



Tano Giant

This strange creature, called the Tano Giant, is said to live in Africa. Ivan Sanderson explains things as follows:

Far away in the primeval forests of the Upper Tano, in the Gold Coast Colony, a strange tale is told by the natives of a wild man of the woods, which would appear from the description given to be a white ape of extraordinary stature and human instinct. The natives who live in the village near to the haunts of this freak of nature are terrified out of their wits. They barricade their doors at night, and place broiled plantains and cassava on the jungle paths leading into the village to propitiate him and appease his hunger. They declare he comes to the village at night, and only runs when fire is thrown at him. The women especially are almost scared to death, and go in a body to their plantain farms. *(The creature was first mentioned by Louis Bowler in his book, Gold Coast Palaver: Life on the Gold Coast, published in 1911.)*

Reference for this material: Ivan Sanderson, 1961. *Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life*, page 204.



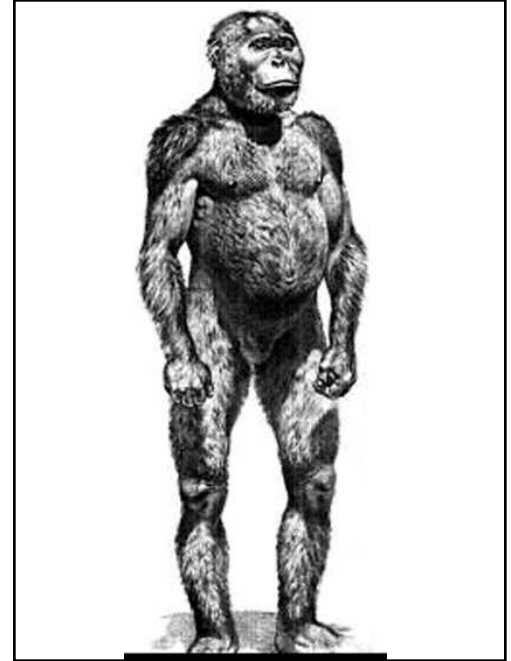
Muhalu by Philippe Coudray

In her book *Exploring We Will Go* (1944), Ellen Gatti (wife of explorer Attilio Gatti). provides an account of a hominoid called the Muhalu.

Then there are rumors about strange anthropoids. One is a large ape which is said to live in the Rainy Forest, the pygmy tribes call it the Muhalu. Commander Attilio Gatti, the well-known African explorer, has repeatedly declared that he, for one, believes in the existence of the Muhalu and willingly accepts the descriptions of the pygmies who say that it is exceptionally large, walks erect habitually, and is covered with very dark, possibly black, fur, except for the face, where the hairs are white.

Another again, and the worst of all, is a big animal with a coat of long hair, black on the back, white on the other parts of the body. And it is enough to be seen by this monster, for one to die in the most atrocious agony. (...)

Reference for this material: Ivan Sanderson, 1961. *Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life*, page 206.



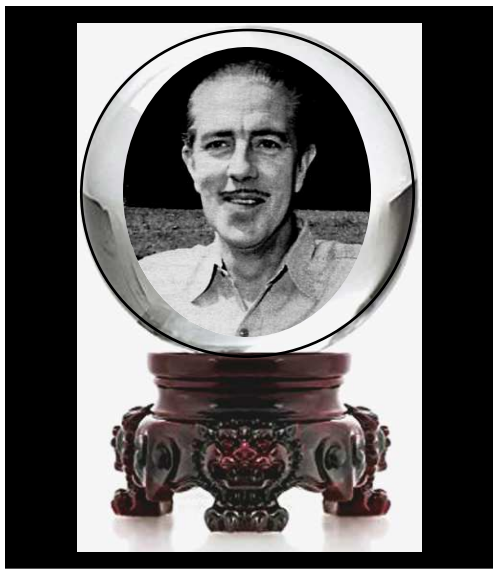
Apamandi

This rather typical hominoid is said to inhabit a region near Bakumu (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Africa. Ivan Sanderson stated the following:

There are a set of tracks recorded from Bakumu, which the locals say were made by what they call the Apamandi, which they there describe as a very heavily built small man, clothed in black hair, but having a light skin. These prints are approximately eight inches long, very short and broad, and have the strange distinction of having the second toe longer than either the first or third, and being somewhat separated from the first or big toe.

