the extravagant things that the wildest invention could contrive, and done them well, and this is my reward-playing Wild Man in Kansas without a shirt"

Mysterious being, a light dawns vaguely upon me - it grows apace - what - what is your name?

"SENSATION!"

"Hence, horrible shape!"

It spoke again:

"Oh pitiless fate, my destiny hounds me once more. I am called. I go. Alas, is there no rest for me?"

In a moment the Wild Man's features seemed to soften and refine, and his form to assume a more human grace and symmetry. His club changed to a spade, and he shouldered it and started away sighing profoundly and shedding tears.

Whither, poor spade?

"TO DIG UP THE BYRON FAMILY!"

Such was the response that floated back upon the wind as the sad spirit shook its ringlets to the breeze, flourished its shovel aloft, and disappeared beyond the brow of the hill.

All of which is in strict accordance with the facts.

M.T.

Comment: I find the article highly amusing and, indeed a bit of a testimony. What Clemen's describes is definitely what we now call "sasquatch" or "bigfoot," so one can see that a lot of stories about the creature as we know it were quite prevalent over 137 years ago. Furthermore, he references the "Cain" connection and the "Wandering Jew" (Edomites) connection (Re Carter-Coy material

which tells us that these unusual associations were around at that time, and probably much earlier.

As to the antiquity of the creature (whatever it is) that Clemens infers, we can see he did his homework. The creature has been around a long, long time. Indeed, if old Samuel was still around, he would have over 4,000 more stories to draw upon to update his "interview," but the bottom line would still be the same—and here we are surely advanced in everything imaginable; far beyond Clemens's wildest dreams.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, *Big News Prints*, (self-published), p.125, from "Mark Twain and the Wild Man," *The Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, Kansas, USA, June 24, 1919. Originally published in *The Buffalo Express*, New York, USA September 18, 1869, taken from, Mark Twain, 1860s. *The Curious Republic of Gondour*. Born & Liveright. Reprint of actual material.

A Wild Man in Dakota

Big Sioux, Dakota, December 11, 1869

We are indebted to Mr. Thompson, who resides on the Dakota side of the Big Sioux, about fifteen miles northwest of this city, for the particulars of the facts which we are about to narrate: About one month since, a farmer named Evans, who resides a few miles north of Mr. Thompson, was engaged in hauling firewood from the timber of the Big Sioux, when he was startled by seeing what at first glance appeared to be some wild animal, bound up from a hollow log but a few yards from where he was standing. A close observation of the object while it was decamping, satisfied Mr. Evans that it was a wild man; he immediately made pursuit, but the rapidity with which the wild man ran, aided by the thickness of the woods, [delivered] him out of either sight or reach. Mr. Evans shortly afterward returned home and informed his neighbors of his adventure and what he had seen. A small party of roll-mounted men started the next day on the trail of the wild man. The party first ransacked the woods in the neighborhood. In a secluded spot, entirely obscured from ordinary observation by the thickness of the underbrush, they discovered a fissure between two rocks. This fissure penetrated into the rocks about eight feet; on the top was a large lot of underbrush, limbs of trees, and several pieces of portions of hides of animals. There were no indications that there had been a fire kindled anywhere near the

place, but from the pieces of rags, long grass, and other matter found on the ground, they were satisfied that it was the habitation of the wild man. Not being able to see any thing of the object of their search they went to their homes.

A few days afterward another party of horsemen started out, on the same mission of their predecessors, and with more satisfactory results. About three o'clock in the afternoon, while following up a ravine a few miles from the place where the strange being was first discovered, the party was attracted by the barking of one of their dogs. Immediately afterward the wild man crossed an open space, closely followed by two of the dogs. The men put spurs to their horses, and for a short distance gained rapidly on the object of their search; but coming to a deep ravine or gully, skirted on either side by underbrush, their progress was impeded, and during the delay caused by getting out of their situation, the man escaped. Since that time he has not been seen.

We understand that a party of gentlemen from this city propose starting out in a few days for the purpose of catching this man, or rather, nondescript, dead or alive. We hope that no effort will be spared to take him alive and uninjured. From a conversation with Mr. Thompson, we learn that this singular being is entirely covered with a seemingly heavy coat of dark colored hair; that he is as agile as a cat, and as fleet as a deer. Old settlers in the region where the wild man has been seen state that about twenty-seven years since a Frenchman, with his wife and three children, settled upon a piece of land on the banks of the Big Sioux. At that time the only occupants of this section consisted of the Indians, who were the sole owners of Dakota, some half-breeds and a few French settlers, most of whom took squaws for their wives; it is related that the Frenchmen we have alluded to did not live agreeably with his family; that his affections were lavished upon the dusky daughter of an Indian Chief; that the white wife, learning of this, [appraised] her husband for the symptoms of his waning affections, and that one morning a friendly Indian, visiting the home of the Frenchman, discovered the dead bodies of the wife and children lying on the floor. An investigation discovered the fact that the throat of the woman had been cut from ear to ear, and that the children had been clubbed to death by blows on the head with the stock of a gun or similar weapon. No clue to the murderer was ever discovered.

The Frenchman has never been seen in this country since. The supposition now is that he committed a triple murder; that, reflecting on the horror of his crime, he became insane, took to the woods, and resides there since, and that the wild man that has lately been seen and the French settler of twenty-seven since, is one and the same person. It is well-known that many years since the majority of the Indians who resided in the Big Sioux Valley, were, on account of the scarcity of game, compelled to go further west, and as it is only within the last few years that this section of country alluded to has become settled, it was very possible for a man to live there without being discovered, or any person knowing his whereabouts. The whole affair is wrapped up in such a singular mystery that we refrain from comment or surmise until we can speak intelligently on the subject.

Source: Scott McClean newspaper article collection, from (same heading), the Fort Wane Daily Democrat, Indiana, USA, December 11, 1869, from The Sioux City Times, South Dakota, USA, December 1, 1869. Reprint of actual article.

Mysterious Creature Seen Playing with Fire

Stanislaus County, California, fall 1869

A hunter reported an unusual incident in the local mountains involving a hair-covered, man-like creature who amused himself with a campfire. He was later joined by another of his species as he left the campsite. The remarkable account is proved here in the hunter's own words.

I was hunting in the mountains about 20 miles south of here, and camped five or six days in one place, as I have done every season for the past fifteen years. Several times I returned to camp, after a hunt, and saw that the ashes and charred sticks from the fireplace had been scattered about. An old hunter notices such things, and very soon gets curious to know the cause. Although my bedding and traps and little stores were not disturbed, as I could see, I was anxious to learn who or what it was that so regularly visited my camp, for clearly the half burnt sticks and cinders could not scatter themselves about. I saw no tracks near the camp, as the hard ground covered with leaves would show none. So I started in a

circle around the place, and, three hundred yards off, in, damp sand, I struck the track of a man's feet, as I supposed -- bare and of immense size. Now I was curious, sure, and I resolved to lay for the barefooted visitor.

I accordingly took a position on a hillside, about sixty or seventy feet from the fire, and, securely hid in the brush, I waited and watched. Two hours and more I sat there and wondered if the owner of the feet would come again, and whether he imagined what an interest he had created in my enquiring mind, and finally what possessed him to be prowling about there with no shoes on. The fireplace was on my right, and the spot where I saw the track was on my left, hid by the bushes. It was in this direction my attention was mostly directed, thinking the visitor would appear there, and besides, it was easier to sit and face that way.

Suddenly I was surprised by a shrill whistle, such as boys produce with two fingers under their tongue, and turning quickly I ejaculated, 'Good God!' as I saw the object of my solicitude standing beside my fire, erect, and looking suspiciously around. It was in the image of a man, but it could not have been human. I was never so benumbed with astonishment before. The creature, whatever it was, stood fully five feet high, and disproportionately broad and square at the fore shoulders, with arms of great length. The legs were very short and the body long. The head was small compared to the rest of the creature, and appeared to be set upon his shoulders without a neck. The whole was covered with dark brown and cinnamon colored hair, quite long on some parts, that on the head standing in a shock and growing close down to the eyes, like a Digger Indian's.

As I looked he threw his head back and whistled again, and then stopped and grabbed a stick from the fire. This he swung round, until the fire on the end had gone out, when he repeated the maneuver. I was dumb, almost, and could only look. Fifteen minutes I sat and watched him as he whistled and scattered my fire about. I could easily have put a bullet through his head, but why should I kill him?

Having amused himself, apparently, as he desired, with my fire, he started to go, and, having gone a short distance he returned, and was joined by another -- a female, unmistakably when both turned and walked past me, within twenty yards of

where I sat, and disappeared in the brush. I could not have had a better opportunity for observing them, as they were unconscious of my presence. Their only object in visiting my camp seemed to be to amuse themselves with swinging lighted sticks around.

I have shared this story many times since, and it has often raised an incredulous smile; but I have met one person who has seen the mysterious creatures, and a dozen of whom have come across their tracks at various places between here and Pacheco Pass.

Fast Forward: The hunter actually provided this report to a newspaper in November 1870. He was remarking on reported accounts of previous sightings of similar creatures. He prefaced his report with the following:

I saw in your paper a short time since, an item concerning the 'gorilla' which was said to have been seen in Crow Canyon and shortly after in the mountains at Orestimba Creek. You sneered at the idea of there being any such a 'critter' in these hills, and were I not better informed, I should sneer too, or else conclude that one of your recent prospecting party had got lost in the wilderness, and did not have sense enough to find his way back to Terry's. I positively assure you that this gorilla or wild man, or whatever you choose to call it is no myth. I know that it exists, and that there are at least two of them, having seen them both at once not a year ago. Their existence has been reported at times for the past twenty years, and I have heard it said in early days an orangutan escaped from a ship on the southern coast; but the creature I have seen is not that animal, and if it is, where did he get his mate? Import her as the web-foot did their wives?

Source: John Green, Year of the Sasquatch, 1970. Cheam Publishing Ltd. Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, p. 14, from the Bute Record, California, USA, November 5, 1870, reprinted in the Antioch Ledger, California, USA, October 16, 1869, and the Titusville Morning Herald, Pennsylvania, USA, November 10, 1870 with the heading "The Wild Men of California." Chronicle Story by David Osborne. Basic reprint of actual material.

Strange Animal Suspect in Disappearance of Brothers

Mount St. Helens, 1860s

A shroud of mystery surrounds the disappearance of two Burgoine brothers who, along with a third brother, established copper mine near Grizzly Lake. About two years ago, the three put forth a great deal of effort in building a sturdy cabin at the site so that one of them could winter there to protect their claim. When the other two returned in the spring, they found that the cabin had been broken into and it was evident that a terrific struggle had taken place, but there was no sign of the lone brother. He had kept a diary and they saw he had recorded sightings of a strange hairy animal in the area. "I don't know what kind of animals they are," he wrote, although he was reputed to have been well acquainted with bear, elk, deer, and other wild animals.

The two remaining brother carried on with their claim and again, one stayed for the winter. When the third brother returned, the same thing was seen, and again no sign of brother who had remained. The last brother left the area and never returned.

Fast Forward: There is still evidence that a Burgoine (or the Burgoines) did actually have a claim in the area. What is left of the mine is called the Burgoine Mine, a lake is called Burgoine Snow Lake, and a few logs are left (1963) of what is believed to have been the cabin.

Source: Marge Davenport, 1963. "Amazing Things Found In Hunt For Truth About St. Helens 'Apes.'" The Journal, Washington, USA, August 1963, from a story uncovered by Davenport and other Journal investigators

Giant Hairy Wild Man Captured

Saline County, Arkansas, 1860s

The seven foot tall hairy wild man, who has been seen many times in the Ouachita Mountains has been captured. Although he has not harmed anyone, he was greatly feared, so a party was organized to capture him. A daring young man led the group with a pack of deerhounds. The wild man was tracked to a cave and lassoed with a rope. When the lariat noose fell over his shoulders he emitted a

strange sound like that of a trapped animal. He was taken to Benton and lodged in jai—a small building made of logs. He immediately tore from his body the clothing provided by his captors. He is said to be of the white race, but covered with long thick hair. The creature escaped from the flimsy jail, but was recaptured, this time in the canebrakes. Just how long it remained in custody or what became of it is not known.

Source: Otto Ernest Reayburn, 1941. Ozark Country, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, pp. 313-14

A Wild Man in the Mountains

Northwestern Nevada, August 1, 1870

Northwestern Nevada has its sensation, just now, over a lost or wild man, who has been discovered in the mountains of that country. A party went in search of him recently, and succeeded in getting a sight of him, and finding his habitation, but not in capturing him. He is described as being undoubtedly a white man, about forty years of age, nearly covered by a coat of fine long hair, and not at all startling in appearance, and from a set of soldiers' buttons found in his cave, is supposed to be a man lost from Fremont's command, about 1846. The searching party had just picketed their horses for the night, when he made an appearance, and with a roar attacked the horses in a perfect frenzy of madness, driving them down the mountain, and ending the pursuit only after a five miles chase, when one of the horses had been disabled by a fall down a precipice; and was mangled by him in a fearful manner.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 152, from (same heading) Titusville Morning Herald, Pennsylvania, USA, August 1, 1870. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man in Nevada

Description of Him by an Eyewitness-He is Supposed to be One of the Lost Men of Fremont's Expedition-A Characteristic Sensation of the Plaines

Nevada, July 1, 1870

Correspondence: The people inhabiting the northwestern part of Nevada are at present in an intense state of excitement over the supposed discovery of the traces and habitation of a lost or wild white man. Rumor had located it upon a high and densely wooded mountain near the Utah line, and after gathering all of the information that we could we armed and equipped ourselves for a trip to the location described, about fifty miles from our camp, at the sink of Deep Creek. After a tiresome ride of two days over the mountains, and through one of the wildest and roughest regions of this wild and rough country, we came in sight of and camped near the eastern slope of the mountain. All were now upon the qui vive for some sight on the strange inhabitant.

We had just picketed our animals and sat by the fire telling strange experiences of frontier life, when we were aroused by a crashing sound, caused by the swift approach of some strange looking body, coming toward the camp. Just at this moment the moon shone through the clouds almost as brilliant as the sun at noonday. We had a splendid view of the object. It is undoubtedly a white man, about forty years old, nearly covered by a coat of fine long hair, and in appearance otherwise not at all startling. He carried in his right hand a huge club, and in his left a rabbit or some other small animal. He caught sight of us almost instantly as the moon shone out, and with a scream like the roar of a lion, and brandishing his club, dashed past the camp and attacked the horses in a perfect frenzy of madness.

We at this time could have shot him, but for the surprise of the moment; and ere we were armed our animals stampeded and he was after them like the wind, down the mountain. We endeavored in vain to send out dogs after him, which, being savage and well trained, we had counted upon to assist in the capture; but with distended eyes they sat mutely gazing into the darkness, and neither blow nor kindness could move them to the chase, and the only resource we had was to throw up a hasty rampart of logs and then station guards to prevent a surprise by the infuriated demon. Occasionally, through the long watches of the night, all hands were aroused by his terrible cries; and thus, in momentary expectation of an attack, we passed the night. Morning dawned at last, and not one would leave the camp until the rosy sunlight cheered the landscape, when we took the trail of our horses, after having securely hidden our accou-

trements and provisions, except a lunch for a few days' journey. They had torn down the mountain at a terrific speed for about five miles; here they jumped down a sheer precipice about twenty-five feet, disabling my saddle horse. He was lying near the bottom, mangled in a shocked manner.

The wild man had evidently vented his range upon my disabled horse, as large strips of the skin were torn off and thrown to some distance, and his lower jaw was broken. We shot him to end his sufferings. The wild man had here given up the pursuit. About two miles further down the valley we found the rest of our stock quietly grazing. The only marks they bore were evidently made by being caught by the tails by the wild man in the chase, entirely stripping some of them of their hair and skin. We now had some six miles to go to reach our first camp. Arriving there at three o'clock, when we took lunch. After examining our arms we started in the direction from which the wild man approached and were fortunate enough to strike his trail, with the well-defined footprints of a man who would wear a No.9 shoe, but being very broad on the bottom. We followed his trail for about three miles, when the gorge opened in a beautiful basin, and half a mile further the trail ended abruptly at the entrance of a cave. We explored the cave, finding a set of soldier's buttons and a dime, dated 1841, which leads me to the conclusion that he is a man lost from Fremont's company in 1846, or near that time.

Comment: This was the first article published on the event, although it was not taken from the first publication. A subsequent article that appeared in two different papers (Tribune, New York and Republican, Michigan) is a re-write and does not contain as much information. It provides a much more believable account. Given what we see here, I find the entire story highly suspect.

Source: Scott McClean's newspaper article collection, from (same heading), The New York Herald, New York, USA, July 22, 1870, from (probably the same heading) White Pine News, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1870. Other References: Indiana Democrat, Pennsylvania, USA, July 28, 1870, John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 39, from, "The Latest Wild Man." Republican, Lansing, Michigan, USA, August 4, 1870, copied from the Tribune, New York, New York, USA. (date not known). Reprint of the actual article. Illustration by Gary Krejci

A Wild Man Discovered Near New Hampton, N.Y.

New York, New York, August 7, 1870

A wild man has been discovered near New Hampton, Orange County, who is creating quite an excitement in that vicinity. A few days ago a part of gentlemen were out shooting along the Big Ditch, a stream which flows through the town, when their attention was attracted by a strange being in a nude state, with long hair and a wild appearance, who appeared to be a man who had been running wild for some time, and who probably had been living in the mountains. He was apparently busy in the destruction of frogs and snakes, and when he observed the party he set up a fierce yell and fled for the woods. A small party gave chase, but was unable to ascertain his whereabouts. He has since been seen by several of the citizens of Dolsentown, but manages to keep away at a distance. It is probable that he is an escaped lunatic.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints. Self-published, p. 161, from Same heading. The New York Times, New York, USA, August 7, 1870. Reprint of the actual article)

Gorillas Seen in California

Stanislaus County, California, September, 1870

An item appeared in the San Joaquin Republican the other day stating that a wild man had been seen in some parts of San Joaquin County, and we afterwards noticed the statement copied into several other papers, with brief comments indicating disbelief in the report. We must confess to a want of credulity on our part also as the exact correctness of the item at the time, but we were yesterday placed in possession of certain information which leads us to believe that there may be some foundation for the report. As our columns are somewhat crowded this morning, we will give the reports as we received them as briefly as possible.

F. J. Hildreth and Samuel De Groot, of Washington Corners, in this county, while out hunting on Orias Timbers Creek in Stanislaus county about three weeks ago discovered footprints along the bank of the creek resembling the impressions of a human being's feet. Mr.

Hildreth, who gave us this information, states that the tracks were like those of a human being with the exception that the impressions of the toes were much larger.

Hildreth afterward became separated from his companion, and upon proceeding some distance up the creek, saw a few yards ahead of him what he believed to be gorillas. If the description Mr. Hildreth has given us of these animals is true, he is certainly warranted in believing them to be of that species of animal. Mr. De Groot also reports that he saw the same objects and is positive that they are gorillas. The appearance of these strange animals in that neighborhood is notorious and that they are gorillas is firmly believed by a great many people in that vicinity. A number of old hunters have started out to capture them, and we are promised whatever further facts may occur as soon as the party returns.

The above we gathered from various parties, and whether true or not, there are many persons in the neighborhood of the Washington Corners who firmly believe that the animals referred to are veritable gorillas

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p.40, from the Oakland Daily Transcript, Oakland California, USA, Sept. 27, 1870, also featured in the Ledger, Antioch, California, USA, October 1, 1870. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man Seen, but Eludes Capture

Crow Canyon, California, September 1870

We learn from good authority that a wild man has been seen at Crow Canyon, near Mount Diablo. Several attempts have been made to capture him, but as yet have proven unsuccessful. His tracks measured thirteen inches.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey British Columbia, Canada, p.40, from the Republican, San Joaquin, California, USA, September 19, 1870.

The Wild Man of the Woods

Rensselaer Park, Michigan, December 20. 1870

Directly east of Rensselaer Park, In the bosom of the hills, in the deep gorge, down which dashes and leaps the stream which forms

the outlet to the lake at Oakwood. Frowning ever this gully is a shelving of rocks known as Table Rock, the whole forming a scene of picturesque and romantic beauty. This gully extends back as far as the former northern bounds of the Cemetery, and is just such a spot as would naturally be chosen as the retreat of gnomes and goblins. However, until within a few days the only attraction about the place was its picturesque ness; but this suddenly become invested with a romance that is exciting enough to warrant our story. A few days since, the schoolboys who are constantly rambling about the hills, came home breathless and with their hair on ends, and told of the singular appearance of some person whom they had met in the above locality, and whom they described as a "wild man." The children were only laughed at for what was supposed to be their credulity; but they were positive in their story, and describe the object as frightful in appearance and action. They admitted nothing supernatural, but said he appeared like a crazy ma, and was in a semi-nude condition. They didn't take a very long look at him, as at his appearance they were in something of a hurry to get home; they were not afraid, oh no! But - well, they haven't been on the hill since.

Shortly after, their story was sufficiently substantiated by the appearance of the strange man near the old Bacon house, under the hill, where by the most hideous yells and grimaces he frightened the occupants nearly out of their senses. They at once reported the facts to the police, two of who repaired to the spot, and after a while succeeded in obtaining sight of the stranger. The police at once gave chase but the pursued ran like a deer and soon disappeared, and they were unable to discover his whereabouts at that time. He has since been seen, sometimes in a state of nudity, and other times partially clothed, and with a large knife in his possession. A small fire, supposed to be used by him, has frequently been seen at the point about which he seems to wander. He is undoubtedly an escaped lunatic, whether from Marshall Infirmary or some private place of confinement, of course, we are at a loss to determine, as no such escape has been announced. His manner of subsistence has not been discovered, although some declare they have seen places dug up in the earth where he has apparently made his resting place. Certain it is, he has haunted the locality for a week or more, and it seems very singular that he has neither been captured nor discovered by his friends. The people at the Bacon place have added two or three male

friends to their family, as they were too much frightened by the presence of their mad visitant to remain alone.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p130, from (same heading), The Evening Gazette, Iron Mountain, Michigan, USA, December 20, 1870, originally appeared in the Troy Times, Michigan, USA, Reprint of the actual article.

A Monster in Human Form

Avondale, New South Wales, Australia, April 17, 1871.

The following particulars have been supplied to us by Mr George Osborne, of the Illawarra Hotel, Dapto, concerning a strange looking animal, which he saw last Monday, and which he believes was a gorilla. It is to be hoped successful means may be adopted to capture the animal, (alive if possible), as it is quite evident it is one of the greatest natural curiosities yet found in the colony. Together with the interest attached to the peculiarity of this strange "monster in human form," there is something very remarkable and suggestive in the fact, that he should have presented himself to Mr Osborne, while that gentleman was going his rounds, collecting the census. The following are Mr Osborne's remarks concerning the animal:

On my way from Mr Matthew Keen's, coming down a range about a half mile behind Mr John Graham's residence, at Avondale, after sunset, my horse was startled at seeing an animal coming down a tree ... and when it got to within about eight feet of the ground it lost its grip and fell. My feelings at the moment were anything but happy, but although my horse was restless I endeavored to get a good glimpse of the animal by following it as it retreated until it disappeared into a gully. It somewhat resembled the shape of a man, according to the following description: Height, about five feet, slender proportioned, arms long, legs like a human being, only the feet being about eighteen inches, long, and shaped like an iguana, with long toes, the muscles of the arms and chest being well developed, the back of the head straight, with the neck and body, but the front or face projected forward, with monkey features, every particle of the body except the feet and face was covered with black hair, with a tan-colored streak from the neck to the abdomen. While looking at me its eyes and mouth were in motion, after the fashion of a monkey. It walked quadruped fashion, but at every few paces it would turn around and look at me following it, supporting the body with

the two legs and one arm, while the other was placed across the hip. I also noticed that it had no tail.

Source: Tony Healy and Paul Cropper, 1994. *Out of the Shadows*. Pan Macmillan Australia Pty Ltd., Chippendale, Australia, p. 120, from *The Empire*, Sydney, Australia, April 17, 1871. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

What is it?

New York, N.Y. April 26, 1871

As most of our readers are probably aware, there is at present roaming over the United States, and, for aught we know, making occasional excursions into British America and Mexico, a singular creature known as the "Wild Man." We have before commented on his eccentricities, which are many and various. At regular intervals of time he appears in different parts of the country, creating always great excitement in the neighborhood, and a vast deal of discussion in the local Press. With one exception, which we shall presently mention, accounts uniformly agree as to his appearance. He is preternaturally hirsute and ferocious, swift, and strong. He has flaming eyes, and, generally speaking, a horrid and uninviting aspect. The few rash mortals who have approached, him near enough for conversation aver that he speaks an uncouth and unintelligible gibberish. So far the received descriptions of him are unanimous. The apparent discrepancy with regard to his stature, which varies in different narratives from about four feet to ten, is easily accounted for by the mental agitation under which these observations of his person must necessarily be made. Or he may have the power, said to be possessed by Mr. Home, of extending or contracting himself at will. This would not be so strange as the faculty which gives rise to the exception above referred to, of changing his sex, so that after horrifying Alabama as a wild woman, he will immediately plunge Oregon into consternation as a wild man.

His seeming ubiquity is another perplexing attribute of this strange being. Superior to time and space, he thinks nothing of being seen simultaneously at points hundreds of miles apart. Quite as extraordinary is his peculiar power of eluding capture. Usually, all the able-bodied inhabitants of the district turn out en masse to hunt with guns and dogs, but we have never heard of his being

taken. After keeping up this game of hide-and-seek in one locality for a few days, he departs for another, with the same result. In all his wanderings, however, it is observable that he keeps aloof from the settlements, confining himself, for the most part, to that border of civilization where contact with nature keeps the imagination fresh and vivid, undulled by the prosaic realities of city life. After flitting about the continent in this manner for a while, he suddenly vanishes into impenetrable obscurity, where he rests quiet perhaps for months. Then he reappears, and the programme is renewed as before.

We have been led to return to this subject by the recent appearance at once of the real and a bogus wild man in Tennessee and Michigan respectively. All great natural curiosities are with us sure to be counterfeited, sooner or later. The Cardiff Giant, it will be remembered, was so imitated; and Boss Tweed and Mr. Fisk have been multiplied into countless copies of emulative rascality. This Michigan monster is, in some respects, creditably prepared, and shows ingenuity in its inventors. Its appearance is well calculated to deceive. To begin with, it is "fearfully deformed" - a sufficiently obvious trick, but still effective. Then its "hands are covered -with long coarse hair; face grown full of rank whiskers," while its eyes "look like those of a wolf." These details, it must be admitted, show skillful handling, and only a practiced eye could detect the deception. But the one infallible test of the true wild man is here wanting - his defiance of pursuit. If his more than mortal speed fails to outstrip his would-be captors, he either subsides into the ground, or simply exhales into thin air before their wondering eyes. So, after hearing that the Michigan prodigy was caught by the paltry and commonplace device of hunting him out of a swamp with two dogs, we are not unprepared to learn that he is merely a wretched lunatic. And it is, on the whole, not surprising that the excellent persons who caught him should have vented their natural disappointment by chaining him in an out-house, and permitting the dogs and boys of the neighborhood to worry him. It must be not only admirable sport, but adapted to make him as near a copy of the genuine wild man as need be desired.

The Tennessee report, on the other hand, bears all the intrinsic evidences of authenticity. This wild man, according to the Jackson Whig, gives the impression of a, "strange and frightful being,"

which is, in itself, almost conclusive. "He is said to be seven feet high, and possessed of great muscular power." Conviction deepens as we proceed. "His eyes are unusually large, and fiery red; his hair hangs in a tangled and matted mass of jet below his waist, and his beard reaches below his middle." What skeptic desires more? Yet this is not all. "His entire body is covered with hair, and his aspect is most frightful:"

"He shuns the sight of men, but approaches with wild and horrid screams of delight every woman who is unaccompanied by a man. He sometimes with great caution approaches Houses; and should he see a man he runs away with astonishing swiftness, leaping the tallest fences with the ease of a deer, defying: alike the portrait of men and dogs. He has frightened several women by attempting to carry them off, as well"- adds the judicious chronicler - "as by his horrid aspect, and the whole country around Sobby is in consternation. The citizens are now scouring the woods, and are determined either to capture or drive off the monster."

Of course we know that the determination of the citizens will be in vain, and that the monster will be neither captured nor driven off until it suits his wish. But, in the meantime, while the good people of Sobby furtively scouring their woods, would it not be well for naturalists to investigate the interesting wonder? Perhaps the wild man is a remnant of those unknown and prehistoric races who once ruled this continent, for the memory of man can scarcely recall a period when he was not. Or may he not be - we offer the suggestion -with diffidence - may he not be that lost link for which Mr. Darwin is looking? In any event, we have had enough of the wild man, and he ought at once to be either investigated or suppressed.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 160, (same heading) The New York Times, New York, USA, April 26, 1871. Reprint of the actual article.

Another Wild Man in Tennessee

Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, May 10, 1871

Tennessee has another wild man, much more satisfactory than the last. He is seven feet high, covered with shaggy hair, very muscular, runs away from men with astonishing swiftness, but

approaches unprotected women with wild and horrid screams of delight.

Source: (No heading), The Elyria Independent Democrat, Ohio, May 10, 1871. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

A Mysterious Family History; Three Children Taken Wild off an Island In Lake Huron

Lake Huron, Ontario, November 27, 1874

One morning about a month ago a man "of strange, wild men," and not very respectable dress nor intelligent appearance, came to the Orphan's House in connection with the Sisters of St. Joseph, and knocked on the door. One of the sisters came and opened it, and the man presented three children to be taken care of. The children bore a much stranger aspect than himself, and the group excited the surprise and wonder of the sisters. They consisted of a girl and two boys. The boys were clad in loose plaids and were attired altogether with a neatness and respectability which contrasted singularly with their deportment and looks. The girl was about fourteen years old, and was the eldest of the three. She was dressed in a plain and rustic style, but had an expression of much more intelligence than her younger brothers.

All of them were small in stature, but the boys especially so, and still they were not dwarfish. They were not deformed, but there was an unnatural and inhuman appearance about them which could be suggested by scarcely any other word than deformity. Their oddly expressive eyes, their apish features, their thin, bony, fang-like hands, their slender limbs and attenuated forms, their strange apathy to what was said by their father, their general inattention, their peculiar way of crouching in the corners of the passage-way, made them an object of curiosity and pitying interest.

They were led in by one of the Sisters, who also invited the father - for such he announced himself in disjointed sentences to be - to partake of something to eat. But he refused in a hurried manner, saying that he had something in his pocket, and seemed fidgety to get away. As soon as the children were in, the man left with the same wild, unintelligible stare which he wore throughout the sort inter-

view, and did not make any sign of parting or say a farewell word to his children, or indeed to anyone. But as he passed out of the entrance he turned round and furtively looked in through the sidelights of the door. Then he ran off hastily and was soon out of reach and out of sight.

