

# SANJAY R SINGHAL, RA

FIELD REPORT 10.30.2016a

Location: Waukesha County  
Date: Sunday, 30 October, 2016  
Time: Approximately 1100am to 0200pm, CT  
Weather: Partly sunny and cold; overcast periods  
Present: Myself, and others (*names changed and/or withheld for publication*)

Sanjay's Note: Certain aspects of this report may be more *subjective* in their perspective; the reader's gracious indulgence is requested. Not all of these phenomena are understood, yet are reported nonetheless as an integral and vital portion of my own investigations.

## Items Noted:

On Sunday, 30 October 2016, I was invited to join several persons\* in a joint investigation in Waukesha County, Wisconsin; the weather was partly sunny and cold, although overcast at times. Our group comprised adults and children, ranging in age from eight to fourteen.<sup>1</sup>

We set off along the main path, which then branched off to the right; the sky clouded over, and I could not accurately determine our direction.<sup>2</sup> As I was stopping to take photographs, I began to fall behind; the group continued on ahead, and I did not really pay close attention.

One of the children, approximately twelve years of age, was also lagging behind, and also taking photographs of the woods and scenery. I felt it appropriate to remain with her; *I did not want to leave her by herself.*<sup>3</sup>

As we walked along, I began to realise, with some alarm, *that we were being followed.*<sup>4 5</sup>

For a long, horrifying moment, I could not believe it. We were still on the farm grounds; we had not gone a great distance.

Nevertheless, *we were being followed.*

I did not like the impression I had: a younger adult male EC,<sup>6</sup> black-haired, with a keen (or, rather, *too* keen) interest in my charge.<sup>7 8</sup> I stopped, several times, turning around quickly and taking several photographs.

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<sup>1</sup> The children, obviously; not the adults.

<sup>2</sup> To the best of my comprehension, we were walking north/northeast.

<sup>3</sup> It is reasonable to suggest I have, perhaps, read too many books by David Paulides and so was doubly cautious; nonetheless, I should have *never* left a small child alone and unattended, anywhere.

<sup>4</sup> BFRO Author(s). *Two Hunters got [sic] the Terrifying Feeling they were being watched and followed.* Bigfoot Field Researchers' Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_report.asp?id=669](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_report.asp?id=669). 2 January 1999. Web. Accessed 21 August 2014. The feeling of being followed is not uncommon in many EC encounters; in the dense forest, it can be absolutely frightening.

<sup>5</sup> Craig Woolheater. *Bigfoot Watches Children through Bedroom Window.* Cryptomundo. <http://cryptomundo.com/bigfoot-report/bigfoot-watches-children-through-bedroom-window/>. 4 January 2017. Web. Accessed 14 June 2017. There are numerous accounts of EC watching and/or paying close attention to small children; this is one of the most fascinating.

<sup>6</sup> EC, in this context, stands for 'Elder Children', as usual.

<sup>7</sup> Ivan T Sanderson. *Ruby Creek.* True Magazine; 1960; reprinted in Bigfoot Encounters.

<http://www.bigfootencounters.com/classics/ruby.htm>. Date Unknown. Web. Accessed 30 August 2014.

<sup>8</sup> Shannon D Baker. *The Cowman of Copalis Beach!* Bigfoot Encounters. <http://www.bigfootencounters.com/stories/cowman.htm>. Date Unknown. Web. Accessed 30 August 2014. The Cowman of Copalis Beach is another, startling encounter.

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*These photographs present views looking back along the main path, when I first realised, with some horror, that we were being followed; we had not been on-site for more than a few minutes. A series of five (5) photographs were taken, in rapid succession; subsequent review of same remains inconclusive.*

“What are you doing, Sanjay?” the child asked me.

Should I tell her the truth?

“I think,” I said, finally, “*That we are being followed.*”<sup>9</sup>

“Oh, yeah,” the child said, “I know.”

“How did you know that?”

