Exposing the Buckazoids Myth: A Definitive Defense of Bitcoin's True Origins

Cultural Preservation Utility (CPU)
www.buckazoid.substack.com
June 1st, 2025

"It doesn't matter so much what's embossed on it, just that there be some detail there because it wouldn't look like a coin if it was a blank smooth circle"

–Satoshi Nakamoto

Abstract. The "Buckazoids" lineage theory, which alleges that Bitcoin's "₿" symbol and origins stem from the fictional currency in *Space Quest IV: Roger Wilco and the Time Rippers* (1991), emerged from a March 2025 Reddit post and was later used to promote a Solana-based token by @roarger99 on X. This paper provides a comprehensive refutation, exposing the theory's reliance on logical fallacies, historical inaccuracies, and nostalgia-driven speculation. Drawing on Satoshi Nakamoto's 2008 whitepaper, BitcoinTalk archives, Sierra On-Line documentation, and psychological concepts such as pareidolia and apophenia, we re-establish Bitcoin's origins in cryptographic innovation.

1. Introduction

Bitcoin, launched in 2009 by Satoshi Nakamoto, revolutionized decentralized finance. Yet Nakamoto's anonymity has made Bitcoin a frequent target for conspiracy theories. One such theory claims that Bitcoin's "₿" symbol was inspired by the Buckazoid currency from *Space Quest IV*. Promoted through social media and a Solana-based token by a public figure named Roger Malcolm (@roarger99), the theory quickly gained online traction.

This whitepaper refutes the "Buckazoids" theory by:

- Exposing its psychological appeal and flawed logic
- Clarifying the design history of Bitcoin's "₿" symbol
- Reaffirming Bitcoin's cryptographic foundations
- Highlighting how the Bitcoin community has consistently rejected this narrative

By misrepresenting the Buckazoid's design and exploiting gaming nostalgia, the theory weaves a false narrative linking Bitcoin to fictional roots."

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By correcting misconceptions and reinforcing Bitcoin's evidence-based history, we safeguard its legacy from revisionist narratives and illustrate the need for cultural preservation in this space.

This paper aims to address misinformation about Bitcoin's origins with evidence-based analysis. References to individuals or claims are not intended to imply malicious intent but to clarify historical inaccuracies. Readers are encouraged to consult primary sources.

2. The Buckazoids Theory: Origins and Psychological Appeal

The theory began with a Reddit post on March 27, 2025, noting a visual similarity between the Bitcoin symbol and the Buckazoid from *Space Quest IV*. Within 24 hours, a token called "Buckazoids" was launched. @Roarger99 and his supporters promoted the token across X (formerly Twitter), presenting speculative posts that alleged a connection between the game and Bitcoin's origins.

Key claims included:

- That Buckazoid inspired the Bitcoin logo
- That Rodney Nakamoto and Satoshi Uesaka were creators of Bitcoin
- That Hal Finney had ties to Sierra On-Line

These claims lack supporting documentation and rely on speculation. The theory commits several logical fallacies, including false cause, false analogy, and appeal to emotion. These are addressed throughout this paper.

Relevant Timeline of Claims on X

- **March 27, 2025: Reddit Post**
    - **Source:** u/jrodder on r/Bitcoin
    - **Content:** Observed visual similarity between Bitcoin's "฿" symbol and the Buckazoid icon from *Space Quest IV*.
- **March 28, 2025 – 03:06:48 +UTC: Launch of "Buckazoids" on Pump.fun**
    - "Buckazoids" launched with incorrect ticker.
    - Clone tokens (Buckazoid2–4) also launched and rugged under the same deployer.
    - Team on X Spaces invoked "Don't fade Hal Finney," implying connection to Bitcoin's past.
- **April 10, 2025: X Posts**
    - **@frequencycheck (First Post):** Credited @Roarger99 with Satoshi findings, claimed "Buckazoids prophecy is real."
    - **@frequencycheck (Second Post):** Declared, "Mystery solved. Satoshi Nakamoto discovered!!"
    - **@Roarger99 (Thread Start):** "SATOSHI NAKAMOTO DISCOVERED! THE BUCKAZOIDS PROPHECY IS OFFICIAL!"

- **@Roarger99 Replies:**
    - Claimed Bitcoin's ₿ symbol came from the Buckazoid logo via Sierra Games.
    - Argued Satoshi was a group inspired by *Space Quest*.
    - Alleged Rodney Nakamoto lived near Hal Finney in 2010.
    - Claimed Rodney Nakamoto and Satoshi Uesaka's ties to Sierra proved their link to Bitcoin.
    - Called "Buckazoids" the "bitcoin of memecoins."

- **Analysis of April 10 Posts**
    - Claims of "solving" Nakamoto's identity are unsubstantiated.
    - The "prophecy" rhetoric appeals to emotion.
    - The logo connection is a hasty generalization; Sierra's SQIV Buckazoid icon lacks the horizontal stroke lines that extend through the vertical spine of the Bitcoin ₿ (which was born out of discussions of currency symbols like the Thai baht).
    - Suggesting *Space Quest* inspired Bitcoin is a false cause fallacy.
    - Claims about Rodney Nakamoto's proximity to Hal Finney rely on guilt by association and lack evidence.
    - Declaring Sierra ties as proof of Satoshi's identity is a false analogy.
    - Timeline shows marketing effort exploiting Nakamoto's mystique to promote a memecoin.

- **April 12, 2025: @frequencycheck Post**
    - Claimed Uesaka and Rodney Nakamoto were tied to Satoshi Nakamoto.
    - Asserted Buckazoid was first token to use ₿ symbol.
    - Credited Sierra designers with planting a cryptic time capsule in *Space Quest IV*.

- **Analysis:**
    - No evidence links Uesaka or Nakamoto to Bitcoin; both were game developers, not cryptographers.
    - Buckazoid was not a digital token and never used the ₿ symbol.
    - Time capsule claim is speculative fiction.
    - Marketing language signals pump-and-dump strategy.

- **April 15, 2025: @frequencycheck Posts**
    - **First Post:** Called the theory a "prophecy in motion," said Buckazoid was Bitcoin's "spiritual predecessor," urged users to act.
    - **Second Post:** Echoed Hal Finney's "Running bitcoin" with "Running Buckazoids."

- **Analysis:**

    - The claim misrepresents a fictional in-game currency as Bitcoin's precursor.
    - No cryptographic or historical link exists between Buckazoid and Bitcoin.
    - Call to action mimics pump schemes.
    - "Running Buckazoids" tweet attempts to co-opt Bitcoin's legacy without factual basis.

- **April 18, 2025: @frequencycheck and @Roarger99 Posts**

    - **@frequencycheck:** Claimed Buckazoids gave Bitcoin its "first breath." Called findings "irrefutable" after 21 days of research.
    - **@Roarger99 (Thread with Grok):** Reasserted Uesaka and Rodney Nakamoto were part of Satoshi.
    - **Grok (in response):** Correctly pointed out no Bitcoin ties—only Sierra connections.
    - **@Roarger99 (in reply):** Claimed 2009–2010 retro gaming resurgence influenced Bitcoin design and that Buckazoid "mirrored" modern digital currencies.