The children were taken into the Home and had food offered them. About two o'clock in the afternoon the wild-looking father was seen to steal softly up to the convent and again entered the gate and peered inquisitively into the sidelights. His offsprings were not there, however, and the moment he saw he was observed, again fled and was seen no more. The youngest would not taste any food that was offered them, though they were emaciated and exhausted as could be. Their hands resembled bird's claws more than anything else and their feet were but a cluster of bones.

On talking to them it was found that they could not speak, albeit they possessed the natural capacity for articulation, having a full set of teeth, perfectly formed roof of the mouth, and tongue capable of every movement. Neither did they pay attention to any words or kind of noise. They had been kept and kindly cared for by the sisters ever since their advent. But it was discovered that the boys were afflicted with a desperate cough, and though every kindness has been bestowed upon them and every mode of treatment adopted, it is not thought likely they will survive long. However, they appeared to be gaining strength for some time after being introduced.

Their stay in the house has shown them to have lived in the wildest manner and to have been totally unacquainted with the habits of civilized people. They can utter no articulate sound, as was said, but at various times they have been heard to give vent to a weird cry, entirely unlike an human utterance, but somewhat resembling the low wail of some wild animal. This is the sole expression the boys have been know to make, but the girl seems much more intelligent, and can speak common words, though she knows nothing of the ways of civilized life.

The boys have a constant habit of crouching in corners, and one of them sits with his shoulder "hunched up," as if by malformation. They prefer raw edibles to cooked food, and have only lately taken to eating at the table. At first they greedily devoured raw cabbage, leaves of turnips, and even have been know to gulp up the swill that stood in the pail.

Of the commonest acts of decency they at first had no idea (showing their former habits of life), but they have latterly improved in many respects. They sleep mostly in the day-time, and at night wander around the rooms; one of them being found one night in a dangerous position on a staircase in the middle of the night.

As to their former history only this is known, that they were found by Father Chenier, of Owen Sound R.C. Mission, on a lonely isle in Lake Huron, where the father lived with these strange children and would allow no one but themselves to live there. The Father seeing their condition obtained the father's permission at last to have them taken to a refuge and cared for.

The parent came with them voluntarily and brought them here. The parents of these singular beings were not married but are said to have been nearly related. The mother has been dead for years. A letter is expected here giving a sketch of their history.

Source: Source: Robert Colombo, 2004. Canadian Monsters, George A. Vamderbourgh (Publisher), Shelburne, Ontario, Canada, pp. 30,31, from (same heading), the Daily British Colonist, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, reprinted from the Spectator, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Boy Seen in Gore Woods

London, Ontario, Gore Area, June 27, 1871

A wild boy has been seen in the woods near here. His only coverings consist of a pair of dark pantaloons and a white shirt, both of which are torn and hanging in shreds; one sleeve of his shirt is entirely gone. An older resident came upon him sitting in a knoll plucking the grass and herbs around him to eat. When the resident hailed him, he uttered a howl of dismay and rambled off as fast as he could into the forest. A search party of ten men recently scoured the bush thoroughly, but no trace of the boy could be found. It is believed he lives in a cave.

Source: Robert Colombo, 2004. Canadian Monsters, George A. Vamderbourgh (Publisher), Shelburne, Ontario, Canada, pp. 29,30, from "A Wild Boy in the Woods: Strange Sensation in the Gore of London; The Boy Lives on Roots and Herbs, and Flees from Men; An Unsuccessful Chase," London Free Press, London, Ontario, Canada, reprinted from the St. Catharines Journal, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, June 27, 1971

Superstitions

Kokomo, Indiana, August 15, 1871

A prevailing superstition amongst the Dutch is that of the "Hairy man," the wild man of the mountains; a being without other clothing than hirsute abundance, who climbs lofty trees, afflicts children and stock, and defies pursuit and capture. Only last week this ancient adventurer was reported in the Reading papers as having been seen on the Welsh Mountain, and the sagacious editor added: "It is high time that this formidable monster was brought to terms and put under durance."

Source: Scott McClean, newspaper article collection, from (same heading), the Kokomo Tribune, Indiana, USA, August 15, 1871.

Malayan "Hairy Humanity" Packed for Shipment

Malaya, 1871

A.D. Frederickson, F.R.G.S. wrote the following about his travels in this area:

A curious specimen of hairy humanity, not unlike Darwin's idea of 'origin of the species,' was at the time of my visit being conveyed to the coast for shipment to some society at Calcutta. [A sketch was shown, but was not shown in the reference document.]

Source: Harold Stephens, 1971. "Abominable Snowmen of Malaysia," *Argosy* magazine, August 1971. Basic reprint of the original information.

Missing Chehalis Girl Returns After Nearly a Year' Absence; Claims She Was Abducted by a "Hairy Giant."

Chehalis Reservation, British Columbia, 1872

Serephine Long, an 17-year-old Chehalis native who disappeared nearly one year ago, arrived back at the reservation a few days ago in a state of utter exhaustion, too weak to talk. She was put to bed, and that same night gave birth; but the infant died within a few

hours. At the time of her disappearance, she was about to marry a young brave named Qualac, and was last seen going to gather cedar roots. When questioned about events since that time, she stated that she had been abducted by one of the hairy giants said to inhabit the region. The creature smeared tree gum over her eyelids so that she could not see, hoisted her on his shoulder, and raced off with the struggling woman to a cave on Mount Morris. Here she was kept a prisoner with her abductor and his elderly parents. "They fed me well," she said. After almost one year, she grew sick and pleaded with her captor; "I wish to see my own people before I die." He reluctantly gave in and after again putting tree gum on her eyelids, carried her back to the reservation.

Comment: This information in this account was provided by Serephine Long to John W. Burns, a teacher on the Chehalis reservation. Burns started working there in 1925, so Serephine would have been about 71 years old at that time. She told him she was glad the child died and hoped that she would never again see a sasquatch. (Burns came up with this name for the creature, so it would not have been used before he arrived at the reservation.

Source: John W. Burns, 1954. "My Search for B.C.'s Giant Indians." Liberty magazine, December.

The Wild Man Seen Again

San Francisco, California, August 6, 1873

.The wild man who has been seen so often in the mountains east of here for the last few years, and who has incorrectly been stated to be a species of gorilla, was seen again recently near Squaw valley. He was engaged in picking thimble-berries, and was perfectly naked. He was covered all over with long black hair, and had long gray whiskers. He is a white man, large and powerful and at least six feet high; his finger nails have grown out several inches in length. Downing was within twenty feet of him when he raised up from picking berries. He stood perfectly still and looked at Downing some time and then started to run. Downing was sitting down picking berries at the time himself, when this wild creature raised up out of the low bushes near him. He had not seen him

before. Downing was out hunting and was well armed. He is a gentleman of undoubted veracity. Many others of our citizens, have at different times caught sight of this monster. Wm. Arnold, an old and well-known citizen, saw him some time ago, sitting on the top of a large rock, engaged in the highly romantic and to him no doubt delightful occupation of scratching himself. He is the constant terror of the Indians in the mountains eastward, who all have either seen him or know of his existence. They tell the most marvelous stories of his performances. They think he is either the devil or some dead white man whose ghost has returned to annoy them. There can be no doubt of the reality of this wild man, as he has been seen so often by the most credible witnesses. - Tulare Times, Aug. 2d.

Source: Daily Evening Bulletin, San Francisco, California, August 6, 1873. Reprinted from a Tulare Times article, August 2, 1873.

A Strange Creature

Austin, Texas, September 1875

A wild boy was lately captured near Austin, Texas. He was first discovered wallowing in a pond of shallow water, and when approached he broke like a quarter horse, running about a mile before he could be overtaken by men on ponies. Riding up near, the boy was lassoed, when a fierce contest ensued, the strange being striking, kicking and lunging about in a most fearful manner, and apparently being frightened almost to death. Finally he was overpowered, tied and taken to the house of a man who first discovered him. His body was covered with hair about four inches long and from size and appearance, he is supposed to be about twelve years old. He is unable to talk but possesses reasoning power, and now follows his captor about like a dog.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 369, from (same heading), The Daily Independent, Helena, Montana, USA, September 19, 1875. Reprint of the actual article.

A Monster of Kit's Swamp.

Incident Location: Near Newberry, North Carolina

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 4, 1875

Asa Grady lives with his family in Kit's Swamp, near Newbern, N.C. He is reported to be a sober and a truth-telling man, else somebody might doubt the correctness of a story he tells about a monster that inhabits the woods in his neighborhood. From the number of chickens that Grady has lately lost he suspected that some neighboring marauder was living on poultry. So he watched and saw a being that appeared to be half man and half beast, making free with his henroost. The nondescript had a head and face like a "wander-go" [wendigo?], with a long, snowy beard, and hands and feet and legs exactly like a man. Neither did the thing wear any clothes, which did not seem to shock its half human nature. It looked so much like a human that the sympathizing Grady did not dare to shoot it. So it waddled back to the woods with his arms full of chickens.

A few days after, when Grady was at work in the field he heard his wife and children screaming at the house. A dark vision of the man-monster destroying his family peace, came before his eyes, as he ran home with a club in his hand. He was just in time. The thing was just preparing to run to the woods with two of Grady's children, one in each arm. He slipped up behind the monster and let him have one on the head with the club, at which he dropped the squalling little children, and ran for dear life to his cave in the woods. Grady has set all the workers his section of Kit's Swamp gorilla-hunting. They want to capture the thing alive, if they can, dead if they must, and give Barnum a whack at it.

Source: Daily Sentine, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 4, 1875. Essentially a reprint of the original article.

Man Gone Wild Seen at Stump Lake

Stump Lake, British Columbia, December 4, 1875

A wild man identified as Martin, who at one time had a store in Victoria, was sighted here a few days ago. He asked a shepherd for

something to eat, and the latter gave him the remnants of his dinner. Martin was described as having a strip of what appeared to be a piece of old trousers, around his neck, and not another rag or hat. His hair is gray and matted, and hangs down to his shoulders, and his body has become thickly covered with hair like an animal of the gorilla species. He carried a rifle, which was very rusty. He did not answer the many questions asked by the shepherd, but did remark after finishing his food, "That is the first bread I have eaten in five years." The shepherd offered him clothes, but he seemed unconscious of anything and simply walked away.

Source: Robert Colombo, 2004. *Canadian Monsters* (George A Vanderburgh, Publisher) Shelburne, Ontario, Canada, pp. 31,32, from "A Wild Man in British Columbia," *Ottawa Times*, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, December 14, 1875, appears to have been reprinted from the *Victoria Colonist*, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, date not known.

Prospector Comes Fact-to-Face with Hairy Wild Man

Warner's Ranch, California, April 30, 1876

Turner Helm, a prospector, reported that he recently encountered an unusual hair covered man in the mountains about ten miles east of Warner's Ranch. He stated he was walking along looking down at the ground when he suddenly heard someone whistle. Looking up, he saw something sitting on a large boulder, about fifteen or twenty paces from him. He supposed it to be some kind of an animal, and immediately came down on it with his needle gun. The object instantly rose to its feet and proved to be a man. He appeared to be covered all over with coarse black hair, seemingly two or three inches long, like the hair of a bear; his beard and the hair of his head were long and thick; he was a man of about medium size, and rather fine features - not at all like those of an Indian, but more like an American or Spaniard.

The two stood gazing at each other for a few moments, and then Mr. Helm spoke to the singular creature, first in English and then Spanish and then Indian, but the unusual man remained silent. He then advanced towards Mr. Helm, who not knowing what his intentions might be, again came down on him with the gun to keep him at a distance. The oddity at once stopped, as though he knew there

was danger. Mr. Helm called to his partner, but the wind was blowing so hard he did not hear him. The wild man then turned and went over the hill and was soon out of sight. Both Mr. Helm and his partner stated they had frequently before seen this man's tracks in that part of the mountains, but had supposed them to be the tracks of an Indian.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 369, from "A Wildman in the Mountains." Union, San Diego, California, USA, March 9, 1876..

Buffalo Bill Reports Huge Human Bones Found

Niobrara Country, Wyoming c. 1876

William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has reported an unusual find in this area. His report is as follows:

While we were in the sandhills, scouting the Niobrara country, the Pawnee Indians brought into camp some very large bones, one of which the surgeon of the expedition pronounced to be the thigh bone of a human being. The Indians said the bones were those of a race of people who long ago had lived in the country. They said these people were three times the size of a man of the present day, that they were so swift and strong that they could run by the side of a buffalo, and taking the animal in one arm could tear off a leg and eat it as they ran. These giants, said the Indians, denied the existence of a Great Spirit. When they heard the thunder or saw the lightning they laughed and declared that they were greater than either. This so displeased the Great Spirit that he caused a deluge. The water rose higher and higher till it drove these proud giants from the low grounds to the hills and thence to the mountains. At last ever the mountain tops were submerged and the mammoth men were drowned. After the flood subsided the Great spirit came to the conclusion that he had made men too large and powerful. He therefore corrected his mistake by creating a race of the size and strength of the men of the present day. This is the reason, the Indians told us, that the man of modern times is small and not like the giants of old. The story has been handed down among the Pawnees for generations, but what is its origin no man can say.

Source: The reference shown states "Colonel William F. Cody, *Buffalo Bill's Life*". I believe the the correct reference is: William F. Cody. *The Life of Hon. William F. Cody*. F.E. Bliss, Hartford, Connecticut, 1879. However, a later work entitled, *The Adventures of Buffalo Bill Cody*, published by Harper & Brothers in 1904, may also have the same entry, or be the actual source.

Our Neighbors.

Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1877

Hughesville and vicinity have been in a state of excitement for a few days past, on account of the rumor that a wild man has been seen in the woods near that place. The report was not fully credited until a few days ago, when the strange object was seen by Hon. George Steck and others, in a cornfield owned by Mr. Steck. The news spread like wild-fire, and the excitement was terrible. Every able-bodied man ran for his gun, and a company of thirty or forty men and boys, fully armed, was immediately formed, and started in pursuit of the object, resolved to solve the mystery. It is reported to be a very large man, entirely naked and very shy, running swiftly away when approached by any one. The searching party returned late the same day, not having been successful in capturing the mysterious being, although several of the party claim to have seen it - at some distance. It is probably some lunatic, who, to suit his mad fancy, has taken to the woods, there to end his wretched days.

Source: *Agitator*, Wellsboro Pennsylvania, August 28, 1877. This is a reprinted excerpt from the article.

An Extraordinary Animal

Sutton Forest, New South Wales, October 12, 1877.

Mr. Prosser, manager at Messers. Amos and Co.'s sawmill at Amos's Siding, near Sutton Forest, has just informed us (Scrutineer) that a most peculiar animal has been seen by two men, Patrick Jones and Patrick Doule, residents of Sutton Forest, in the bush between Cable's siding and Jordan's Crossing. Mr. Prosser himself has seen the footprints; they are 3 feet apart, and the impression made by the feet is similar to that of an elephant. The animal is described as being 7 feet high, with a face like a man, and long shaggy hair, and makes a tremendous noise. Fourteen of the men from the mill, fully armed, intend starting on Saturday next to endeavor to capture this

"wild man of the woods." Mr. Prosser assures us there is no exaggeration about this affair, and every one at the mill believes in the existence of this strange creature.

Source: Tony Healy and Paul Cropper, 1994. *Out of the Shadows*. Pan Macmillan Australia Pty Ltd., Chippendale, Australia, p. 121, from (no heading), the Sydney Morning Herald, Australia, October 12, 1877. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

Wild Man Reported in Local Woods

Houghton Lake, Michigan, October 25, 1877

A wild man is reported to be in the woods in this vicinity. He has terrible long nails and is as fleet as a deer.

Source: Scott McClean's newspaper article collection, from (no heading), *The Indiana Progress*, Pennsylvania, USA. October 25, 1877.

Town Has a Little Wild Man

Standard, Vermont, December 3, 1877

This town now has a wild man of the woods, four feet high, covered with hair, with a head of fiery red hair that hangs over his shoulders, and who runs like a deer and yells like a hyena.

Source: Scott McClean, newspaper article collection, from the *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern*, Wisconsin, USA, December 3, 1877, reprinted from the *Patriot*, Webster, Massachusetts, USA. Basic reprint of the actual article

Who Is He?

Damascas, New York, 1877

Two citizens while looking for a lost cow in a swamp in this township came upon a bareheaded, ragged and bare-footed man, with short-cropped gray hair and beard. He ran away when discovered, but was captured after a long chase. It was evident that he had been in the forest for some time. He talked wildly, in a language that no one in the neighborhood understood. He was finally taken to the county seat and placed in jail. There it was found his strange language was French: "I am the Empire." The county authorities refused to assume any responsibility in the case of the strange being

and threw him on the Damaschas authorities. No one in the township would take charge of the unfortunate lunatic as a pauper, and, as an easy way out of the dilemma, he was placed on an Erie Railway train with a ticket to a station in a neighboring county. Before the train reached that station the man leaped from the care while in rapid motion, swam the Delaware River and disappeared once more in the woods of Wayne County.

An account of the circumstance of his capture, and the extraordinary disposal that was made of him was printed in a local paper, and some weeks afterward it was learned that the wild man was a pauper lunatic from New York County. He was a Frenchman, who had lost his mind over the defeat of the French Army by Germany and the destruction of the Empire. Having been pronounced an incurable case, the county authorities were taking him to a state institution, via the Erie Railway, and he escaped at a small station bordering on Wayne County, and a long search failed to effect his capture.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 209, from (same heading) The Evening Gazette, Port Jervis, New York, USA, November 20, 1879, from the Philadelphia Times, Pennsylvania, USA (no details). Essentially a reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man of the Mountains

Globe Valley, North Carolina, January 3, 1878

A gentleman who resides near Fairview, Watauga County, writes that, in the company with several gentlemen he went out prospecting in a portion of the Globe Valley. While in the heart of the valley, some miles from any place of habitation, their attention was attracted toward a peculiar specimen of humanity, some forty yards distant. They neared the object, or giant, as he seemed, until they came within twenty step of him. Then they stopped still to advise with each other as to whether they should go nearer.

While they were consulting, one of the gentlemen gave a yell and jumped toward the wild man, when he [the wild man] started toward the party a few steps, stopped still and began to pound himself in the breast with his ponderous fists. There he stood for two minutes, evincing no power of speech. Suddenly he turned and bounded off with the speed of a deer.

The party then repaired to the house of one of the men, secured a gun, pistol, and other articles of warfare, and went in pursuit of the strange being. They searched the balance of the day, but nothing could be seen of the object of their pursuit. During the search, they ascended the crags of Blowing Rock and discovered a small cave, in which was found a bed of leaves and many bones resembling those of the opossum. It is supposed this cave has afforded this wild man a home for many years.

Our correspondent describes the wild man as being about six feet five inches tall, with broad shoulders and long apeish arms; smooth face and funnel-shaped head. His body is covered with dark brown hair, near two inches long. His head and a great portion of his forehead is covered with long luxuriant, dark red tresses. Our correspondent affirms that this is the first time this wild man has ever been seen or heard of in the neighborhood.

Source: Scott McClean's newspaper article collection, from (same heading), the McKean County Miner, Smethport, McKean County, Pennsylvania, USA, January 3, 1878, from the Landmark, Statesville, North Carolina USA (date not known). Reprint of the actual article.

Terrible Wild Man Discovered

Rosita, Colorado, March 30, 1878

A party of prospectors arrived in town, and gave the description of a terrible wild man which they had discovered in the Sangre de Cristo range. The man is represented as being about seven feet high - very large and strong and clothed in deer pelts. We understand that the party will try to capture this "wild man" of the mountains this spring.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, Self-published p.95, from (no heading), the Rosita Index, Colorado, USA. Reprinted in the Colorado Spring Gazette, Colorado, USA, March 30, 1878. Basic reprint of the actual article with heading added.

The Wild Man of Newfield

A Mysterious Woodsman Who Shoots At Folks and Likes Euchre

Newfield, New York, August 17, 1879

Newfield has come to the front with a hairy wild man, so awful, mysterious, and formidable that he opens up a new field of thought and investigation. He has been seen by some of the most unimpeachable residents of, and visitors to, South Section. He is described as over 6 feet tall, clad in rough and scanty attire, and wearing a grizzly beard that reaches almost to his knees.

Although he has chased several fishermen who have invaded his secluded domain in quest of brook trout, and shot at a peaceable farmer near Newfield Station, no active stops have been made toward his capture, and he yet roams at large. His latest and most daring exploit occurred about a week ago, when he left the gloom of the forest and actually entered an occupied dwelling in the broad light of day. Large and heavy as the wild man is, he glides so swiftly and silently that he frequently is at hand before his coming has been observed. In this silent, ghost-like manner he is said to have floated into the house of a farmer named Payne.

The farmer and three companions were engaged in an interesting game of euchre [card game] and were not aware of the wild man's company until Payne felt something bushy touching the back of his head, when, looking up he found it to be the great beard of the strange hermit. Payne jumped to his feet, and would have struck the silent visitor with a chair, but he avoided the blow, and with mysterious steps made his way to an adjoining room and stretched himself upon a bed. Payne followed him and again raised the chair to strike him, but again he seemed to glide from beneath it, and this time he made his exit through the window by a gliding snake-like motion, but as silent as a wreath of smoke ascends to the blue ether.

The farmer watched him and saw him leave his premises and enter a patch of woods nearby, and supposed he had disappeared for good, but during the evening of that same day he returned and was seen standing under a tree near the house as though deliberating whether to enter the dwelling. After standing there a short time he turned around suddenly and ran rapidly back to the woods.

The next day one of the farmer's cows strayed away and he started off to look for it. Shortly after he left the house his family heard the sharp report of a rifle, and in a few minutes back came Payne, pale and breathless, and well-nigh done for. As soon as he could set the machinery of speech in motion he described in graphic language the cause of his excitement. It was an encounter with the wild man. He said he was walking through a small clearing calling "ko boss, ko boss," when without warning he heard a rifle discharged close by and felt the wind of a bullet as it whistled over his forehead through the rim of his felt hat and through his erect hair. He fell flat upon the ground, partially stunned, and it was well he did, for the wild man, thinking his first shot had proved fatal, shouldered his piece and strode off into the underbrush.

This strange episode is at present the theme uppermost all through South Section, and it is said that a posse of hunters are preparing to track the wild man and if possible effect his capture alive or dead.

Comment: This is a highly odd story. It appears to assign some paranormal aspects to the wild man, and is the first account I have seen in which he uses a firearm.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 161, from (same heading), The New York Times, New York, USA, August 17, 1879, from the Ithaca Journal, New York, USA, August 15, 1879. Reprint of the actual article.

A Reported Wild Man

San Francisco, California, August 26, 1879

On Saturday [August 23] we met a gentleman who lives on the West Side of the San Joaquin, about seven miles west of Hill's Ferry, who made the following statement: While in the Coast Range about ten days ago hunting, he and his companion camped on the side of a ravine near the summit of the range. In the morning they discovered a smoke lower down the ravine, and upon going out upon the side of the hill to ascertain the origin of it they discovered an object which puzzled them to name, and as their curiosity became excited they crept carefully towards it in order to satisfy themselves what kind of an animal they had discovered. By creeping upon the ground they were able to approach within one hundred yards, when to their

astonishment they found that the object which they had approached with the intention of shooting was a man, perfectly nude, but covered from head to foot with a most remarkable growth of hair. The hair upon his head, and his beard, were very long, reaching to his waist, while his body, arms and limbs were protected by the same natural covering. Hoping to approach and capture this strange being they attempt to creep nearer, but he took alarm and rapidly ran away, jumping over the bushes in his path like a deer. The two gentlemen decided to remain and camp in the same locality the second night, and they again were rewarded by a sight of the strange being. They were awakened in the night by a sound resembling that caused by striking a flint upon steel, and upon advancing in the direction of the sound they saw the same object, who appeared to be striking two flinty rocks together. On their approach he again took alarm and ran away. We have heard reports of a wild man in that vicinity for several years past, but the gentleman who makes this statement is the only one we have ever seen who vouches for the truth of this report. The gentleman is well-known to us, and he asserted that he and his companion were willing to make oath to the truth of the statement. – *Stockton Independent*, August 25th.

Source: *Daily Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, California, August 26, 1879, from the *Stockton Independent*, August 25, 1879

A Wild Man of the Mountains; Two Young Vermont Hunters Terribly Scared

Pownal, Vermont, October 17, 1879

Much excitement prevailed among the sportsmen of this vicinity over the story that a wild man was seen on Friday last by two young men while hunting in the mountains south of Williamstown. The young men described the creature as being about five feet high, resembling a man in form and movement, but covered all over with bright red hair, and having a long straggling beard, and with very wild eyes. When first seen the creature sprang from behind a rocky cliff, and started for the woods near by, when, mistaking it for a bear or other wild animal, one of the men fired, and, it is thought, wounded it, for with fierce cries of pain and rage, it turned on its assailants

driving them before it at high speed. They lost their guns and ammunition in their flight and dared not return for fear of encountering the strange being.

There is an old story, told many years ago, of a strange animal frequently seen among the range of the Green Mountains resembling a man in appearance, but so wild that no one could approach it near enough to tell what it was or where it dwelt. From time to time hunting parties, in the early days of the town, used to go out in pursuit of it, but of late years no trace of it has been seen, and this story told by the young men who claim to have seen it, revives again the old story of the wild man of the mountains. There is talk of making up a party to go in search of the creature.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p.230-31, from (no heading) the New York Times, New York, USA, October 18, 1879. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

Hunting A Wild Man

A Strange Being Said to be in the Wayne County Woods The Curious Person that Two Hunters Found while Hunting Deer—A Man nearly Naked and with His Skin Black with Dirt - An Escaped Lunatic

Starcola, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1879

Much of the upper part of Wayne County is still an unbroken wilderness and a resort for hunters from all part of the country. Charles Ames and Frank Allabeen of Rochester, N. Y., have been camping near Upper Woods pond during the past week. On Monday they were driving a ridge for deer. Their dogs worked off the ridge to the edge of a dense laurel swamp. Ames was standing at the foot of the ridge on a "run-way," pointed out to him by his guide. The yelping of the hounds and commotion in the swamp put Ames on his mettle, as he supposed a deer was about to leap out into the open space and give him a chance for a shot. His gun was raised ready to fire, when to his surprise he saw a human being spring from the bushes and run rapidly across the opening towards the mountain. He ran in a stooping position, and helped himself along a dexterous parting of the thick scrub oaks with his hands. His head was bare

and his hair long. The opening across which he ran was several rods wide where the thick timber began. The strange being ran so fast that the hunter had very little time to note his appearance, but he saw that he was very scantily clad.

Pursuing the wild man: Ames was so startled for the time that the man had reached the woods before the hunter had recovered himself. Then he resolved to follow the wild man -as he believed the thing to be-and if possible capture him. Shouting to Allabeen and the guide the three started in pursuit. The guide said that a man answering the description of this one had been seen before in that region by woodchoppers, but not for over a year. For some distance the hunters proceeded cautiously through the woods, but saw no trace of the object of their search. The dogs could not be made to take the trail. Finally the hunters stopped on the brow of a ridge and concluded to abandon the hunt. One of the dogs had gone off a short distance and his barking attracted the attention of the men. They walked in the direction of the noise and discovered the wild man crouching in the limb of a tree near the trunk and about eight feet from the ground. As the hunters approached he nimbly swung himself to the ground and ran off into the woods. The guide instantly raised his gun and aimed at the fleeing man, but before he could fire Ames struck the gun upwards and the charge passed over the fugitive's head. The guide said he had not realized what the consequences would have been if he had killed the man. The hunters were now more than ever determined to come up with the singular creature they had unearthed. They followed in the direction he had taken until they came to a place where the underbrush was almost impenetrable, and, as it extended a long distance up and down, they naturally concluded that the wild man had entered the thicket. They were not long in doubt, for as they walked along on the edge of it, trying to find a place where he might have entered, he bounded out again, within a short distance of Allabeen. The latter ran towards him, and the grizzly creature stood still, as if he had given up the idea of escape.

When the hunter drew close enough to touch the wild man the latter turned and walked towards the thicket again. Allabeen sprang forward and caught hold of the man's shoulders, which were naked. Quick as a cat he turned and clasped Allabeen about the hips.

Raising the hunter from the ground he threw him heavily, head first, into the underbrush. Allabeen maintained his hold, and the wild man fell with him into the thicket, but in an instant was back on his feet again, and tearing loose from the hunter, ran back into the woods. Ames and the guide were but a hundred feet distant, but so quickly had the encounter began and ended that it was over before they reached the spot. Allabeen received a sprained wrist, some bad scratches and a badly bruised side from his severe fall, but the hunt for the wild man continued for two hours. All efforts to obtain further trace of him failed. Allabeen says that the man was nearly naked, the covering that he had on being remnants of a corduroy suit. His skin was hard and black with dirt. His whiskers and hair were long, mixed with gray, and matted and entangled with twigs and briars. During the struggle in the brush he made two or three exclamations that were unintelligible to Allabeen.

What is believed to have been the same man was captured two years ago near Damascus. [See Who is He? 1877]. The man escaped custody while en route to an asylum. That this unfortunate creature has managed to maintain an existence in the Forest of Wayne County for two years does not seem possible, but such is now believed to be the case. An effort will be made to capture him and have him again taken to an asylum.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 209, from (same heading) The Evening Gazette, Port Jervis, New York, USA, November 20, 1879, from the Philadelphia Times, Pennsylvania, USA (no details). Essentially a reprint of the actual article.

Lake Creek Monster Seen

Grizzly Peak, Colorado, c. 1881

Several miners in this vicinity have reported seeing what has been termed "The Lake Creek Monster." This creature is said to resemble a man except for the extraordinary length of its arms and the long shaggy hair that covers its body.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p 44, from the Leadville Chronicle, Colorado, USA, based on Percy Eberhart,. Treasure Tales of the Rockies.

Mysterious Beast

Florida, New York, May 23, 1881

A mysterious beast, reported to be eight feet high, is said to occupy a cave on Mr. Green's farm at Florida, New York, making nocturnal raids and killing farm animals.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (no heading) the Marion Daily Star, Ohio, May 23, 1881.

A Wild Man Resurrected

Florida, New York, June 9, 1881

On the farm of William D. Green, on the road from the village of Florida to Glenn Moor lake, not far from here, is a cave inhabited by a nondescript somewhat partaking of the human form. Some time ago this animal was seen by two men named Armstrong and Sullivan, who were at work in a field near the cave. It so much resembled a human being that Armstrong, who was eating his lunch, asked it to take a piece of bread, whereupon it gritted its teeth and fled to the cave, remaining in sight only a few seconds. Several persons have endeavored to entrap it, but without success. All who have seen it describe it as being covered with long shaggy hair.

A few days ago Ira Seybolt, a well-known hunter, chanced to pass the cave and saw the animal lying at length upon a stone wall, and shot at it, when, with a mingled cry of rage and pain, it leaped from the wall and fled to the cave. Mr. Green, on whose farm the cave is located, now has a quantity of hair about eight inches long, which was cut from the body of the creature by Seybolt's shot. The creature walks half upright and prowls considerably at night, making unearthly noises. There are a variety of conjectures as to what the "thing" is. There is not a man in the entire section who could be induced to enter the cave under any consideration. The entrance to the cave is small, but it is said to have a very large interior. Many people believe the creature who inhabits this cave is a wild man; and a watch is being kept over the mouth of the "den" to see what manner of creature it is.