“*Oh, I felt it behind us.*”<sup>10</sup>

I did not want to alarm the child; the others were now far ahead of us, and I was concerned for her safety.

“I have an idea,” I suggested, “Let’s turn around, and pretend to take photographs of the birds.”

“What birds?”

“Well, I’m not sure *what* birds,” I continued, “But if we *pretend* we are look at some birds, then maybe we might photograph whatever it is...*that’s following us.*”

“Okay!”

We suited the action to the word, and spent several minutes taking photographs; I had a growing impression of...*something*...creeping closer to us, through the brush, approximately fifty yards away.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid, BFRO Author(s). *Two Hunters got [sic] the Terrifying Feeling they were being watched and followed.*

<sup>10</sup> **Several appropriate inferences may be made.**

<sup>11</sup> Chris Bateman. *Archaeologist Digs for Proof of Sasquatch.* Union Democrat.

[http://www.uniondemocrat.com/news/story.cfm?story\\_no=22545](http://www.uniondemocrat.com/news/story.cfm?story_no=22545) [link no longer active] Reprinted BigfootEncounters.com:

<http://www.bigfootencounters.com/articles/strain.htm>. Date Unknown. Web. Accessed 16 October 2014. The sense of a presence in the woods, albeit unseen and unknown, is not uncommon to EC encounters.

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*These photographs present the heavily wooded ravine on the right-hand side of the path, where the small child and I both observed a dark, bulky figure running away on two legs (highlighted within the white circles). In the first image, the small child is partly visible, gesturing to the woods; the second image presents my own view.*

“Let’s keep going,” I said, “We really shouldn’t be this far behind; let’s catch up to the others.”

We turned, and continued walking along the path; the woods and brush were densely overgrown on both sides. To the left, I observed a thick oak/hickory forest and to the right, I observed that the land sloped sharply down to a deep, heavily wooded gully or ravine, running parallel to the path.

*There was something else, moving parallel to our position on the path.*<sup>12</sup>

Out of the corner of my eye, I glimpsed *something moving through the brush*; <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> I had a strong impression of *a tall, dark shadow, rather bulky and quite large*.<sup>15</sup> I observed no other details; I did not *dare* stop and investigate, not with a small child accompanying me.

The tall, dark figure seemed *to be keeping pace with us*; I was becoming *extremely* concerned.<sup>16</sup>

The child suddenly stopped, *and looked to the right*; I recall that I turned my head....a large, bulky figure ran quickly into the brush, *not less than ten yards away!*<sup>17</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Bobbie Short. *Warren County, New York State; Lake George Buck Mountain Region Adirondacks*. Bigfoot Encounters. <http://www.bigfootencounters.com/sbs/warren.html>. 4 August 2000. Web. Accessed 26 November 2014. Reports of EC moving parallel to a person’s position have been documented on numerous occasions.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, BFRO Author(s). *Witnesses in Van Catch Brief Glimpse of Bipaedal Figure Walking along Road near Louisa*. Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_report.asp?id=7294](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_report.asp?id=7294). 31 March 2003. Web. Accessed 8 September 2015. Brief glimpses of movement are commonly reported, pertinent to EC sightings.

<sup>14</sup> Eric Lester. *Resident Reports Numerous Incidents in his Neighbourhood outside Allen, near Borders of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio*. Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_report.asp?id=15187](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_report.asp?id=15187). 13 July 2006. Web. Accessed 30 October 2014. Movement in the brush is a common feature of EC encounters.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, BFRO Author(s). *Three Men have Late Night Encounter with a Bipaedal Figure*. Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_report.asp?id=8905](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_report.asp?id=8905). 24 June 2004. Web. Accessed 11 October 2014. Reports of shadows moving through the trees are not uncommon in EC encounters.