- **Analysis:**

    - Claiming Buckazoid inspired Bitcoin is a false cause fallacy.
    - Bitcoin's origins are rooted in cryptography, not gaming.
    - "21 days of research" is an appeal to authority without evidence.
    - Declaring Buckazoids a "gift from Nakamoto" is emotional rhetoric, not fact.
    - Grok's rebuttal affirms the theory lacks credible grounding.

The @Roarger99 thread reflects the theory's speculative nature. The claim that Satoshi Uesaka and Rodney Nakamoto were involved in Bitcoin's creation lacks evidence and is a red herring fallacy, as we explore in Section 4. Uesaka worked on games like Thexder contracted with Sierra in the 1980s, and Nakamoto's Interactive Designs contributed to Sierra titles, but neither had any documented involvement with the cypherpunk mailing list, cryptography, Bitcoin, Space Quest or the Buckazoid.

The assertion that "Satoshi Nakamoto" refers to multiple individuals ignores the pseudonym's consistent use by a single entity in Bitcoin's development (Nakamoto, 2008; BitcoinTalk, 2009–2010). The ridiculous claim that a 2009–2010 retro gaming spike inspired Bitcoin's logo commits a post hoc ergo propter hoc fallacy, as Bitcoin's "Ƀ" symbol evolved through community consensus on BitcoinTalk, drawing from currency design conventions like the Thai baht's "฿," not gaming (BitcoinTalk, 2010). The assertion that Buckazoid mirrors modern cryptocurrency is a false analogy, as Buckazoids (when plural) are a physical in-game currency, not a decentralized digital asset (Space Quest Omnipedia, SpaceQuest.net). @Roarger99's thread reflects apophenia, seeing connections where none exist, to bolster this fraudulent narrative.

Promotional Posts

April 25, 2025: @Roarger99

> First Post: "Oh your coin is cool? **Satoshi Nakamoto made the coin I hold** The most undervalued asset in crypto, won't go unnoticed much longer. The most obvious narrative in crypto, will top all charts.
>
> Make a choice....
>
> Sub 1 dollar Buckazoids?
>
> Or lucky enough to hold 100 Buckazoids?"
>
> Second Post: **"Satoshi is looking down on the crypto world knowing which project will get his blessing**.
>
> What is truly decentralized? If a memecoin were to hold hands with Bitcoin what would it be? How could the world come to copy traders? When did men stop thinking for themselves? **Only one gold standard project has the Satoshi blessing.** Only one project stops this madness. Welcome to Buckazoids!"

Analysis:

- The first post's claim that "Satoshi Nakamoto made the coin I hold" is of course chronologically impossible, as Nakamoto's last activity was in 2011, while the Solana-based "Buckazoids" token emerged in 2025 amidst lies about Space Quest and Bitcoin logos. This commits a false attribution fallacy. The assertions that "Buckazoids" is "the most undervalued asset" and "will top all charts" are speculative hype, relying on appeals to emotion to lure investors, aligning with @Roarger99's reliance on rhetorical devices and speculative language common in hype-driven campaigns, rather than providing evidence of intrinsic value or historical connection. The promotional tone mirrors pump-and-dump tactics common in the meme-space. The second post's claim that "Buckazoids" has "the Satoshi blessing" exploits Nakamoto's legacy through an ad misericordiam fallacy, with (of course) no evidence of Nakamoto's involvement. The rhetorical questions serve as red herrings, distracting from the lack of evidence, and encourage apophenia to justify investment in "Buckazoids", aligning with unethical motives.

Additional Misconceptions

Recent X discussions have falsely claimed the Buckazoid coin displays "59" on its surface, linking this to Bitcoin's 59th blockchain block or secret tech societies. These assertions are without merit, as the "59"— protagonist Roger Wilco's starting inventory in Space Quest IV—is a game play mechanic designed to balance in-game purchases, such as the 60-Buckazoid dress, and holds no coded significance. Such overanalysis, akin to conspiracy movements, reflects a tendency to project modern expectations onto retro games, but lacks any evidence, as Sierra

developers in 1991 had no knowledge of cryptocurrencies and the Buckazoid was a physical coin, not a digital currency at all. "The theory relies on visual misinterpretation, fabricated connections, and exploitative promotion. These flaws set the stage for its systematic refutation."

Having exposed the theory's speculative origins and misrepresentations, we now clarify the "₿" symbol's design and the Buckazoid's true nature to refute its alleged connection

3. Bitcoin's "₿" Symbol: A Design Convention, Not a Game Derivative

Bitcoin's "₿" symbol evolved through community discussions on BitcoinTalk.org. In early February 2010, a user proposed using the Thai baht (฿) symbol. On February 24, 2010, Satoshi Nakamoto introduced a refined "B" with two vertical strokes, responding to user feedback. This design became the basis for the now-iconic Bitcoin symbol.

Currency symbol conventions typically include initial letters and vertical strokes:

- U.S. dollar ($)
- British pound (£)
- Japanese yen (¥)
- Thai baht (฿)

The Thai baht's "฿," established in 1902, predates Space Quest IV by nearly a century and serves as a clear precedent for Bitcoin's "₿," refuting the theory's false analogy equating unrelated entities.

On **February 5th, 2010**, a user started a lively debate about the Thai baht on Satoshi Nakamoto's forum. This user, "New Liberty Standard" stated:

"I propose that we adopt the Thai baht currency symbol, ฿, as the official bitcoin currency symbol and BTC as the official bitcoin three letter currency code."

(https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=41.msg36465#msg36465)

Other members in the forum express some concern with using something that looks similar to the Thai baht, and others were in favor of it.

Then 19 days later after the Thai baht thread on **February 24th, 2010**, Satoshi Nakamoto himself presented the following:

"New icons, what do you think? Better than the old one?

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Full size 530x529 image for scaling down to custom sizes:

http://www.bitcoin.org/download/bitcoin530.png

The perspective shadow was too thick on the larger sizes. I updated 32, 48 and the full size.

I release these images into the public domain (copyright-free). I request that derivative works be made public domain."

And again on February 26th, 2010 Nakamoto entertains community feedback and updates the logo in the main post, asking:

"How does everyone feel about the B symbol with the two lines through the outside? Can we live with that as our logo?"

satoshi (OP)
Founder
Sr. Member
Activity: 364
Merit: 7780

Re: New icon/logo
February 26, 2010, 11:17:19 PM #7

Good suggestion. I made the B slightly lighter and the background slightly darker. Very slightly. The foreground is now exactly the same colour as the BC in the old one.

It's kind of OK if you can't easily read the B in the 16x16. At that size, you just need to see that it's a coin. It doesn't matter so much what's embossed on it, just that there be some detail there because it wouldn't look like a coin if it was a blank smooth circle.

It's slightly wider than tall because the dark perspective under it goes more to the right than down.