The affair has created much excitement and considerable nervousness in this section, and the developments are anxiously await-

ed. People will not travel the road near where the cave is located, and Mr. Green could not sell his otherwise valuable farm at a cent an acre at present on account of the superstition prevailing among the country people.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self published, p. 153, (same heading), The Freeborn Country Standard, Albert Lea, Minnesota, USA, June 9, 1881 from the Philadelphia Times, Pennsylvania, USA, date not known. Basic reprint of the actual article.

A Mysterious Beast

Emmetsburg, Iowa, June 11, 1881

Orange county, New York, is greatly excited about a mysterious beast which is said to make nocturnal raids around the neighborhood. There is only one person - a negro - who will swear he has seen the strange animal, but there are scores of persons who claim to have seen evidence of his depredations on adjoining farms, and to have heard his unearthly screams when startled by the approach of men. The negro says that he suddenly met with it at the mouth of a cave on the farm of a Mr. Green, and that it stood erect to the height of seven or eight feet and screeched so loudly that it frightened him so that he fainted. When he regained his senses the animal had gone. Parties have explored the mouth of the cave on Green's farm, and while they claim to have discovered evidences of the whereabouts of some strange animal they have failed to come up with it. It is said that a dead dog, with his back broken, was found near the mouth of the cave, and part of a sheep's skin and entrails were also close to the entrance. A party is being organized to search for and ill the strange animal but the negro will not be of the party.

Source: Palo Alto Reporter, Emmetsburg, Iowa, June 11, 1881

A Singular Animal

Redbank, New Brunswick, June 28, 1881

Quite a sensation was caused last week in the vicinity of Redank, Northesk, by the appearance of a strange and terrifying animal, which those who have seen it describe as a gorilla. It was first

seen on Tuesday 14th instant, about three miles from Redbank, on the South side of the Little Southwest River, by Messrs. Benj. Hubbard of Redbank, Thomas Mews, of Nelson, and another man whose name we have not learned. It was seen again on last Thursday near the same place by Mr. James Powers, Blacksmith of Redbank, whose horse took fright of it. Mr. Hubbard was quite near to the creature and shouted at it, whereupon it turned about in an ungainly kind of way and ran off on all fours. It is described a being about seven feet long with arms and legs, but running on all fours. The head is a dark color and the face has features resembling those of a human being. The body is of lighter color and covered with hair. When Mr. Hubbard shouted at the animal it threw one of its hind feet forward with kind of a latter motion, over lapping the foreleg or arm, and then twisted the body after it and went off in a slouching manner. It was observed that the creature had no tail, a fact which gives color to the supposition that it is animal of the gorilla family. Prof. Grote, describing the gorilla, says it has no more tail than a professor, while the knowledge that monkeys have tails, and the idea that these external appendages are a badge of general monkeyhood are deeply rooted in the popular mind. But the apes are as tailless as man and no more so.

Source: Robert Colombo, 2004. *Canadian Monsters* (George A Vanderburgh, Publisher, Shelburne, Ontario, Canada), p.32, from (same heading) *The Daily Patriot*, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, June 28, 1881, reprinted from the *Advance*, Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada, date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

Hairy Naked Wild Man Found; Refuses Clothing

Tifis, Armenia, August 25, 1881

A veritable wild man of the woods has been discovered in the forests near here. He is a human being apparently, but speaks no language. When found he was entirely naked, his body, limbs and face being covered with hair. His nationality is unknown, and as he seems incapable of uttering articulate sounds it is likely to remain so. An attempt to clothe him met with no success, for he tore the things off with savage energy.

Source: Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, Self published, p.5, from (no heading), The Bucks County Gazette, Bristol, Pennsylvania, USA, August 25, 1881.

A Wild Man in Idaho; Two Veracious Cowboys See and Chase the Solitary Savage of Snake River

Snake River, Idaho, October 28, 1882

Two cowboys who just came in from Camas prairie relate an experience which will probably go a great way towards reestablishing the popular faith in the wild man's tradition. On the first day of this month two cowboys, searching for cattle lost in the storm, passed over some lava crags and were startled by suddenly seeing before them the form so often described to them. They were so terrified that they sat upon their horses looking at it in dread. Mustering courage and drawing their revolvers they dismounted and gave chase, but the strange being skipped from crag to crag as nimbly as a mountain goat. After an hour's pursuit both young men were so completely worn out that they both laid down, seeing -which, the wild man approached them and stopped on the opposite side of a gorge in the lava, from which point he regarded the cowboys intently. The latter would not shoot, as they considered it would be unjustifiable, though they kept their pistols ready for use, while carefully returning the compliment thoroughly inspecting the phantom of Snake river.

The wild man was considerably over six feet in height, with great muscular arms which reached to his knees. The muscles stood out in great knots and

his chest was as broad as that of a bear. Skins were twisted about his feet and ankles and a wolf skin about his waist. All parts of his body to be seen were covered by long, black hair, while from his head the hair flowed over his shoulders in coarse, tangled rolls and mixed with a heavy beard. His face was dark and swarthy and his eyes shone brightly, while white tusks protruded from his mouth. His fingers were the shape of claws, with long sharp nails, and he acted very much as a wild animal which is unaccustomed to seeing a man. The boys made all kinds of noises, at the sound of which he twisted his head from side to side and moaned - apparently he could

not give them any "back talk" so wearying of eyeing him the two boys fired their revolvers, whereupon the wild man turned a double somersault and jumped fifteen feet to a low bench and disappeared, growling terribly as he went.

It is supposed that this is the same apparition that has so often been seen before. The man, no doubt, " does as the Indians did for subsistence and lives on Camas roots, which grow wild by acres, and he no doubt kills young stock, as many yearlings and calves 'disappear' mysteriously and nothing but skeletons of them are ever found.

The boys at the stock camp are arranging to go out on a scout again to overtake him. When being provided with lariats, they will lasso him and bring him to Hailey to deliver him up to the county authorities.

Comment: There are several generally uncharacteristic sasquatch features in this account. They are footwear, a body covering, claws, and tusks. The most concerning is the tusks. Nevertheless, all have appeared individually or in combination in other sighting accounts. There is no explanation for this.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, Self-published, p. 109, from (same heading), The Helena Independent, Montana Territory, USA, October 28, 1882, from the Hailey Times, Idaho, USA date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Woman in Missouri

Marvell, Missouri, August 26, 1882

A nude colored woman, wild as a gorilla, is startling the people of the Marvell section, twenty miles out on the Midland Railroad. She has been seen several times, and the last time threw a young lady who was horseback riding into hysteria, and with a grunt, not unlike that of a wild hog, jumped up and ran into the forest. At the time of her discovery she was burrowing into the side of the road, catching and eating crawfish, which she ate claws, hide and all. As yet nothing can be ascertained as to her identity, but steps will soon be taken to that end. She is very black, and foams at the mouth when angry, like a wild animal at bay.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading) the Nevada State

A Wild Man in Georgia

Atlanta, Georgia, February 9, 1883

For some time a wild man has been creating excitement along the line of the Western and Atlantic railroad. He has been seen to eat dead animals and wraps himself in horsehide. This morning he was seen at Morganville with a dead rabbit in his hand, biting it vigorously. He had a sack round his head. Citizens attempted to lasso him, but as they would close in upon him, he would make a bound and elude them. He refused to talk. Finally he bounded into the woods and disappeared. A party has been formed to follow him up.

Comment: Here we have another instance where the creature is seen wearing something. However, the account appears to justify a sasquatch more than a wild human being.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, Self-published, p 103, from (Same heading), The New York Times, New York, USA, February 10, 1983. Reprint of the actual article.

A Kentucky Wild Man

Paducah County, Kentucky, April 21, 1883

Among the passengers the other night bound for New York from the west on the day express was a wild man who occupied a seat in smoking car No. 153. He was accompanied by James Harvey and Raymond Boyd, his captors, both of whom belong in Paducah County, Kentucky. They had three second-class tickets to New York, which privileges them to three seats in the smoking car of any first-class train. When the day express arrived at the Broad Street station, at eight o'clock, James Harvey ran down the platform into the restaurant and purchased a box of sardines and some sandwiches for the wild man's supper. His companion remained in the smoker in charge of the wild man. He was dressed in citizen's dress and wore big cloth shoes. His hair reaches nearly to his waist and falls over his shoulders, completely covering his back; his beard is long and thick while his eyebrows are much heavier than those of an

ordinary human being. There is nothing imbecilic in the wild man's manners of actions. He cannot talk, and seldom makes any sound whatever except a low howl like a leopard. His actions are much like those of the hyena in the Zoological Garden as it is possible for anything in human form to be. Raymond Boyd, who seemed to have perfect control over the wild man, said his body was covered with coarse, brown hair as thick as the hair on a horse's hide. The palms of his hands looked like the paws of a bear, and his fingernails, which were over an inch long, resembled the claws of an eagle. He was first seen in Paducah County thirteen years ago and was known as "Mum, the Hermit," because whenever anyone accosted him all he would say was, "Mum's the word." He lived in an old pine hut in the woods for about five years, and was seldom seen by anyone." Finally he abandoned the hut and took up his abode in a cave under a ledge of rocks known as the "Lizard Rock." A little over six years ago two or three citizens of Paducah County, while out hunting, saw him running into his cave without a stitch of clothing on him. He was seen several times after that wearing no clothing.

Three years ago it was discovered that a thick coat of hair had grown all over his body. Boyd and Harvey built a man-trap for him over three days before he entered it. He was not afraid of any bird or beast of prey, but ran terrified away from any human being who approached him. It took two days to accustom the man-beast to their presence. The tinkle of a small dinner bell they used had a great influence over him. He watched the bell intently but would not touch it.

Some time ago a farmer missed a calf and two sheep which had strayed off. They were tracked to "Mum's" cave; here all trace of them was lost, and it is supposed he devoured them. In his cave, which he had occupied for the last seven or eight years, Boyd and Harvey found the skeletons of small animals and the skins of over fifty snakes. Some of the skins belonged to the most venomous species of reptiles. The floor of the cave was alive with red and green lizards, and hundreds of toads hopped about. The wild man ate the box of sardines voraciously and the two sandwiches which were handed him were greedily pulled apart. He ate the ham and threw the bread away. Whenever a train passed on the opposite track he crouched down in the corner of the seat terror stricken. After the train passed he would put his hand to his ear and listen with a look

of animal cunning stealing out of his restless eyes, like a panther about to pounce on its prey. Every time the engineer blew his whistle the wild man would grab the back of the seat with both hands and hold on until the whistle ceased blowing. Boyd had a little tin music box which he manipulated with a crank. The one tune of "Empty is the Cradle" was ground again and again to the great satisfaction of the ex-hermit, who sat and looked at it silently, but would not touch it

When Conductor Harry Smith took out his glistening nickel-plated punch to cancel the tickets the wild man watched the punch intently until he heard it snap. Then he got down in the corner of the seat fairly shivering with fear, and set up a low howl supposing, evidently, that Conductor Smith was about to wing him. Boyd and Harvey said that there was a story to the effect that the wild man had originally come from North Carolina, and that during the war he had been a sharpshooter on Bald Mountain, and that shortly after the war he had murdered a whole family of settlers in the mountain and fled. Both Boyd and Harvey appear like shrewd fellows, and expect to make a fortune out of their prize. Their great anxiety and fear is that the authorities will interfere with them and claim that the man is simply a lunatic and place him in some institution. They had the snake skins in a box in the baggage car, together with some other curiosities found in the cave. Boyd said that the wild man will not touch anything but fruit and meat, which he eats ravenously, and much the same as a wild beast. Cigar smoke bothered him a good deal, and he kept driving it away from him with his claw hands. When the train arrived in Jersey City the men took a carriage and said they were going to take the New Haven night boat from the foot of Peck slip and avoid a daylight crowd in New York. In case they cannot make terms with Barnum, or some other prominent circus man, they intend on exhibiting their prize themselves, as soon as they can extensively advertise him beginning in New York City some time in May. In the meantime, they are going to keep him in some secluded place on Long Island.

Comment: This account is so detailed and written so convincingly that it is hard to consider it as being a hoax. However, the only real indicator that the wild man was a sasquatch is the fact that he was covered in thick hair. That such grew over the period of three years

is, of course, impossible. What we appear to have here is a typical "wild man"

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, Self-published, p 126, from (same heading), The Newark Daily Advocate, Ohio, USA, April 21, 1883, from the Philadelphia Press, Pennsylvania, USA, date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

Unknown Animal Pursued

Apex, North Carolina, March 5, 1883

The appearance of an unknown animal near here has caused great excitement. The footprints are a foot long and eight inches wide. The animal has been seen twice from a train. Pursuit was begun yesterday by over a hundred men. It has killed three valuable horses at Charlotte, N.C

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 168, from the Newark Daily Advocate, Ohio, USA, March 6, 1883. Basic reprint of the actual article.

Ferocious Wild Man Reported

Pulaski County, Virginia, May 24, 1883.

A ferocious wild man is reported to be roaming the woods of this county, and making attacks upon people he encounters. He is said to be fully six feet tall, very muscular, and entirely naked, with long matted hair and beard. He has been pursued by parties, but was too fleet of feet for them. A man found beaten to death in the woods is believed to have been killed by him.

Source: Scott McLean article collection, from (no heading), The Bucks County Gazette, Bristol, Pennsylvania, USA, May 24, 1883.

Wild Man Hunted

Boone, Iowa, July 13, 1883

One hundred person spent Sunday the 8th inst., in hunting the woods near here for a wild man who has been wandering about in that vicinity for some time. No trace of the man was found. He has been seen by several persons, and is supposed to be a crazy young man who is said to have gotten away from his friends while passing

through Boone some time ago, When last seen he had on nothing but the remains of a pair of pants.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (no heading) The Davenport Gazette, Iowa, July 13, 1883.

Wild Man “Right at Home”

Austinburgh, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1883.

The periodical stories of wild men and sea serpents have ceased excite must interest, and now a correspondent tells of a veritable wild man, or a man reported to be wild, right at home. He is clothed in rags, with scarcely enough of them to cover his body and both hair and whiskers reaching below his waist. He has been seen but a few times.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p 211, from (no heading), The Wellsboro Agitator, Pennsylvania, USA, July 17, 1883.

Hunting a Wild Man

Mason, Ohio, July 28, 1883

The people here are in a great state of excitement over the discovery yesterday of a wild man in the woods. A party of women and children attending a picnic in the woods belonging to Jacob Basore came across the wild man sleeping in a blackberry patch.

He is described as being entirely nude, with long hair and beard. His skin is of a copper color, and he presents a frightful appearance. A party of men has started out with the determination of capturing the monster.

Source: Scott McLean's newspaper article collection, from (same heading) The Atlanta Constitution, Georgia, USA, July 28, 1883. Basic reprint of the actual article.

Appearance of a Strange and Gigantic Man

His Very Remarkable Departure

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingston, Ontario, July 27, 1883

One of Mr. Peter McLaren's drivers on the Mississippi road has seen a strange sight. He was sitting in his tent, when suddenly, upon the foreground of the shadows produced by the departing fire, he distinctly saw the outlines of a man appear whose height was about eight feet. His hair was long and shaggy, and hung about his face. He had a vest, but no sleeves to his coat, knickerbocker pants, with hairy legs and arms. He stood still at the threshold of the brightness, and was questioned whence he came. There was no response, whereupon the citizen picked up a large stone, and, hurling it with all his force, struck the strange object amidship, and it fell with a splash into the water. Hastening to the spot he saw the stranger arise and depart swiftly, and though he searched for many hours there came no reward.

Source: *Toronto Daily Mail*, July 28, 1883 (Courtesy of W. Ritchie Benedict.)

Beast or Human Being?

Lafayette, Kansas, July 1883

Walking through a wooded area near Lafayette one July day, Mrs. Frank Coffman, the wife of a well-known farmer, noticed something strange to her. It was an ordinary creature, female in contour with long black hair blowing in the wind. Short gray hair covered its body. It was breaking twigs from a sassafras bush and eating the bark, at first oblivious to Mrs. Coffman's presence.

As the witness stood paralyzed with terror, the figure turned around and saw her. It glared in what Mrs. Coffman took to be anger, and then it raised its arms and let out a hideous shriek. It ran into the forest—presumably on two legs, thought the account isn't clear on the point. Finally the farmer's wife recovered sufficiently to run in the opposite direction. As she approached her house shouting, her husband heard her and caught her just as she collapsed.

After carrying her into the house, he grabbed a rifle and alerted the neighborhood. A party of 100 men and boy with hunting dogs searched the site and soon came upon the creature. They set off in her pursuit, sometimes getting close, but in each case the animal was able to outwit them. A contemporary newspaper reported “For a full half mile of the chase she was never aught of sight. Her feet touched the ground but seldom. She would grab the underbrush with her long, bony hands, and swing from bush to bush and limb to limb with wonderful ease. She seemed only endeavoring to keep just beyond the reach of her pursuers until, coming to a swamp she disappeared as suddenly and effectively as an extinguishing light, and no search served to ascertain her whereabouts.”

The press could only speculate that the creature is either a wild woman or an escaped gorilla.

Source: Source: Jerome Clark, 2005. *Unnatural Phenomena*. ABC-CLIO (publisher), p. 84, from the *Atchison Globe*, Kansas, July 19, 1883.

Man or Gorilla? The Extraordinary Character Who is Scaring Canucks

Pembroke, Ontario., August 1, 1883.

Pembroke has a lively sensation in the shape of a wild man eight feet high and covered with hair. His haunts are on Prettis Island, a short distance from the town, and the people are so terrified that no one has dared to venture on the island for several weeks. Two raftsmen named Toughey and Sallman, armed with weapons, plucked up sufficient courage to scour the woods in the hope of seeing the monster. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon their curiosity was rewarded. He emerged from a thicket having in one hand a tomahawk made of stone and in the other a bludgeon. His appearance struck such terror in the hearts of the raftsmen that they made tracks for the boat which was moored by the beach. The giant followed them, uttering demonical yells and gesticulating wildly. They had barely time to get into the boat and pull a short distance out into the stream when he hurled the tomahawk after them, striking Toughey in the arm and fracturing it. Sallman fired two shots but neither took effect, the giant retreating hurriedly at the first sound of firearms. It is more than probable that the townspeople will arrange an expedition to capture,

if possible, what Tougher describes as a man who looks like a gorilla, wandering about in a perfectly nude condition, and, with the exception of the face, completely covered with a thick growth of black hair.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, (same heading), from the Daily Advocate, Newark, Ohio, USA, August 1, 1883.

The Ohio Wild Man Captured

Mason, Ohio, August 7, 1883

A few days ago a wild man was discovered in the woods near here. Since then a party of men have been in pursuit of him, and last night he was captured by the City Marshal, Constable Corrington, and lodged in jail. He was entirely nude. His hair is long and his beard bushy and unkempt. His keen black eyes give him a frightful appearance. He cannot speak except by groans and grunts. When spoken to in jail he threw himself on the floor and raved like a maniac. He was taken today to the county infirmary at Lebanon.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 169, from (same heading) Chester Times, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1883, and "Capture of a Wild Man in Ohio," Daily Freeman, Waukesha, Wisconsin, USA, August 9, 1883, p. 170. Information from both articles is provided.

A Wild Boy in Texas

Sulphur Springs, Texas, August 24, 1883

Mr. Ed Good stated the he saw a "wild boy" at this location, which is about fourteen miles north of Jasper. He described the boy as appearing from his size to be about ten or twelve years old, hair rather a light color, and hanging below his shoulders, and his body in a perfectly nude state - not a particle of clothing of any kind about him. He was picking and eating berries when seen. Mr. Good approached within a few rods of him, by moving stealthily, before the boy perceived him. The latter fled precipitately. Good believes him to be a veritable "wild boy." If that be so, he might be captured and the mystery of his life unraveled.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 231, from (same

heading), The Decatur Daily Republican, Illinois, USA, August 24, 1882. Basically a reprint of the actual article.

A Roaming Madman

Startling Experiences of An Illinois Lady with a Wild Man

As Naked as the Day he was Born

Centerville, Illinois, September 4, 1883

A wild man, naked as Adam, has been roaming around the country in this vicinity for several days, causing intense excitement and consternation among the farmers' families. His long tangled beard and matted hair, his tall athletic form and the fierce look out of his eyes make him an exceedingly unpleasant person to meet in a lonely spot. He is begrimed with dirt from head to foot, for he never gets a bath except when it rains or when necessity compels him to wade a creek in the search of prey.

He was first seen by the wife of Dr. John Saltenberger, who lives but three miles west of this place. Mrs. Saltenberger was returning home shortly after nightfall, and was near the Stelzelriede farm. The wild man crept stealthily out of the orchard, and when near the buggy, made a rush to stop the horse. The lady gave the animal a frantic cut with the whip, and he bounded along the road at a furious pace, but almost before she had recovered breath, the wild man had overtaken her and leaped into the vehicle from behind. He uttered not a word, and seemed immediately to become as badly frightened as the lady herself. He sprang down and ran rapidly towards the woods.

A telephone message was sent to Belleville, yesterday, asking the sheriff to come and capture the creature, young men of the settlement are searching the woods in every direction today, but some of them are not over anxious to encounter the monster. Superstitious person declared it to be the ghost of one of the Stelzelriede family, five of whom were murdered and robbed about eight years ago. Others are puzzled to decide whether it is the Missing Link or an escaped lunatic.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published). P. 113, from The Saturday Herald, Decatur, Illinois, USA, September 8, 1883. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man At Large

He Fractures a Woman's Skull and Kills her Child

Ohio County, West Virginia, November 21, 1883

For some time citizens in an area about 20 miles from Wheeling have been trying to capture a strange man who occasionally made his appearance at isolated homesteads, generally in the absence of the head of the house and, by brandishing a large club, terrorized the women into giving him food. He always appeared dressed in skins, and was never known to speak. Of large stature and ferocious aspect he has been a terror to the community, and several attempts have been made to capture him but without success. It is supposed he lives in one of the numerous caves in the vicinity. This morning he went to the house of George Powell soon after that gentleman had gone to his work, howling like a wild beast, and frothing at the mouth. He attacked Mrs. Powell with his club, fracturing her skull and otherwise injuring her. He then picked up her only child, a boy about 5 years of age, and ran into the woods carrying the boy screaming in his arms.

A neighbor passing the house shortly afterward found Mrs. Powell in a critical condition, but she was able to tell him what had happened. The man started at once for the nearest town and organized a party to pursue the wild man and rescue the child. They soon struck the trail and after following it about five miles came upon the body of the boy. His brains had been dashed out against a tree. Two of the party returned to Powell's with the dead child and the rest continued the search for the man, but at last accounts they had not succeeded in overtaking him. There are several theories as to who he is. Some think he is one of the murderers who escaped from the Moundsville Penitentiary some months ago; others think he is a madman. All know he is a dangerous character, and must be captured or killed.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big Foot Prints, (self-published), p263, from (same heading) the New York Times, New York, USA, November 21, 1883. Basic reprint of the actual article.

Scaring Up a Wild Man

**Two Hunters Have a Bit of Experience with a Formidable
“What is it.”**

Calcutta, Ohio, December. 10, 1883

One day last week Messrs. A. Rauch and Robt. Bradley left town for a hunt in the woods north of this place. The forest is very dense, and contains a number of rocky hills, precipices and caves. It has long been the hiding place of criminals when eluding arrest.

While Rauch and Bradley were walking along the top of a bluff in the thick of these woods they were startled by a peculiar cry. They could at first see nothing, but soon a creature of formidable aspect rushed out from a cleft in the rocks. It was about the average size of a man, and somewhat resembled a gorilla. It stood perfectly erect and was covered from head to foot with hair.

After staring a few moments at the hunters the creature gave another cry and jumped away into the woods. Not thinking of consequences one of the hunters raised his gun and fired, wounding the animal in the arm. He turned with a horrible scream of rage and pursued the hunters, who threw away their guns and ran at the top of their speed. The creature gained on them until they reached a clearing and a fence, over which they jumped. The animal then ran back into the woods.

The hunters declare they would not go back again for a mint of money. A posse of citizens, however, is looking for the animal. It is believed that the creature is an escaped lunatic. Some years ago a young man who had become insane, and was confined in the county poorhouse, escaped and took to the woods, where he subsisted by eating berries, nuts, roots and small animals. He has been seen several times. It is thought that he will be captured.

Source: *Lynchburg Virginian*, Virginia, December 18, 1883.

Strange Ape-like Creature Captured in British Columbia

Yale, British Columbia, July 3, 1884

In the immediate vicinity of No. 4 tunnel, situated some twenty

miles above this village, are bluffs of rocks which have hitherto been unsurmountable, but on Monday morning last were successfully scaled by Mr. Onderdonk's employees on the regular train from Lytton. Assisted by Mr. Casterton, the British Columbia Express Company's messenger, and a number of gentlemen from Lytton and points east of that place who, after considerable trouble and perilous climbing, succeeded in capturing a creature which may truly be called half man and half beast. "Jacko," as the creature has been called by his captors, is something of the gorilla type standing about four feet seven inches in height and weighing 127 pounds. He has long, black, strong hair and resembles a human being with one exception, his entire body, excepting his hands, (or paws) and feet are covered with glossy hair about one inch long. His forearm is much longer than a man's forearm, and he possesses extraordinary strength, as he will take hold of a stick and break it by wrenching or twisting it, which no man living could break in the same way.

Since his capture he is very reticent, only occasionally uttering a noise which is half bark and half growl. He is, however, becoming daily more attached to his keeper, Mr. George Tilbury, of this place, who proposes shortly starting for London, England, to exhibit him. His favorite food so far is berries, and he drinks fresh milk with evident relish. By advice of Dr. Hannington raw meats have been withheld from Jacko, as the doctor thinks it would have a tendency to make him savage.

The mode of capture was as follows: Ned Austin, the engineer, on coming in sight of the bluff at the eastern end of the No. 4 tunnel saw what he supposed to be a man lying asleep in close proximity of the track, and as quickly as thought blew the signal to apply the breaks. The brakes were instantly applied, and in a few seconds the train was brought to a standstill. At this moment the supposed man sprang up, and uttering a sharp quick bark began to climb the steep bluff. Conductor R. J. Craig and Express Messenger Custeron, followed by the baggageman and brakemen, jumped from the train and knowing they were some twenty minutes ahead of time gave immediate chase. After five minutes of perilous climbing the then supposed demented Indian was corralled on a projecting shelf of rock where he could neither ascend or descend. The query now was how to capture him alive, which was quickly decided by Mr. Craig, who crawled on his hands and knees until he was

about forty feet above the creature. Taking a small piece of loose rock he let it fall and it had the desired effect on rendering poor Jacko incapable of resistance for a time at least. The bell rope was then brought up and Jacko was now lowered to terra firma. After firmly binding him and placing him in the baggage car "off brakes" was sounded and the train started for Yale.

At the station a large crowd who had heard of the capture by telephone from Spuzzum Flat were assembled, each one anxious to have the first look at the monstrosity, but they were disappointed, as Jacko had been taken off at the machine shops and placed in charge of his present keeper. The question naturally arises, how came the creature where it was first seen by Mr. Austin? From bruises about its head and body, and apparent soreness since its capture, it is supposed that Jacko ventured too near to the edge of the bluff, slipped, fell and lay where found until the sound of the rushing train aroused him.

Mr. Thos. White and Mr. Gouin, C.E., as well as Mr. Major, who kept a small store about half a mile west of the tunnel during the past two years, have mentioned having seen a curious creature at different points between Camps 13 and 17, but no attention was paid to their remarks as people came to the conclusion that they had either seen a bear or stray Indian dog. Who can unravel the mystery that now surrounds Jacko? Does he belong to a species hitherto unknown in this part of the continent, or is he really what the train man first thought he was, a crazy Indian?

Source: "What is it? A Strange Creature Captured Above Yale; A British Columbia Gorilla". Correspondence to The Colonist, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, July 3, 1885. Also featured in the Winniped Free Press, July 15, 884. Reprint of the actual article.

Jacko in Yale Jail

New Westminster, British Columbia, July 8, 1884.

The wild boy, affectionally called "Jacko" that was recently captured about 20 miles above Yale in the vicinity of No. 4 tunnel, has now been taken to this city and is housed in the local jail where he might be viewed by the curious.

Source: Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock

House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 86, from the *Columbian*, New Westminster British Columbia, July 12, 1884.

Jacko Story Disputed

New Westminster, British Columbia, July 9, 1884

THE WHAT IS IT is the subject of conversation in town this evening. How the story originated, and by whom, is hard for one to conjecture. Absurdity is written on the face of it. The fact of the matter is, that no such animal was caught, and how the Colonist was duped in such a manner, and by such a story is strange; and stranger still when the *Columbian* reproduced it in that paper. The "train" of circumstances connected with the discovery of "Jacko" and the disposal of same was, and still is, a mystery.

Source: John Green, 1981. *Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 86, from *The Mainland Guardian*, New Westminster, British Columbia Canada, July 9, 1884. Reprint of the actual article

The Wild Man,

Yale, British Columbia, July 12 1884.

Last Tuesday [July 8] it was reported that the wild man, said to have been captured at Yale, had been sent to this city and might be seen at the gaol [jail]. A rush of citizens instantly took place, and it is reported that not fewer than 200 impatiently begged admission into the skookum house. The only wild man visible was Mr. Moresby, governor of the gaol, who completely exhausted his patience answering enquiries from the sold visitors.

Source: John Green, 1981. *Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us*, Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 86, from the *Columbian*, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, July 12, 1894. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Woman

Dubuque, Iowa, July 28, 1884

The news of a queer specimen of the female sex in the woods near Gordon's ferry, a place about twelve miles north of here, reached Dubuque this morning [July 17, 1884]. When first discov-

ered by hunters she was standing like a statue in a clear pace with her back toward them. They, wishing to get a square look at the strange apparition, got around in front of her, but they no sooner had done so than, with an unearthly scream, she darted off through the woods and ran about 300 yards, when she stopped, got behind a tree, and, with a wild glare viewed the visitors at a distance. After another ineffectual attempt to discover her identity she was lost to their sight. They explored the woods for over two hours, but were unable to discover any trace. The hunters describe the strange creature as follows:

She was apparently about 20 years of age, with sinewy form, a receding forehead, and eyes which shone with a unnatural luster. Her hair, about three feet long and black as jet, hung in disheveled locks over her shoulders and back. She was almost in a nude condition, and was minus shoes and stockings.

No one in the neighborhood can give any information regarding the strange creature, but it is stated by one of the older residents that about four years ago a daughter of a farmer in a small Illinois town who had been engaged to be married to a well-to-do young farmer, had mysteriously disappeared because of the refusal of the parents to give their consent, and not since been seen. It is supposed that she subsists on roots and herbs, and lives in some cave among the rocks. It is probable that an effort will soon be made to capture her.

Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 122, from Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, Wisconsin, USA, July 28, 1884. Reprint of the actual article. A shorter version of the same article headed "Wild and Hairy Woman" was published in the *Daily Nevada State Journal*, August 21, 1884.

Antics of a Wild Man

Oldham County, Kentucky, August 13, 1884.

The people in this county are much excited over the antics of a wild man who is roaming through the woods and frightening women in farmhouses.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading) the *Evening Observer*, Dunkirk, New York, USA, August 13, 1884. Reprint of actual article

The Wild Man of Ocheecee Swamp

Chattahoochee, Florida, August 18, 1884

News has been received to the effect that the wild man captured in Ocheecee Swamp, near Chattahoochee, and carried to Tallahassee, did not belong to a Florida asylum, and that all inquiry proved unavailing to identify him. He had been swimming in Ocheecee Lake, from island to island, and when taken was entirely destitute of clothing, emaciated, and covered with a phenomenal growth of hair. He could give no account of himself, and the theory is that he escaped from an asylum of some other State, and spent his time in the woods living on berries, etc.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, Self-published, p. 103, from (same heading). The New York Times, August 19, 1884. Basic Reprint of the actual article)

A Wild Man in a Cemetery

Visitors to Cypress Hills Frightened by a Strange Figure

Brooklyn, New York, August 25, 1884

Visitors at Cypress Hills Cemetery and residents in Glendale, East Williamsburg and Fresh Pond, a little town just outside the limits of Brooklyn, have been greatly excited recently by occasional glimpse of a man who is said to frequent the woods in the neighborhood and who roams about in an exceedingly scant costume composed solely of oak leaves. Efforts have been made to capture the strange individual, but so far they have proven unavailing. The man was last seen on Tuesday evening when Mrs. Robert McKenzie, of No. 208 Twenty-first Street, South Brooklyn, was attracted by a succession of screams and beheld a feeble old woman endeavoring to escape from the strange man. When the aged lady reached Mrs. McKenzie's side, she said that while sitting at her lot in the cemetery the nude figure approached her by a leaping movement, and made the most frightful grimaces and gesticulated wildly. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Banfield, of No. 116 Java Street, Greenpoint.

Mrs. McKenzie, when she saw the man, brandished a pruning

knife over her head and threatened to kill him if he approached any nearer. With a maniacal smile the wild man, as he is called, ran away, shouting some unintelligible gibberish. Supt. John T. Runclie, of the cemetery, says that frequent complaints have been made about disorderly person being seen in the back part of the cemetery. He discredited the wild man story, but stated that very strange stories were always to be heard concerning weird inhabitants of graveyards.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 153, from (same heading) The Trenton Times, New Jersey, USA, August 25, 1884. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man in Peekskill

Peekskill, New York, December 3, 1884

Westchester County has been recently terrorized by the appearance and actions of a strange being, whom the residents of that little town for want of a better name dubbed "a wild man". He has been seen by everyone, frightened everyone, everyone tried to catch him and everyone failed. After a score of tramps who looked more or less wild have been arrested, he disappeared as suddenly as he appeared, and the good people sleep peacefully without being compelled to barricade their doors to prevent him gazing in at them as they prepared themselves for bed. This habit was adopted by the wild man, who when he saw others disrobe always did the same thing himself.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 162, from "A Rockaway Wild Man", Newark Daily Advocate, Ohio, December 3, 1885 (First part of the article). Basically a reprint of the actual article.

Rockaway Wild Man

The Residents of the Beach Alarmed by a Stranger

Clad in A Salt-Sack He Dances Didoes, Terrifying Women and Children - A Searching Party Return Without Him - Drinks All Round.

Peekskill, New York, December 3, 1885

Recently along the sough shore of Long Island there has been

reports about a wild man with long hair, two sharp front teeth that hang down over his under lip, a long shaggy beard, and muscles that even terrorize the hardy members of the life saving crews. His dress, like that of all other wild men, consists only of a salt sack girded across his loins, and his body is of a dark saffron color. This is "the wild man of Rockaway Beach." He first put in an appearance two weeks since, but then he was only seen by men who were returning home late at night and the men who told what they had seen were advised to give up drinking.

On Friday Capt. Rhinehardt, of life saving station No. 16, while patrolling the beach saw the wild man. He ran out of a clump of cedars and executed a sort of war dance on the sand, much to the consternation of the captain, who ran back to the house as fast as he could, and could only be coaxed to do patrol/ duty again by Zophiar Pearsall going with him. These two worthies patrolled the beach, but did not see him. On the same night while Mrs. Falling sat in her little cottage mending bathing suits for next summer she heard a tap at the window, and when she turned to see who it was, she saw a most hideous countenance, which she likened to a big false face. She, with true womanly instinct, screamed and the face, like that of all wild men disappeared. He was also seen by F. Foster, of Brooklyn, who was gunning at the beach. Mr. Foster was lying in wait for duck and saw him come out of the cedars, do a dance on the beach and, turning a handspring, land in the water. After plunging in the breakers a few minutes she came out and sat on the beach in the sun to dry and then ran back into the cedars.

On Saturday evening several reputable citizens saw him, and a searching party was organized. They met at Al Meisel's Sunday morning. The searchers were those who live on the beach during the winter. Al Ruland was elected captain, Thomas H. Bond, lieutenant, and George Gennett, rope man. At 10 o'clock Capt Ruland got his forty-eight men in line, and spread them from the ocean to the bay, and each man within calling distance of the other and they marched over the entire beach, but of course found no wild man. Once they thought they had him. Immense footprints were found in the sand and the toes, pointed inward, gave the prints a peculiar appearance. They followed them up to John Reinsen's barroom, but did not arrest John as he is said to be extremely tame, but the prints occasioned "a set them up for all hands." Sunday evening the wild man

was seen again, and another party will go out and see if they can locate him. Uncle Jim Remsen is authority for the statement that the wild man is on of the museum wax figures out for a walk.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 162, from "A Rockaway Wild Man", Newark Daily Advocate, Ohio, USA, December 3, 1885. (Second part of the article). Basically a reprint of the actual article.

Mountain Wild Man Sighted by Hunters

Lebanon, Oregon, December 31, 1885

Much excitement has been created in the neighborhood of Lebanon, Oregon, recently over the discovery of a wild man in the mountains above that place, who is supposed to be the long lost John Mackentire. About four years ago Mackentire, of Lebanon, while out hunting in the mountains east of Albany with another man, mysteriously disappeared and no definite trace of him has ever yet been found. A few days ago a Mr. Fitzgerald and others, while hunting in the vicinity of the butte known as Bald Peter, situated in the Cascades, several miles above any settlement saw a man resembling the long-lost man, entirely destitute of clothing, who had grown as hairy as an animal, and was a complete wild man. He was eating the raw flesh of a deer when first seen, and they approached within a few yards before he saw them and fled. Isaac Banty saw this man in the same locality about two years ago. It is believed by many that the unfortunate man who was lost became deranged and has managed to find means of subsistence while wandering about in the mountains, probably finding shelter in some cave. A party of men is being organized to go in search of the man.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us, Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 44, "Wild Man in the Mountains." Morning Appeal. Carson City, Nevada, USA, December. 31, 1885. Reprint of the actual article.

Gun Shot Fails to Stop Hairy Man, or Did it Miss?

Flea Creek, (foot of the Webb Range), Brindabellas (probable location), Australia, c. 1885

William and Joseph Webb, inform that while they were out in the ranges preparing to camp for the night they had a strange encounter. Down the side of a range to the eastward, and with only a narrow gully separating them, an object attracted their attention. They first heard a deep guttural bellowing and then a crashing of the scrub. Next moment a thing appeared walking erect, though they saw only its head and shoulders. It was hirsute, so much of the creature as was visible, and its head was set so deep between its shoulders that it was scarcely perceptible. It was approaching towards their camp. Now it was in full view, and was of the stature of a man, moving with long strides and a heavy tramp. It was challenged: 'Who are you? Speak, or we'll fire'. Not an intelligible word came in response; only the guttural bellowing. Aim was taken; the crack of a rifle rang out along the gully; but the thing, if hit, was not disabled; for at the sound of the shot it turned and fled. The two gentlemen, filled with amazement and curiosity, but not alarm, went to where they had seen and shot at this formidable-looking creature, and sought for its tracks in verification of what had happened. There were its footprints, long, like a man's, but with longer, spreading toes; there were its strides, also much longer than those of a man; and there were the broken twigs and disordered scrub through which it had come and gone. They saw no blood or other evidence of their shot having taken effect.

Source: Tony Healy and Paul Cropper, 1994. *Out of the Shadows*. Pan Macmillan Australia Pty Ltd., Chippendale, Australia, p. 121, from John Gale, 1903. *An Alpine Excursion*. Queanbeyan (Publisher). Essentially a reprint of the actual entry.

Wild Man Seen in Local Mountains

Happy Camp, California, January 2, 1886

The following letter was received regarding a wild man seen in this area. " I do not remember to have seen any reference to the 'Wild Man' which haunts this part of the country, so I shall allude to

him briefly. Not a great while since, Mr. Jack Dover, one of the most trustworthy citizen, while hunting, saw an object standing one hundred and fifty yards from him picking berries or tenders shoots from the bushes. The thing was of gigantic size - about seven feet high - with a bull dog head, short ears and long hair; it was also furnished with a beard, and was free from hair on such parts of its body as is common among men [palms, sole of feet]. Its voice was shrill, or soprano, and very human, like that of a woman in great fear. Mr. Dover could not see its footprints as it walked on hard soil. He aimed his gun at the animal, or whatever it is, several times, but because it was so human he would not shoot. The range of the curiosity is between Marble Mountain and the vicinity of Happy Camp. A number of people have seen it and all agree in their description except some make it taller than others. It is apparently herbivorous and makes winter quarters in some of the caves of Marble Mountain.

Source: The Del Norte Record, California, January 2, 1886. Reprint of the actual article.

Monkey "Like a Child" Shot in New York Forest

Nyack, New York, August 16, 1886

A group of hunters emerged from the Hook Mountain area the other day with a most unusual story. While enjoying their day of sport, they noticed an animal of some sort up high in a tree some distance away. Unable to determine what kind of animal it was, one of the hunters said he would find out its species. He took aim and shot the creature, which let out an agonizing cry and fell to the ground. The hunters quickly went to inspect the animal and were astounded to find that it was a bald-faced monkey. All were at a loss to explain how such a creature could be found on Hook Mountain. While critically wounded, the creature was still alive. According to one hunter, it acted exactly like a human being, putting out its hands in a pleading way as a child would do. One of the men lifted the creature, as one would lift a child, and it put its arms around the man's neck and sobbed. Greatly disturbed by this, the man hastened towards his home with the creature clinging to him, in hopes of ren-

dering medical aid. Unfortunately, the wound it received was fatal, and during the journey, its pitiful cries sank to a whisper and it died. All of the hunters were greatly touched by the incident. One of them offered that he could not have felt worse had an actual child been shot.

Comment: This incident brings to mind the belief of some First Nations people in what they term "mountain monkeys." The native wood carving seen here (which dates to around the time of the incident) is said to be that of an ape-boy.

Source: Benoit Crevier collection, from "A Hunter Shoots a Monkey," New York Times. New York, USA, August 17, 1886. Illustrations: Shot creature, Gary Krejci; First Nations mask, Pete Travers.

A Wild Family Caught in Kansas

Linn, Washington County, Kansas, September 3, 1886

On Sunday evening last while two young men of Linn were walking through the woods about ten miles west of that place and a mile and a half south, at a camp-meeting ground on Parsons Creek, they heard a strange noise in the dense thicket nearby and started to investigate. They had gone but a short distance when they came in sight of what appeared to be four human beings. Two were grown, on apparently fourteen years of age and a child of two or three years. All were in a nude state. They were dark skinned and the upper part of their bodies was covered with what looked like coarse black hair. As soon as they saw the young men they ran down the creek. The men followed and were gaining on them when they dropped the child, which a Mr. Walkough caught. Having lost sight of the older ones, they carried the child up to the campground where it was taken charge of by Rev. Proulett, and brought to Linn, where it can be found by all wishing to see it. As soon as a party could be organized they started in search for those who had escaped, and yesterday the man and woman and girl were caught, all of whom were naked. The man and woman are bald on top of their heads, and it is believed they were scalped a longtime ago by Indians, which made them crazy. They will not eat cooked food, but devour raw meat like animals. The girl is thirteen years old, and the people are a dirty ash

color; neither white, black or red. When the little child was brought into the presence of its mother, she paid no attention to it, though the girl seemed pleased, as was the baby itself. The strange family has been supplied with clothing. All three of them are very hairy. The wild man, before being captured broke Rev. Black's arm. None of them can talk, though they make guttural sounds which they seem to understand.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (no heading), The Atchison Daily Globe, Kansas, USA, September 3, 1886

A Haunted Mountain

Mysterious Lights That Bother Superstitious Miner— A Strange Creature Loose.

Denver, Colorado, September 26, 1886

Ever since the seven Molly Maguires [members of a secret society of Irish-Catholic miners/union members accused of committing violent acts against owners and their allies] were hanged in the Carbon county jail, at the base of the Switchback mountains, in 1877, the miners hereabouts have been more or less superstitious, writes a Mauch Chunk (Pa.) correspondent of the New York World, and the more ignorant of them have from time to time asserted that the spirits of the hanged men roam through the valleys and mountains round about midnight seeking vengeance upon those who had been instrumental in securing their conviction and subsequent execution. Even those who were not superstitious, and whose testimony could be implicitly relied upon, asserted that they had seen uncanny lights repairing through the forests up around Mounts Pisgah and Jefferson or flitting up and down the Switchback plane, and thence through and around the Nesquehoning valley and mountains.

Gossip regarding the matter became so prevalent that only those possessed of a superabundance of courage ventured near the neighborhood after nightfall, and the good wives of the brawny-framed but simple-headed miners were gladdened by the unusual presence

of their better halves within their homes as soon as night had cast its shadows over hill, glen and valley.

The appearance of these weird lights soon led to the organization of parties of discovery, or rather for discovery, for when the exploring party would get within eyesight of the lights the bravest would suddenly become tired, announced that it was "only somebody smoking a pipe," and prevail upon the overwilling remainder to "go home and not make fools of themselves." Then they'd flit back and go to bed and put their heads under the coverlids.

Up to three years ago these uncanny lights were seen almost nightly, and the miners went so far as to state that they were accompanied by sounds not unlike that of the chopping of the fatal rope on Carbon county's memorable day, and that stifled moans could be heard in connection with the rope chopping séance. Three years ago the miners said that the spirits of the hanged men had been satisfied, as the midnight parades suddenly ceased. Then one of the exploring parties, searching through the Switchback mountains, suddenly came upon the dead and emaciated body of a man. They claimed that this was one of the hanged Mollies, but this was afterward disproved when the family of Thomas Fisher, of White Bear mountain, claimed the corpse. Fisher was a maniac, who had been roaming the mountains around this place for months, eluding the efforts of his pursuers to capture him.

Shortly after Fisher's body was found and buried, the lights suddenly again appeared. They had forsaken the Switchback region temporarily, and had turned their attention toward the Nesquehoning. Those who were venturesome enough to remain in the locality after dark alleged that they had caught glimpses of an emaciated figure, with a face fierce in its wildness and a body nude, as to clothing, to the waist, the body being covered with long hair and the arms terminating with claw-like fingers that resembled those of a beast more than of a human. The "what-is-it" was only seen at night at first, and when approached would suddenly disappear in an unused mine. This was scoured, but without avail. The man has become more venturesome lately and on several occasions a figure answering his description has been seen crossing the down track of the Switchback, near what is known as the Hackelbarnic mine, and then disappearing toward Broad mountain. On each of these daylight appearances the figure was handicapped by a load of

provisions. Bare-footed and bare-bodied it could be seen hurrying along, shouldering what in the distance appeared to be a bear, but what was,

probably, a young heifer, which had been stolen from some of the settlers on the neighboring hills. Persons of veracity and prominence have seen this vision, so there is no chance for the assertion that love of sensation or Carbon county coffin-varnish [moonshine liquor] had anything to do with it.

Rumors were rife that the miners were again organizing and that the Mollies would soon be on deck once again. Again the braver of the miners organized exploring parties, but they had their trouble for their pains. A week or so ago the announcement was made that the identity of the "Wild Man of the Mountains" had been discovered, and that it was Thomas Hurley, at one time a well-known leader of the Mollies, who escaped when the others were hunted down. Everybody then "knew" that the right trail had been struck. The bottom was knocked out of this allegation when the old mother of Hurley received word that her son died in Gunnison, Colo. This news was confirmed and, under the old woman's direction, the body was buried in Gunnison, where Hurley had been working in the mines.

It is hard to make the average miner believe that there's not something terrible about to occur and that the mysterious lights and strange sounds are its forerunner. The locality described is perhaps the wildest in the world, and most of the explorations are, as a consequence, made in the daytime.

"Aw don't lek it a bet," said a grizzled old miner of the Nesquehoning, as he kicked away at the glistening sides of the mine 200 feet underneath the surface. "Aw don't lek it a bet, an' ef the byes tek may advice the wunna search sarder. Na gud'll come of it," and the honest old Welshman shook his head dolefully. Others said that they would keep up the search until the spook was captured or until they had proven what manner of thing it was, and the search is to be continued.

Source: Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colorado, September 26, 1886. Reprint of the actual article.

A Strange Apparition

Logansport, Indiana., October 2, 1886

A telegram says that the people in the vicinity of Kouts, a station on the Panhandle half way between Logansport and Chicago , are living in terror of a strange apparition seen by several people. Some describe the strange being as a man covered with hair over a foot long, and when he travels he strides along at a wonderful pace. He steps or jumps, as they call it, over ten feet, and with apparently no effort. He is described further by other people as a sort of half man and animal, having a tail which drags the ground behind him when he is on the run. He is never seen excepting coming out of a swamp, and whenever anybody approaches he turns back and runs faster apparently than any race horse. Lately, however, he has been seen at a house in the vicinity of the marsh sitting down near the barn, tearing and eating a chicken from which life had scarcely departed. His mouth and fingers were covered with the feathers and blood of the chicken, and when aroused he darted off with a low shriek. Several hunting parties have gone there, and we expect to give a better description when they return.

Source: *Pharos – Tribune*, Logansport, Indiana, October 2, 1886. Reprint of the actual article.

Escaped Gorilla on Long Island

Long Island, New York, November 12, 1886.

An escaped gorilla from the dime museum is making life miserable for Long Island farmers whose flocks of sheep have been killed by the animal.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (no heading), *The Semi-Weekly Age*, Coshocton, Ohio, USA, November 12, 1886. Basic reprint of the actual article.

Wildman is Roaming Local Woods

Wyandot County, Ohio, November 12, 1886.

A wild man is roaming the woods in this county and is described as having long gray hair and a beard and entirely naked except a cloth around his loins.

Source: Scott McClean's newspaper article collection, from (no heading), The Semi-Weekly Age, Coshocton, Ohio, November 12, 1886

Unknown Animal with Frightening Cries

Blue Mountains, Pennsylvania, c.1886

A trapper reported that clearings along the Blue Mountains are terrorized by some unknown animal. It has not been seen, but its cries are the might frightful imaginable. The trapper stated that he had not heard anything like them, and that he used all of his skill for months to trap or kill it, but without success.

Source: Scott McClean, 20095. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 211, from "A Trapper's Talk; Curious Things the Woods Contain," the Indiana Weekly Messenger, Pennsylvania, USA, April 24, 1889.

Wild Man Captured

Sargent Township, Oakland, Illinois, August 9, 1887

A veritable wild man was captured today by the citizens. He has hair that measures over five feet in length and from appearances it has not be combed for years. His beard was fully two feet n length and covered all of his face. His language is unintelligible, and no trace of where he came from can be discovered. It took the combined strength of a dozen men to hold him in order to bind his hands and feet. The citizens are in a quandary what to do with their catch.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self published), p. 113, from the Marion Daily Star, Ohio, August 9, 1887. Essentially a reprint of the actual article.

A Strange Half-Human Creature.

Nebraska City, Nebraska, December 11, 1887

Lon Mann and John Hoff, wood-choppers, upon returning from

work last Saturday night [probably December 3] discovered that some one had made an attempt to break open the door of their hut. Hoff went in search of the visitor, and having beaten about the brush and undergrowth for more than an hour, was about to give up the search when he stumbled over the form of the most frightful and hideous-looking creature that ever met the gaze of human eyes. He described it as undoubtedly of human form in face and body, but so frightfully deformed as to leave only a faint resemblance. The body, as far as he could observe, was entirely naked, and black and rough. The head bore a slight resemblance to that of a negro, the eyes almost protruding from their sockets, and fangs stood out from a horribly-shaped mouth. The monstrosity in locomotion used its feet, and what were undoubtedly his arms, from the elbows to where the hands should have been, as forefeet. The two men notified the neighbors, and together they followed the direction taken by the creature, but gave up the hunt when night came on without finding a trace of it. Yesterday about thirty men resumed the hunt, following the trail in the snow, which led to the river, where it was lost. It is thought the monstrosity was drowned in an attempt to cross the river. Mann came up to it once in the brush, and when he attempted to capture it, was severely bitten in the arm.

Source: *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Missouri, December 11, 1887. The article is headed "A dispatch from Nebraska City, Neb., says:" The place/datetime has therefore been shown accordingly. Otherwise, reprint of the original article.

A What-Is-It

The Strange Animal that Frightened a California Woodsman

Brighton, California, Texas, March 25, 1888

P. Burns, who resides near Brighton, was in the city yesterday, and says that a few days since, a man in his employ named Brooks was at work in the willows, near the American River, when he was suddenly confronted by an animal of strange appearance, which was about four and a half feet in height, walked erect, and was covered with long black hair. Mr. Brooks was of course considerably startled

at the appearance of the strange being, which retreated into the dense thicket skirting the American River. Mr. Brooks says the animal appeared to be a large ape or gorilla. He believes it to be an escapee from a menageric, or possibly some human deformity. Mr. Burns says he proposes to inaugurate a hunting party in a few days to found out if possible what the mysterious creature is.

Source: Galveston, Texas, *Daily News*, March 25, 1888, from the *Sacramento Bee*, date not known.

After a Wild Man

A Queer Find in the Woods Near Baraboo

Baraboo, Wisconsin, July 19, 1888

The western side of this country is mostly a dense forest. The surface of the country is very broken and in many places the timbered hill rear their peaks many hundred feet toward the sky. In the hills are many caves, secluded by dense growths of underbrush and creeping vines. It is in this section that a wild man has been discovered. A barn belonging to Mr. A. Benson, a farmer in the town of Ironton, was discovered to be on fire a few nights ago, and while the flames were leaping through the roof the nude form of a man about six feet in height was seen to emerge from the crumbling structure and with a wild shriek rushed to a deep ravine nearby and disappeared in the dense thicket. A company of armed men started at once in pursuit of the man but failed to find him.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. *Big News Prints*, (self-published), p. 265, from (same heading), *The Daily Northwestern*, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, USA, July 19, 1888.

Story of a Man-Wolf

His Successful Battle With a Hyena

He is Caught in a Trap and Escapes From a Cage—He Clubs Three Natives to Death and Wounds Two Others

Benares, India, August 24, 1888

While with the animal-hunters in the jungles and foothills to the

north of Benares we heard of a man-wolf. On two former occasions we had received like reports, but had given little attention to them. The superstitious natives of India have many strange beliefs. One of them is that the brother who has murdered a brother turns into a man-wolf, and roams the jungles one hundred years as a penance. While they hold this animal in fear and terror, as well they may, they reason, that if he is killed, another relative of the family must take his place and serve out the remainder of his sentence. Therefore, while they would talk to us of those monsters, they were always very careful not to locate them and bring them[selves] into danger. We had long before made up our minds that there was nothing so very queer in finding a wild man in the jungles of India. Children are carried off by semi-wild men or by wild animals almost daily, and even the civilized countries have their wild men roaming through the forests. We were willing to pay a round sum for the capture of a man-wolf, believing he would turn out to be only a wild man, but at the same time a greater curiosity than a gorilla.

We had been making our headquarters in a village for several days, baiting our traps for hyenas and having natives on the lookout for serpents, when one mid-afternoon I got into a hammock slung between two trees on the out-skirts of the village and dropped off to sleep. My two white men were already asleep in hammocks some distance away, and such of the natives as were not out for us were lying by to pass the heat of the day. There were two or three children playing at the door of a hut near me, but making little or no noise. It was as quiet as if a spell had been placed upon every inhabitant. I had not slept over half an hour when a mosquito bit me on the cheek and started me up. I lay on my right side, and through the meshes of the hammock could see the edge of the jungle, about forty rods away. The children were still at play, and were a hundred feet nearer the jungle than I was. Almost as soon as I opened my eyes I saw a dark object leap from the cover of the thicket to the shelter of a single bush on the cleared ground. It looked to me in the brief glimpse I had like a gorilla. I measured the leap afterward with a tapeline, and it was twenty-three feet

I did not start up, but ribbed my eyes wide open to identify the strange creature. It had cowered until I could see nothing but a black spot, and it was two or three minutes before it moved again. Then it suddenly leaped into view, bounded for the children exactly as a

monkey leaps, and before I could call out it had seized a little boy about two and a half years old, and was retreating with him. It was on its hind legs, both arms around the child, and running with great swiftness. The body was naked and hairy, but I was convinced that it was that of a human being. I yelled out, and the creature whirled about, raised the child on high, and, with a shrill scream of anger, dashed it down on the hard, baked earth with terrible force. Then it shook its fists at the villagers swarming out, and, dropping down on all fours, bounded away into the jungle. We found the child grasping its last. That thing had broken almost every bone in its body. It was not until the villagers were convinced that I had seen the creature and was assured of its identity that the headman acknowledged it to be a man-wolf, and that it had long been a menace to the locality. It was, he said, his cousin, who had killed a brother fifteen years before. As the creature had now killed three children, against whom it seemed to have a particular spite, and as its presence menaced the safety of the village, he would give his consent for us to seek his capture. I helped him to reach this conclusion by a present valued at twenty dollars, and by agreeing not to give the matter away in any other village.

The first thing to be done was to learn the habits of the creature. He was known to eat meat, roots, barks, and almost everything else that came in his way. He must sleep, but no one could say when, as he had been seen prowling: around at all hours of the day and night. He was very strong and fierce, and it was doubted: if one of the tiger cages would hold him: We decided to tempt his curiosity, and to this end, one of our cages was placed in the jungle, and the door so arranged as to shut, the creature in if he but entered. But he took no notice of the curiosity, or if he did it was to fight shy of the suspected trap. Twice in three days he was seen on the borders of the village, evidently bent on further mischief, and the natives finally found a path which the man-wolf used in going and coming from a water hole. As soon as they came in with the news, we started out to set a different trap for him. The steel traps to catch wild animals have no teeth, and the jaws come together in a way to give one a leverage on the other. I have known of a full-grown tiger being caught by the foot and firmly held in a trap no larger than the boys set for mink and muskrat. We replaced the chain with a half-inch rope made of native grasses, and as soon as a suitable spot had been

selected we excavated a hole, buried the trap out of sight, and then bent down a sapling and tied the end of the rope to it. This sapling was held down by a trigger which a sharp pull would release.

When the trap had been set, no one could detect anything suspicious around the spot, and we felt certain that the creature would get into trouble if he passed that way. When we could do no more we retired to the village, about a mile away. It was about sundown when we arrived, and we were just in time to see a wonderful proceeding. A large and savage-looking hyena came out of the jungle and sniffed and snuffed and growled at us from a distance of about twenty rods. We refrained from shooting, for fear the reports would frighten the man-wolf away, and while a hundred of us stood gazing at the beast another object suddenly appeared. It was the same creature I saw from the hammock.

"It is the man-wolf!" moaned a score of natives in chorus, and at least a dozen of them slunk away into their huts.

But the man-wolf had not come to disturb us. He had evidently been tracking the hyena, and he was there for revenge. He bounded over the ground with great leaps, and the hyena did not suspect his approach. The last bound was a tremendous curve in the air, and as the man-wolf came down it was full upon the hyena's back. He uttered a terrible scream as he struck, and the hyena gave vent to something like a shriek. They rolled over and over on the ground, biting, clawing, growling and gurgling, but the fight did not last over sixty seconds. Then the man-wolf sprang up, shook himself and uttered a yell of triumph, and after threatening us for a couple of minutes re-entered the jungle. We went out to the body of the hyena, and its condition gave us a strong idea of the man-wolf's fighting powers. One ear was torn off, both eyes plucked out, two legs broken, its tongue bitten nearly off, and it had several horrible gashes in the belly. It was plain that the creature was a match for lion or tiger, and we began to feel very uneasy. By the advice of the head man we built several extra fires and kept a sharp lookout.

"The fellow is evidently very angry?" explained the old man. "You are white men, and he is not pleased at your coming. Perhaps he has been told you are here to capture him."

"But who could have told him?"

"He had a cousin who was turned into a vulture for striking his

father, and another cousin who was turned into a serpent for cursing our faith. Either one may have carried the man-wolf the news."

We placed sentinels on the watch when ready to turn in, but everything passed off quietly until about midnight. Then a succession of shrieks and screams and roars brought every man, woman and child out of sleep, with a bound. I had no other thought than that the man-wolf had seized one of the sentinels, but as I leap out of the hut one called to me:

"Sahib, you have caught the beast in your trap!"

It was a mile, as I have told you, from the village to the spot where we had set the trap, and yet the screams seemed close at hand. When the news went round that there was no danger, the village soon quieted down, but there was no further sleep for anyone. Whether caught or not, the creature seemed fastened to one locality for the remainder of the night, and of all proceedings I ever knew a wild beast to indulge in, his were the worst. He had a voice as strong as a lion's, and he was not quiet for two minutes at a time. He roared, screamed, shrieked, lamented and growled, and the wind brought us every sound. He still had a full head of steam on when daylight came, and after a hasty breakfast a party of twenty of us moved in his direction. He probably heard us coming, for his anger was freshly aroused, and pretty soon we could hear him tearing at the bushes.

I am free to say that the first sight of the man-wolf, caught by the hind foot in the trap, and hanging head downward from the swaying sapling, took the courage out of me sooner than as if I had met a tiger face to face on the path. He hung about three feet from the earth, and as far as he could reach in every direction he had pulled up the bushes by the roots. He was as supple as a monkey, and could double himself up and reach the trap, but, strong as he was, he could not spring the jaws open and release his foot. There was a foot of chain before he could get to the rope, and the way he bit on that chain made us hold our breaths. Had it been of soft iron I have no doubt he would have cut it in two. He had been caught when we first heard him scream out, and had been suspended for over four hours. You would have thought he would be exhausted with pain and struggling, but he was not. As soon as we came near him he made such tremendous efforts to get away, or to get at us, that all the natives fled in terror.

