

Proof of Bigfoot Is in the Bones, Winlock Man Says

Is Bigfoot Real?: Centralia, Lower Columbia Professor Believes He's Found Proof the Beast Resides in the Mount St. Helens Area

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Courtesy Photo

Bigfoot Evidence

This photo shows a bone with human-like teeth imprints, including a front incisor and lateral incisor. The research compiled by Mitchel Townsend shows the bite ratio is 2 1/2 times larger than that of a human.



About Mitchel Townsend

Mitchel Townsend is a professor at Centralia College and Lower Columbia College. He has a master's degree from Pepperdine University and has completed doctoral studies at the University of Calgary in Alberta.

He has taught Bigfoot courses at Centralia College for two years.

His first course, "CSI Bigfoot, Legend Meets Sasquatch," was based on the work of Geoff Meldrum, from Idaho State University's Department of Biological Sciences and received national attention.

His current course, "Bigfoot Solved, Proving the Legal and Scientific Case for the Addition of a New Great Apes Species in the Pacific Northwest," is currently ongoing at Centralia College. The course combines his original research and features his newest discoveries.

To obtain a free copy of Mitchel Townsend's paper, contact the Centralia College's Continuing Education Department at (360) 736-9391, ext. 427.

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Proof of Bigfoot Is in the Bones, Winlock Man Says By Justyna Tomtas / jtomtas@chronline.com | 0 comments

Is the mystery of Bigfoot's existence finally solved?

One Centralia College professor said he has discovered scientific evidence that proves the creature's existence.

He believes the information will be one of the biggest scientific finds of the century.

Mitchel Townsend, a Winlock resident and teacher in the college's Continuing Education program, said he was walking through the woods near Ryan Lake in East Lewis County when he came across a stack of bones. The find itself was unusual since predators typically disperse remains rather quickly, he said. Upon further inspection, he noticed large human-like teeth imprints in the bones.

"I got to looking at the bones and they had been gnawed on by what looked to me to be giant human teeth," he said.

After two of his students from Lower Columbia College found two more stacks of bones on the south side of Mount St. Helens, he said it became clear the "kill sites" were similar in a variety of ways. The bone stacking technique is specific to a humanoid and was cited as human behavior, he said.

Again, human-like teeth imprints were notched into the bones.

No predator impressions or tool marks were found on the remains, and after consulting with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Townsend said, all natural predators in the area were ruled out.

The two additional sites located by his students shed more light on the creature responsible for the activity.

The trio found footprints with a length of 16 inches, he claims. Height, weight and proportion calculations, paired with the length of the stride between steps, conferred the creature had to be about 8 feet, 8 inches tall. Although the footprints looked human, they had a much wider and broader profile and did not have an arch.

"If you add it all up, you have an 8-foot, 8-inch tall creature that is killing animals at different areas of Mount St. Helens with its bare hands, chewing them up, literally skin and bones and all, and spitting them out between its legs," Townsend said.

The teeth marks in the bone show what Townsend said were impressions of incisors and canines, but 90 percent of the teeth were beyond "the range of human possibility." As for the mouth size, the bite ratio was calculated at 2 1/2 times wider than that of a person.

The bones also showed dental signatures and different human chewing strategies from ancient caveman, including bone peeling, he said.

"The bottom line is only humans do that because of the shape of our teeth and the shape of our jaw so we have to gnaw on the edge of (the bone)," Townsend said.

A double arch structure also showed the teeth were closely related to the Neanderthals, and the molars left triangular impressions as opposed to circular impressions an ape or chimpanzee would leave, he said.

The evidence is what the professor said was forensic dental evidence and behavioral evidence showing the massive creature is part human. His discovery aims to prove there is in fact a hominin species living in the area of Mount St. Helens that derived from the breeding of Native Americans and a giant ape.

"My theory is it's not an ape, it's a hybrid that has been interbreeding with Native Americans for the last 80,000 years," Townsend said. "That's why it is so smart and it has human teeth."

Townsend's information will be published in a research paper, and he challenges the scientific community to discredit his information. He said the four-year project helped solve the mystery because the focus was based on forensic evidence. The information used was also heavily based on comparison proof from the top scientists in the world.

"The evidence stands on its own, you prove the evidence wrong," he said, adding that the bones would be made available for examination to any scientist who wanted to examine the remains. "... We've put thousands of hours in this. We just want to give this to the world and the scientific community free of charge to add to the scientific body of knowledge."