<sup>16</sup> Scott Carpenter. *The “Loss of Innocence” Advice to Aspiring Bigfoot Researchers*. The Bigfoot Field Journal. <http://bf-field-journal.blogspot.com/2012/11/the-loss-of-innocence-advice-to.html>. 21 November 2012. Web. Accessed 26 June 2015. Similar feelings, which cannot be completely classified as subjective, have been reported by other enthusiasts.

<sup>17</sup> *For the purposes of this Report, it should be noted that I only directly observed the lower half of the figure as it ran away; nonetheless, I observed that it was quite large and bulky, with dark-brown hair, and was moving on two legs, bipaedly.*

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The child screamed aloud, “What was that? Sanjay, *what was that?*”

I had not realised that the child had a better view through the brush; I jumped, when she screamed!

We both peered into the thick, tangled brush; I did not observe anything further, nor did I notice any signs of movement. Everything around us seemed to be *horribly* quiet and still; I was suddenly, terribly afraid.<sup>18 19</sup>

“Look,” I said, “We really need to catch up with the others.”

We walked away quickly, and caught up to the others. I was really rather concerned about the child, but she seemed to be perfectly fine. Some of the others asked us, in detail, about our encounter, and I reiterated that I did not think it was a bear. Also, I indicated that I had only seen the lower portion of the figure, as it ran away through the woods, and that it disappeared quite rapidly.

The path turned, and forked to the left and right; we took the right fork,<sup>20</sup> which terminated in a narrow clearing bordered by heavy brush and trees. A wide, grassy marsh spread beyond, all around us.

I looked around the area, and shuddered, slightly.

Someone noticed, and came up to me; the rest of the group was exploring the clearing.

“Are you alright, Sanjay?” they asked.

“Yes, I’m fine, thank you,” I said, “But, *I don’t feel comfortable here.*”<sup>21</sup>

“What do you mean?”

“I feel...*exposed,*” I said, “I feel *that we’re not alone....*”<sup>22</sup>

“We’re in the middle of a marsh,” they replied, “There’s nothing around here at all.”

“No, that’s not it,” I said, “See those low hills, bordering the marsh?”

“Yes, of course.”

*(Continued on next page)*

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid, BFRO Authors. *Silent Woods*. The Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. <http://s2.excoboard.com/exco/archive.php?ac=t&forumid=125336&date=02-24-2010&t=2120282-1>. 24 February 2010. Web. Accessed 5 August 2014. The utter stillness and quiet of the woods has been observed, and commented upon, several times, by several persons; it is not uncommon in conjunction with reported sightings and/or encounters.

<sup>19</sup> Nancy L Jones. *Possible Stalking outside a Camper’s Tent in the White Knob Mountains*. Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_report.asp?id=10960](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_report.asp?id=10960). 19 March 2005. Web. Accessed 30 September 2014. An overwhelming feeling of great fear is not uncommon to EC encounters, especially at close range.

<sup>20</sup> **One should always use the right fork...I’m just saying.**

<sup>21</sup> Oregon Bigfoot Author(s). *File #00672*. Oregon Bigfoot. [http://www.oregonbigfoot.com/report\\_detail.php?id=00672](http://www.oregonbigfoot.com/report_detail.php?id=00672). May 1996. Web. Accessed 24 October 2014. A pervasive feeling of discomfort is not uncommon to many EC-related reports and encounters.

<sup>22</sup> Paul Schnabel. *Possible Vocalisations Heard by Deer Hunter in the Chequamegon National Forest*. Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_report.asp?id=11026](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_report.asp?id=11026). 24 March 2005. Web. Accessed 25 September 2014. The realisation that one is not alone in the woods can be overwhelming; at other times thrilling. Needless to say, it is far from dull

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*These photographs present views of the wide, grassy marsh, with the low hills to the north, east, and south; I recall that I felt distinctly uncomfortable in this area, and that my presence was not welcome.*

“There’s something over there,” I said, “Something...*that’s watching us.*”<sup>23 24 25</sup>

“Is it friendly?” they asked.