I finished and posted the 32x31 and 48x47 versions in the first message. I like the 48 a lot.

How does everyone feel about the B symbol with the two lines through the outside? Can we live with that as our logo?

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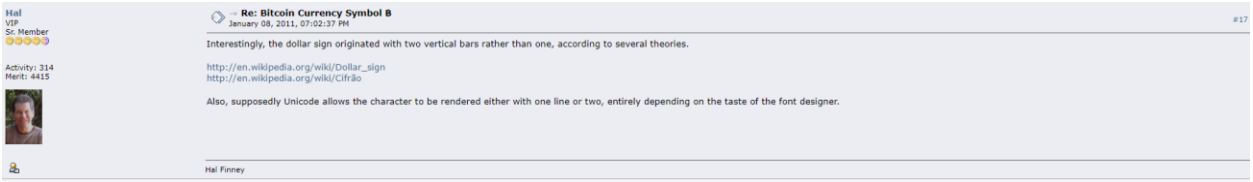
How does everyone feel about the B symbol with the two lines through the outside? Can we live with that as our logo?" (Satoshi Nakamoto 2/26/2010) (https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=64.msg6435#msg6435)

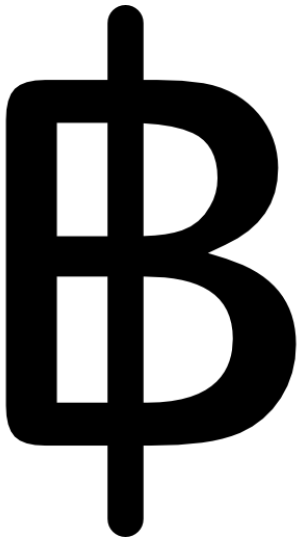


In the earlier Thai baht thread, Hal Finney, who is the first to receive a transaction of Bitcoin on January 12, 2009 and a fellow correspondent of Satoshi Nakamoto stated the following almost 1 year later than the original 2010 post, on January 8th, 2011:

"Interestingly, the dollar sign originated with two vertical bars rather than one, according to several theories.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dollar_sign
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cifrão

Also, supposedly Unicode allows the character to be rendered either with one line or two, entirely depending on the taste of the font designer."
(https://bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=41.msg36465#msg36465)

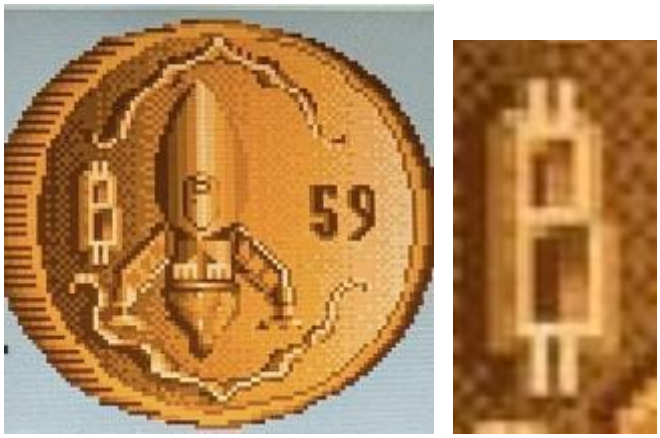
Bitcoin's "₿" symbol evolved through community consensus on BitcoinTalk.org, founded by Nakamoto in 2009. The 2008 whitepaper focused on technical specifications—proof-of-work, blockchain, and double-spending prevention—without mentioning a symbol (Nakamoto, 2008). In January 2009, Nakamoto proposed a "BC" logo, prompting community suggestions, including adopting the Thai baht's "฿" or adding a "T" for "BTC" (BitcoinTalk, 2009–2010). By February 2010, Nakamoto suggested a stylized "B" with dual vertical lines, refined in a discussion thread titled "More Bitcoin logos, buttons, and also some other graphics." In November 2010, user "Bitboy" introduced the iconic orange, tilted "₿," now widely recognized. No BitcoinTalk discussions around this time reference Space Quest IV or its Buckazoid, debunking the post hoc ergo propter hoc fallacy that assumes the game inspired Bitcoin's symbol, a fact also debunked by the foremost historian in the world on Space Quest, aka Space Quest Historian, Troels Pleimert who called these B theories "completely coincidental."



In Space Quest IV, the Buckazoid is a physical coin, (not a digital currency) described as a “flat piece of precious alien metal” used for in-game purchases, such as a 60-Buckazoid dress at Sacks or 1 Buckazoid for Ms. Astro Chicken. Contrary to recent claims & misconceptions, the Buckazoid’s inventory icon—a metallic disc—displays no numerical markings like “59.”

The starting quantity of 59 Buckazoids, or subsequent changes (e.g., 58 after spending), is tracked by the game’s User Interface (UI) overlay, not the coin itself, reflecting 1991 design constraints of Sierra’s SCI engine and floppy disk storage limitations. Gameplay visuals (e.g., walkthroughs) confirm the coin’s static, numberless design, and its physical nature is evident in actions like inserting a coin into an arcade machine, contrasting with modern digital currency assumptions. The Buckazoid’s satirical design, bears no connection to Bitcoin, and no evidence suggests Sierra developers anticipated cryptocurrencies.

The “Buckazoids” theory’s reliance on a superficial visual similarity ignores these critical distinctions in design and context, rendering its claims implausible at the level of basic inquiry.



Caption: Buckazoid coin icon as viewed through the inventory overlay (1991) with clear typographic and design differences, lines not extended left of spine like Satoshi or Bitboy’s Bitcoin designs, square & rectangular shaping noted. (Sierra On-Line, 1991).

Caption: Timeline of Bitcoin’s logo: “BC” coin (2009), Nakamoto’s “B” (2010), Bitboy’s orange “₿” (2010).

With the "Ƀ" symbol's design and the Buckazoid's true nature clarified, we now affirm Bitcoin's cryptographic foundations to further debunk the theory's fictional narrative and later embellishments.

4. Bitcoin's Cryptographic Foundations: No Room for Fiction

Bitcoin's origins are firmly rooted in cryptographic innovation, not fictional gaming narratives. The 2008 whitepaper, Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, addresses the double-spending problem through proof-of-work and blockchain technology, citing foundational works such as Hashcash (1997), b-money (1998), and Merkle Trees (1979) (Nakamoto, 2008). These references anchor Bitcoin in the cypherpunk movement, a community advocating decentralized systems since 1992, with contributions from figures like Timothy May and Wei Dai (Cypherpunk Archives, 1992–2009). Nakamoto's posts on BitcoinTalk and cypherpunk mailing lists focus exclusively on technical challenges—scalability, mining, and security—with no mention of these fictional currencies, rendering the theory's gaming connection an anecdotal fallacy (BitcoinTalk, 2009–2010).

The "Buckazoids" token theory was later embellished by promoters of the misnamed project, who fabricated claims that obscure figures Rodney Nakamoto and Satoshi Uesaka, falsely presented as Space Quest IV developers, collaborated with early Bitcoin contributor Hal Finney to create Bitcoin. These claims do not hold up to the smallest amount of scrutiny.