We quickly understood that we could do nothing with the beast

until he had lost his strength and temper, and we returned to the village and left him hanging. All that day he yelled out every two or three minutes, and all that night we heard from him at intervals. On the second morning he was still ugly, but late in the afternoon hunger and pain mastered him. We brought up a cage, got three or four ropes around him, and finally made him a prisoner. His foot and leg were terribly swollen and he made but little resistance.

We now had opportunity to look him over. He was certainly a man-wolf - that is, a native child [who] had been carried off when young and brought up with wild beasts for twenty years or more. This creature had a human face and form, but the body was covered with coarse hair, the teeth were long, the hands out of shape, and he had learned to go as a four-footed animal. He was indeed a horrible looking sight, but the worst feature about him was his eyes, No true wild beast ever saw through a more ugly pair. There was a villainous squint to them and the balls seemed to be aflame. We were congratulating ourselves on his easy capture when the headman replied:

"Wait a bit. Wait until his strength returns. You will never get him away from here."

We drew the cage to the village and gave the captive food and water. He readily accepted both, and his conduct was as humble as we could desire. He was biding his time, however. On the third day he minutely examined the construction of the cage and tested every bar. He did this when he thought he was unobserved. On the fifth day he began to snarl and growl and show his temper, and on the sixth day we started off with him, the cage being dragged by twelve natives. Every thing went well up to noon, when we stopped for a rest and a bite to eat. As all were sitting down, the man-wolf suddenly sprang out of a corner where he had been sulking, seized a bar in either hand, and with a tremendous effort wrenched them out. One he retained for a weapon as he leaped to the earth. It was so sudden that no one was prepared. He did not seek escape, but revenge, and before we could pick up our arms and open fire, he had killed three of the natives and severely wounded two others. He was still laying about him screaming with rage when one of the white men gave him a charge of buckshot and ended his career. He had struck only single blows, and yet each one had been hard enough to cripple or kill. But for our guns he would have killed every man in the party. -N.Y. Sun.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 3, from (Same heading). The Republican-Freeman, Waukesha, Wisconsin, USA, August 24, 1888, from the New York Sun (no details). Reprint of the actual article.

Giant Footprints Alarm Residents

Big Run, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, November 1888

People in this vicinity are considerably exercised over the discovery in the woods of tracks about eighteen inches long, which, being unlike those of any known animal, give rise to the belief that they are those of a wild man.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 161, from The Olean Democrat, Olean, New York, USA, November 8, 1888, from the McKean Democrat, Pennsylvania, date not known. Partial reprint of the actual article..

Natives Tell of Strange Beginning of "Gentle Hairy Creature."

Northern California, 1888

A Cattleman named Wyatt reported that natives in the region in Northern California along the Humboldt line told him of how their ancestors fed raw meat to a gentle, hairy creature they called 'Crazy Bear,' who sat cross-legged among them while they ate. They said the creature was a gift to them because it had been brought to them by a 'small moon' that came down from the stars, landed and tossed out three 'Crazy Bears' before short-haired men in 'silver suits' waved to them in friendly fashion and flew away like the eagle.

Note: This information was found in Wyatt's journal and is the first entry for the year 1888. He started the journal after hearing the story related here. It appears to be the first documented information that connects the sasquatch with UFOs and aliens.

Source: Paul and June Hospodar, "Sasquatch, Big Foot or Yeti, He's Known Around the World," Valley News, Van Nuys, California, USA, May 19, 1977. Basic reprint of the original story.

A Wild Man in Walker

Atlanta, Georgia, February 4, 1889

The wild man has again made his appearance. he was seen last week near High Point by a reliable gentleman, who was searching along the spur of Lookout Mountain for mineral indications. On arriving at the head of the hollow, just above Mrs Oliver's, his attention was attracted by thrilling screams on the side of the high spur that he had just passed along the trail below. He looked in the direction from which the noise came. What should he see but the wild man. When his fright cooled down, he discovered that the old fellow was not making any move towards him, but was standing erect and shaking his fist at him and showing signs that weer not favorable to a human being. Therefore, get away was thought about immediately, but before starting he thought he would examine the wild gentleman more minutely. He was about 100 yards from him, but could distinctly see his teeth, nose and eyes, and described him thus: Was about 7 or 7 1-2 feet high, hairy as an old bear, and would weigh, from his looks, 400 pounds; had a pole in one hand that looked to be ten feet long, which he handled as easy as a stout, healthy man would a pipestem. His name was asked, and the answer came in the shape of a large stone, which weighed at least 100 pounds, which was hurled at the inquisitive gentleman. This being done there was not time left for any further inquiry, consequently he tried the working speed of his legs and feet, which worked most excellent until he arrived at Frank Carter's shop, almost breathless. As soon as he could narrate his story a crowd was collected which started in search of the wild man of Lookout Mountain.

Spource: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 103 from (Same heading), The Atlanta Constitution, Georgia, USA, February. 4, 1889, from the Walker County Messenge, Georgia, USA, date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

The Wild Man of Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tennessee, February 7, 1889

The citizens of Walker County, Ga., a few miles from this city, are very much excited over the existence of a genuine wild man who haunts the mountain region of this country. He is described as being

of gigantic stature, covered with a thick growth of hair, and carries in his hand a huge knotted stick. He looks as if he might be the twin brother of Barnum's wild man, and is fierce and untamable. This modern Orson has been seen by several parties. One gentleman, bolder than the rest, encountered the creature in a lonely part of the mountains one day not long since and at a safe distance endeavored to strike up a conversation. A perfect shower of stones greeted his first words, and, thinking discretion the better part of valor, he mad tracks from the dangerous neighborhood.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 104, from (same heading), The New York Times, February 8, 1889. Reprint of the actual article.

A Monster Animal

He Was Seven Feet High, Covered with Hair, and Walked Erect.

Tugalo River area, South Carolina, July 16, 1889

During the time the Indians were in the South, a hunting party established a camp east of Tugalo river, in what is now Oconee County, S.C., says the Clarksville (Ga.) Advertiser. One day they all went hunting, leaving a deer they had killed the evening previous at the camp. At night when the Indians returned to the camp the deer was gone, and the next day the same thing was repeated, when they concluded to leave an old Indian to guard the camp and see what went with their deer. That day the old Indian saw a monster animal come and carry off the deer, and was afraid to make any attempt to kill the monster, which was about seven feet high and walked erect like a man, hairy all over, and its mouth was in the chin and great claws on the fingers and toes. The next day all seven of the Indians stayed at the camp, and, as usual, the monster came, gathered up the deer and started off, when one of them fired at it, the ball taking effect in the back. The animal dropped the deer and turned and started toward them, when the other six poured a volley into its breast and it fell dead. About three hours after that the Indians heard a noise like some one hallooing about a mile distant: "Yaho, yaho, yaho!" The Indians left the camp and called on the posse comitatus

for protection, when a party of whites on horses, with all the dogs they could get, went in search of the other animal and found it. It was like the one the Indians killed, and they put the dogs after it. When the men appeared in sight the animal would run, but it could whip every dog they could get after it. The party pursued it to the river and at two jumps it went across the river over into Habersham County, and was shot by a party soon after it crossed the river.

Source: *Evening Gazette*, Reno, Nevada, same title, July 16, 1889. Reprint of the actual article originally published in the *Advertiser*, Clarksville, Georgia, date not known.

An "Oberon"-ish Outlaw

Oaky Woods, Oberon, Georgia, August 24, 1889

Out in the "Oaky Woods" of Georgia the wild animals frequently exhibit intelligence to a remarkable degree. One of the largest planters, Mr. J.K. Beal, in going the rounds of his immense plantation noticed that in a field bordering the Pocasin swamp the best rails from his fence had been abstracted. Any rails decayed or defective were left, while only the best rails had been taken. This continued for quite a while. The planter supposed that [thieves] had been taking them, but could find no clue to the thieves. After awhile his hogs began to disappear, until at last when he went to call them up none responded to the cry. Next, in the same field from whence the rails had been abstracted, the growing corn crop began to suffer. Bushels of roasting ears disappeared, and at last the tracks of some large animal were discovered leading from the cornfield to the mysterious depth of the Pocasin. They were the huge tracks of a bear. So much damage was being done to the crop that it was determined to try and find the brute. Accordingly a party was organized and away they went following the trail that became more and more indistinct. The Pocasin swamp is interspersed with dry hammocks like oases in a desert. On, on, through mire and ooze, and through the little shaded islands, and back again to the swampy ground. At last they reached a large, high hammock rising almost like a hill from the mysterious depths of the swamp. Here high and dry they were astonished to discover a great pen "as large," says the narrator of the sin-

gular adventure, "as large as a great house." Upon examination it was found that the pen had been built of the stolen fence rails. Within it were the stolen shoats, sleek and fat. Around it in every direction were the tracks of the bear innumerable in number and the ground well trodden down. Within the pen were the remains of some of the roasting ears abstracted from Mr. Beal's field. The hunting party were struck with amazement, and sat down around the well-filled pen to try to unravel the mystery. There was but one solution; every evidence pointed to this one fact; that the bear had stolen the planter's fence rails, had built the pen upon the secluded hammock, had stolen his hogs, and then selecting the best shoats had penned them up and was fattening them up for winter use upon Mr. Beal's roasting ears. The hogs were recovered, taken to Albany and sold readily for from seven to eight dollars each to a local butcher. It is said that the butcher's customers were so delighted with the sweetness of the pork and its juicy richness that they clamored for more of the same kind, but hogs fattened by bears upon roasting ears were an uncommon commodity, and the meat could not be duplicated.

On the fourth of July, while Mr. H.H. Savage was spending the day hunting he killed in the Pocasin a bear which turned the scales at exactly four hundred and eighty-one pounds. It is thought that this is the bear that tried its paw so skillfully in the business of raising meat.

Comment: That a bear would be the "culprit" in this story is, of course, absurd. Also, the information about the "sweetness of the pork" is obviously journalistic fun. If a sasquatch were responsible, then the account shows by far the most intelligence the creature has demonstrated in all of the alleged incidents, to my knowledge, that we have on record. The only other plausible explanations are a newspaper hoax, or a human thief with large feet that walked barefooted - certainly not out of the question at that time.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 105, from (same heading) The Lafayette Advertiser, Georgia, USA August 24, 1889, from the Atlanta Constitution, Georgia, USA, date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

Is He Wild or Crazy?

Long Creek Township, Illinois, August 29, 1889

James Hunter, a farmer who resides here, four miles east of Decatur, says the people of his neighborhood have been annoyed and somewhat alarmed for several weeks by the singular condition and actions of an unknown man who has been leading the life of a hermit in the woods. He looks pale and haggard, and is so short of clothing that his nakedness is exposed. His name cannot be secured or the reason that he will not converse with anyone. He visits no one. And how he manages to exist is a mystery. Mr. Hunter will see Supervisor Jones, of Long Creek, or Overseer Holman, of Decatur, and have the wild man taken in charge.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, p. 114, from the Decatur Weekly Republican, Illinois, USA, August 29, 1889. Essentially a reprint of the actual article.

Capture of a Child That Was stolen and Reared by a Wolf

Sandy Point, Texas, September 20, 1889

Some twenty months ago a woman living on the banks of the Brazos missed her 8 month old baby from the pallet where she had left it lying during an absence of a few minutes. Search was made for the infant, but no trace of it could be discovered and the whole affair was wrapped in profound mystery until a few days ago. A party of gentlemen were riding through a somewhat unfrequented portion of the thick woods that border the river, when they were startled by seeing a strange object run across the road. Thinking at first sight that it was a wild animal, several of the party were about to fire on it, when the one who had been nearest to it called to the men not to shoot, but to ride it down instead.

This was done with difficulty, for the underbrush was thick, but at last the creature was overtaken in a dense copse. It was half running, half leaping, first on all fours and then nearly upright. The gentlemen dismounted and attempted to lay hands upon it, but chattering frightfully and savagely biting and scratching, it broke away from them. They could see that it had a human face, though the brown body was covered with long, tangled hair, and the nails of the

feet and hands so long and curved as to be claws. It ran with incredible swiftness, getting over fallen trees and dense masses of creepers at a rate that obliged its pursuers to exert themselves to the utmost to keep it in view.

It finally ran into an immense oak tree that lay uprooted in the ground, and the hollow trunk of which formed a yawning cavern. By the dint of poking in the tree with sticks the party succeeded in driving out an old wolf, which immediately took to its heels. It was not pursued, as it was not the object sought. This too was finally dislodged and lassoed with a lariat made of hides. It bit and scratches so fiercely that it was thought advisable not to approach it, and it was half dragged, half led home with the lariat about its neck, howling and yelping like a wolf. The fact of the woman's child having disappeared was well known to all, and it was decided that this must be the child. The old wolf had evidently stolen it and for some reason adopted it as its own. The mother declared that this conjecture was correct, claiming that her child had had a malformation on one ear, which, peculiarly was found in the monster. It is kept tied up in her cabin, suffering no one to lay hands upon it, and is fed on raw meat as it refused to touch any other food. The woman has hopes that she may yet reawaken the human in it, but in the meantime she is reaping a harvest from the crowds who come daily from all parts of the country to inspect the strange creature.

Comment: Many early reports of "strange man-like creatures" are associated with missing people who went wild and subsequently grew thick body hair. We know now that this is impossible. In this account, it is also unlikely that a wolf adopted a human baby, although animals of one species have been known to adopt animals of a different species. Might we have here a sasquatch adoption?

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 231. from (same heading), The Decatur Daily Dispatch, Illinois, USA September 20, 1889, from the Pittsburg Dispatch, USA date not known (Notation shows: Sandy Point (Tex) Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.) Reprint of the actual article)

The Wild Man of Adrian

Adrian, Michigan, September 27, 1889

A wild man is parading himself in the woods sixteen miles north

of here, in a perfectly nude condition, scaring the natives half out of their wits. Pursuit seems useless. He can run like a deer. It is thought he stops in the trunks of hollow trees and feeds on what nuts he can gather, and on the young lambs and chickens stolen from farmers. He is considered harmless by the men, but he women and children are kept in mortal terror. Cold weather will probably drive him to shelter.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading), *The Perry Chief*, Iowa, USA, September 27, 1889.

Chase After a Wild Man

Bellefontine, Ohio, November 28, 1889

A wild man has been living in the dense woods near the Miami River below the Lewiston reservoir all summer. He has been frequently seen, scantily dressed, with unkempt hair and beard of great length. He was chased by a party of hunters Tuesday, but fled with great swiftness into dense swamp and was lost. People in the vicinity are greatly excited over the affair.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading) *The Salem Daily News*, November 28, 1889. Basic reprint of the actual article

Mystery Footprints in the Himalayas

Himalayas, 1889

Major L.A. Waddell reported finding unusual human-like footprints in snow at the 17,000 foot level of the Himalayas during his explorations in this mountain range. His Sherpa guides informed him that the prints were those of a wild, hairy man who was long known to them. Waddell, however, believes the prints were that of a “great yellow snow bear.”

Source: Clark, Jerome, 1999. *Unexplained*. Visible Ink Press, Farmington Hills, Michigan, USA, p. 178, from Waddell, Major L.A., 1899, *Among the Himalayas*.

Local Fisherman Catches Strange Glimpse

Red Bay, Alabama, 1880s

Mr. Jade Davis, a resident of Red Bay, reported seeing a strange man-like creature while fishing in Bear Creek. Davis stated that he sensed he was being watched and, when he turned around, he saw the creature about thirty feet away. "It looked like a man, but its body was covered in reddish-brown hair. The hair on its head and shoulders had turned gray. It seemed to be very old, its eyes were reddish like an old person's." Davis reached for his rifle, which was lying on the ground before him, but as soon as he moved the creature jumped into the creek and disappeared in the rocky banks.

Fast Forward: Several years after this sighting, hunters found bare-foot tracks in the same area. They followed the tracks to the creek at about the same place as the Davis sighting. When made aware of this information, Davis stated that he believe there was an underwater cave there that led back under the mountain.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 438, from a letter by Fred Collum that was quoted in The News, Red Bay, Alabama, USA, May 6, 1976.

Train Kills Huge, Reeking Ape.

Pueblo, Colorado, 1880s

George Kuhn, an engineer with the Colorado & Wyoming Railway, reported that his train hit and killed a large ape-like creature near the U.S. - Canadian border. The collision occurred at night, and at first it was thought that a moose had been hit. The impact bent the train's cowcatcher, causing it to drag on the tracks. As a result, it was necessary to stop the train and inspect the damage. Kuhn and several workers with lanterns observed the creature entangled in the catcher, emitting a terrible stench. The workers removed the lifeless body, taking on the stench themselves, and placed it in an open flat car. Kuhn stated that while the creature was ape-like, it was structurally different from a regular gorilla or ape. It was about 8 feet tall, covered in thick dark brown hair with light tips, and its genitalia

showed that it was a male. Its teeth were human-like, but extremely wide and large, and its eyes were large and dark. It weighed at least 500 pounds. Six men were needed to lift it.

While they proceeded to repair the cowcatcher, the brakeman noticed movement in the dark forest, indicating that natives were in the area. When ready to leave, the workers were surprised to find the body had disappeared. Footprints found around the flat car led them to believe that natives had dragged the creature away. Hair was seen on the ground, which Kuhn recovered and has since given to a doctor friend in Michigan. Kuhn and the other workers have decided that the creature had probably escaped from a circus or sideshow. However, if this is so, just why natives took the body is a further mystery.

Source: Rita Swift, from a story told to her by her great grandfather in 1945, from big-footencounters website

Two Miners Murdered, Forest "Creature" Suspected

Oregon-California Border, 1890

Men working a mine in this area are greatly disturbed over unusual occurrences and the deaths of two of their companions. The men reported that large, human-like footprints seen in their camp, unpleasant cries in the night, and unexplained movement of pieces of machinery concerned them; so two men were placed on watch. When relief watchmen went to their posts, they found the bodies of the others smashed and broken as if they had fallen from a great height. Their guns were empty, and gigantic, human-like tracks led away from the scene, as did blood spoor. The other miners, accompanied by local Indians, followed the trail far back into the Siskiyou Mountains before losing it in a rugged lava field.

Comment: It is hard to rationalize that the evident gunfire by the watchmen did not alert the other miners. That guns were discharged is apparent by the "blood spoor," indicating something was hit and bled. This appears to be a story that has been embellished over time.

Source: Stan Bettis, 1969. "In Search of the Legendary Bigfoot," Old Oregon magazine, USA, May-June, 1969, p. 36 (his source is not shown).

Wild Man in the Woods

Keokuk, Missouri, July 11, 1890

People here have been badly frightened recently by the appearance of a wild man. The man has been seen on several occasions on the outskirts of that city, on which occasions he badly frightened women and children. He is described as being old in appearance, with a shaggy beard and a ferocious cast of countenance. His long, matted white hair streams from the palsied head, while his eyes roll wildly, either from fever or delirium. The creature appears in almost naked a condition, carrying only a small red blanket, which he uses as a couch. His chief delight is to lie down near the railroad track, remain there a short time, then jump up wildly, and soon repeat the operation. He has occasionally begged food at farmhouses, but his condition always alarmed women and he has been driven away. It is believed that this man is no other than William Mars, a prominent old resident of Palmyra, Ohio, who disappeared from that place some weeks ago. All efforts to capture the strange man have proven unavailing.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading), the Sandusky Daily Register, Ohio, USA, July 11, 1890. Also, Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 146, from "A Wild Man in Missouri," Hornellsville Weekly Tribune, New York, USA, June 19, 1891, shown as from the Pittsfield Herald, New York, USA, June 14, 1890. Note: The Hornellsville paper featured the article over one year after the events occurred.

Wild Man Again Reported

Chickamauga, Atlanta, Georgia, September 4, 1890

It is again reported that a wild man has been seen near Snodgrass Hill, on Chickamauga battlefield. John Morris, a farmer living near there obtained the closest view of him. He says that he was passing through the field below Snodgrass Hill when he heard something running in the bushes. He looked and saw a man, stark naked with hair all over his body, finger and toe nails looking like claws of a wild animal. When the strange being saw the farmer he arose and with a cry darted through the woods and was soon lost in sight. The only explanation as to the wild man of Chickamauga is that he is an escaped convict. There have been several escapes from

below Crawfish Spring and one of them was caught last Friday while trying to break his shackles with a rock. Whether the wild man is actually wild or is playing the wild man until he succeeds in getting a suit of citizen's clothes is not known. He has been seen only by two or three persons, so far as known, and they have been too badly frightened to give a very intelligent description of him, except that he is a white man and has no clothes. The citizens will probably capture him and unravel the mystery

Source: : Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 106, from (no heading), The Atlanta Constitution, Georgia, USA, September 4, 1890. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

A Wild Man At Large

Union County, North Carolina, July 20, 1890

This county is very much wrought up over the appearance of a wild man. This strange being makes the woods his house and hiding place.

He was discovered a few days ago by a hunting party at night, and before they had time to converse with the strange individual, he a pistol in each had bidding them depart. His sleeping place has not as yet been found. He is a terror to the farmers in the Pleasant Grove neighborhood. At the dead hours of night he will come to their houses and carry off any kind of fowl, and sometimes will slaughter a hog and drag it away or carry it on his shoulders. He has been shot at two or three times in his night rambles but on each occasion he has successfully escaped injury. It is thought by some of the inhabitants that he is an outlaw and has chosen Union County as his refuge. All efforts to capture him have proven unsuccessful and the men women and children are afraid to go outside their homes at night for fear they will come in contact with this being. The farmers of that section are getting up a band of men to scour the country for this pest, and if found, will be shot down.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, (same heading), from the Atlanta Constitution, Georgia, USA, July 20, 1890.

A Strange Being

Who Infests the Coast Range—Supposed to be Sim Welling.

Woodland, California, September 19, 1890

Twenty young men of Williams and vicinity went to the mountains recently for a few weeks recreation. They pitched their camp on the east side of Snow mountain, where Paradise creek plunges down the green walled mountain side, while they lured the shy trout, the innocent deer and fierce bear from their haunts in the unbroken mountain fastness. The boys enjoyed the allurements of the wilderness, and the wild game furnished their table with an abundance of the most delicious viands. During the evenings when all were about the camp fire, they at various times paused in the telling of mirthful tales, thinking they had heard an intruding footstep near the camp. At last, however, in the middle of the night when all was still about the place and wrapped in slumber, one of the young men was awakened by an unusual noise, and upon opening his eyes his vision rested for a minute on the face of a strange man, whose beard and hair was unkempt, hatless and in tattered clothing. As soon as the strange being found that he was observed he disappeared into the fastness of the jungle.

There was no more sleep for the young man although he remained in his bed. In about two hours the strange figure returned, his long hair floating in the midnight breezes, his chin almost resting upon his chest, his bony fingers bent like a cat's paw when about to spring, and from his eyes shone an unnatural light. Breathless did the young man, who had the day before bravely faced an enraged bear, watch the approaching figure, whose countenance looked ghostlike in the light of the moon. The strange man approached the improvised table of the camp where meat and bread from the last meal remained, and he ate ravenously, more like a wild beast than a human being. Presently the young man saluted him with a friendly greeting. Had an electric shock passed through his system he could not have acted more quickly. In an instant the wild man, for such he really appeared, sprang up the almost impossible mountain side as fleet as a deer. Excited and hardly knowing what he did, the young denizen of the plains, who had conquered many a fair heart and bro-

ken scores of fractious mules, sent a rifle ball in the direction of the departing man. Hardly had the smoke of the gun cleared away when great boulders came rolling down the precipitous side of the mountain, evidently loosened by the wild being which had passed up.

The boys from that on lost their appetite for the juicy venison and delicate trout. They only remained a day or so after, but during that time the strange figure was often seen skulking near the camp like a wild animal, but invariably upon being discovered he would swiftly disappear into the almost impenetrable jungle.

The description of this "wild man of the hills" tallies exactly with that of Sim Welling, who murdered Safford near Willows three years ago. It is presumed that it is the murderer who escaped and went into the mountains, and that his crime, ever eating at his mind, together with the loneliness and hardships of such a life, drove him insane. – Orland News.

Source: *Daily Democrat*, Woodland, California, September 19, 1890. Reprinted from the *Orland News*, date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

Maywood What is It

**A Strange Creature Has Been Prowling Around the Desplaines River. Those Who Have Run Across the Thing Liken It to the Traditional Wild Man. All Efforts to Hunt It to Its Haunts Have So Far Proved in Vain.
IS IT THE WILD MAN OF BORNEO?**

Maywood, Desplaines River area, Illinois, December 31, 1890

Maywood has a mystery, and through it that usually peaceful little suburb bids fair to become quite notorious. Something over a week ago a rumor was started in Maywood that a bear, or some animal very much resembling one, had been seen on the Desplaines River bank, just below the village. Several times this story was repeated, and at last it was determined to organize a hunting party to search for the animal. In a day or two, as the party had not materi-

alized, those who intended to go made up their minds that they had been hoaxed, and so the entire matter was dropped.

Christmas day the Desplaines River was crowded with skaters. They covered the ice from Harlem to Turner Park, and were as happy as they were numerous. In the crowd that kept close to the Northwestern railroad bridge, between River Forest and Maywood, was a party of young people from North Clark street [in the city of Chicago]. Charles Gardner, a clerk on the Board of Trade, was one of the number, and as he went ashore below the railroad bridge, removed his skates and commenced to pick his way along a small path which led

TOWARD THE MAYWOOD PARK

This was through a very thick undergrowth, and led directly to a small bridge on First Avenue, spanning a ravine which runs the entire length of the park, running into the river about two hundred feet from the small bridge. As Gardner approached the bridge he was startled by hearing what sounded to him like a moan or a growl. Looking up he saw at the foot of one of the piers of the bridge something which he at first took to be a man. The figure was seated on a projecting rock and was partially concealed behind the thick weeds that surround the spot. It was peering through the tops of the weeds, and the face, as the startled man saw it, was that of a monster. It had a low heavy brow, over which hung hair that was coarse and matted. Its eyebrows were heavy and long, and the head seemed to be set low down on the chest, so high and massive were the huge shoulders. The entire face was covered with bushy hair, and as Gardner looked in fright and wonder, a huge arm was lifted to grasp the wall as the creature arose. That was all the young man wanted to see. He tore his way up the steep bank, rushed to the depot nearly half a mile away, and boarded his train just as it was about to leave. Then he laughed at himself. He imagined that he had probably seen some unfortunate tramp taking a rest under the bridge and had, in the excitement of the unexpected vision, drawn for himself the vivid picture his mind so well retained. He said nothing at all about the matter until Sunday [December 28], when he was again at Maywood for a day's skating. With a few friends he met on the ice he landed near the spot, picked his way to the bridge, and related

what he had seen. Of course he was laughed at, until some of the party ventured under the bridge where they saw, lying among some small rocks, two pieces of rugged clothing. Other traces were also visible of the place having been recently visited by something, and Gardner's story was at once believed.

IN THE MEANTIME

The mysterious creature had been seen and heard by other people. John Haberlein, Hans Mouns, and Sam Harburg, three Germans living near Turner Park, had heard from some boys that some wolves or bears were prowling up and down the river. Friday they started out with guns and dogs and carefully scoured both banks of the river from Turner Park almost to Harlem, but they saw nothing alive, although in the sand on the river bank, near Harlem, they ran across some strange-looking footprints, which led from the ice to the bank of the river. These tracks resembled somewhat those of a bear, but the peculiar imprints of the toes at once proved that they were not made by any Bruin in existence. The hunters followed those footprints until they were lost in the weeds, and a thorough search of every nook and ravine in the vicinity failed to bring to light the object which had made the marks. The hunters told their story in Maywood, and the people who had before heard of the mysterious prowling thing were now thoroughly alarmed, and in many instances parents forbade their children skating on the river, so afraid were they that the animal, or man, or whatever it was, might do some injury to the little folks.

Late last Saturday night Henry Phillips and R. A. Lewis, two young men who board in River Forest, went over to Maywood to call on some young ladies. They were walking home after their visit and when on the West Lake street wagon bridge, stopped to look at a passenger train that was crossing the railroad bridge just below. They saw the train pass, and then looked up and down the river. The moon was shining brightly, and the reflected glitter from the ice made the picture a pretty one,

As the two young men leaned over the railing of the bridge and discussed the probabilities of the ice losing its charm for skaters, one of them happened to look up the river. Above the bridge about half a mile is a bend in the river. It is where Mr. E. C. Waller's beau-

tiful home rests on the bank of the Desplaines River. The action of the current here in this bend is gradually wearing away the bank, and Mr. Waller is constructing a huge wall to protect his property.

Dams are erected there, but the work on the wall has ceased for the winter months. Around these dams on the ice lie boards and barrels and pieces of stone, mixed up in the confusion in which they were left when the workmen stopped. The moonlight, shining on the ice, was broken at these dams, the shadows of the trees and rocks and boards at the bend giving a pretty contrast to the glimmer of the rest of the river's frozen surface.

As the two young men watched the ice they saw a movement on the icy surface at the bend. Without being aware that the other was looking at the moving object each watched the figure until they both broke out at the same instant with a remark that some fellow must like skating very well to be out alone at that time of the night.

They both laughed, and as they did the figure drew away from the bend and made its way down the river toward the two watchers. It came very slowly and appeared to be carrying something. As it approached the bridge the young men could see very distinctly that it was not a skater. It took long, regular, but very slow strides, and at each step a clacking sound could be heard as if some loose shoe sole was coming in contact with the smooth ice at every step. On the shoulder of the queer looking figure was a piece of board, and as it slouched along the young men carefully watched. The moonlight was brilliant, and as the object drew nearer and nearer the bridge, the general outline became more and more distinct.

The reflection from the ice threw its rays on the features of the strange looking midnight marauder, and as it came nearer and nearer to the young men they were almost horror-stricken at its appearance. The figure was that of a man, big, brawny and muscular, but whether covered with hair or clothes was hard to discern. It wore no hat, and its white hands, as one hung by its side and the other grasped the burden on its shoulder, were in great contrast to the dark face, black hair and peculiar looking body. The head seemed scarcely higher than the shoulders, and as the creature moved along, a peculiar hissing sound came from it, as if it were breathing through its teeth.

Both spectators swere badly frightened as the fearful looking creature drew nearer. When it halted under the bridge, or a little to

one side of it, and directly in full view of the watchers, it dropped its burden. It seemed to be fearful of something, and looked around in every direction. The young men crouched on the floor of the bridge and peered cautiously over the edge of the rail. The Thing hissed and mumbled as it stood there, and Lewis became so badly frightened that he almost yelled outright, and was only stopped by the strong hand-clasp of his friend.

In a few moments a movement was heard on the ice. The figure had stooped down and was replacing its load on its shoulder. After having done this it remained motionless for a few seconds, and then moved under the bridge. It was lost to the sight of the two men for an instant, and then it emerged from the shadow and moved off down the river, the peculiar clacking sound being kept up. They saw it pass under the railroad bridge and watched it move on down toward Harlem until it was lost to view around the bend of the river just below.