People in the region seemed to be of the opinion that there is a race of gorilla in the area, or at least some large terrestrial ape.

Reference for this material: Ivan Sanderson, 1961. *Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life*, page 207.



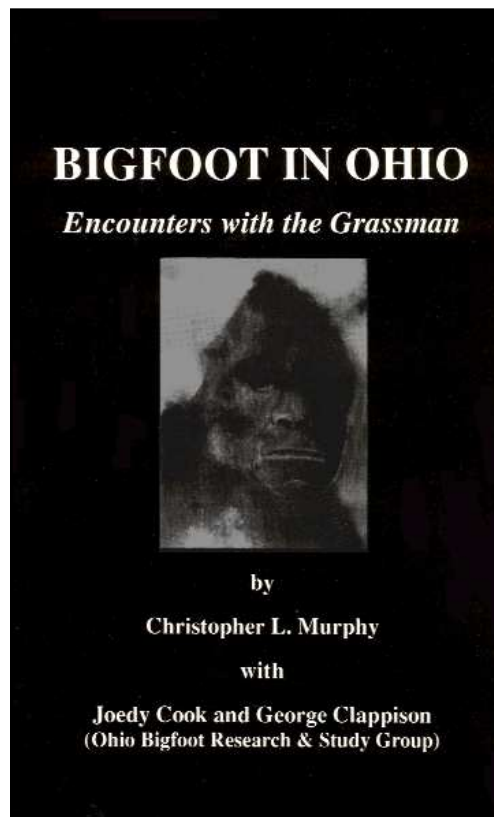
Some 58 years ago (1961), Ivan Sanderson stated the following in his book, *Abominable Snowman: Legend Comes to Life*, page 212:

Frankly, our term "ABSM" [abominable snowman] really means hominid, other than known kinds of modern man; no more and no less; and it is my firm belief that in due course, the whole business will be lifted clean out of the "mystery class" and simply become a part of physical anthropology. Even if no example of any of the (as it now seems) dozen or so ABSMs is ever caught...

It is obvious that at that time, Sanderson considered the evidence he had gathered was enough to make what we now call "hominology" an official part of the science of anthropology. He did not consider that putting a "body on the table" was necessary. Although Sanderson did not have a doctorate (PhD), he was still a scientist.

In February 1968 Sanderson became highly known by his *Argosy* magazine article on the Patterson & Gimlin film. Then in May 1969 his notoriety doubled with his Minnesota Iceman article in the same magazine. *Argosy* was a leading magazine for subjects of this nature, but it did not have any scientific recognition.

Nevertheless, I do think Ivan was right about his little "prophecy," and if "science," as it were, took a good look at what he and numerous other authors say, this would make a difference.



I started work on this book in about 1995. I received a proposed manuscript from Joedy Cook with a request that I work with him and George Clappison and author/publish a book. At the time, I never considered Ohio as being bigfoot habitat. But after reading the material was actually quite impressed. I talked to René Dahinden about it and he was certainly not impressed with Ohio. His exact words were, "I think there's something in the water back there."