“I don’t know,” I continued, “There’s something...*wrong...somewhere*, and I can’t quite put my finger on it.”<sup>26</sup>

We explored the area for some time; the children had a great deal of fun, although I do not now recall if anyone made any wood-knocks or whoop calls.<sup>27</sup> I continued to feel dreadfully uncomfortable; I did not like the area at all, and I recall looking around, quite often, at the heavy, dense brush and woods bordering the path.<sup>28</sup> As we began returning to the main path, I heard *sounds of movement in the brush*; the noises seemed rather close.<sup>29 30</sup>

*Something was moving through the foliage, towards us....*<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> EB Titchener. *The Feeling of Being Stared At*. Science: Volume 8; pp 895-897. 1898. Scopaesthesia, sometimes referred to as the Psychic Staring Effect, was first explored by Titchener in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Further laboratory experiments to replicate this effect appear to have failed.

<sup>24</sup> Rupert Sheldrake. *The Sense of Being Stared At: And Other Aspects of the Extended Mind*. New York: Random House; 2013.

<sup>25</sup> Dr Jeff Meldrum. *Sasquatch: Legend Meets Science*. New York: Macmillan Publishers; 2007. Scopaesthesia has been reported almost universally by EC investigators, researchers and enthusiasts. Meldrum describes it as a strongly *subjective* feeling, which cannot be quantified...and I think he’s right.

<sup>26</sup> Kim Fleming. *Possible Wood Knocks and Sticks Thrown Cause Campers to Leave Early, South of Traverse City*. Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/gdb/show\\_report.asp?id=35616](http://www.bfro.net/gdb/show_report.asp?id=35616). 31 May 2012. Web. Accessed 19 September 2014. There are numerous reports of persons feeling uneasy or apprehensive in the woods, including this report from Grand Traverse County, Michigan. It should be noted, however, that this is not the same feeling as being watched; further investigation of this phenomenon may provide more information regarding same.

<sup>27</sup> *It is quite reasonable to suggest they did; however, I did not record this in my notes.*

<sup>28</sup> Ibid, Oregon Bigfoot Author(s). *File #00672*.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, Lester. *Resident Reports Numerous Incidents in his Neighbourhood outside Allen, near Borders of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio*.

<sup>30</sup> CRM [sic]. *Barry County, Missouri; Mineral Springs*. Bigfoot Encounters.

<http://www.bigfootencounters.com/sbs/barrycountyMO.htm>. Date Unknown. Web. Accessed 12 October 2014. The feeling of “something” being quite close is not uncommon to EC encounters, or reports thereof.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, Short. *Wallowa County, Oregon*. Bigfoot Encounters. <http://www.bigfootencounters.com/sbs/wallowa.htm>. 4 September 2001. Web. Accessed 19 February 2015. Accounts of EC approaching, retreating, and circling around one’s position in the woods have been reported.

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...I stood very still, and listened, cupping my hands to my ears.

*Something*...was moving around in the brush; it seemed to be going back and forth, very slowly. <sup>32 33</sup>

With a rather loud voice,<sup>34</sup> I asked the children to stay close to, and in front of me, as we left.

“Why?”

“Because, I’m asking you,” I said. “I want to see where you are, all the time.”

We came up from the marsh, returned to the main path, and continued walking; the weather was lovely and cool, and I relaxed, and began to enjoy myself. After a short time, we turned off the main path again, taking another, narrower path leading down into a swamp forest.

I observed some *possible* branch assemblies in the woods, close to the path; however, they did not present significant interweaving and/or other details to be considered artificial. <sup>35</sup> Nonetheless, they had a strange appearance, and I photographed several of them, for later review.

We then observed *a large, horizontally-suspended branch* alongside the path; it seemed out of place, but again, I could not confirm an artificial disposition.

“You don’t think it’s artificial, Sanjay?” someone asked me.