Just as Lewis and Phillips had reached the end of the bridge on their homeward way, and were discussing the strange sight they had seen, they were again startled by hearing a loud cry. They concluded that they had seen enough for one night, and agreed that the sound they had just heard had been made by some night bird or animal. They were quite nervous, anyhow, and as Lewis was especially anxious to go to his home, it was with difficulty that his friend could persuade him to wait a few moments to see if anything would appear.

They did not wait long. From under the railroad bridge shot the same figure they had just lost sight of. It was moving rapidly, and was without the burden it had carried when last seen. It rushed to the center of the space between the two bridges and sat or crouched on a small rock that showed above the surface of the ice, where it remained for a few seconds, hissing through its teeth and waving its long arms around as if to ward off some pursuer or enemy. Only for a few seconds did the mysterious creature remain in this position. Then it arose and slowly moved toward the west bank of the river.

It paused again when it reached the edge of the ice, and seemed to be looking in the direction of the two watchers, who had cautiously moved nearer the center of the bridge. It seemed to shade its eyes with a big white hand, and then, after a long pause, turned and commenced to climb up the bank. This part of the shore was in

shadow, being covered with woods and trees, and for some time the creature was lost to the view of the watching and anxious men, but when it reached the top it was again easily seen, the figure being silhouetted in bold relief against the white barn which stands near the top.

Close to the bank of the river at this spot are two strawstacks owned by Farmer Nicholson. They have been out into [?], and both are propped up by means of long poles and beams. Going to the nearest of these the figure cautiously crawled under one of the props, arranged some straw for a pillow, and lay down. From where the two men were watching, just a dark outline of the figure could be discerned, but it was indistinct and blurred.

The young men at once started for their homes, and the next morning told their story to Howard Davis, a young book agent, who lives in River Forest, who in turn recited it to a reporter for the *Inter Ocean*. Young Gardner was found by the reporter, and a visit to Maywood disclosed the fact that many prominent persons had heard of the mysterious figure, but were inclined not to place much credence in the theory that there is much of a mystery in the matter. They are inclined to think that these people have seen some illy-clad tramp, and that others have seen a big dog or some other animal, and have allowed their imaginations to get away with them amid the mysterious surroundings.

Mr. William Rausche, of the Maywood pharmacy, has heard some talk about the mystery, but is inclined to think that there is nothing very dreadful about it. He does not know Lewis or Phillips, but is acquainted with Davis, who is a reliable young business man. Others think that there is some mystery surrounding this strange creature, and if traces of him are seen again an effort will be made to capture him.

Is he one of the men who have so strangely disappeared from Chicago during the past year, or merely some able-bodied tramp fantastically arrayed is the question asked by those who have come in contact with him, directly or indirectly.

Source: Daily Inter Ocean, Chicago, Illinois. December 31, 1890. Reprint of the original article with minor corrections and formatting.

Odd Creature Seen

Moncton, New Brunswick Area, c. 1890s

A squat hair-covered creature with long arms was seen a number of times at the edge of the woods near the Johnson residence. Ken Johnson stated that his father, Reverend A. Fulton Johnson, had seen the same creature when he was a child.

Source: John Green, 1973. *The Sasquatch File*. Cheam Publishing, Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, p 6, from a letter by Ken Johnson, Dayton, Ohio, to Loren Coleman

Russian Ape Woman, Zana, Dies

Tkhina, Ochamchiri District of Abkhazia, Russia, c. 1890

Russia's domesticated ape woman, Zana, was laid to rest today near this village. The life story of this amazing hominid is truly remarkable. It is believed hunters captured her in the wild, whereupon she was sold, changed hands several times and eventually became the property of a nobleman. She is described as follows: "Her skin was black, or dark grey, and her whole body covered with reddish-black hair. The hair on her head was tousled and thick, hanging mane-like down her back. Her face was terrifying; broad, with high cheekbones, flat nose, turned-out nostrils, muzzle-like jaws, wide mouth with large teeth, low forehead, and eyes of a reddish tinge. But the most frightening feature was her expression, which was purely animal, not human. Sometimes, she would give a spontaneous laugh, baring those big white teeth of hers. The latter were so strong that she easily cracked the hardest walnuts."

Zana was trained to perform simple domestic chores and became pregnant several times by various men. Remarkably, she gave birth to normal human babies, four of whom survived to adulthood (two males and two females).

Source: Dmitri Bayanov, 1996. In *the Footsteps of the Russian Snowman*. Cryptologos Publisher, Moscow, Russia, p. 46-52. Illustration: Brenden Bannon.

What Is It? An Unheard of Nondescript Seen in the Woods Above Rumsey

Woodland, California, April 9, 1891

Mr. Smith, a well known citizen of northern Capay Valley, called on us today and tells us the following strange story which we would be loath to believe were it not for the fact that he is an old acquaintance of this office and has always borne a spotless reputation. Several days ago, Mr. Smith, together with a party of hunters, were above Rumsey hunting. One morning Mr. Smith started out early in quest of game, he had not gone far when his attention was attracted by a peculiar noise that seemed to come from an oak tree that stood near by. Looking up Mr. Smith was startled to see gazing at him what was apparently a man clothed in a suit of baggy fur. Having heard of wild men, Mr. Smith naturally placed upon his guard, but thinking that he would see " what virtue there was in kindness," he called to the supposed man to come down as he was filled with nothing but the kindest motives. The speech did not have the desired effect, rather the opposite, for the strange thing gave grunts of unmistakable anger.

Believing that discretion was the better part of valor, our informant stood not upon the order of going, but went at once in a beeline for the camp. After placing some distance between himself and the strange creature, the hunter turned around just in time to see it descend the tree. Upon-reaching the ground, instead of standing upright as a man would, it commenced to trot along on the ground as a dog or any other animal would do. Smith then realized that it was no hermit he had seen, but some kind of monstrosity, such as he had never heard of, much less seen before. The hunter stood amazed and spellbound for a moment, but soon gathered his scattered senses again and was soon making his beat speed to camp, where in a few breathless words, was telling his companions of what he had seen.

They were disposed to laugh at him at first, but his sincereness of manner and his blanched cheeks soon proved to them that he had seen something out of the usual order of things. A hasty council was held, and the party decided to go in search of the monster, so taking their guns and dogs they were piloted by Mr. Smith to [by] whom they soon came in sight of the unnamed animal. In the meantime it

had commenced to devour the contents of Mr. Smith's game bag that he had dropped in his hasty retreat. The creature would plunge its long arms or legs into the bag and pulling forth the small game that was in it, transferred it to its mouth in a most disgusting manner.

An effort was made to set the dogs upon it, but they crouched at their masters' heels and gave vent to the most piteous whines. The whines attracted the attention of the nondescript, and it commenced to make the most unearthly yells and screams, at the same time fleeing to the undergrowth, some half a mile distant, upon which the whole party immediately gave chase. They soon gained upon the strange beast, and it, seeing that such was the case, suddenly turned and sitting upon its haunches, commenced to beat its breast with its hairy fists. It would break off the great branches of trees that were around it, and snap them as easily as if they had been so many tooth-picks. Once it pulled up a sapling five inches through at the base, and snapping it in twain, brandished the lower part over its head, much after the same manner a man would sling a club. The hunters seeing that they had a creature with the strength of a gorilla to contend with, beat a hasty retreat to camp, which soon broke up, fearing a visit from their chance acquaintance.

Mr. Smith describes the animal as being about six feet high when standing, which it did not do perfectly but bent over, after the manner of a bear. Its head was very much like that of a human being. The trapeze muscles were very thick and aided much in giving the animal its brutal look. The brow was low and contracted, while the eyes were deep set, giving it a wicked look. It was covered with long' shaggy hair, except the head, where the hair was black and curly.

Mr. Smith says that of late sheep and hogs to a considerable extent have disappeared in his vicinity and their disappearance can be traced to the hiding place of the "What Is It." Among those who have suffered are Henry Sharp, Jordan Sumner, Herman Laird and J. O. Trendle. Here is a chance for some energetic young man to start a dime museum and acquire a fortune within a very few years. Anyone wishing to learn more about this peculiar monstrosity can do so by calling on our informant who will no doubt take a delight in piloting them to the dangerous vicinity of the late scene of action.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 68 from (same

heading), The Woodland Daily Democrat, California, USA, April 9, 1891. Reprint of the actual article.

Indiana's Wild Man

Strange Discovery Made in a Cave by a Frightened Hoosier.

Columbus, Indiana, April 5, 1891

Years ago a man named Baines claimed to have discovered a wild man in a cave near Vernon, whom he described as covered with a growth of hair, but he was ridiculed so much over this story that he would never disclose the location of the cave.

Recently Alexander Shepard and a friend from Vernon, while strolling through the hills in that vicinity, discovered the opening of a cave, and providing themselves with a lantern, they explored the interior until they found themselves confronted with a form resembling that of a gorilla or a wild man, covered with a rough coat of brown hair. The strange creature looked at them for a second and then ambled off, and the gentlemen were too much alarmed to follow. While retracing their steps the explorers found a stateroom partly filled with potatoes, corn and wheat, with bones of fowls, etc. Farmers in the vicinity have frequently complained of the loss of farm products, and it is believed a clew has been found to the thievery. A party is forming to explore the cave and find out something more about its strange inhabitant.

Source: Daily News, Galveston, Texas, April 10, 1891. Reprint of the actual article.

The "What is It?" Still At Large and Devouring Everything Within its Wake

Woodland, California, May 18, 1891

We have received a communication from Mr. James E. Martio of Osseys Flat, giving us additional information regarding the strange animal seen in the vicinity some weeks ago. Mr. Martin is one of the best known citizens of this county and is well known in this city, at present he is homesteading a quarter section above Rumsey. Much of his spare time Mr. Martin spends in trapping, and of course if anyone would know anything of the "wild man of the woods" it would be him. But to the story: About the sixth of this

month, some of Mr. Martin's horses strayed from his premises. While out looking for them, he suddenly came across a trail showing that some kind of dead animal had been dragged through the bush. The gentleman's curiosity was excited at such a large animal being made away with, so he followed it as fast as the jagged rocks and matted brush would allow him. Proceeding slow and cautiously, with keen eyes and steady nerves, he felt as though he was about to have a hand encounter with the beast that had done the killing. After going some distance, he came upon the partly devoured remains of a two-year-old heifer, which he recognized as the property of Mr. John W. Clapp. After the monster had satisfied himself on a large portion of the flesh, he had covered the dead carcass over with brush and dirt and had departed.

Mr. Martin measured the tracks of the beast, and found them to be sixteen inches long and eight inches broad, with long claws, with which it had torn up the earth that covered the slain heifer. Our informant is not a coward by any means, but he suddenly remembered that he always felt better about that time of day if he had his trusty Winchester with him, so, making his way homeward, he took his gun, and, mounting a horse, proceeded to Mr. Clapp's, where he told him what he had seen. Mr. Clapp returned with him, and together they proceeded to the spot. To say that Mr. Clapp was grieved at the loss of the fine bovine, now torn limb from limb, would be putting it mildly. Late that night, as Mr. Martin lay asleep, he was aroused by the piteous whines of his dogs, which are blood thirst and ferocious animals. On opening the door, the dogs rushed in and skulked under the bed, where they shivered with fright and fear, and from which place they could not be driven either by threats or entreaties. Stepping outside to see what was the matter, Mr. Martin heard something moving away from the cabin, at the same time giving vent to some most unearthly screams that echoed from crag to mountain, and which finally died away in the lonely canons.

The gentleman asks for aid in the capturing of this unknown creature, and says that if he can but secure the necessary help, he will not stop until he has captured it dead or alive. Here is a chance for some of our local braves to make a name for themselves.

Source: : Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 67 from (same heading), The Woodland Daily Democrat, California, USA, May 18, 1891. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man in the Sine

Woodland, California, June 12, 1891

From what meager reports we can secure it seems that a wild man has taken up his abode in the sink of Cache Creek. Just who the fellow is, or how he came there, no one seems to know. He is described as being something over six feet tall, and weighing about two hundred pounds. His hair, which is light in color, reaches almost to his waist. He is very shy, and when approached seems inclined to keep out of the way, although he will not flee as if in fright.

A few days ago one of our local hunters was out in the thicket, and to his surprise came upon a beaten path that showed naked human footprints. He knew that they could not be that of a lady, unless she hailed for Chicago, and guessing at once that a wild man or something of that kind might be about, he pushed his way carefully through the underbrush, and had gone but a few paces when he came upon a "wickup" of rudest make that would keep off the wind. A hasty search showed some rude cooking materials. The sight of a club standing nearby by partially covered with blood, tended to shorten the call.

People in that part of the country say that so far he has been harmless and they have no complaint to make of their odd neighbor.

Comment: There is little in this report that indicates the "wild man" was a sasquatch. Nevertheless, a previous report on May 18, 1891 (See Still At Large and Devouring Everything in its Wake) in the same area does appear to be sasquatch-related. That there was both a normal "wild man" and a sasquatch in the same general region would be an unusual coincident.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p. 231, from (same heading)." Woodland Daily Democrat, California, USA, June 12, 1891.

Think He's a "White Devil"

Chinese Sheep Herders in California Frightened by a Wild Man

Fresno County, California, July 11, 1891

"There is a wild man in Fresno County, He dresses (a little) in skins, lives on what he can pick up, and goes about scaring the

Chinese shepherders in the wilds of King's River canyon and the adjacent mountain flats. The Chinese are positive he is the Fon-qui or "white devil" of their mythology; but some of the whites think he is Nige Parsons, a miner, who went into that region thirty years ago, while others think him a recently escaped lunatic.

As long as he scared no one but Chinese, the whites thought it was merely their imagination, but a few days ago Mr. J.D. Collins, a wealthy stock rancher, got a shock when he describes in these words: "I started to walk across a little swale on a log. When I reached the middle my hair suddenly rose on end. Sitting on the log at the farther side, partly hidden in the brush, sat a human shape looking intently at me. I stood in amazement. It was a man, dressed in the skin of a deer tied round his waist, while his shoulders, his arms and his legs to the knees were bare. A long, grizzled beard and matted hair, white as snow, fell about his breast and shoulders.

"He sat crouching, as though trying to hide from me, yet he saw plainly enough that he was discovered. His eyes had a wild look, but nothing fierce or dangerous. The look reminded me more of a wild animal that is frightened and has no means of escape. I thought I could detect a look for pity in his eyes as they were fixed upon me. Over this left eye was a deep scar, partly concealed by the shaggy hair that fell over his forehead."

Mr. Collins spoke, and the wild man fled. After a long chase his pursuer again got near enough to speak, when the wild man raised a stone in a threatening way and then dodged into a tamarack thicket and disappeared. The Chinese shepherders are so demoralized that nothing can be done with them, and the few white settlers say they will have to hunt down and capture the outcast before their employees will return to their herds. Nige Parsons, the miner, was injured in the head by a blast just before he took to the woods, thirty years ago, but the chances are that he is not the wild man.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading) The Newark Daily advocate, Ohio, USA, July 11, 1891. Reprint of the actual article

Wild Man At Large

Citizens At Seymour Scared Report that a Naked Hairy Man Appears in the Vicinity and Causes Women and Children to Fly Before Him

Seymour, Wisconsin, July 21, 1891

The town of Seymour is just now all torn up over a wild man who comes out of the rocks and caves and frightens the women and girls who come from the city to pick blue and other berries. There is no mistake about it, but a real, live wild man prowls around among the rocks in the town of Seymour. A newspaperman met Chairman Prink the other day and Mr. Prink says such is the case. Messrs. Bonnell and Keith, leading Seymour farmers also substantiate the story. The fellow is described as half naked and dwelling among the rocks and in thick brush. He is evidently crazy or half-witted, and is particularly spiteful at those who come out after blue and other berries. He screams at them with horrid oaths, and in many instances throws rocks at them.

Some women and boys injured themselves the other day by rushing downhill against a wire fence in order to get out of reach of the fellow. The wild man has a long and shaggy beard. His hair is also long and he is frequently bareheaded as well as barefooted. The people of the town of Seymour are terrified and a determined effort will be made to run the fellow down.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 266, from (same heading), The Daily Northwestern, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, USA, July 21, 1891. Reprint of the actual article.

Is It Wild Man or a Beast?

Martins Ferry, Ohio, August 27, 1891

The farmers near Negree, this county, have organized to hunt down the wild man or animal that has been killing and devouring sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., in that section. Many of the farmers are afraid to work in their fields, go out after their stock or go to sleep at night, fearing they will be killed. The wild man, or whatever it is, has been seen by Samuel Crow and others. Crow says it is covered

with dark reddish hair, has large ears, small eyes, teeth like those of a wild boar, huge mouth and paws, measures about five feet in height, and weighs 200 pounds. It is said that the animal walks and runs as well on two as four legs, can climb a tree or hill very quickly, and is seen only in the morning and evening. Farmers and their families in the vicinity are very much frightened.

Source: : Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, self-published, p.172, from (same heading), The Salem Daily News, Salem, Ohio, USA, August 27, 1891. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man of Michigan: An Untamed Giant Seven Feet Tall Seen in Gladwin County

Gladwin, Michigan, October 26, 1891

George W. Frost and W.W. Vivian, both reputable citizens, report having seen a wild man near the Tittabawassee River, in Gladwin County. The man was nude, covered with hair, and gigantic in proportions. According to their stories, he must have been at least seven feet high, his arms reaching below his knees, and with hands twice the usual size. Mr. Vivian set his bulldog on the crazy man, and with one mighty stroke of his monstrous hand he felled the dog dead. His jumps were measured and found to be from 20 to 23 feet.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 199, 200, from (same heading), The Commoner, Colfax, Washington, USA, November 6, 1891. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man to be Pursued

Okaw Bottom, November 15, 1891

A wild man is defying the rigors of a central Illinois climate by appearing in a nude state to residents of the area, which is near Vandulin. A search party is being organized.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, "The News in Brief," The Davenport Daily Leader, Iowa, USA, November 15, 1891. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

The Wild Man Hunt

Fayette County, Illinois, December 4, 1891

A systematic hunt for the wild man who roams about in Loudon and Carson townships, Fayette County, is to take place December 4. A circle of searchers about four miles in circumference is to be thrown around the supposed haunts of the queer being in the Okaw bottoms, hunting towards the center. Some time ago, an insane man was found in these bottoms, and for a time it was thought he was the person who has been taking the poultry and pigs in the neighborhood; but it was found that it was a mistake and the wild man still roams at large.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, Self-published, p. 114, from (same heading), "The Wild Man Hunt." The Decatur Daily Republic, Illinois, USA, December 4, 1891. Basic reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man from Borneo

Brownsville, Maryland, February 18, 1892.

A "wild man from Borneo" is reported to be wandering around in the woods near here. Perhaps he is more of a myth than a man, as he has not, at least, materialized as yet.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from "Local Logic," The News, Frederick, Maryland, February 18, 1892. Note: This sentiment was expressed by E.M. Castle who wrote to the newspaper.

An Uncanny Monster

Palmette Creek, South Carolina, July 14, 1892

The people residing along Palmetter Creek, South Carolina, as well as those for miles back in the "slashes," are highly excited over the appearance of a strange and uncouth creature in that vicinity. The beast is described as being a creature that far outdoes the nightmare ideas of the mythologists. It is equally at home in the water, on the land or among the tall trees of the neighborhood, where it has been most frequently seen. The general contour of the head reminds one of some gigantic serpent with this exception: The "snout" terminates in a bulbous, monkey-faced knot, which much resembles

the physiognomy of some gigantic ape. From the neck down, with the exception of some fin shaped flippers, which extend from the arms to the waist, the creature resembles a man, only that the toes and fingers are armed with claws from two to six inches long.

Tracks made by the beast in the soft mud around Hennis Lake have been taken to Donner's Grover, where they are kept on exhibition in a druggist's showcase. Those who have seen the horrid thing face to face say that it is full nine feet in height, which could hardly be believed only for the fact that the tracks mentioned above are within a small fraction of fifteen inches in length. Fishermen who surprised the monster sitting silently on a mass of driftwood declared that its back looked like an alligator's, and that it had a caudal termination a yard long, which forked like the tail of a fish.

Comment: While this material shows that the creature had some sasquatch characteristic, the creature described certainly was not a sasquatch as we know the creature. That the story could have been a newspaper hoax is, of course, a consideration. However, the mention of tracks displayed in a "druggist's showcase," is unusual if it was such.

Source: Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, Self Published, p. 227, from (same heading), The Sandusky Daily Register, Ohio, USA, July 14, 1892, from the St. Louis Republic, Missouri, USA, date not know. Reprint of the actual article..

A Wild Man Captured

Memphis, Tennessee, September 21, 1892

A wild man was captured by some farmers in the woods some miles from here Tuesday night. He is a colored man, apparently about 45 years old, over six feet high and of powerful mold. His face is partially covered with tufts of black wool, and his hair is long and matted. He is bareheaded and bare-footed, and wears but one garment, a ragged, weather-stained and filthy shirt, which is girded about his loins with a belt of pawpaw bark. He has uttered no intelligible sounds since he was captured, but snarls and moans like a wild beast.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading), The Hamilton Daily Republic, Ohio, USA, September 21, 1892. Essentially a reprint of the actual article.

Odd Creature Seen - Walks on its Hind Legs,

Wyoming-Montana Mountains, November 11, 1892.

An unusual creature was reported seen in this area, which according to the observer was covered in hair and not unlike a man. It was also said to have the, "habit of rising on its haunches and walking on its hind legs after the manner of a gorilla." Torn, and partly eaten carcasses of large bears and a mountain sheep were seen in the vicinity, and it is speculated that such were the property of the wilderness wonder.

Source: John Green 1981, *Sasquatch the Apes Among Us*. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p.283, and J. Green's Sighting File; from the *Evening Register*, New Haven, Connecticut, USA, reprinted from the *Standard*, Anaconda, Montana, USA, date not known.

A Wild Woman of the Woods

Georgetown, Texas, November 12, 1892

The *Horticultural Times* published the following remarkable story: — A young farmer named Martin, living near Georgetown, Texas, recently had an exciting encounter with a mysterious wild woman, who had been terrorizing the people in the vicinity of Georgetown for some time past. Martin lives in the San Gabriel River bottoms, and , after a day's labor in his cotton field started homeward. He was crossing a dense stretch of woodland near the river when he suddenly came upon this strange creature, which has stirred up the community. The woman was entirely devoid of clothing, and was down on all fours, greedily devouring the tender grass and cactus buds. Martin watched her from behind a clump of bushes for a few minutes, and finally decided to attempt her capture. He had a stout twine string in his pocket, with which he expected to bind her hands securely. Having laid his plans, he crept stealthily up behind the woman. He made a spring for her and grabbed her by the foot. The wild creature upon being taken by surprise, went into a terrible rage, and fought like a demon. According to Martin's story the battle was a terrible one while it lasted. He bears deep wounds on his face and arms, which he claims were caused by the woman's teeth and fingernails. She made no outcry during the encounter and

after freeing herself she darted into the underbrush: Martin's description of the strange woman tallies with that given by the various reliable citizens of this place who saw her in the same neighborhood previously. She is of splendid form, about nineteen years of age and has long raven black hair which is badly matted and tangled, giving her a weird appearance. There are a number of spacious caverns along the San Gabriel River, and it is believed that this woman makes her home in one of these caves. When seen by William Bellera and another boy she was in the woods feeding on grass.

Source: Wanganui Herald, Volume XXVI, Issue 8038, November 12, 1892, Page 2.

Are there Wild Men in Guiana?

Guiana Forest, 1892

Author James Rodway notes the possible existence of man-like creatures in Guiana. The following is an excerpt from an article he wrote entitled, "Day and Night in the Guiana Forest" that appeared in Longman's Magazine

To return to the voices of the night - some of which are unaccountable, even to the Indians. It might be supposed that they would know the note of every animal, but there are cries which even they cannot identify. A long melancholy whistle, beginning in a high key and slowly going down, is sometimes heard, which they say is the voice of the didi or wild man of the woods. The monster is described as being like a great ape; but an element of the supernatural is introduced, and it is supposed to be unlucky to see one. Whether some rare species of monkey exists in the forest, or whether the cry comes from an unknown bird or beast is uncertain. Many wonderful tales have been told of persons seeing hairy men in the forest; but it is quite possible that in the half-light these may be nothing more than exaggerations of common monkeys, or even perhaps the effect of light and shade. Another problematic creature is the acreo, which may be considered as the didi

under another name. The former is also a mysterious wild man of gigantic size and wonderful powers for evil.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from James Rodway, 1892. "Day and Night in the Guiana Forest," Longman's magazine, 1892 (Reference: Living Age: Vol. LXXX, 4144.)

The Thirst For Gold; It leads Men to take Desperate Chances

Now an Ancient Mine in Mexico is Guarded by a Hideous and Fiendish Spook - Attempts Now Being Made to Recover Lost Treasure

Sierra Madre Mountains, Chihuahua, Mexico, 1892

The Australian miners, according to the above narrative, had plenty of "life and luck" but encountered no such perils as those which accompany treasure hunting in Mexico. Adventurers who have penetrated to the Sierra Madre Mountains of Chihuahua have strange tales to tell, among others one about a mine which is said to be haunted by a demon who brings death to every one who attempts to take metal from the bowels of the earth. This spirit does not attack the miners, but he causes all sorts of accidents to occur and always shows himself just before the fatality comes. He has been seen by a few of the men who have escaped by what are considered miracles, and each tells of his awful appearance, all accounts being exactly alike.

The story is that when Mexico was first settled by the Spaniards this mine was worked by the natives, and when it was discovered how rich it was the invaders ruthlessly slaughtered every person whom they found working in the place except a lad who was employed carrying water to the miners. He fled at the approach of the Spaniards and saved his life. This boy was a hunchbacked dwarf, and when he found that all his friends and relative had been murdered he took a horrible oath of revenge, selling his soul to the evil one for the ability to avenge himself. He was given the power to bring destruction upon anyone who went into the mine to work, and it is this which has brought destruction to those who have attempted to get rich ore from the demon's mine. The story had its origin

centuries ago, but there is not a native of Chihuahua who does not have implicit faith in it. They all refuse steadily to work in the mine and tell of many people who have met horrible deaths in the pit.

The demon is said to resemble a huge ape with hairy body and long powerful arms. It is misshapen, and with deep sunken eyes is seen peering around a corner of the shaft just before it wreaks its revenge upon the men who are toiling in the rocks and dirt.

Source: Source: Scott McClean, 2005, Big News Prints, Self Published, p.5, from (same heading). The News, Fredrick, Maryland, USA, July 30, 1892. Reprint of the actual article. Illustration (top), Craig Camp; (lower) Public domain.

Idaho's Wild Man

Long Valley, Idaho, March 21, 1893

The wild man of Idaho has again made his appearance. Many of the people living in Long Valley, in Boise County, about seventy miles from Boise City, have reported having seen him in the timber of the surrounding mountains upon several occasions.

A sheep herder while tending his flock saw a man wandering along the ridges of the mountains who would disappear as soon as he saw that he was observed. The herder hid in a tree and was rewarded by a sight of the uncanny being. He was a man five and a half feet in height, with dark brown hair reaching almost to his knees, matted and interwoven with burrs. His beard was long and similarly adorned. He wore what were at one time a pair of gray duck overalls, but which were tattered and torn. In his hand he carried a short, heavy stick. As he was walking along a grouse flew up, and quick as a flash, the wild man threw his stick and with such unerring aim that the bird was killed. It was then eaten raw.

The herder hastened to his camp, saddled his horse and pursued the wild man, and when he had overtaken him endeavored to secure him by means of a lariat, but failed. The strange being ran with the speed of a mountain goat over rocks where no horse could follow. Since that time, more than a month ago, he has not been seen or heard from.

Several insane persons have escaped from the asylum at Blackfoot as well as from the penitentiary at Boise city. A number

of them have never been heard from and it is probable that the wild man is one of them.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 110, from (same heading), The Daily Citizen, Iowa City, Iowa, USA, March 21, 1893.

Wild Man Seen Near Huntington

Huntington, West, Virginia, June 13, 1893

A wild looking colored man is reported to be inhabiting the woods near here and frightening people as they pass along the highway. Attempts have been made to capture him, but have not been successful.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 263, from "A Wild Colored Man," The Salem Daily News, Ohio, USA, June 13, 1893. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man of Kansas

Strange Monster at Large Which Many Think is a Gorilla

Olathe, Kansas, June 24, 1893

People living near here are greatly excited over the antics of a strange animal that roams the woods. Robert Sanders ran into town Wednesday night and said the he had been chased for over a mile by a hideous monster that appeared to be half man and half devil.

The next morning a man employed on the farm of Edward Lane, living half a mile north of Olathe, reported having seen the animal.

Since then several others have described the animal as they saw it in the woods. All agree upon the description and say that it appears to be fully seven feet tall, with a heavy covering of brown hair, and it is naked. It stands in a half stooping posture with long arms crossed over its breast, but when startled or in pursuit it gets over the ground rapidly, with a swinging gait.

Robert Wilson, a dairyman, two and one-half miles northwest of Olathe, reports that the monster killed two cows and a calf belong-

ings to him. He went to Olalthe for assistance, and armed men are now scouring the woods in search of the animal.

It is thought by many to be an African gorilla that has escaped from a traveling menagerie.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading), The Sunday Herald, Syracuse, New York, June 25, 1893

Wild Man Seen Near Dover

He Frightened Women and Killed a Dog, but Cannot be Caught

Dover, New Jersey, January 6, 1894

The residents of this vicinity are excited over the sudden appearance of a wild man near the town. He has taken up his abode in the vacant Mellon homestead, and first made his appearance to a number of women who were passing near the place. He uttered threatening sounds and started toward them, causing the women to run away.

A searching party was sent out, but the man could not be found. A few days later he was seen running wild through the woods, wearing no clothing. Another party was sent out, and dogs were used. When the man was surrounded, he grabbed one of the dogs and killed it with a club, and then made his escape. He is still at large.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 154, from (same heading) The New York Times, New York, January 7, 1894. Basic reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man Chases Boys

Middleburg, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1894

Two colored boys, William George and Jeremiah Johnson of this town, which is three miles south of Greencastle, tell a strange story of having been chased by a wild man while in a wooded patch of road near that place on Saturday. Their story was incredulously received Monday morning when a man by the name of Thomas

rushed into town with the story of a wild fight with a bearded giant with a club. His description of the man and his fright convinced many that the boys' account might be true. A party has been searching for the man, but without success.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (no heading), The Star and Sentinel, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, USA, March 27, 1894.