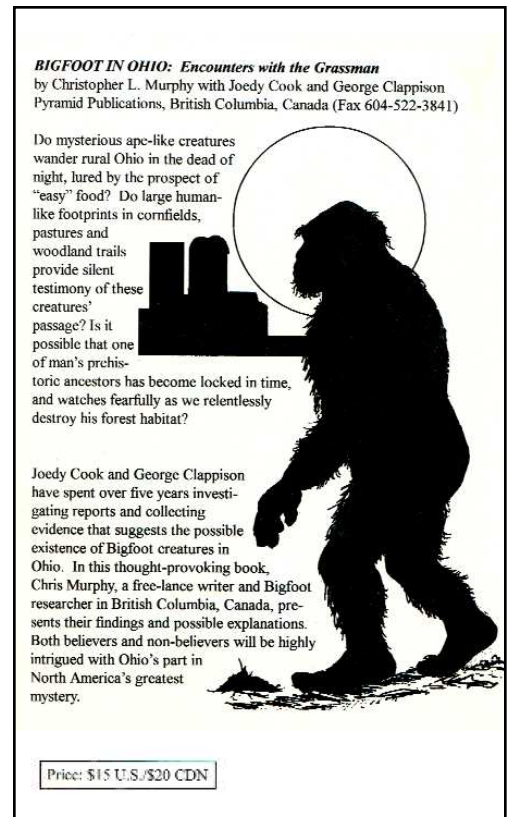
I explained things to him, and he agreed there was a lot of merit in what was stated. I said I was going to write the book and he said, "That's you call." I even had him write (well, agree to) a Foreword for the book.

It took a lot of back-and-forth discussions with Joedy and George, and a lot of digging to create a comprehensive and correct list of bigfoot-related incidents in the state.

The book was created using "plates," making a master, and then running the pages "two-up" on a high-speed photocopy machine. The stacks of pages were then cut and taken to a bindery.

The covers were created separately on high gloss cover stock. I created my sasquatch portrait in 1996, so it was used for the front cover.

After I wrote the text for the back cover, I searched around for an image of

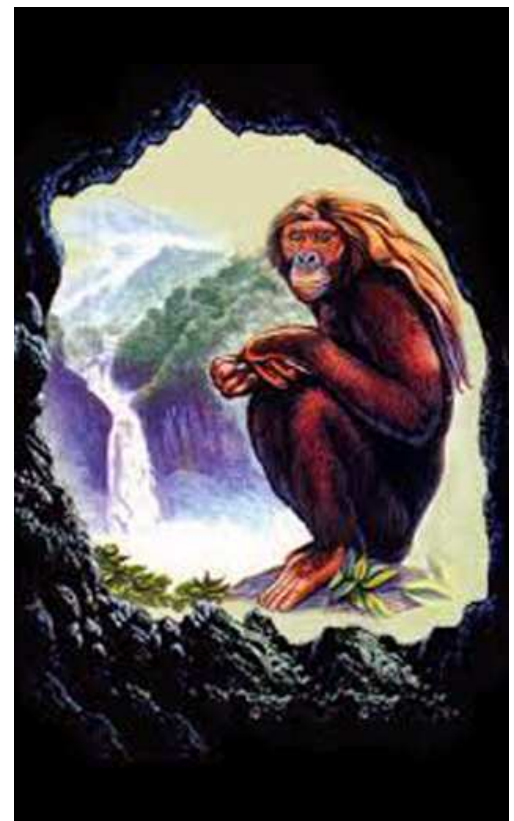
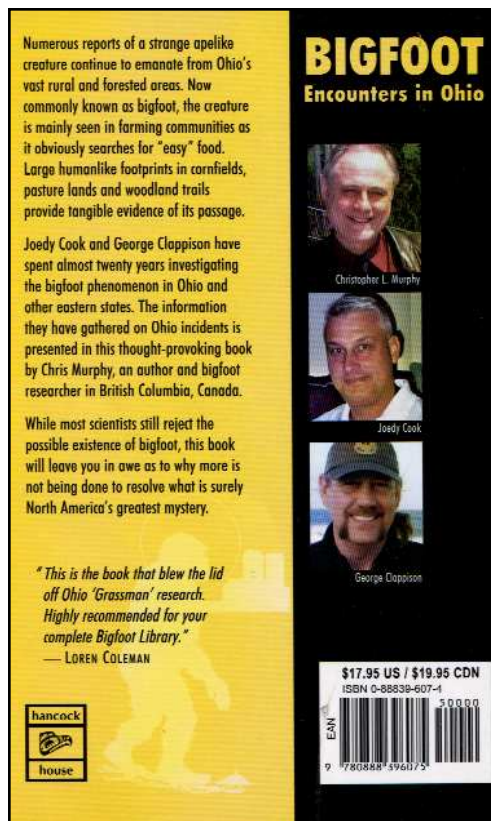
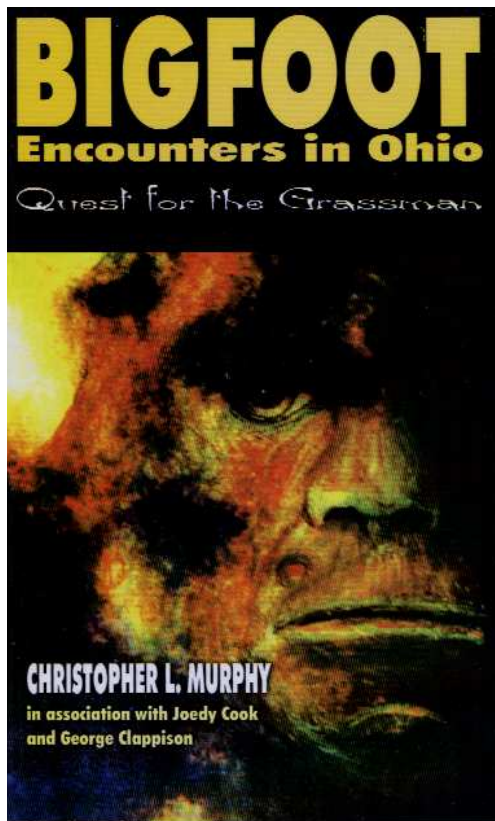


