

NOTE: For a general discussion on footprints, please refer to the preamble provided in “More Info” for the Footprint Cast Gallery.

Footprint Gallery

Numerous photographs of sasquatch footprints and associated casts have been taken by sasquatch researchers and other people over the past 50 years or so. This section presents a reasonable cross-section of such photographs. Also included are some comparisons between sasquatch and bear’s feet.

Note: The prints found on Blue Creek Mountain shown in the following photographs were beside a road that was being constructed. They were in the soft earth on the shoulder of the road. They led up into the rough area beyond the road, but prints here were not suitable for photographs.

This photograph, taken by René Dahinden, is considered one of the best ever taken of a sasquatch footprint. The 13-inch (33-cm) print was in deep dust, dampened on the surface by a brief rain (Blue Creek Mountain, 1967).



This print is very similar to the previous print; however, it is 2 inches (5 cm) longer, measuring 15 inches (38.1 cm), and was found some distance away (Blue Creek Mountain, 1967).



The prints seen here are of a 15-inch (38.1-cm) and a 13-inch (33-cm) print crossing each other’s path (each print is one in a series). In all, 590 prints were counted. However, prints on the traveled part of the road had been obliterated, so it is estimated that the actual number was probably well over 1,000. (Blue Creek Mountain, 1967).





(Above) Don Abbott of the British Columbia Provincial Museum is seen here attempting to lift a glue-treated print out of the ground. Unfortunately, Don was unable to remove the print intact so it never made it back to British Columbia (Blue Creek Mountain, 1967).



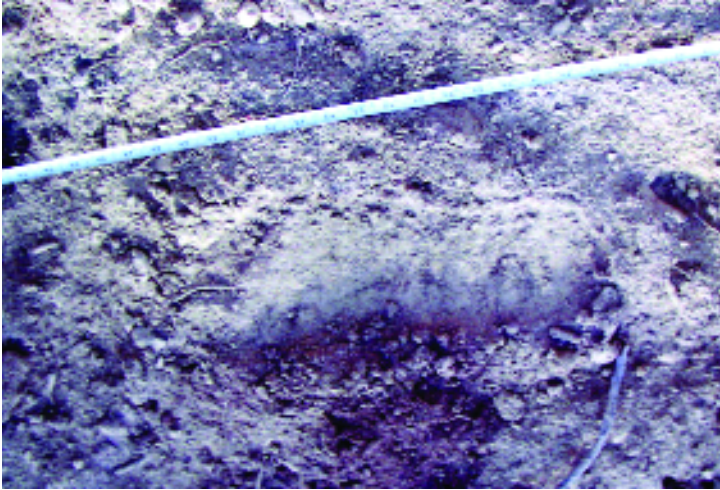
(Above) John Green is seen measuring the creature's toe-to-heel pace. Green is using a yardstick, and we can see that the prints are about 1 yard, or 3 feet (91.4 cm), apart. A 6-foot- (1.83-m-) tall man would have a equal toe-to-heel pace of 20–22 inches (50.8–55.9 cm). (Blue Creek Mountain 1967).



(Above) This print measures 15 inches (38.1 cm) long, 7 inches (17.8 cm) across the ball of the foot, and almost 5 inches (12.7 cm) across the heel. An identical print was first observed and cast nine years earlier. (Blue Creek Mountain, 1967).



(Right) Footprint with a boot print; about a size-12 boot (Blue Creek Mountain, 1967).



A 13-inch (33-cm) print in color (Blue Creek Mountain, 1967). This is the only actual colored image I have seen of these prints that was taken with a still camera.

The following images are from a 16-mm movie camera film of the Blue Creek Mountain and area investigation. The individual shown was not a sasquatch researcher. However, we can see that he was certainly interested in the footprints.



The close-up (left) is of the same prints seen above.