The Man-Beast of Deep Creek

Deep Creek area, Washington County, Kentucky, May 16, 1894

Over in Washington County near the line of Mercer, reigns a being whether man or best mystifies all of the neighborhood. For months the housewives have missed their chicken eggs, milk, meat from meat houses and half grown pigs and young lambs. At first all efforts and schemes to catch the guilty one proved of no avail. Camp bands were organized and several suspected thieves were whipped or shot. About ten days ago Jack Agee told what he saw emerging from his springhouse, and as the story got circulated, the children and women were scared nearly out of their wits. The male portion of the neighborhood, however, would put no credence in the story, but on the quiet all set watch for the strange being, and Wednesday of last week Joseph Ewalt arose one morning before day, and went to the springhouse, a hundred yards distant from his dwelling. His wife and nearly grown son becoming alarmed at his continued absence, went in search of him and found him at the door of the springhouse in a faint. They restored him to consciousness and he told them he had seen Jack Agee's man beast, and that he ran out of the springhouse as he opened the door; that he had great, long white hair hanging down from his head and face that was as coarse as a horse's mane. His legs were covered with hair and the only article of clothing he wore was a piece of sheepskin over the lower portion of his body, reaching nearly to his knees. He said a light came from his eyes and mouth similar to fire.

When it became known around that Ewalt had seen Agee's man beast, sober headed men began to think and set a plan to catch the monster, be it what it may. In the neighborhood near the south of Deep Creek is a cave of considerable proportions, and the natural conclusion of nearly all was that there would be the place to find

their game. In the meantime, they as a neighborhood to keep watch for sights of their man beast; and early Sunday morning Eph Boston and his sons Tom and James saw the object of their watch walking in a half-gallop, half run, for their barn. Notwithstanding the men were armed, they were badly frightened, and after they saw the object enter the barn, all three were afraid to enter to try and capture the terrible looking creature. They kept hid, and were not seen by the monster, standing in a half-erect position, nearly six and half feet. His feet were like the claws of a beast or brute, with long claws. His hands also were like those of a feline more than a human. The men had only to wait a few minutes. In fact, before they could come to some action, or get over their fright, the creature come out of the barn in the same half-gallop-run gait and made for the creek

. By this time the men started in safe pursuit. Tom Boston foolishly shot at it, and the creature half turned and glanced at them, increasing his gait, but never dropping the three large chickens he held in his claws. The Bostons managed to keep in sight of the creature for only a half-mile or so, they vowing he ran swifter than a horse. Just as they got to the top of a hill about 500 yards off they were rewarded by seeing the brute-man turn with a wild, scared look, glance around and enter the cave.

The men went to the mouth of the cave but would not enter. They saw feathers, bones, etc., scattered around the entrance. They returned home and reported what they had seen, and Tuesday, with a half dozen men, went to the cave and made a partial survey, proceeding in several hundred yards. They saw fresh indications of habitation by bones, feathers, pieces of calf and sheepskin being strew around. The passages grew smaller and dwindled, and no one of the party would enter alone; though one, Joe Smith, went in thirty or forty feet, when the most unearthly yell the men had ever heard greeted them. They were good stout men, but they cowered before the yell, and beat a hasty retreat to the main passage of the cavern; but after consultation they agreed it would not do to kill or be killed and they gave up their search for another time. The men brought two bludgeons from the cave with them that showed considerable handling and resembled an Indian war club. Another party will make a survey of the cave in an effort to capture the monster. In the meantime, women and children are staying indoors in that neighborhood.

Comment: The description of the creature's feet and hands do not indicate a sasquatch, and the story has all of the earmarks of a hoax. Nevertheless, this is not the only story of this nature, and the fact that footprints with only three or four toes have been found might indicate that there is more than one unusual creature in North America.

Source: (Same heading) The Hartford Courant, Connecticut, New York, May 16, 1894. Reprinted from the Louisville Courier-Journal, Kentucky, date not known, from a letter to the editor. Basic reprint of the original article (slightly edited for corrections and appropriate content).

Wild Man Seen West of Mayfield

Mayfield, Nevada, June 17, 1894

A wild man, who is said to be almost entirely nude, has been discovered roaming the mountains west of Mayfield, his appearance striking terror into the souls of residents in the vicinity.

Source: Nevada State Journal, Reno, June 17, 1894

Wild Man Hunted

Louden Township (near Vandalia), Illinois, July, 25, 1894

Organized parties are searching for a wild man here, who is surreptitiously slaughtering calves, pigs and lambs belonging to farmers.

Source: Scott McClean collection, from. (no heading), the Davenport Daily Leader, Iowa, USA, July 25, 1894. Basic reprint of the actual article with heading added.

A Wild Man

**Roaming the Hills Near Sedalia, Missouri,
Causes Terror to Nervous People**

Sedalia, Missouri, September 17, 1894

The wild man roaming in the hills near Flat Creek, south of Sedalia is causing no little terror among the nervous people of that locality. The wild man is a shaggy, ferocious-looking individual

over six feet six inches tall and clad in rags, with long matted hair and a shaggy beard, but never offers to molest anyone - in fact, he bounds away like a deer at the sight of anyone,

In the bluffs across the creek from the old icehouse they found what is supposed to be the den of the wild man. In a cave far back in the rocks was a large bed of leaves, protected from the water and rain, where the man slept. The cave was entered in a roundabout way, as if to mislead any possible pursuers. Among the leaves were several heavy sticks, worn smooth from much handling, and were perhaps weapons of defense. Scattered around on the ground were a lamb's skin, parts of rabbits and squirrels, and a number of hog's ears. The wild man himself could not be found, however.

It is now known that he has been roaming the hills for a month or more, as he was frequently seen in blackberry patches, where he ate the berries. A number of farmers' wives were badly frightened at different times. An attempt will be made to secure bloodhounds and track the man.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 146, from (same heading) The Hamilton Daily Republican, Ohio, September 17, 1894. Reprint of the actual article.

The Wild Man of Snowball

Snowball, New South Wales, Australia, November 30, 1894

On the 3rd of October last young Johnnie McWilliams was riding from his home at Snowball to the Jinden P.O. When about half way the boy was startled by the extraordinary sight of a wild man or gorilla. The boy states that a wild man suddenly appeared from behind a tree, about thirty yards from the road, stood looking at him for a few seconds, and then turned and ran for the wooded hills a mile or so from the road. The animal ran on for about two hundred yards across open country before disappearing over a low hill so that the boy had ample time to observe the beast. The boy states that he appeared to be over six feet in height and heavily built. He describes it 'as a big man covered in long hair'. It did not run very fast and tore up the dust with its nails, and in jumping a log it struck its foot against a limb, when it bellowed like a bullock. When running it kept looking back at the boy, till it disappeared. It was three

o'clock in the afternoon, and the boy describes everything he saw minutely.

The boy is a truthful and manly young fellow, well acquainted with all the known animals in the New South Wales bush, and persists that he could not have been mistaken. For many years there have been tales of trappers coming across enormous tracks of some unknown animal in the mountain wilds around Snowball. Of course these tales were received with doubt, and put down as clever romancing on the part of the possum hunter, but the story of Johnnie McWilliams is believed by all who know the boy as a true tale. The proof of the existence of such an animal in New South Wales should be of some interest to the naturalists.

Source: Tony Healy and Paul Cropper, 1994. *Out of the Shadows*, Pan Macmillan Australia Pty Ltd., Chippendale, Australia, 1994, p. 122, from the Braidwood Dispatch, Australia reprinted in the Queanbeyan Observer, Australia, November 30, 1894. Reprint of the actual article.

He She or It - Beast or Human

Newburg, New York, July 30, 1895

All Margaretville, a town near here, and its environs are in a state of excitement over the appearance of a ferocious ape-like being which devours horses, sheep and cattle, and splits their bones to get at the marrow. The monster had a hand-to-hand flight with William Cook yesterday and threw his opponent twenty feet and nearly killed him.

The monster is the most energetic summer man, if he is a man, that has ever visited these parts.

Peter Thomas, who is neither weak willed nor a doubter, was driving a team of horses along a lonely road near Margaretville, last Friday night, when he says a horrible monster hopped out from the underbrush along the road and stood in the middle of the thoroughfare, brandishing a pair of long and hairy arms and uttering a raucous, inarticulate cry. Mr. Thomas is a truthful man, as every one who knows him is willing to vouch. He says that he rolled against the dashboard of his wagon, almost petrified with fear.

The creature leaped high in the air, and with loud cries landed on the ground, within a foot or two of the wagon. It seized the high-horse and, with a faculty which beckoned long practice, broke the

animal's neck and the divested it of its harness. The monster then tore the harness from the still quivering form of the horse and bore off the carcass to the woods. The other horse broke into a run and, all steaming and with its body decked with foam, tore into the village.

Mr. Thomas, pale as a ghost, clung feebly to the dashboard and, with eyes almost popping from their sockets, looked behind him a the stretch of dusty roads. He was taken to a house of public entertainment where, under the stimulus of restoratives, he was able to tell his story. He could give no adequate description of the monster, but said that it seemed to be taller than a man and had sinewy arms covered with hair. The creature he said, too, has wild eyes, but he could not describe the face beyond saying that it was devilish in its expression.

Men are scarce at Margaretville. It is a little village, such frequented as a resort. However, bands of youths, in deck trousers and blue coats joined the farmers to hunt the creature to its lair. Several young women inclined to be flippant said that the monster, if a man, would be in great demand if invited to the next hop. Mr. Thomas, who never said, "I doubt?" led the searching party.

The camp of the creature was discovered on Saturday afternoon about two miles from Margaretville. It was in a clearing in the woods. In the center of the space there were the smoldering embers of a big fire. Around it were the half gnawed bones of sheep and cattle and part of the remains of Mr. Thomas' unfortunate horse. No trace of the monster could be found in the vicinity. The farmers were horror stricken. One of them said that never in his forty years as man and boy had he seen anything so "weirdlike" before.

John Cook, a farmer was a member of the hunting party. He returned alone last evening. He claims to have seen and attacked the mysterious stranger, but says that bullets appeared to have no effect on it. Cook got in close quarters with the creature finally and was thrown twenty feet by it. Cook describes the "wild man" as being about seven feet tall, entirely nude, covered with black hair, with a long beard and teeth which project from its mouth like fangs. Some of the natives are debating the question whether they would have a right to shoot the "wildman" and are afraid they would be indicted for murder if they did so.

Comment: The last sentence in this story is interesting from the standpoint that it questions the legality of shooting the creature.

Source: (Same heading). The New York Herald, New York, USA, July 31, 1895. Reprint of the actual article. A shorter version was featured in the Middletown Daily Argus, New York, USA, July 27, 1895.

A Wild Man: He Appears to Selectman Smith and Scares his Bull Dog

Hartford, Connecticut, August 21, 1895

Last Saturday, Selectman Riley W. Smith went up to Colebrook on business. Mr. Smith, while there, went over into the fields and began picking berries from the low brushes in the field. While he was stooping over picking berries, his bulldog, which is noted for its pluck, ran with a whine to him and stationed itself between his legs. Mrs. Smith being in a bent over position picking berries. A second afterwards a large man, stark naked and covered with hair all over his body, ran out of a clump of bushes, and with fearful yells and cries made for the woods at lighting speed, where he soon disappeared. Selectman Smith is a powerful, wiry man, and has the reputation of having lots of sand, and his bulldog is also noted for its pluck. But Riley admits that he was badly scared and that his dog was fairly paralyzed with fear. If any of the readers of the Citizen have lost a wild hairy man of the woods, six feet in height, and want to find him, they can go up to Colebrook and when near the "Lewis place" wander around in the woods and fields and perhaps recover their lost property.

Source: John Green, 1981. Sasquatch, The Apes Among Us, from (same heading), Hartford Courant, Connecticut, USA, August 12, 1895 from the Winsted Citizen, Connecticut, USA, date not known. Reprint of the actual article.

Build Like a Horse

**Wild Man Creates Terror Among Farmers
Around Injun Meadow
He Scares Brutes as Well as Human Beings
Posse to Organize and Make Determined
Effort to Capture**

Winsted Connecticut, August 23, 1895

The wild man was seen again yesterday by passengers on Dodd's stage, on route to Winsted from Sandisfield, Massachusetts. He was in the same tract of bush as when seen last Saturday by Selectman Smith, which is five miles from here on the old and lonesome highway leading to Colebrook

The wild man lives in "Injun Meadow," as it is known to the countrymen. He is thought to be one of a family of three wild men seen two years ago. The man seen by Mr. Smith had no clothes, but was covered with hair. The wild man was seen on Canaan Mountain a few months ago is thought to be the same person.

Farmers in this section are terrorized and afraid to go out of doors after dark and the robberies of henneries and mysterious disappearance of calves and lambs here, and even in Sandisfield and Colebrook farms, are blamed upon the wild man.

Five hundred men leave here Sunday morning to hunt for the strange character. They will go out in gangs and surround Injun Meadow, and Cobble mountain farmers have given the use of their teams free, while every man of the posse is warned to go armed.

On Saturday, Riley Smith, while coming over the road, stopped to pick a few berries, but no sooner had he commenced to eat than the wild man emerged from the center of a batch of berry bushes. Smith was about scared to death. His dog commenced to whine, and with its tail between its legs, sought refuge in Smith's wagon under a pile of blankets.

Mr. Smith described the man as an awful looking sight. He is large in stature and his head is the most conspicuous part of his body, being nearly the size of a horse's head. His teeth resemble those of a horse in size, but are pointed. His hands are extra large.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading) The North Adams Daily Transcript, Massachusetts, USA, August 23, 1895.

Over 100 Able Bodies Search for Riley Smith's "Wildman."

Winsted, Connecticut, August 27, 1895

Selectman Riley Smith, who recently had an encounter with a "wild man," offered a reward for the capture of the creature. On

Sunday morning over 100 men and boys met at the corner of Lake and Main with all sorts of weapons and ready for the hunt. The areas to be hunted were Injun Meadow, Cobble Hill and Losaw Road. Unfortunately, the hunter's returned empty-handed. Nevertheless, there have been other sightings of the creature that include George Hoskins who said he saw the wild man leaving his hen house with two hens under his arms. Furthermore, Jim Maddrah proclaimed he took a Kodak picture of a man with a mass of hair on his head, but none on his body. Jim explained this condition by stating his camera was so frightened it couldn't see straight. However, two ladies from New York say they saw very clearly a large animal cross their path, turn, stand on its hind legs and stare at them. They believe the "wild man" to be an ape or a baboon. We also have word from our chief of Police, Steve Wheeler, who stated he tracked a gorilla-man into a swamp where he lost the trail and scent.

Source: "The Wild Man." The Winsted Evening Citizen, Connecticut, USA, August 27, 1895. Also featured in the Winsted Herald, Connecticut, USA, August 28, 1895.

Wild Man Kills Traveler's Horse

Delamere County, New York August 29, 1895

A traveler passing through the county states that a wild man seized his horse, killed it and then dragged it away.

Source: Janet and Colin Bord, 1982. The Bigfoot Casebook. Granada Publishing, London, England, p.154, from the Daily Press, August 29, 1895.

Wild Man's Identity

Strange Marauder Now Known to Be a Full-Grown Gorilla; Has Been Prowling Around for Three Years; Will Be Found Hard to Shoot and Still Harder to Capture.

Winsted Connecticut, August 30, 1895,

The Connecticut wild man, that has divided honors with the sea serpent, is a full-grown gorilla. John G Hall runs a stage between here and Sandisfield, Mass. While he was passing through Colebrook a large animal crossed the highway on all fours and leaped a stone wall. Hall and his passengers at first thought it was

the wild man. The animal, when the state approached, stood erect. Hall drew a revolver. The beast did not stir. Hall stopped his horses and was getting a good aim at the brute, when off it sped on four feet into the "Injun meadows," uttering awful cries. Mrs. Mushone and Miss Sadie Woodhouse of New York City, who are summering in Colebrook, also encountered the animal while they were driving in Winsted. The creature, when they espied it in the "Injun meadow," was standing upright. They are positive that the "wild man" is the gorilla. They say that it has large white teeth, black hair, a muscular form and is about 6 ½ feet tall. It is thought the gorilla made its escape from some circus, and has since made it home among the Litchfield hills. It has been heard from in Norfolk, East Canaan, North Goshen and Sandisfield, Mass.

The gorilla spent last winter in the southeastern part of Norfolk. Charles Benson of that town saw it jump from a tree. The brute chased him into the house. A party of Norfolk people saw it enter a hole in the mountain last spring, and, after closing the opening with huge chains, they went to bed. In the morning they found the chains broken. John Williams of West Norfolk met the gorilla three years ago while he was returning home one night. The ground was covered with snow, and the footprints of the animal were trace4d into the mountains. A son of Richard Parson, a Sandisfield farmer, saw the gorilla steal one of his rabbits. Mrs. George Marvin of South Norfolk saw the gorilla robbing here hen roost one morning last winter. It became so hungry that nearly every farmer in the outskirts of Norfolk saw it prowling about his farm. Carl Moore and Joseph Bruley shot at the gorilla last winter, but bird-shot had no effect.

Comment: This story was also reported in the New York Times on the same date as follows: Wild Man - May be a Gorilla Winsted, Connecticut, August 29, 1895. Passengers on Hall's stage from Colebrook yesterday saw an animal cross the highway, leap a fence, and than stand on its hid legs. As the stage drew near the animal ran into the woods. The passengers say it was a large gorilla, and it was supposed to be the animal that was heretofore reported as a "wild man," as it was seen in the same locality as that where the "wild man" was said to frequent. The gorilla probably escaped from some circus years ago. During last winter a gorilla inhabited the woods in South Norfolk.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading), The North Adams Transcript, North Adams, Massachusetts, USA, August 30, 1895. Reprint of the actual article.

Searching for the Wild Man

Hartford, Connecticut, September 3, 1895

When the Sandisfield stage reached Colebrook, near Winsted, at 10 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Culver ran from her house and stopped the stage driver. She said that the "wild man," or gorilla, whichever it is, spent the night on her doorstep. She was greatly alarmed. Mrs. Culver begged that help be summoned to catch the local terror. Six policemen and a large body of citizens set out from Winsted as soon as the stage reached there, and the country around Mrs. Culver's house will be thoroughly searched for the "wild man."

Source Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, Self Published, p.97, from (same heading), The New York Times, September 4, 1895. Reprint of the actual article.

A Wild Man

This One Not of Borneo, but of West Virginia

Bluefield, West Virginia, November 9, 1895

A party of hunters who were roaming the woods on Elkhorn saw a man ascending a rocky height completely naked. The hunter surrounded the fellow and made an attempt to capture him, but as soon as he saw the men he yelled and ran to the top of the hill.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading), the Newark Daily Advocate, Ohio, USA, November 9, 1895.

Discovery of Another Wild Man

**Seen in the Allegheny Mountains and
is a Supposed Murderer**

Chestnut Ridge, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1895

A wild man has been discovered on this ridge, four or five miles south of Bolivar. About a week ago James Shirely, a citizen of that

neighborhood, while strolling along the foot of the mountains saw a queer-looking individual rapidly climbing the mountain side as though making an effort to run away from someone. His clothing consisted of pantaloons worn off at the knees and an overcoat torn almost into shreds. He wore a slouch hat pulled down over a shaggy face, his hair falling in tangled lock on his shoulders. A searching party was organized and headed by Mr. Shirely, and with Charles Johnson made a tour of the ridge in search of the man. He was seen by the party, but only for a moment. Like a flash the man bounded away and was lost among the rocks and brush. It is the opinion of some that the mysterious man is Brookmire, who killed his father-in-law in Indiana County two years ago and who disappeared after the murder. The presence of the strange individual has created a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood. Another effort will be made to discover his hiding place.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from "Discover Another Wild Man," the Davenport Daily Republican, Iowa, USA, December 6, 1895, originally from the Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette, Pennsylvania, USA, (date not known)

Gigantic Footprints Found on Lake Shore

Lake Minnewanka, Banff National Park, 1895

Several people out fishing along the southern shore of Lake Minnewanka reported that they found human-like footprints of "gargantuan size." They estimated that the prints were 19 inches long. This incident has given rise to speculation that there is a "wild man" in the area. Lake Minnewanka was originally called "Devil's Lake," perhaps this fellow's presence resulted in that name.

Source: Sean Viala, 2006, from area archive research.

Miners Find Remains of Giant Woman and Child in Ancient Vault

Yosemite Valley, California, 1895

Several gold miners have stumbled on a mystery that has greatly surprised anthropologists. While prospecting, the miners noticed

a pile of stones against the wall of a cliff. As the stones did not appear to be naturally placed, the miners removed the pile. Behind the stones they found a wall that had most definitely been made with a knowledge of masonry. The joints between the rocks were all a uniform 1-8-inch in thickness; the men remarked that the wall was indeed a beautiful piece of stonework. Thinking that they might have stumbled on some lost treasure-vault, the miners commenced immediately to tear down the wall. There was indeed a vault behind the wall, carved into the rock. It measured 9 feet 3 inches high, 18 feet 6 inches deep and 8 feet 4 inches wide. It had, however, evidently been created to serve as a tomb, for all it contained was a mummified corpse resting on a ledge carved from natural stone.

The corpse was very long (tall), measuring about 6 feet 8 inches. It was wrapped in what appeared to be animal skins and covered with a layer of fine gray powder. The miners removed some of the animal skins around the upper part of the body and to their surprise found that the corpse was that of a woman holding a child. When the relic was placed before men of science, all agreed that the height of the woman in life would have been about 7 feet.

As women are generally shorter than men, it was then reasoned that males of the same "species" would have generally been 8 feet tall or taller. All of the scientists further agreed that the woman's death predated the Christian era. This fact ruled out ancestors of local Native people, the Ahwahneechees, who, it is believed, settled in the area no more than 1,000 years ago. It was also pointed out that the Ahwahneechees were small people, generally being around 5 feet 3 inches in height.

It is interesting to note, however, that Native folklore tells of a terrifying giant who came to the valley long before the white man arrived. The giant's name was Oo-el-en and he captured and ate native people. The Ahwahneechees eventually overpowered, killed, and burned the menace, thereby ruling out any connection with the giant woman found in the vault.

Comment: It would have been interesting to know what the native people thought of the woman. Unfortunately it is too late now to do any research in this connection, as the last of the Ahwahneechees native people died in 1946

Source: Richard Smedley, 1975. Probe the Unknown magazine, Los Angeles, California, March. Photo, public domain. Illustration, Daniel Johannis.

Michigan's Wild Man

Jackson Lake, Michigan, June 5, 1896

A strange story of a wild man reaches us from Jackson Lake, where, it is said, the woods and swamps are inhabited by a wild man. It is reported that the man roams about the woods clad only in the garb of nature and an old undershirt. At times he approaches as near the dwellings of the inhabitants as his mad modesty will allow and gives signs of hunger. Settlers set out food and he will take it and make for the woods again. Men who claim to have been perfectly sober claim to have seen him walking along the railroad track. He is said to be a Pole and his language unintelligible, and as he is of massive frame and apparently possessed of the strength of Hercules, people are afraid of him. Some people claim to know who he is and say that he was driven crazy by the burning of his house, in which an infant child was lost, and the knowledge that his wife was leading a life of shame. It may be that the man is not as insane as he appears, but only lacks clothing enough to make him presentable before appearing in society. He may be as modest and backward as a country editor, and if supplied with a pair of creased pants, furnished with a comb with which to part his hair in the middle, and a bunch of cigarettes, he might be induced to come out and take the shine off the Alpena swells.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 130, from (same heading), The Daily Northwestern, Oshkosh, Michigan, USA, June 5, 1896, originally published in the Alpena Echo, Michigan, USA at an earlier date.

Wild Man in Berry Patch

Dressed Fantastically and Ran Away Too Fast for His Pursuers

Elm, New Jersey, August 4, 1896

This quiet town, about three miles north of Hammonton, is aroused over a story told by Italian berry pickers about a wild man.

According to the Italians, the man appeared suddenly near the

woods at sunset. The men had a chance to study him, and they aver that he was dressed in a torn shirt and short trousers, and wore a stiff hat, with feathers stuck in the crown. At first he did not notice the men watching him, but when the strange-looking creature discovered their presence, he is said to have made for the woods, running more like an animal than a man.

The berry pickers gave chase, but after an hour's search they were unable to find him, and returned home. They told their employer, Jonas Woods, of their experience. The women who are in the habit o picking huckleberries in the woods refused to go to work today.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 154, from (same heading), The New York Times, New York, USA, August 4, 1896. Basically a reprint of the actual article.

Strange Monkey

Decatur, Illinois, August 16, 1896

A strange monkey made is appearance on East North Street yesterday afternoon. Where it came from nobody seemed to know. It was seen to climb a tree in front of the Hickisch bicycle store, and in a very short time a crowd of boys were trying their best to capture it. It sat in the top of the tree and howled and the boys finally gave up the job and went away. Later the monkey came down and went to the lumber pile at C.P. Thatcher's residence. The people there made an effort to find out where it belonged, but it was uncommunicative and it finally disappeared as mysteriously as it came. some said it was not a monkey, but a new species of gold bug.

Comment: It appears the people thought the creature could talk, which indicates "humanness." The last sentence is a political dig.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, Self Published, p. 114, from (same heading), Decatur, Illinois, USA newspaper, no details, August 16. 1896. Reprint of the actual article.

Crawfordville Has a Wild Man

Crawfordville, Indiana, October 10, 1896

Crawfordville has a wild man who lives in the woods, goes on all fours, barks like a dog, catches chickens with his teeth, eats grass and grain, and does a variety of other strange things that do not seem amusing or profitable. A strong party is to be organized to catch him in the belief that he will prove to be the half-witted son of a neighboring farmer. This boy ran away to the woods twelve years ago, being 10 years old at the time

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (no heading) *The Broad Ax*, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, October 10, 1896.

Does Lake Minnewanka Have a Resident "Wild Man?"

Lake Minnewanka, Banff National Park, 1896.

Reports in this area appear to confirm that it is the abode of a huge "wild man." Indeed, the oddity is now being referred to as "The Lake Minnewanka Wild man". This winter, huge human-like footprints were reported found near the lakeshore. The person who discovered the prints followed them, and they led to a hole broken in the ice of the frozen lake. From that point, they trailed off into the woods where he ceased to follow any further.

Then in the spring, a trapper reported that while checking his lines, he noticed a large man-like creature moving in the distance. It walked towards the woods and ducked to avoid a tree limb that was across its path. Later, the trapper inspected the area where the creature had ducked, and he found that the limb was more than 7 feet above the ground.

During late summer, another report further fed speculation. Two prospectors reported that they spotted what they thought was a "great bear." They shouldered their rifles and fired at it. To their surprise and horror, the creature stood up on two legs and emitted "a most horrible shriek." It then ran off into the forest. As it disappeared, they could still hear it screaming from within the forest.

Source: Sean Viala, 2006, from area archive research.

Artificial Wild Men — Kidnapped Chinese Children Mutilated for Exhibition Purposes

China, 1896

There are many curious trades in the world, but the most strange must surely be the "artificial manufacture of wild men." Yet a well-known English doctor to China has just certified from his own personal experience that this art is regularly practiced in the Flowery Kingdom.

First a youth is kidnapped, then bit by bit his if flayed alive, and the skin of a dog or a bear grafted, piece by piece, upon him. His vocal cords are next destroyed by the action of charcoal to make him dumb, and the double purpose of causing "etiolation" of the skin, and utter degradation of the mental facilities is effected by keeping him immured in a perfectly black hole for a number of years.

In fact, by treating him like a brute for a sufficiently long time his is made into one. At last he is exhibited to the entirely credulous Chinese as a wild man of the woods, and his possessors reap a rich harvest. The priests, it seems, are adept at the art. When a kidnapper, however, is caught by the people, he is torn to pieces and when the authorities get him they torture and promptly behead him. Such is life under the rule of the son of heaven.

Comment: I have no doubt that this sort of thing occurred, and have heard of another practice whereby children were deformed for the purpose of begging. We have to wonder, however, about the claim that the skins of animals were grafted to a human, as this is impossible. Nevertheless, that "wild men" were an attraction indicates that such existed in a natural state and were then (as they are now) difficult to capture.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 7, from a newspaper article, but name not indicated.

Wild Man

He Has Terrorized the People of Knox County

Danville, Ohio, January 26, 1897

The town of Danville is in a state of frenzy over the queer antics of a wild or crazy man, who spends most of his time in the woods near here. At night he has been seen to enter an old log cabin on the farm of Widow McElroy. Upon investigation it was found that the hut contained a bed made of sheepskins, while the floor was strewn with the bones of dead sheep.

The man is said to be eight feet tall and wears clothing only to his waist, while his bare arms reach almost to his feet, and his hair about 5 feet long flowing from his shoulders. Schools have been dismissed in three districts, and Jasper Lybarger has organized a party to hunt the man. It is said he carried a child for half a mile then dropped him uninjured, but fearfully frightened. Business is suspended at Danville, and the people talk of nothing but the wild man.

Fast Forward: A second article by the same newspaper appeared in the February 2, 1897 issue under a different heading. The information provided is essentially the same, except it is stated that George Welker, a farmer, was the first to see the wild man and he gave pursuit, but was out distanced. Also, that the wild man was chased by men on horseback but he escaped. On another chase (horses not mentioned) the wild man still eluded his pursuers although carrying a sheep under one arm. The article again mentions that schools were closed

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading), The Salem Daily News, Ohio, USA, January 26, 1897, also Scott Mclean, 2006. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 172, from " Wild Man: People of Danville Terrorized - Schools Closed - Small Child Seized," The Salem Daily News, Ohio, USA, February 2, 1897. Another article, again essentially the same but condensed, appeared in The Bucks County Gazette, Pennsylvania, USA, February 4, 1897 (Scott McClean collection).

Wild Man Seen Near Stout.

Stout, Ohio April 1897

A wildman was reported seen near the town. He was described

as very tall, half naked, apparently wearing "tattered pants," and could run like a deer. After a boy was attacked by the oddity, thirty armed men set out to capture it, but it eluded them. Comment: The mention of "tattered" pants is hardly an indication of a sasquatch. However, long hair might appear as such. Also, it is hard to rationalize all of the wild men reported in early years.

Source: C. Murphy, J. Cook, G. Clappison, 2005. *Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio*, Quest for the Grassman. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p 55, from *The Enquirer*, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, April 27, 1897; also reported in the *Akron Beacon Journal*, Ohio, April 28, 1897, and the *Blade*, Portsmouth, Ohio, April 28, 1897.

Resembles a Man

Sailor, Indiana, April 30, 1897

The farmers living near Sailor, northwest of here, are considerably aroused over the appearance in the woods of a strange animal which resembles a man. It has been reported for the last two years that a mysterious animal was inhabiting the woods, but the reports were never credited until today, when Adam Gardner and Ed Swinehart, two well-known farmers, reported that the animal was seen and that shots were fired at it. The men report that the beast walked on its hind legs and had every appearance of a man, save the body was covered with hair. The height was that of an average-sized man. When the animal saw the men approaching it jumped and started for the thick portion of the woods upon its hind legs, but afterward dropped on its hands and disappeared with rabbit-like bounds. Gardner shot at the animal and thinks he hit it, as the animal seemed lamed. A search party is being organized to hunt for the mysterious animal.

Source: Jerome Clark, 2005. *Unnatural Phenomena*. ABC-CLIO (publisher), p. 104, from the *Indianapolis Star*, May 1, 1897, reprint of the actual article and original heading, which was changed to "A Strange Animal Which Resembles a Man" in a subsequent reprint of the article (paper not known) from which the material used here was obtained. The article was also published in the *Ohio Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, May 1, 1897.