“No,” I said, “I do not. The tree is positioned horizontally, but there’s no indication of twisting or manipulation of the trunk. A severe storm, or a period of severe weather, could easily account for this.”

We continued walking; it was a pleasant, relaxing day and I was quite enjoying myself. I was grateful for the company as well; there were several knowledgeable, experienced investigators in our group, and they freely shared and discussed their findings, theories, and even their interpretations, as we went along. <sup>36</sup>

Just then, someone called out, “Sanjay, come and look at this!”

They had found a branch assembly!

I hurried over; they were standing just off the path, at a large, fallen tree. The trunk appeared to be *suspended off the ground*, supported by its own, torn-off branches and another, arched tree as well.<sup>37</sup> A collection of long, straight branches had been positioned all about it, creating a beautiful, geometric construction.

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid, Lester. *Resident Reports Numerous Incidents in his Neighbourhood outside Allen, near Borders of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.*

<sup>33</sup> Ibid, CRM [sic]. *Barry County, Missouri; Mineral Springs.*

<sup>34</sup> I’m afraid I may have sounded rather stern, but I was really quite nervous at this point. I recall that I did not feel at all comfortable until we had all returned to the main path and had left the area.

<sup>35</sup> As defined by Sanjay R Singhal, the four (4) features which define a branch assembly are as follows: clear, present interweaving of components; multiplicity of component species; multiplicity of component sizes; and visually contrasting component species colours, bark, and textures. To this may be added the application of long, slender components supporting large, heavier ones, and/or the stripping of leaves and twigs from the components, although these are not always observed.

<sup>36</sup> For this, I shall always be grateful.

<sup>37</sup> Sanjay R Singhal. *Field Report 01.05.2012: Area K.* Beyond The Forest.

<https://beyondtheforestblog.wordpress.com/2015/01/04/field-report-01-05-2012-area-k/>. 4 January 2015. Web. Accessed 14 June 2017. Compare to the large, horizontally-suspended tree observed at Area K, in January 2015.

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*The first photograph presents a view of the branch assembly constructed about the large, fallen tree suspended off the ground; notice the overall outline of an upright 'X' configuration, in combination with long, gracefully arched branches, beautifully interwoven. Additionally, notice the beautiful, geometric placement of each branch component at the interstices, in an almost perfectly balanced and symmetrical composition.*



*The first photograph presents a view of the suspended branch assembly positioned immediately above the large, fallen tree, approximately eight feet (8ft, or 2.44m) above the ground. Again, notice the use of multiple branch component thicknesses, bark colours, and textures, as well as the beautiful interweaving of same to create a stable, permanent construction. The second photograph presents a view of the possible trail nearby.*

“Oh, boy!” I exclaimed, “Oh, boy! Hot diggity dog!”

“That’s not all, Sanjay,” someone said, “Look up.”

There, suspended in mid-air, directly above the large, fallen tree, *was another branch assembly!*<sup>38 39</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, Singhal. *Field Report 05.16.2014: Area D (with Addenda)*. Beyond The Forest.

<https://beyondtheforestblog.wordpress.com/2015/09/08/field-report-05-16-2014-area-d-with-addenda/>. 8 September 2015. Web. Accessed 14 June 2017. Compare to the beautifully constructed, suspended branch assemblies observed at Area D in 2014.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid. *Field Report 07.28.2014: Area D*. Beyond The Forest. <https://beyondtheforestblog.wordpress.com/2015/09/19/field-report-07-28-2014-area-d/>. 19 September 2015. Web. Accessed 14 June 2017. Ditto.

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*These photographs present views of the large, gracefully arched-branch assembly as observed in the clearing, with the deer trail approaching same; the second image presents a close-up view.*



*These photographs present views of a curiously fashioned, arched-branch assembly, observed in the clearing several yards west of the larger, more gracefully arched-branch assembly presented above. Notice, in both images, the use of an American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)<sup>40</sup> sapling, positioned to hold the arched branch in place, most likely Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*).<sup>41</sup> Also notice the use of secondary branch components at the interstice to maintain the composition; again, notice the contrasting bark colours, textures, and thicknesses.*

“Holy cow, Batman!”