a bigfoot for a sort of farm scene, being that Ohio has so many sightings on farms. I found an image in Roger Patterson's book of the "old man" (Ostman story) and turned it into a silhouette. It was significantly adjusted to get what I wanted. The image was subsequently used as a chapter header in *Meet The Sasquatch* and *Know the Sasquatch*. It was also embossed on the cover of the leather-bound editions of *Meet the Sasquatch*.

I published the book in 1997 and marketed it through my one-man company, Pyramid Publications. I will guess I had about 300 copies printed. I recall taking the book to David Hancock in about 1999 to see if he wanted to publish it, he agreed, but I decided to carry on myself.

Over the next five years Joedy provided more information and suggested a reprint. By this time, I had proper software for creating books. I was now working on books with Hancock House and said I could provide a book for direct publishing. Learning to use a high-profile book publishing program was a bit of a challenge, but I had a great teacher, Ingrid Luters, a Hancock House employee. Her voice echoed in my mind with everything I went on to write.

Hancock insisted on a title change to *Bigfoot Encounters in Ohio* to make the



work different. As it happened, the change did not sit well with Bobbie Short (d. 2013) because her website was called "Bigfoot Encounters." I certainly did not consider this and with the book now in print I could not change it.

The revised book was totally re-vamped and properly formatted, now that I had the expertise for this process. The front and back covers are shown above. It was published in 2006.

The front cover image is my artwork (sasquatch portrait) highly intensified and contrasted. This was possible because the original image was created in pastels, not pixels.

One strange thing that became very evident in this image was the little round protuberance on the left (facing) side above the mouth. Many people have these and they add character. I saw the detail in the film image, so included it (enhanced it) in my artwork. Oddly, Dr. Grover Krantz had one on his forehead.

Another oddity is the half-toned image of my little sasquatch farm scene at the lower part of the back cover. I did not put it in; I think Ingrid did this. All I can recall is David Hancock saying to me if you use an image on a cover that has direction (animal or person walking for example) then it must head into the book, not out of it. Thus the reason the image is reversed from my previous book. It's

possible Hancock had this done to sort of rub things in a bit. I must have noticed it when the book was published some 14 years ago, but definitely just noticed it now.