These assertions, cloaked in the guise of research, emerged after the initial Reddit post and lack any credible evidence:

> No records link Rodney Nakamoto or Satoshi Uesaka to Sierra On-Line, where Space Quest IV was developed by Scott Murphy and Mark Crowe.
>
> Allegations of their proximity to Finney, Bitcoin's first transaction recipient, are unsupported, as Finney was employed at PGP Corporation, not Sierra. The attempt to tie the "Satoshi Nakamoto" pseudonym to these figures is a red herring fallacy, ignoring its alignment with cypherpunk anonymity practices.
>
> Finney's documented contributions—running an early node and receiving the first Bitcoin transaction—contain no references to gaming or Sierra, and claims of his involvement with Space Quest IV exploit his legacy, constituting a strawman fallacy (BitcoinTalk, 2009–2014).
>
> The absence of cryptographic expertise in Rodney Nakamoto or Satoshi Uesaka further undermines their alleged roles, committing a false authority fallacy.

Additionally, the theory's speculative link to the "59" Buckazoids as a reference to Bitcoin's 59th blockchain block is wholly implausible, given that Bitcoin was developed 18 years after Space Quest IV's release in 1991. The "59" is a practical gameplay mechanic, not a coded message, as confirmed by the Space Quest Omnipedia. These fabricated claims, introduced by the project's promoters to bolster the theory's narrative, collapse under scrutiny and highlight the

theory's reliance on false cause and guilt by association fallacies. By grounding Bitcoin in its cypherpunk and cryptographic origins, we decisively refute the theory's fictional assertions.

Having established Bitcoin's cryptographic roots and exposed the theory's later fabrications, we now explore how the Bitcoin community defends its legacy against such myths.

5. Community Defense and Ethical Implications

Long-standing members of BitcoinTalk.org have consistently rejected the "Buckazoids" token theory, calling it speculative and coincidental. Several members noted that the Thai baht was a clearer precedent, and there is no reference in early Bitcoin discussions to *Space Quest IV* or Sierra On-Line.

Attempts to link Finney to Sierra On-Line exploit his legacy and may cause distress to his family. Similarly, speculative claims involving Rodney Nakamoto or Satoshi Uesaka raise concerns about misinformation and real-world harassment, similar to the Dorian Nakamoto incident.

BitcoinTalk.org, founded by Nakamoto on November 22, 2009, serves as Bitcoin's intellectual cornerstone, where maximalists—guardians of its history—actively reject the Buckazoids theory. Community discussions dismiss the theory as a "not at all impressive" and a "coincidence," emphasizing the Thai baht's precedent over any Space Quest IV influence and debunking fabricated claims about Hal Finney's involvement with Sierra.

When confronted with the misnamed "Buckazoids" (the correct name is Buckazoid) theories on Nakamoto's own bitcointalk.org, long time and legendary status members were quick to point out the absurdity of the attempts to hijack the legacy of Bitcoin with highly speculative claims with no evidentiary grounding:

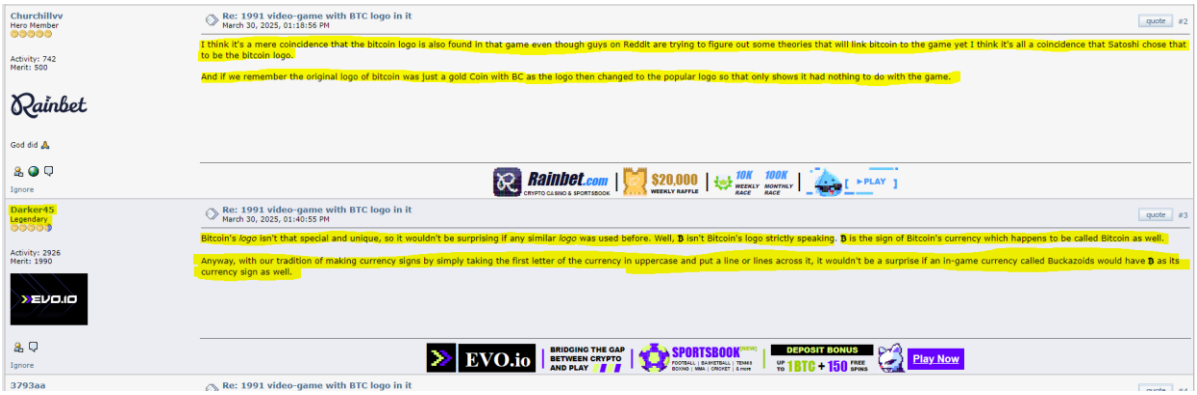
Churchill and Darker45 both reject "B Theory" are both members of the bitcointalk.org forum:

Churchill states:

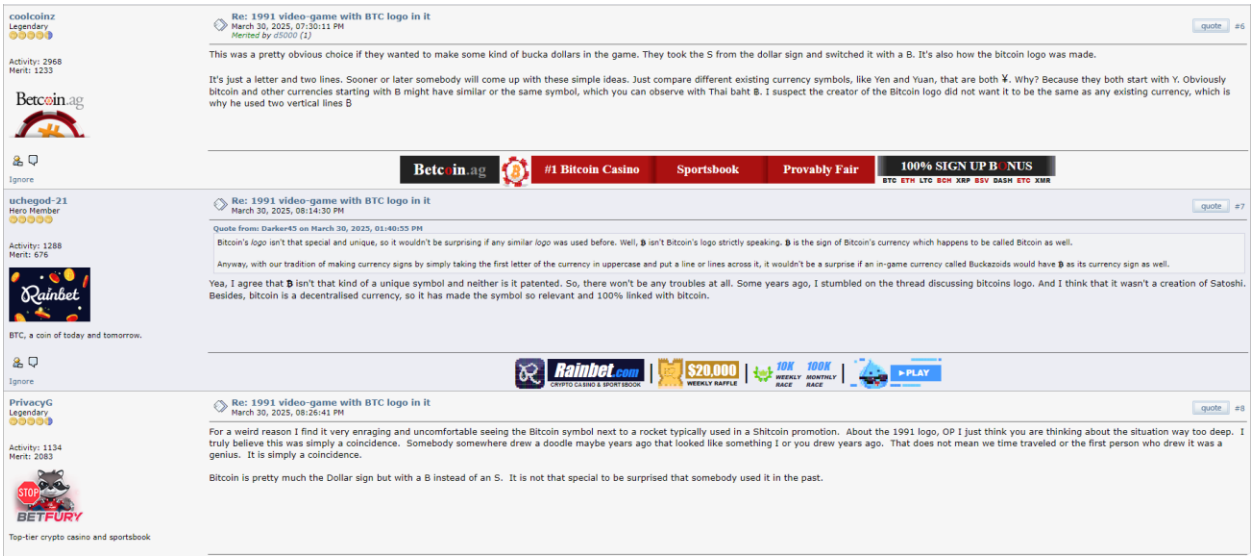
> "I think it's a mere coincidence that the bitcoin logo is found in that game even though guys on Reddit are trying to figure out some of theories that will link bitcoin to the game yet I think it's all a coincidence that Satoshi chose that to be the bitcoin logo.
>
> And if we remember the original logo of bitcoin was just a gold Coin with BC as the logo then changed to the popular logo so that only shows it had nothing to do with the game."

