

Possible Predation of a Raccoon by a Bigfoot

BFC area, March 16, 2016

Cool and clear conditions in the 50's, rain two days before. Moon at 65 % light.

Approximate position N 00° 00' 00.0", W 00°00'00.0", 410 ft. absl.

This was found in an area that is a connector "strip" between two other areas of larger size. All three pieces of land are connected by a railroad line, walking/riding trail, and a large river (*there is some evidence, tracks mostly, that show the railroad tracks are used as a sort of fast transit path at times*). This strip of land is about three quarters of a mile broad at its widest point and tapers to a few hundred yards at either end and is about three miles long and rises slowly the further upstream you go (west). The forest here is hardwoods on the edges with red pine in the center. The pine was planted in the early 1930's by the CCC as a flood control measure. On the trail/railroad side there are heavy thorn thickets which preclude entry into this area, I lost a bit of blood figuring out how to get into this spot. Further upstream are cedar trees with thorn, often this thorn covers the trees and forms pathways under both. This is the area in question.

I had gone into the thorny cedar area to check out a spot where whitetail deerskins have been found twice, in the exact same spot. (*see incident report for November 21, 2015/ January 1, 2016*). I managed to cut a new path out to get back into the hardwoods along the river and found, just on the other side of a fallen log a raccoon carcass with two seventeen inch foot impressions beside it. The raccoon looked as if someone held the tail and then pulled the skin up over the head then proceeded to enjoy a tasty raccoon snack. The skin was still attached to the head and most of the



Overview of the site, red sticks mark the heel and the white sticks mark the toe of the tracks.



Closer view of the carcass, the back of the skull is visible on the left.

flesh was gone. No entrails were present and the ribs were broken away from the spine, presumably to get to the meat along the

backbone, but still attached at the front by connective tissue. The carcass was possibly two days old and had not been scavenged by animals except for insects. I know of nothing in nature that would pull the skin off and eat a raccoon in this manner. Most predators don't care if they get hair in their teeth nor do they have the thumbs to make this easy.

Conclusions

Some Native American sources say that Bigfoot enjoy eating raccoons, I don't know the truth of this but I can say that in areas



Spine with the meat gnawed off, note broken away ribs.

where I find evidence of a Bigfoot presence I rarely find tracks, scat or other signs of raccoons, or opossum for that matter. This evidence in conjunction with the two pulled off deer skins found in

the same general area lead me to believe that this is a possible hunting/ambush site. The area is certainly well suited to this as, even though there is a fairly well used trail close by, this spot is not visible from the trail, railroad or river. It is exactly the place I would choose to stalk deer with a bow. This area is National Park Service land and there is no hunting allowed. I



Carcass rolled over showing the hide pulled over the legs.

have never, in the year I have been going in this area, found any sign of another person in this strip of land. Without actually seeing what killed these animals it is impossible to say for sure what did. Three sets of remains, the raccoon, and two deer skins (with some leg remains brought back to the site later) were found within fifty feet of each other. The manner in which the raccoon was consumed does not match any known local predators method.

Addendum to the above, March 20, 2016

In one of the larger areas mentioned above I found another example of this practice. This was an opossum and though it was



Opossum with the skin pulled off in the same manner as the raccoon above. This carcass is older and has been scavenged a bit.

older and has been scavenged a bit, the skin was still attached to the scull. The skin was inside out and you could see where the skin on the legs was pulled over the feet.

Trent Carbaugh, March, 2016



Skin still attached to the front of the skull.



Skin turned over to show the leg hide turned inside out.