Joedy is a great researcher and made other major contributions in the sasquatch or bigfoot field. Back in the early years he worked as an animal control officer. He came to Vancouver once and we went for lunch at a little cafe, which had opened its large glass front doors because it was a warm summer day. As we sat drinking our coffee and so forth, a sparrow wandered into the restaurant and was flying about here and there, obviously stressed, and people were a bit disturbed. It landed on the back of a chair about 15 feet away. Joedy said, "Excuse me," got up and went over to the chair and gently picked up the sparrow and put it outside. I was quite amazed and said something like, "How the hell did you do that?" All I recall is him sort of laughing.

Although I stayed in touch with Joedy and George for quite a few years, we eventually drifted. Joedy went on to author and self-publish his own books.

Working with people on book projects is a little different than forming friendships in the normal course of things. Generally, when the project ends, you go on to other things and lose contact.

Sedapa or Orang Pendek

The sedapa or orang pendek is said to inhabit the forests of Sumatra. From what I can gather, the term "sedapa" is used in the southeastern region. It was in this region during October 1923 that a Mr. Van Heerwarden observed what he believed was a sedapa and published a very concise account of his experience. He observed the oddity in a tree, which he climbed a little to get a better view; he stated:

The creature lifted itself a little from the branch and leant over the side so that I could then see its hair, its forehead and a pair of eyes which stared at me. Its movements had at first been slow and cautious, but as soon as the sedapa saw me the whole situation changed. It became nervous and trembled all over its body. In order to see it better I slid down on to the ground again. The sedapa was also hairy on the front of its body; the colour there was a little lighter than on the back. The very dark hair on its head fell to just below the shoulder-blades or even almost to the waist. It was fairly thick and very shaggy. The lower part of its face seemed to end in more of a point than a man's; this brown face was almost hairless, whilst its forehead seemed to be high rather than low. Its eyebrows were the

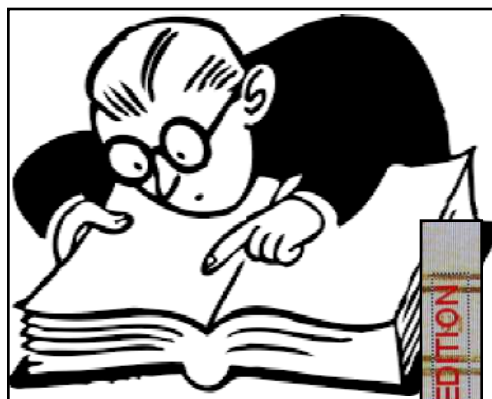
same colour as its hair and were very bushy. The eyes were frankly moving; they were of the darkest colour, very lively, and like human eyes. The nose was broad with fairly large nostrils, but in no way clumsy; it reminded me a little of a K-----r's [offensive slang]. Its lips were quite ordinary, but the width of its mouth was strikingly wide when open. Its canines showed clearly from time to time as its mouth twitched nervously. They seemed fairly large to me, at all events they were more developed than a man's. The incisors were regular. The colour of the teeth was yellowish white. Its chin was somewhat receding. For a moment, during a quick movement, I was able to see its right ear which was exactly like a little human ear. Its hands were slightly hairy on the back. Had it been standing, its arms would have reached to a little above its knees; they were therefore long, but its legs seemed to me rather short. I did not see its feet, but I did see some toes which were shaped in a very normal manner. This specimen was of the female sex and about 5 feet high. There was nothing repulsive or ugly about its face, nor was it at all ape-like, although the quick nervous movements of its eyes and mouth were very like those of a monkey in distress. I began to walk in a calm and friendly way to the sedapa, as if I were soothing a frightened dog or horse; but it did not make much difference. When I raised my gun to the little female I heard a plaintive "hu-hu," which was at once answered by similar echoes in the forest nearby. I laid down my gun and climbed into the tree again. I had almost reached the foot of the bough when the sedapa ran very fast out along the branch, which bent heavily, hung on to the end and then dropped a good 10 feet to the ground. I slid hastily back to the ground, but before I could reach my gun again, the beast was almost 30 yards away. It went on running and gave a sort of whistle. Many people may think me childish if I say that when I saw its flying hair in the sights I did not pull the trigger. I suddenly felt that I was going to commit murder. I lifted my gun to my shoulder again, but once more my courage failed me. As far as I could see, its feet were broad and short,