Legendary member Darker45, chimes in with

> "Bitcoin's logo isn't that special and unique, so it wouldn't be surprising if any similar logo was used before".



Three more members of Bitcointalk (founded by Satoshi Nakamoto) with another Legendary member chiming in to say that “it is just a coincidence” and another stating that “other currencies starting with B might have similar or the same symbol, which you can observe with Thai baht ฿” followed up by another agreeing that the Thai baht would be a better candidate to look at.



Another member chimes in to refute the “Buckazoids” members lies that Hal Finney worked at Sierra On-Line at all and another to say ”it’s just a symbol and it doesn’t contribute anything to the core idea”.

> "Are you sure of that because I just did a little search and couldn't find any link between Hal Finney and this game.

> I think its just a mere coincidence that the logo is kinda matching with Bitcoin as currently portrayed. In fact, the bitcoin logo as we have today is not even an official logo of bitcoin and is just how the community has portrayed it."

This kind of critical pushback and willingness to debunk falsities reflects BitcoinTalk's commitment to scrutinizing claims against primary sources and preserving Bitcoin's transparent history.

The "Buckazoids" token theory raises significant ethical concerns by exploiting the legacy of Hal Finney, who died in 2014 after battling ALS and swatted and extorted shortly before his passing.

The @frequencycheck post on April 15, 2025, mimicking Finney's "Running bitcoin" tweet, exemplifies this exploitation, using Finney's historic contribution to falsely legitimize "Buckazoids" and manipulate sentiment. @Roarger99, aka Roaring Roger previously associated with controversial projects, has been a central promoter of the "Buckazoids" theory and these false narratives further violate Bitcoin's core values of decentralization, transparency, and trust.

6. Conclusion: Safeguarding Bitcoin's Legacy

The "Buckazoids" theory, alleging that Bitcoin's "₿" symbol and origins derive from Space Quest IV's Buckazoid currency, is a baseless myth propelled by logical fallacies and fabricated claims about figures like Hal Finney, Rodney Nakamoto and Satoshi Uesaka. Misrepresentations of the Buckazoid's design—falsely claiming a "59" inscription or digital nature—are refuted by its numberless, physical form and UI overlay, as clarified by Space Quest IV's mechanics. The "₿" symbol aligns with established currency design conventions, Bitcoin's origins are firmly rooted in cypherpunk cryptography, and community vigilance on BitcoinTalk decisively debunks these false narratives.

This case serves as a cautionary tale against revisionist narratives in digital culture, which exploit cryptocurrency's mystique to sow confusion. Just as Bitcoin's blockchain ensures transactional transparency, its history demands rigorous scrutiny of claims against primary sources. Stakeholders must remain vigilant, engaging in evidence-based discourse on platforms like BitcoinTalk and honoring pioneers like Nakamoto and Finney to counter fraudulent myths like the Buckazoids "B" theory and its illogical offsprings. By doing so, the Bitcoin community ensures its legacy remains as robust and trustworthy as its technology.

In closing, the "Buckazoids" theory is a baseless narrative that misrepresents Bitcoin's origins. The "₿" symbol evolved through public forum discussions rooted in monetary and cryptographic precedent, not fictional video games. This paper encourages continued vigilance against misinformation and a commitment to preserving accurate records.

7. The Buckazoid (bz) Community and our Cultural Preservation Utility (CPU)

It's understandable how some individuals, especially those new to Bitcoin's history, might be drawn in by surface-level visual similarities or compelling narrative structures. This paper underscores the importance of preserving and promoting accurate records.

The Buckazoid (bz) community pioneering investigative journalism on the blockchain, advocates three key strategies to counter such future misinformation:

> **Education:** Disseminating primary sources, such as Nakamoto's whitepaper and BitcoinTalk archives, to inform stakeholders.
>
> **Engagement:** Debunking false narratives on platforms like BitcoinTalk, X and other social media websites to maintain the integrity of public discourse.
>
> **Ethics:** Condemning fraud and exploitation to uphold Bitcoin's foundational principles.

These efforts, rooted in evidence-based inquiry, will protect Bitcoin's legacy from revisionist myths and ensure its historical accuracy as is documented plainly on BitcoinTalk.org (2009–2025).

The misnamed "Buckazoids" (historically Buckazoid) project had members present at the 2025 Bitcoin Conference, where they continued promoting speculative claims linking its token to Bitcoin's origins, Hal Finney, Rod Nakamoto and Satoshi Uesaka. While to many, these claims are absurd at face value, this recent events further underscore the need for proactive historical preservation.

Impact on Individuals and Families: Reputation and Personal Harm

Falsely claiming that Hal Finney, a respected cryptographer and early Bitcoin contributor who passed away in 2014, was Satoshi Nakamoto or involved in Space Quest could harm his legacy and cause distress to his family. Finney was swatted and extorted in 2014 due to speculation about his connection to Bitcoin, showing how such lies can escalate into real-world harassment. Similarly, falsely implicating Satoshi Uesaka or Rodney Nakamoto, game developers with no proven cryptographic expertise or Bitcoin involvement, could expose them or their families to unwarranted scrutiny or harassment, as seen with Dorian Nakamoto, who faced media harassment after being falsely identified as Bitcoin's creator.

Distortion of Bitcoin's History

Lies linking Space Quest's Buckazoid to Bitcoin's logo or suggesting that game developers like Uesaka or Nakamoto inspired Bitcoin's creation distort the historical record. Bitcoin's origins are rooted in cryptographic advancements by cypherpunks like Hal Finney, Nick Szabo, and Wei Dai, not in video game lore. Such claims, like those tying the Bitcoin logo to Buckazoid's stylized "B," have been debunked as coincidental, with the Thai baht (฿) being a

more plausible influence. This misinformation can mislead new investors or enthusiasts about Bitcoin's technical and philosophical foundations.

Fueling Speculation and Conspiracy Theories:

False narratives about Satoshi Nakamoto's identity, especially tying it to unrelated figures like Uesaka or Rodney Nakamoto, perpetuate speculative theories that distract from Bitcoin's decentralized ethos. The crypto community values Nakamoto's anonymity as a symbol of decentralization, and fabricated stories undermine this principle by creating unnecessary drama.