Strange Creature Has Farmers Worried

Logan, Ohio , May 26, 1897

Farmers near Logan are greatly excited over the appearance of a strange animal in that vicinity. Numerous sheep and lambs had disappeared. Several old pioneers, who had heard the cries of the beast at night, said it was a panther, while others said the cries resembled that of a wild cat. Since numerous sheep were missing, the farmers have decided to go on a grand hunt for the beast. Every man who is able to carry a gun is to be pressed into service, with view of effecting the capture of the strange visitor. Comment: Here, we have virtually nothing to go on to determine the nature of the "strange animal." All we know is that the creature's cries were different from other animals in the area, as they could not be positively identified. However, other incidents in Ohio during this year indicate a possible sasquatch connection. (Another incident in Rome, Ohio was reported in a different newspaper the same day - See Timber Cutters Encounter a Wild Man.

Source: Murphy, Cook, Clappison, 2006. Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio, Quest for the Grassman. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 60, from the Akron Beacon & Republican - Buckeye News, Ohio, USA May 26, 1897.

Timber Cutters Confront "Wild Man"

Rome, Ohio, May 26, 1897

Charles Lukins and Bob Forner claim they encountered a wild man while cutting timber a few miles from Rome. After several struggles, they say they were able to drive the gorilla-like creature into his supposed retreat among the cliffs. They described the "terror" as being about six feet tall and his only covering a mat of long curly hair

Source: Murphy, Cook, Clappison, 2006. Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio, Quest for the Grassman. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, p. 40, from the Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, USA, May 27, 1897.

Wild Man Seen Again

He Wears Nothing but Hair, Which Is Long and Curly.

Rome, Ohio, June 20, 1897

The wild man who created so much terror among the inhabitants near Rome, O., several weeks ago by his strange actions has again been seen. Charles Lukins and Bob Forner, while cutting timber a few miles from Rome, claim they encountered a wild man and after a severe struggle say they were able to drive the gorillalike object into his supposed retreat among the cliffs.

They describe the terror as being about six feet tall and his only covering, apparently, a mat of long, curly hair. From their description of the supposed wild man he is undoubtedly the same seen a number of times several weeks ago.

Women and children are now more thoroughly frightened than ever and are afraid to venture from their homes lest they meet the wild creature. A posse of determined men will scour the country now until the terror is located and captured or killed. - Cleveland Plain Dealer

Note: This article which was in both the *Marion Daily Star*, Marion Ohio (June 10, 1897) and the *Fresno Bee*, California, repeats the information in the previous *Plain Dealer* entry (May 26, 1897) with the added information that the creature was “seen again.” It then shows the source as the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. It appears obvious this newspaper originally carried the follow-up article.

Source: The Marion Daily Star, Marion, Ohio, June 10, 1897 and the *Fresno Bee*, California, June 20, 1897. Reprint of the actual article.

Minnesota Mystery

Minnesota, May 20, 1897

A wild man is reported to have been discovered in the woods here and nobody can imagine where he came from or who he is. C. Harvey and Senator David Hill have not been heard from in a long

time. We call attention of their friends to this unknown Minnesota wanderer.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from "Among the Newspapers," The Daily Northwester, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, USA, May 20, 1897.

Is He Wild or Insane?

Hopewell Township, Ohio, June 16, 1897

Hopewell township residents reported the appearance of a nude man in Ogle's Woods, from which he approached the public road twice in two days. He ran after an employee of Henry Creeger, who was driving (early automobile assumed), but fearing the nude man was demented, the employee drove rapidly and was soon out of sight. The wife of Rev. G.A. Bartlebaugh, accompanied by her little son, was returning to the city from the country when the man appeared wearing nothing but a hat. Mrs. Bartlebaugh became frightened and turned around and returned to the city over another road. Search parties attempted to capture the man and discover whether he was wild or insane. Comment: From the reference to a hat given in this account, it appears fairly obvious that we have another case involving a "wild man." However, other "wild man" reports in the same time frame indicated a sasquatch.

Source: Murphy, Cook, Clappison, Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio, Quest for the Grassman. Hancock House Publishers, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, 2006, p. 70, from the Plain Dealer, Cleveland, USA, June 16, 1897.

Hairy Creatures Return a Favor

Tulelake, Mount Shasta Area, California, 1897

During the summer, a local native tells us he went fishing and caught a number of fish that he strung together for the journey home. As he walked along a deer trail at about dusk, he saw something ahead that looked like a tall bush. As he got closer, he became aware of a strong odor. He then realized that the "bush" was in fact a creature covered with coarse hair -much like horsehair. When it made an unusual sound, the native knew it was one of the creatures he had heard of from the "old ones." He observed it more closely and clearly saw two soft brown eyes through the hair. When it made

a slight movement, the native made a motion of friendship and laid down his string of fish. The creature snatched up the gift and made off immediately into the woods. Then it stopped for a moment and made a long low sound, which the native never forgot.

A few weeks later, the native was awakened by strange noises outside his cabin. Upon investigation, he found a stack of deerskins ready for tanning; then off in the distance he heard the long low sound he remembered from his earlier encounter. As time went on, he received further "gifts," such as wood for fuel, wild berries, and fruits.

A few years later, the native took a job as a guide for some men looking for a treasure [probably a gold hoard]. The men had a map indicating a spot on Mount Shasta. When the group reached the foot of Shasta, the men started drinking, so the native went ahead alone to explore some lower rock shelves. During this process, he was struck by a timber rattler [a poisonous snake]. He headed back toward the group but fainted on the way. When he came to, he found himself in the company of three large hairy creatures, eight to ten feet tall. They had made a small cut in the area of the native's snakebite, removed some of the venom, and placed cool moss on the wound. The creatures then carried their patient down the mountain-side and placed him under a low bushy tree. As they left, the native heard their familiar cry. The native then used his pistol to signal the other men and was thereupon taken to the nearest town for treatment.

For many years thereafter, the native occasionally heard the creature's distinctive cry after sundown. The native related that the creatures were not vicious, but were very shy, especially of white people, and that they generally came out only in the evenings and at night. They lived chiefly on berries and roots that they dug. They ate meat only in the bitterest of cold weather. Their homes were deep mountainside burrows, unknown to man.

Note: This story was provided by Tawani Wakawa, a California First Nations native. The native referred to in the story was Tawani's grandfather, who told Tawani the story firsthand.

Source: Tawani Wakawa, 1968. "Tawani Wakawa Tells of the Sasquatch; Encounters with Mutah Kagmi". Many Smokes magazine, fourth quarter, 1968.

Lake Minnewanka Wild Man is Back

Lake Minnewanka, Banff National Park, 1897

After an absence of several months, it appears our "wild man" is again on the scene. He was reported in early winter lurking near the outskirts of temporary settlement. The dogs in the area raised the alarm, and men armed with rifles came running to see what had caused their dogs to bark and growl so ferociously. The creature was almost immediately spotted, and was greeted by a hail of gunfire. It ran away screaming and disappeared into the forest.

In late summer, he was again sighted. This time, two young boys said they watched him at a distance as he walked along a small ridge and disappeared from sight. They ran home to tell others of what they had seen.

Source: Sean Viala, from area archive research.

Lake Minnewanka Wild Man Believed Shot, but Still At Large

Lake Minnewanka, Banff National Park, 1898

Lake Minnewanka's unwelcome wild man got another taste of local hospitality last fall. A man fishing along the lakeshore reported he sighted the oddity from an estimated distance of 40 -50 yards. The creature bared its teeth and growled at the fisherman who also had a rifle with him and immediately took aim and fired several times. The wild man ran from the area emitting "hair raising cries." It was believed he was hit by at least one of the bullets as spots of blood were found on some of the trees in the area.

While the creature may have suffered a wound, it does not appear it was serious. In early winter two Irish wolfhounds were found dead just outside a small settlement. Footprints 19-inch long were seen in the area implicating our resident "wild man." The settlers mounted a hunt for the creature, but nothing was found.

Source: Sean Viala, from area archive research.

Wild Animal at Large

Indiana County, Indiana, October 5, 1898

Tuesday night while Charles Lawson and Bert Pfeiffer were out coon hunting they ran across some unknown animal in the woods in the hollow below R.A. Sutor's, which they think was either a wild-cat or panther. They did not see the animal, but heard it pass by and its frightful yells were convincing evidence of the presence of some ferocious beast. The dogs were frightened and would not leave the side of the hunters.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p. 119, from the Indiana County Gazette, Indiana, USA, October 5, 1898. Reprint of the actual article.

Jersey County Has Wild Man

Trenton, New Jersey, May 6, 1899

Jersey county is wrought up to a stage of intense excitement over the appearance in their midst of a wild man, who "hides among the dense foliage and shrubbery by day and steals forth at night to procure food where fish flounder over shallow places in the stream.

According to the Jerseyville Democrat, the wild man has created intense interest throughout the several townships infested, and interest is rapidly increasing. Small boys who have been accustomed to visit the Little Otter creek for a swim or to catch a perch have abandoned their pleasure trips and the placid waters of the small creek now flow undisturbed.

Edward Vilmer, of the Big Otter Creek vicinity was in Jerseyville last week, and stated positively that he saw the wild man a few days ago. Vilmer is a veteran woodchopper of the bottomlands and seldom visits town.

According to his story, he was working in a strip of timber when a man of large proportions, he body scantily clothed, and exposed shoulders, and legs showing a heavy growth of long hair, rushed upon him and seizing his ax threatened his extermination.

"The stranger, his matted locks overhanging his forehead, after peering at Vilmer for a moment, released his grip upon Vilmer and ran away," the Democrat declares, without the semblance of a twinkle, or the solitary bat of an eye.

The appearance of the man was stealthily sudden; his departure so rapid, Vilmer was left dumbfounded without a chance for an inquiry. The appearance of the stranger so acted upon Vilmer's nerves that he left his work, returning to his home nearby, and after bolting all doors and securing the windows of his home, hastened to Jerseyville to relate the strange experience and assist in organizing a posse to search the woods for the wild man.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published) p. 155, from (same heading) the Trenton Evening Times, New Jersey, USA, May 6, 1899, from the Jerseyville Democrat, USA, no details. Reprint of the actual article.

This Wild Man Too Wild to Talk

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, July 3, 1899

A wild man was captured in the woods 50 miles north of here and placed in the county jail in that city recently. He is 60 years of age and has lost nearly all resemblance to a human being. His hair and beard are two feet long, and his raiment consists of a solitary gunnysack wrapped around his body, and on his head a coonskin cap. It is impossible to hold conversation with him, as he has lost all knowledge of speech.

Source: Scott McClean article collection, from (same heading) The North Adams Transcript, Massachusetts, USA, July 3, 1899; originally from the Chicago Tribune, Illinois USA, (date not known).

Wild Man of Wisconsin

Strange Being Who Has Frightened Women for Years

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, July 18, 1899

Not since Black Bart, the highwayman, terrorized the northern peninsula of Michigan and part of Wisconsin, has there been as much excitement in this region as there was this week owing to the capture of the wild man in the woods fifty miles from here. The strange creature is now in the jail here and is utterly unable to give any account of himself. He is evidently insane and has the peculiar cunning so often shown by lunatics. He refuses to utter any intelli-

gible sound, if indeed he is able to after his long life of solitude in the woods, and the authorities are in a quandary as to what disposition to make of him.

For a long time reports have been coming to the office of Constable Burnett about a wild man having been seen here and there in the forests. The stories came from places far remote, but all tallied as to his general description, saying he was an aged man with beard and hair flowing over his face and shoulders and matted as though he had been in the woods away from civilization for a long time. He was described as very difficult of approach, as he made his way through the woods by a series of springs like those of a kangaroo, using both arms and legs in his strange methods of locomotion. Not much credence was placed in this feature of the stories, as it was supposed that those who saw the wild man were so scared or excited that to their imaginations he appeared to be springing through the air like an animal.

So many reports were heard of the crazy man that farmers, hereabouts as well as other settlers, became decidedly timorous about leaving the woman and children unprotected in their homes lest he should come into the towns or settlements and attack somebody in his insane fury, and many requests were made of Constable Burnett that he should organize a posse and go forth to search for and capture the wild man. To all these he was obliged to say that the whereabouts of the man were so much a mystery that it would be foolish to begin a general search of the mighty forest extending for miles in every direction, although the constable was as anxious as any one that the fellow should be captured.

The Search Is Begun.

Finally, however, word was received here that the wild man had been seen in the woods at a place about fifty miles away and that he could easily be captured, as he seemed to have no weapons or implements of defense, and Constable Burnett at once took a train to the nearest railroad station to where he was said to have been seen. There he soon organized a posse of fifty men and the search began. The party divided up into squads and began beating the woods in every direction, having arranged a signal to call all together if the man should be found, and when the search had gone on a few hours the signal was sounded by the squad headed by Constable

Burnett. When the others gathered they saw the object of their search sitting in the fork of a tree a short distance from the ground and glaring wildly and angrily at the men who surrounded him. His only covering, aside from his long hair, was an old gunny sack twisted around his shoulders in the form of a robe and he was indescribably dirty and repulsive looking. The wild gleam in his eyes betrayed his insanity and it was decided to use caution in capturing him. On his head was a dirty old coonskin cap, which was not at first noticed, so matted and tangled was his hair.

The circle around the tree was gradually narrowed down, leaving the wild man no chance for escape unless he were able to break through the ring of determined men who advanced upon him with ropes and clubs intent upon taking him alive. When the space separating the tree from the invaders was not more than ten feet the wild man suddenly sprang from the tree with a howl of rage and rushed directly upon his pursuers. Toward the point he evidently selected for escape all the men suddenly sprang and in a moment the wild creature turned again and with the peculiar spring which had been described to the sheriff attempted to flee. He threw his weight upon both hands and feet and with a strong movement of the legs like a kangaroo, threw himself forward, to land again upon his hands and feet six feet away.

Captured at Last

His remarkable speed in this odd manner of locomotion completely surprised the pursuers and he nearly escaped, but several who were fleet of foot ran in a roundabout course among the trees and headed him off. Then ensued a terrific battle. The men sought to cast ropes around his limbs, but he struck and bit at them viciously. Half a dozen hands seized him at once, but with marvelous strength for so old a man he wriggled himself free from the detaining grasps and sprang forward again. When he was captured a second time one of the foremost in the posse threw himself upon the wild man and the two rolled upon the ground in a fearful struggle, striking and scratching at each other. The farmer endeavored to grasp on the throat of the wild man, but the latter was too wary and tore of the hand half a dozen times. Meanwhile the rest of the posse were hovering around the two struggling men, seeking to lend aid to their companion, but fearing to injure him by interfering. At last the

farmer who was wrestling with the crazed man proved the stronger of the two and succeeded in turning his adversary on his back. At once a dozen strong men seized the wild man and ropes were thrown around him and he was rendered incapable of doing any further damage.

A wagon was procured and the man was hauled to a railroad station and thence brought to this place. He appears to be about 60 years old, but cannot give an account of himself. He will not tell where he came from, although some of his mumblings have been construed to mean that he hails from Canada. This however, the officials do not believe. By some he is thought to be the man who was unaccounted for after the disastrous fire in Hinckley, Minn., in 1894.

Everyone was accounted for either living or dead at the time except one man and it is thought that this creature may be that man who, crazed by the fear of the conflagration and the scenes he witnessed there, fled to the woods and has roamed there ever since, living on wild animals and birds and sleeping in hollow trees and caves.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints, (self-published), p.267, from the Daily Iowa State Press, Iowa City, Iowa, USA, July 18, 1899. Reprint of the actual article.

Reign of Terror

Stories of the Wild Man of the Woods

What the Posse Found

Hacked Trees and Holes in the Ground Left Behind by

One Who in His Fighting Fits Attacks the Nearest

Objects

Massillon, Ohio, August 10, 1899

The reign of terror of the wild man of the rail timber north west of Jersey [Licking County] remains unbroken. Every day parties of Massillon, West Brook and Sippo citizens scour the woods, thrusting long poles into all suspicious places too dark to be explored by the eye, but without succeeding in so much as catching sign of their

quarry. Constable Sibeal of West Brookfield, who led one posse through the timberland, is in Massillon today. He says they found trees which had been hacked with a hatchet and holes in the ground too large to be those of animals, but the wild man himself evaded them entirely. It is the popular supposition that this violent individual carries a long handled hatchet which he wields with intense fury, attacking trees and the earth when other foes are lacking.

A telephone message that this man of the woods had been located near the rolling mill caused Policeman Ertle to hurry thither the other day. When he arrived, an individual sitting under a tree in a nearby grove was pointed out to him. "He's crazy, officer, he's crazy, he's crazy," the workmen declared. Which remark caused the policeman to lay a hand on his shooting irons, and then with firm tread proceed to the grove. The man under the tree looked up over the copy of the Christian Advocate he was reading, and greeted the officer pleasantly. He said he was a stranger in the city and was in hard luck. He and the officer came down town together and from here the stranger went to Canton where he was hopeful of securing employment. The policeman was disgusted with the whole affair and he now takes the wild man stories with a grain of salt.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self -published), p. 173, from (same heading), The Massillon Independent, Ohio, USA, August 10, 1899. Reprint of the actual article.

Several Saw Him

Terror of the Woods Takes to the City

Was Seen in Mill Street

Mrs. Nicholas Krell and Her Son Declare He Visited Their Home Thursday Night—Marshal Kitchen Makes an Investigation

Massillon, Ohio, August 14, 1899

Mrs. Nicholas Kress, of 353 North Mill Street is a sister of Miss Matilda Ries of Crystal Spring, who is in a critical condition from injuries sustained at the hands of a human brute while walking home

from Massillon a few days ago. Thursday evening Mrs. Krell was at home with her four small children, her husband being employed at night at one of the nearby coalmines. At 8 o'clock Mrs. Krell, who was removing some screens in the north part of the house, heard her four-year-old son Leo scream. She hurried to him, and he declared that had seen the wild man. "He came right up to the screen door and was going to come in when I cried," said the child.

Mrs. Krell took the boy in her arms and went to the front part of the house. Glancing around the corner, she too saw the wild man. "He was under the grape arbor and was running fast," declared Mrs. Krell. "He seemed to be dressed and he seemed tall, but further I can't describe him. I don't think much about this wild man business, but I do think it is someone who has a grudge against our family."

Marshal Kitchen arrived at 9 o'clock, and he looked all over the neighborhood, but without finding a trace of the intruder. Mrs. Krell refused to remain in her home over night. With her children she went to the residence of Mrs. Wittmann, a neighbor. When she returned this morning she found the front door of her home standing wide open. She is doubtful whether she closed it the night before, but the children declare she did. Nothing was missing. About a year ago burglars entered the Krell residence, while Mrs. Krell and the child were there, and stole much.

Mrs. Arnold Schilberger, of 314 North Mill Street, declares she saw the wild man Thursday afternoon. She was picking berries in a cornfield in the rear of the Krell property when she came across him. Just what he looked like, she cannot say, for her eye had no sooner fallen upon him, then she ran home as fast as she could.

Source: Scott McClean, 2005. Big News Prints (self-published), p. 174, from (same heading), *The Massillon Independent*, August 14, 1899. Reprint of the actual article.

That Wild Man Again

Believed He Has Gone North from Diagonal.

Diagonal, Iowa, September. 27, 1899

This town was thrown into a fever of excitement [the] day before yesterday over the return of a wild man near the farm of a

man by the name of Frink. Frink chased the monster for a ways, then lost sight of him in the timber. A number of men from the surrounding country have scoured the timber but no trace of the wild man has been found. Word was received here about noon that the thing had been seen in the vicinity of Kent, near Creston.

Afton, Iowa, September. 27, 1899

The wild man of Ringgold country put in an appearance some seven miles from this place last night and created immense excitement. He appeared to have come to the chicken house of Mr. T. V. Prangle, about 11 at night, and made an attack upon the poultry, carrying off enough to make a large pile of feathers where he stopped for the meal. Mr. Prangle heard the noise in the hen house and went to investigate, accompanied by his dog. The animal came in sight of the mysterious man or beast and beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Prangle advanced alone and got a fair view of the mystery, whatever it is. His description corresponds entirely with that heretofore printed. His impression is that it is not a wild beast, but an insane man of immense size. He thinks the man has been at large a long time and that the appearance of long hair growing from his body is merely the skins of animals with which he has clothed himself, and that the dark skin with which he is credited is the accumulation of dirt and the effect of the sun. When he arrived at the chicken house the wild man saw him and made a vicious attack upon him, but desisted when Mr. Prangle placed himself in an attitude of defense, and ran away, carrying with him several hens. When the wild man left he took the road toward Middle river, across the prairie.

Source: Daily News, Des Moines, Iowa, September 27, 1899.

Wild Man Seen Again

Reported to Be in the Neighborhood of Macksburg.

Macksburg, Iowa, September. 28, 1899

The wild man or other mystery reported in your issue of Tuesday [September 26] is in this vicinity, or at least was at an early hour yesterday morning. It was seen by a hired man employed by

Captain Garker while he was in the Grand River timber looking for some stray stock. The man says the mysterious stranger "took after" him and admits that he was so badly frightened that any description he may give of it cannot be relied upon. Sifted from the terrified story teller the facts appear to be as follows: The wild man was of gigantic stature, covered with hair, either natural or from some wild beast, and looked like a gorilla or large ape. The hired man ran until he found a horse when he mounted it and rode off. The wild man did not make any effort to follow him. There is a reign of terror in the community and it is probable that there will not be any school until the mystery is solved as the children are unwilling to leave home so long as the wild man is at large. A circle hunt is being organized to search for the mysterious creature. When the first reports concerning this mystery came to Macksburg there was much skepticism and very few people thought there was anything in the rumors, but the testimony of Barman and also Mr. Prangle, who saw the object at short range, has satisfied all that there is some object roaming about the country that should be captured and detained. If it is an insane man he should be placed in an asylum, where he cannot harm people nor frighten women and children; if it is a wild animal, it cannot be anything else than a gorilla, one of the most savage animals in existence and extremely dangerous when running at large.

Source: Daily Iowa Capital, Des Moines, September 28, 189. The article is headed "Special to the Capital." Reprint of the actual article.

Lake Minnewanka Wild Man Shot Again, Falls but Carries On

Lake Minnewanka, Banff National Park, Spring 1899

During the spring, our "wild man" had another bout with bullets. He was spotted near a cabin, watching a pair of horses stationed in a small corral. The inhabitant of the cabin stated he appears to have caught the oddity off guard and thinks he hit him at least three times with shots from a lever action rifle. He fell to the ground, but quickly rose again and dashed off into the forest.

That the wild man was still alive and well was seen in late summer. A small pile of fish bones was found near the lakeshore with

several telltale 19-inch long footprints nearby. However, we think the creature has had enough of Minnewanka's neighborly love and affection. In the early winter it was reported that , a man on horse-back spotted the creature at a distance. It was walking towards the west and he noticed that it had a very bad limp. Perhaps this was the effect of being shot. The man watched it until it disappeared into the distant tree line.

Source: Sean Viala, from area archive research.

Wild Man is Caught

Will Be Shown for Identification - Trouble is Brewing.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 3, 1899

The balance of the party having the wild man in charge arrived from the west in the city about 10 o'clock this morning. He resisted every attempt to bring him and it was necessary to tie him hand and foot before he could be brought. When near the head of Terrace Hill one of the bands on his arms became loosened and there was a lively struggle for some moments to prevent his escape. His strength is simply phenomenal. The strongest men in the party were wee children in his grasp. He fought with his mouth as well as his hands and attempted to bite like a wild animal. When he was finally landed at the city jail the services of the entire force on duty were required to take him from the wagon and safely place him in the strong room, where he was heavily manacled. He does not speak but howls and shrieks like a wild beast. The present intention is to exhibit him in some prominent place in order that persons may see if he is really a wild man or an escape inmate of some asylum. There is prospect too of a legal fight as several parties claim he belongs to a menagerie that is traveling in the south. The county officers have been appealed to by the Humane society to prevent any unnecessary restraint on this strange being.

Source: *Daily News*, Des Moines, Iowa, October 3, 1899. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man in Court

Wallace Circus Agent Claims “It” Is a Gorilla and Not a Man.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 4, 1899

The wild man got into court yesterday, the result of a disagreement between the officers having him in charge and Mr. LaFollett, the agent of the Wallace circus company, who claimed possession of him on the ground that he was not a man but the gorilla that escaped from the circus in southern Missouri last summer. When the officers refused to give possession he brought an action in Judge Silvara's court, retaining as counsel Messrs. Dowell and Morris. The officers were represented by Mr. Maxwell. The testimony was purely technical, the only witnesses being physicians. Drs. Van Warden, McCarthy and Reed of this city, and Dr. Thayer of the Nebraska insane asylum. They testified that the strange creature was undoubtedly a man, although so mis-formed that some of the organs and attributes of humanity appeared to be lacking. The judge accepted their evidence as conclusive on the only point that was raised and directed the officers to retain the custody until such time as a final disposition could be made of him, either by discovering the persons responsible for him by his permanent removal to some of the state institutions. The large number of visitors in the city during the carnival week was suggested to the court and it is probable that the wild man will be placed on exhibition somewhere in order that he may be identified by some of them. The place where this will take place will be announced tomorrow morning, it having been impossible to secure the necessary room at the time this item was written.

Source: *Daily Iowa Capital*, Des Moines, October 4, 1899. Reprint of the actual article.

Note: Another Iowa newspaper also reported on this event and provided additional information. The article follows.

Wild Man in Court [another article]

Wallace Circus Demands Him— Silvara Refuses to Release Him.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 4, 1899

The case of the wild man took a different turn this morning from anything that had been expected. The agent for the Wallace circus, Mr. La Follett, who was with the capturing party when the man was secured, demanded possession of him on the claim that he was not a man but the huge gorilla that escaped from the circus in Missouri last summer and for whose discovery and capture the company has expended a large amount of money. He made a formal demand of the officers for his return to the custody of the company and was, on advice of physicians who were consulted, refused, the professional men asserting that he was a human being. Mr. La Follett then brought an action before Judge Silvara for the recovery of the alleged gorilla as the property of the Wallace circus company. Messrs. Morris and Dowell appeared for the company and Mr. Maxwell for the defense. Dr. Thayer of the Nebraska asylum, Drs. Van Worden, Reed and McCarthy of this city, testified, after as complete an examination as they were able to give the subject, that he was a human being, although lacking in some features both of body and mind. The opinion of the doctors was that the unfortunate man had been born in his present condition and that his ferocious temper had been aggravated by a long course of continued ill treatment. There were marks on his wrists and ankles that indicated a long acquaintance with manacles and leg irons. Judge Silvara accepted the finding of the physicians and directed that the man should be retained in the custody of the officials until such time as his identity should be discovered or some permanent determination effected looking to his confinement. In order to give the many thousands of people who will be there during the carnival week an opportunity to see him and thus aid in the discovery of his residence and the parties who are responsible for his keeping, he is to be placed on exhibition at some place not yet determined upon, but probably in one of the vacant store rooms on Locust street. Announcement of the place will be made in the morning papers.

Source: *Daily News*, Des Moines, Iowa, October 4, 1899. Same heading. Reprint of the actual article.

Wild Man to be Displayed

Des Moines, Iowa, October 5, 1899

The wild man will be shown in the circus tent at the corner of Mulberry and Seventh this evening and the balance of the week. It had been the intention to show him this afternoon but to do so would necessitate the construction of an extra cage and the work and expense of its removal to the down town grounds. Accordingly the mystery can be seen this evening on the new grounds.

Source: *Daily News*, Des Moines, Iowa, October 5, 1899. Reprint of the actual article with heading added.

Hairy Monster Seen Along Lewis River

Lewis River, Washington, 1899.

James Spencer, a blacksmith, reported an unusual experience while fishing on the upper Lewis River. Upon hearing a strange noise, he looked in that direction and saw a hairy monster staring at him from across the water. He quickly departed downstream.

Note: Another version of this story places the date at about 1920. It goes on to state that the creature was about 7 or 8 feet tall, and that it gave chase to Spencer's dogs. When the creature saw Spencer, it leaped upon a fallen tree, tore loose a large branch and brandished it as a weapon of warning. (Source: Oregon Sunday Journal, c.1967..

Source: Ted Stokes, 1968. "Hairy 'Apes' Rather Young," from The Oregon Journal, Portland, Oregon, USA, September 18, 1968.

Prospectors Shoot at "Indian Devil"

South Sixes River, Oregon, 1899

Mr. Robins and Mr. Benson, prospectors, report that they shot at what has been referred to as an "Indian Devil." These creatures are

said to be over six and one-half feet tall, very heavy, powerful, and covered with a short coat of yellowish fur. They are said to inhabit the upper reaches of the Sixes River. Robins and Bensen were in this area when they saw a creature of this description push their camp gear over a cliff. After they fired, it ran off. Another prospector in the same area, who goes by the name of "Doc," also reports seeing one of the creatures. He found and measured its footprints, which he states were 16 inches by 8 inches

John Green, 1973. The Sasquatch File. Cheam Publishing, Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada., p.5, from Dale Vincent, 1947., Sunday Magazine (article), Oregon, 1947.

Huge "Beast-Man" Shot Near Pistolet Bay:

Pistolet Bay, Newfoundland, Winter 1890s

William Decker, who lives in one of the small settlements on the Newfoundland side of the Strait of Belle Isle, reported a horrific encounter with some kind of animal-man while hunting and fishing near Pistolet Bay. One frosty morning he took his muzzle-loader and headed back into the country. As he reached a marsh, about 300 yards across, he heard a loud and frightening roar. He turned and what he saw made him almost faint in his tracks. A huge animal, or huge man, a giant creature anyway, was coming at him in gigantic leaps. Decker had already charged his gun with plenty of powder and shot. He knelt down and took steady aim and waited till the creature was very close, too close for comfort. Then he fired. The weight of the charge brought the beast-man to his knees; but it was up again very quickly. But Decker was ready with a second volley and the creature fell the second time letting out a bellow that could be heard for miles. Taking no chances, he reloaded and fired a third volley. The creature did not stir again. Decker measured the creature; it was ten to twelve feet tall, with an outstretched arm-span of fourteen feet. Its feet left tracks in the snow that Decker's snowshoes couldn't cover. The body, he said, was covered with long hair. He figured the creature weighed about one thousand pounds!

Comment: As far as we know, Decker simply left the carcass where it lay. This would be understandable for that time period, and we

might reason that he wanted to get out of the area as quickly as he could.

Source: Marjorie Halpin and Michael Ames, (Editors), 1980. Manlike Monsters on Trial. University of British Columbia Press, Canada, p.90, from Michael Taft, "Sasquatch-like Creatures in Newfoundland: A Study in the Problems of Belief, Perception and Reportage." Original Source: Michael Harrington (writer and narrator), 1977. Abominable Snowmen in Newfoundland, - CBC Radio, St. John's Jamboree - Friends and Neighbors (specific source beyond this is not given).