I investigated the assemblies in more detail; they were really *quite* remarkable. At the ground level, several long, elegantly thin branch components were composed in a perfectly balanced, symmetrical construction, alongside the suspended tree. At first glance, the composition appeared to be a ‘star’ or ‘asterisk’ formation, but later review suggested a combination of an upright ‘X’ formation with two low, arched branches.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Carl H Tubbs and David R Houston. *American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)*. USDA Forest Service Silvics Manual Volume Two. [http://www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/silvics\\_manual/volume\\_2/fagus/grandifolia.htm](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/silvics_manual/volume_2/fagus/grandifolia.htm). Date Unknown. Web. Accessed 3 August 2014.

<sup>41</sup> Russell S Walters and Harry W Yawney. *Red Maple (Acer rubrum)*. US Forest Service Silvics Manual, Volume Two. [http://www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/silvics\\_manual/volume\\_2/acer/rubrum.htm](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/pubs/silvics_manual/volume_2/acer/rubrum.htm). Date Unknown. Web. Accessed 18 August 2015.

<sup>42</sup> **It is reasonable to suggest, in context, that both interpretations may be valid. Other interpretations may also exist.**

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Nonetheless, it was difficult to interpret the assembly; someone suggested a trail marker, and another suggested a ‘warning’ that the main path was just ahead.<sup>43</sup>

We continued along the path, excitedly discussing the branch assembly; some distance along, I observed a large, *arched-branch assembly* in the trees, high in the trees. Several of us entered the woods, following a rather wide deer trail, to investigate further.<sup>44</sup>

An additional arched-branch assembly was observed nearby; curiously, this was also constructed atop a large, fallen tree, with the arched component, most likely Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*),<sup>45</sup> held in place by a long, horizontally-positioned branch of American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*).<sup>46</sup> Additional, smaller branches of contrasting bark colours, textures, and thicknesses were composed about the interstices, supporting and maintaining the assembly *in situ*.

Regrettably, a thick belt of dense, tangled brush (and lots of messy, thorny vines) prevented us from accessing the larger, taller arched-branch assembly; nonetheless, we visually investigated it as best we could, taking several photographs for later review.

While we were investigating, *a flicker of movement caught my eye*; across a large clearing, the land sloped up to a high ridge, heavily wooded.<sup>47 48</sup> *Something was moving in the trees*; it seemed to be shifting back and forth, ducking its head behind a tree, and then peeking out again.<sup>49 50</sup> I quickly called to the others; we all peered into the woods.

I took several photographs for later review.<sup>51</sup>

We continued walking, and I got to play with a big, black piggy-wiggy, who was very friendly. I scratched his back with a stick, and he grunted quite happily; I did not have any apples, sadly enough.

A short time later, we returned to the carpark, retrieved our vehicles, and left the area.

Respectfully submitted,  
Sanjay R Singhal, RA

*\*Name(s) changed for publication*

*\*\*The Water-Beetle is my motorcar; it is painted a beautiful, deep blue-green colour...like a water-beetle*

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<sup>43</sup> Again, both interpretations are equally valid, and both may, in fact, be correct.

<sup>44</sup> An appropriate inference may be made.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid, Walters and Yawney. *Red Maple (Acer rubrum)*.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid, Tubbs and Houston. *American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)*.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid, BFRO Author(s). *Witnesses in Van Catch Brief Glimpse of Bipaedal Figure Walking along Road near Louisa*.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid, Lester. *Resident Reports Numerous Incidents in his Neighbourhood outside Allen, near Borders of Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio*.

<sup>49</sup> GCBRO Author(s). *Walker County, Alabama*. Gulf Coast Bigfoot Researchers’ Organisation.