but that the sedapa runs with its heels foremost is quite untrue.

Wikipedia has the following:

As far back as Mr. van Heerwarden's account of Orang Pendek, people have speculated that the animal may in fact be a hominin. In October 2004, scientists published claims of the discovery of skeletal remains of a new species of human (*Homo floresiensis*) in caves on Flores (another island in the Indonesian archipelago) dating from perhaps as recently as 12,000 years ago (later revised to 50,000 years ago). The species was described as being roughly one meter tall. The recency of *Homo floresiensis*' continued existence and the similarities between its physical description and the accounts of Orang Pendek have led to renewed speculation in this respect.

Reference for this material: Ivan Sanderson, 1961. *Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life*, page 223. —00—



Here is what *World Book Encyclopedia* said about bigfoot and yeti 20 years ago. The encyclopedia is still published.

Bigfoot is a humanlike creature said to live in the Pacific Northwest. Bigfoot has been reported most often in the mountains of California, Oregon, and Washington, and British Columbia in Canada. Canadians call it Sasquatch. Bigfoot stories resemble those about the Abominable Snowman, a hairy beast said to live in the Himalaya and other mountainous areas of central and northeastern Asia (see Abominable Snowman).

Hundreds of people have

reported seeing the bigfoot or its footprints. They describe the creature as standing from 7-10 feet (2 to 3 meters) tall and weighing more than 500 pounds (230 kilograms). Like an ape, it has thick fur, long arms, powerful shoulders, and a short neck. It supposedly walks like a human being and leaves footprints that measure about 16 inches (41 centimeters) long and about 6 inches (15 centimeters) wide.

The evidence for the bigfoot's existence has so far not been sufficient to convince most scientists. Many believe that some evidence, which includes footprints and photographs, has been faked. Daniel Cohen

Additional References: Gaffron, Norma. *Bigfoot: Opposing Viewpoints*. Greenhaven, 1989.

Krantz, Grover S. *Big Footprints: A Scientific Inquiry into the Reality of Sasquatch*. Johnson Bks. 1992

Abominable Snowman, or Yeti, (YEH tih), is a creature said to live on Mount Everest, Makalu and other mountains of the Himalaya range of Asia. According to local legend, the abominable snowman is a hairy beast with a large, ape-like body and a face that resembles a man's. It has long arms that reach to its knees, and it walks erect on its thick legs, like a man. Legend says that the yeti sometimes comes down from the mountains to attack villagers in the area. The name abominable snowman comes from a newspaperman's translation of *metoh kamgmi*, the Tibetan name for the creature. The name yeti was given it by the Sherpa tribesmen of Nepal. The word probably originally meant "all-devouring creature."

There is no direct evidence that the yeti exists. Local tribesmen have reported seeing it, but their stories cannot be verified. Since the late 1890's, several explorers have sighted in the snow footprints of a large unknown creature. In 1951, British explorer Eric Shipton took pictures of "snowman" tracks he found near Everest. Since then, several expeditions, including one sponsored by THE WORLD BOOK in 1960, have searched for the creature. The explorers neither captured nor saw anything that might be a snowman. Scientists of THE WORLD BOOK expedition said the tracks may have been made by bears or other animals. They found that the sun often causes such tracks to melt into large footprints. Sir Edmund P. Hillary