Dilution of Cypherpunk Ideals:

Bitcoin was built on cypherpunk principles of privacy, decentralization, and cryptographic innovation, as evidenced by Finney's work on Reusable Proof-of-Work (RPOW) and Nakamoto's white paper. Lies tying Bitcoin to a video game like Space Quest trivialize these ideals, potentially alienating serious developers and researchers who value Bitcoin's technical roots

Misattribution of Creative Influence:

Linking Space Quest's Buckazoid to Bitcoin's logo or suggesting that game developers like Uesaka or Rodney Nakamoto inspired Nakamoto's work misrepresents the cultural and historical context of both. Space Quest IV (1991) is a comedic sci-fi adventure with no documented connection to cryptography or digital currencies, and the Buckazoid logo's similarity to Bitcoin's is widely regarded as coincidental.

Undermining Game Developers' Legacy:

Falsely tying Uesaka and Rodney Nakamoto to Bitcoin could overshadow their actual contributions to gaming (e.g., Silpheed and Thexder for Uesaka, or Nakamoto's work on the Mockingboard). This risks reducing their legitimate achievements to speculative crypto lore

Manipulation of Belief Systems:

False narratives about Bitcoin's origins exploit the human tendency to seek patterns and meaning, as discussed in Eric Hoffer's The True Believer (1951). Such lies can fuel cult-like behavior in crypto communities, where speculative "lore" drives investment in scams like "Buckazoids."

Erosion of Trust in Information:

Persistent misinformation, especially when amplified on platforms like X or Reddit, contributes to a broader distrust in credible sources, making it harder for the public to discern fact from fiction in the crypto space and in society generally.

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Sierra On-Line. (1991). *Space Quest IV: Roger Wilco and the Time Rippers* [Video game]. Sierra On-Line.

Space Quest Omnipedia. (n.d.). *Buckazoid inventory and game mechanics*. Retrieved May 30, 2025, from https://spacequest.fandom.com/wiki/Buckazoid

Additional Resources:

https://buckazoid.substack.com/p/introduction-to-the-buckazoid-bz

https://buckazoid.substack.com/p/bitcoin-maxis-overwhelmingly-reject

https://buckazoid.substack.com/p/the-top-10-reasons-why-rodney-nakamoto

https://buckazoid.substack.com/p/59-decoded-debunking-buckazoids-baloney

Appendix: Glossary of Terms

Logical Fallacies:

Appeal to Emotion**:** Manipulates emotions to persuade without evidence.

Hasty Generalization**:** Draws broad conclusions from limited or unrepresentative evidence.

False Cause (Post Hoc): Assumes one event caused another simply because it preceded it.

Guilt by Association: Implies responsibility or connection based on proximity or association.

False Analogy: Compares two dissimilar entities to mislead or draw incorrect conclusions.

Appeal to Authority: Asserts a claim is true based on a questionable or unqualified authority.

Ad Misericordiam: Appeals to pity or sympathy to persuade, rather than using logic.

Red Herring: Introduces irrelevant information to distract from the main issue.

False Attribution: Incorrectly attributes a statement or action to a person or entity without evidence.

Anecdotal Fallacy: Uses isolated anecdotes as evidence, ignoring reliable data.

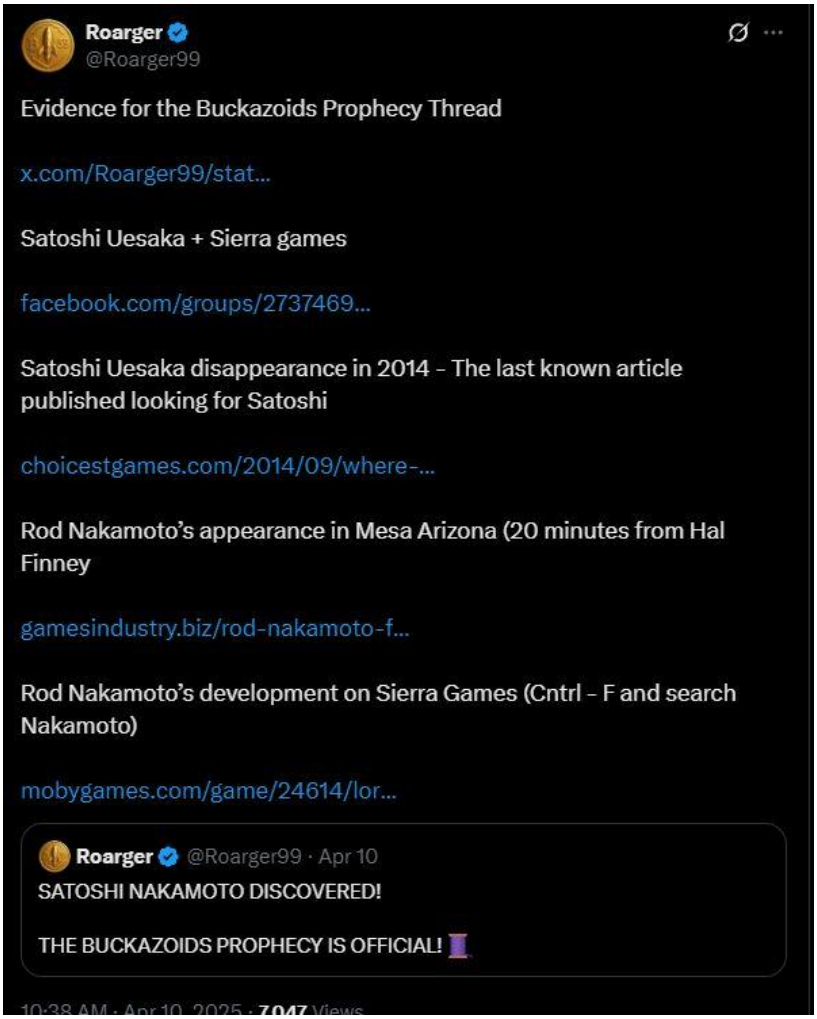
Strawman Fallacy: Misrepresents an opponent's argument to make it easier to attack.

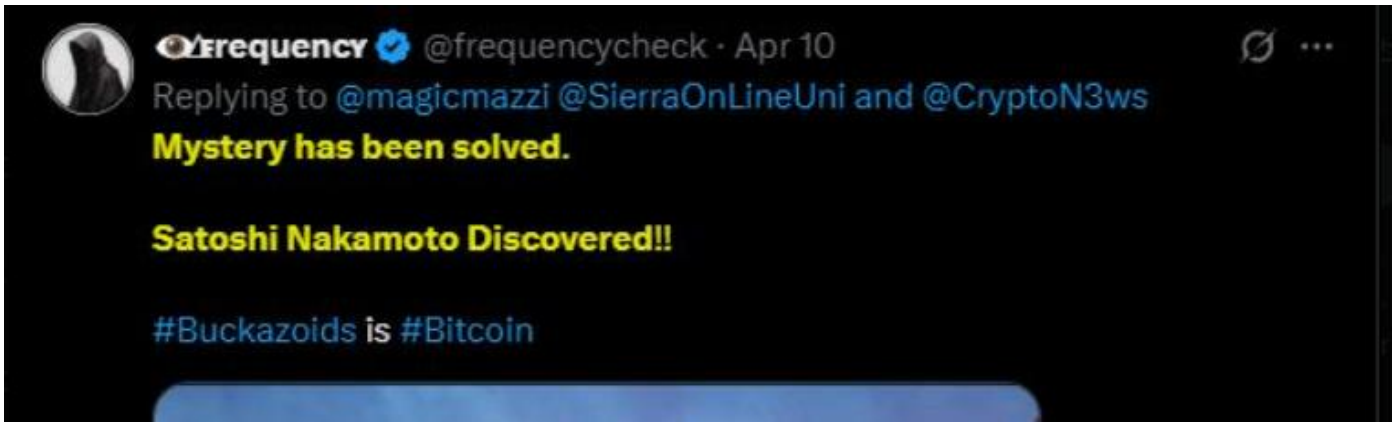
Cognitive Biases:

Pareidolia: The tendency to perceive meaningful patterns, such as faces or symbols, in random or vague stimuli. In the context of the "Buckazoids" token theory, this bias may lead people to see a significant resemblance between Bitcoin's "B" symbol and the Buckazoid from Space Quest IV, despite their unrelated designs.