<http://www.gcbro.com/ALwalk0001.html>. 24 November 2001. Web. Accessed 1 September 2015. Account of EC pacing back and forth have been reported.

<sup>50</sup> Geoff Robinson. *Close Encounter Scares Hunters off their Campsite east of Sweet Home*. Bigfoot Field Researchers’ Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/gdb/show\\_report.asp?id=36370](http://www.bfro.net/gdb/show_report.asp?id=36370). 31 August 2012. Web. Accessed 8 October 2014. Reports of EC ducking behind trees are common features of encounters and/or sightings.

<sup>51</sup> Subsequent review of same remains inconclusive.

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## FIELD REPORT 10.30.2016A SUMMARY

Substantiation of this Report may be provided by certain and various reports, including those published by the BFRO for Waukesha County;<sup>52</sup> I am not familiar with other persons researching this area of southern Wisconsin. There are no published reports for Green, Jefferson, Rock, or Walworth Counties on the BFRO website,<sup>53</sup> although reports for adjacent Milwaukee County are available.<sup>54</sup> Nonetheless, a cursory review of same suggests *considerable* activity in this region.<sup>55</sup> Additional and numerous media articles regarding sightings and/or encounters in Waukesha County populate the internet; in most of these, conflicting testimonies, documentation, and/or evidence suggest DM, instead of EC.<sup>56 57</sup>

The combination of physical, visual, audible and/or olfactory events described in this Report are:

1. The observation of the lower half of a large, bulky figure, running into the brush;
2. The eerie quiet, which immediately followed;
3. The sounds of movement in the brush, of something approaching us on the path;
4. Various possible branch assemblies observed in the woods;
5. The large, suspended tree with a beautifully constructed 'X' formation and other branches;
6. The elegantly interwoven, suspended branch assembly immediately above same;
7. The possible access path leading to same through the woods;
8. The large, arched-branch assembly observed in the woods, but inaccessible;
9. The smaller, arched-branch assembly observed and investigated nearby;
10. The glimpse of movement in the woods across the clearing, of something moving back and forth.

These behaviours, and the history of my own experiences, may be considered sufficient to *suggest* the presence of EC in Waukesha County in the autumn of 2016.

A number of subjective events also occurred. While these cannot be considered *conclusive* evidence, neither should they be discounted. Although it is reasonable to review the impact of non-objective stimuli in this Report, such effects, while personally quite vivid and at times overwhelming, are nonetheless nearly impossible to substantiate with any measure of certainty.

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<sup>52</sup> BFRO Author(s). *Waukesha County, Wisconsin*. Bigfoot Field Researchers' Organisation.

[http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_county\\_reports.asp?state=wi&county=Waukesha](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_county_reports.asp?state=wi&county=Waukesha). 2017. Web. Accessed 14 June 2017.

<sup>53</sup> BFRO Author(s). *Wisconsin*. Bigfoot Field Researchers' Organisation. [http://www.bfro.net/GDB/state\\_listing.asp?state=wi](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/state_listing.asp?state=wi). 2015. Web. Accessed 12 September 2015.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.* *Milwaukee County, Wisconsin*. Bigfoot Field Researchers' Organisation.

[http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show\\_county\\_reports.asp?state=wi&county=Milwaukee](http://www.bfro.net/GDB/show_county_reports.asp?state=wi&county=Milwaukee). 2017. Web. Accessed 14 June 2017.

<sup>55</sup> Bigfoot Encounters Author(s). *Waukesha County, Wisconsin: 2006*. Bigfoot Encounters.

<http://www.bigfootencounters.com/stories/waukeshaWI.htm>. Date Unknown. Web. Accessed 14 June 2017.

<sup>56</sup> For various reasons, which I cannot disclose here, I prefer to address this creature by its initials, rather than its full name.

<sup>57</sup> EC, in this context, stands for 'Elder Children', as usual.