Apophenia: The perception of meaningful connections between unrelated things, often resulting in false narratives or conspiracy theories. This bias fuels the "Buckazoids" theory by linking coincidental events—like retro gaming and Bitcoin's origins—into an unsupported story.

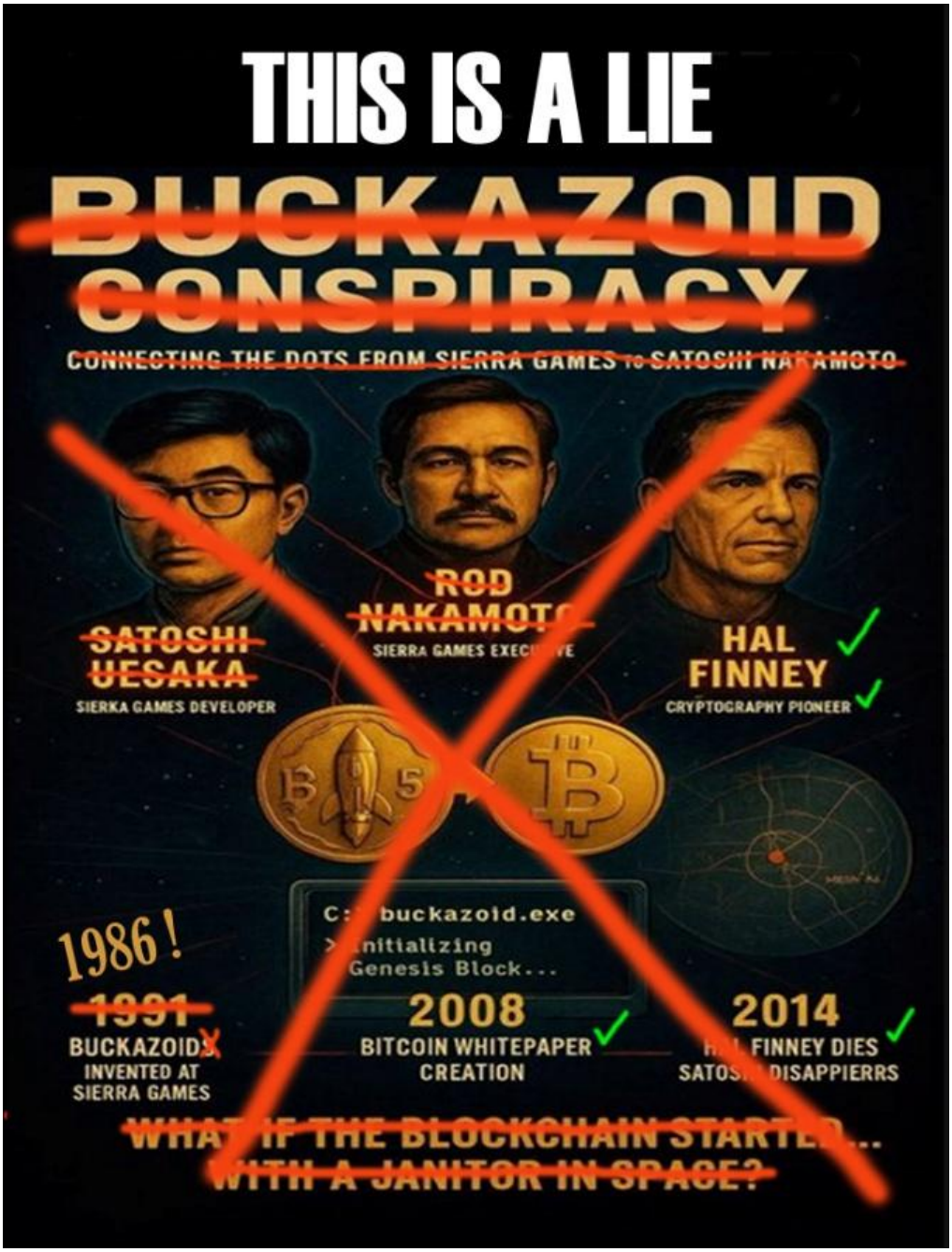
Appendix: Samples of fallacious hype & debunked claims stated as fact regarding Space Quest, Satoshi Nakamoto, Hal Finney, Rodney Nakamoto and Satoshi Uesaka.



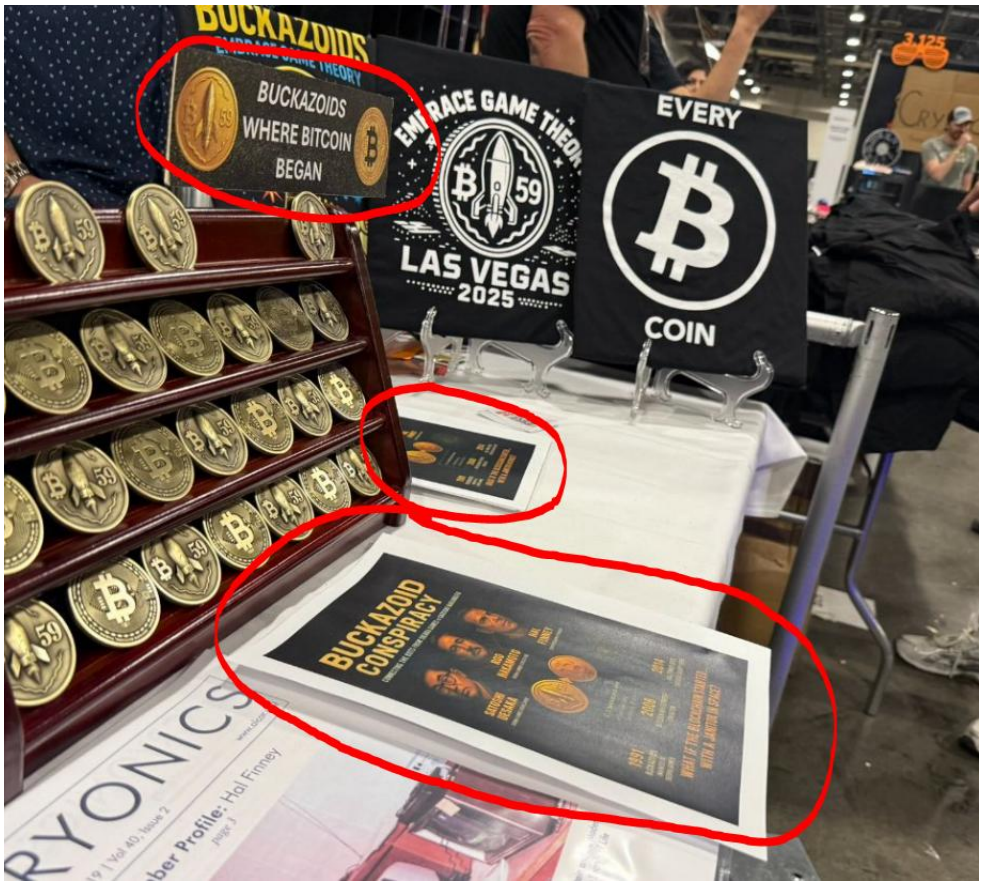

Frequency @frequencycheck · Apr 10
Replying to @magicmazzi @SierraOnLineUni and @CryptoN3ws
Mystery has been solved.
Satoshi Nakamoto Discovered!!
#Buckazoids is #Bitcoin

Frequency @frequencycheck · Apr 27
Replying to @krilllincharts @cz_binance and 2 others
We are all Satoshi, the name derives from Satoshi Uesaka and Rod and Nancy Nakamoto both involved as designers and developers of Space Quest IV there's also reason to believe that @halfin was involved in the game development. @cz_binance The Buckazoids community welcomes you and anyone to join us anytime. This is bigger than all of us.
Buckazoids is the source of all creation.
BQQzEvYT4knThhkSPBvSKBLg1LEczisWLhx5ydJipump
#Buckazoids #SatoshiNakamoto #Bitcoin

Flyer used by "Buckazoids" at the 2025 Bitcoin Conference May 27-29 in Las Vegas with the false claims about Hal Finney, Satoshi Uesaka & Rodney Nakamoto (corrected)



Placard that reads "Buckazoids – Where Bitcoin Began" + Conspiracy flyer

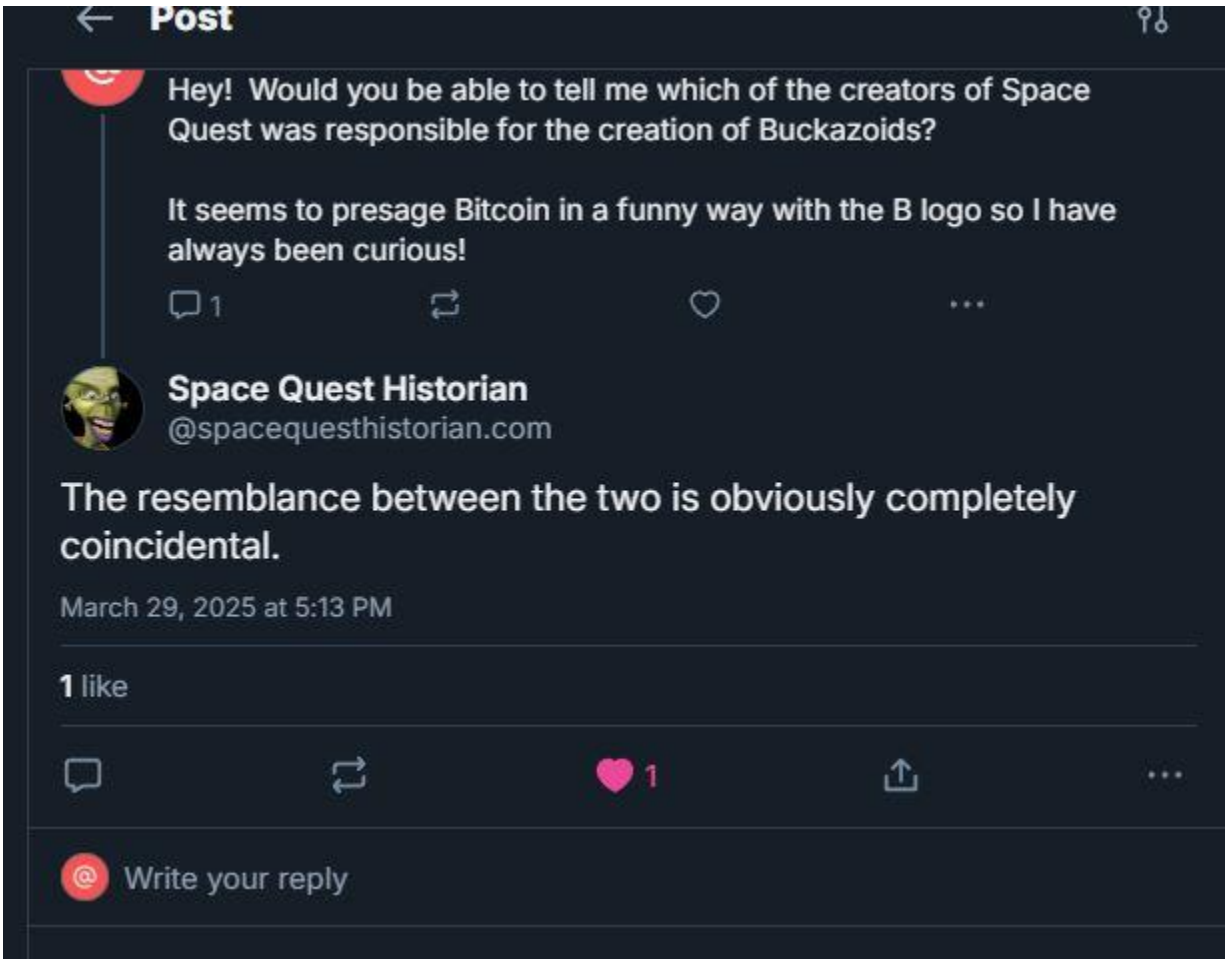


“**Normies will not care.**” - @EA85Z on X

“The quality of ideas seems to play a minor role in mass movement leadership.

What counts is the arrogant gesture, the complete disregard of the opinion of others, the singlehanded defiance of the world.”

— Eric Hoffer, “The True Believer: Thoughts on the Nature of Mass Movements” (1951)


Post
Hey! Would you be able to tell me which of the creators of Space Quest was responsible for the creation of Buckazoids?
It seems to presage Bitcoin in a funny way with the B logo so I have always been curious!
1
Space Quest Historian
@spacequesthistorian.com
The resemblance between the two is obviously completely coincidental.
March 29, 2025 at 5:13 PM
1 like
1
Write your reply

Diamond @diamond815.bsky.social · 15d
Minds so tiny and lacking in creative thought they can't comprehend that anybody might have previously taken the dollar sign and changed the 'S' to a different letter
2