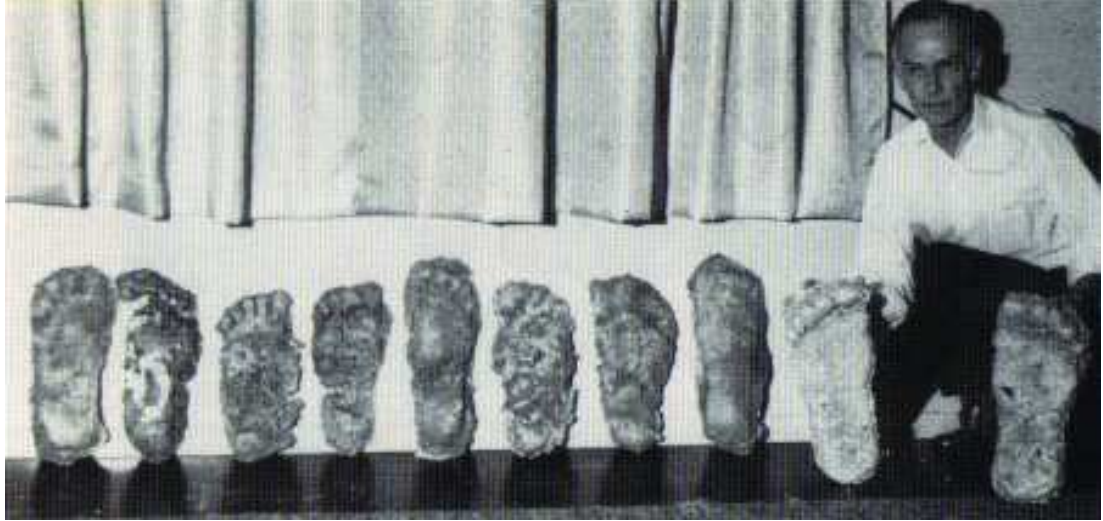
Movie footage was also taken of John Green and others inspecting tracks that were found near a logging operation base in the Blue Creek Mountain area. Green had arranged for the provision of White Lady, a tracking dog. The first three images shown are from the movie footage. The fourth image is a regular camera photograph.



The following prints were found on a Bluff Creek sandbar. This creek is in the same area. The prints were 15 inches (38 cm) long. They are color photographs taken with a still camera.



Bob Titmus is seen here with a selection of casts he made from sasquatch prints found in northern California from 1958 to 1967.



These 17-inch (43.2-cm) prints (above) were discovered north of Ellensburg, Washington, on November 6, 1970.



A man with a size 14 boot compares his foot with a 17-inch (43.2-cm) cast of a sasquatch print.



Paul Freeman with a 13-inch (33-cm) cast made from a print he found at Table Springs, along the Walla Walla River, Washington.



Bob Titmus (left) and Syl McCoy with 17-, 16-, and 13-inch (43.2-, 40.6, and 33-cm) casts.

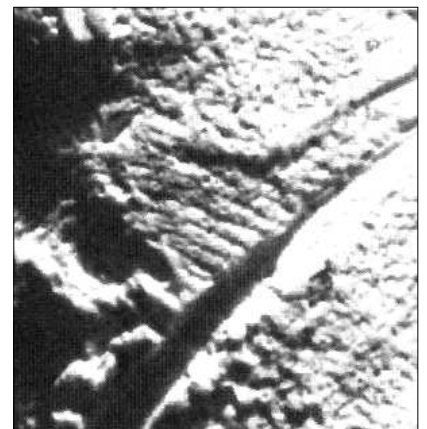


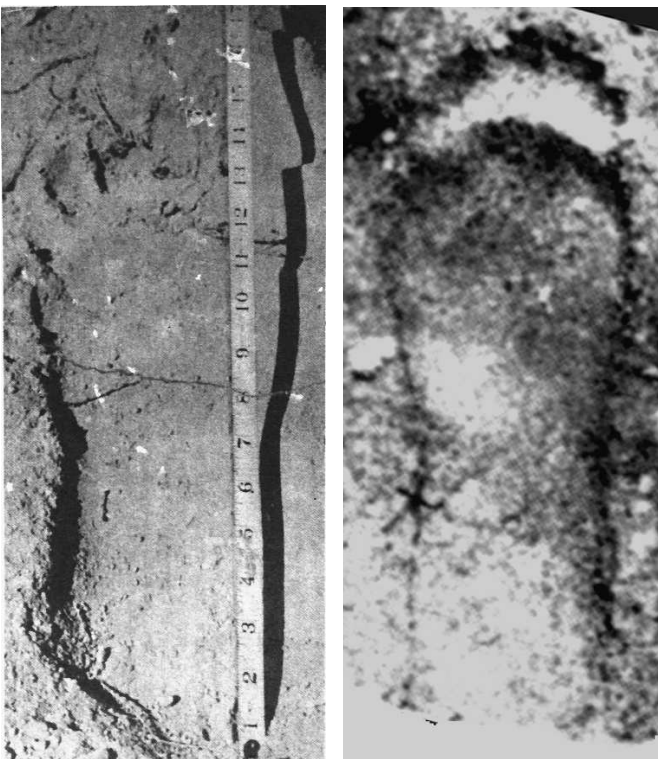
Sasquatch prints (center line) and human prints on the sand of the Nooksack estuary, Washington, 1967. The following is John Green's account from his book Encounters with Bigfoot (Hancock House Publishers, 1994), p. 61:

The Nooksack River gets its start in life on the slopes of the highest mountains in northwest Washington, but it runs about 20 miles (32.2 km) through flat farmlands before it gets to the sea. There is an area of heavy forest on the Lummi peninsula, although it is cut up with roads and there are many houses. There is also heavy growth, and no roads or houses, on the islands in the mouth of the river. It isn't an area that could be expected to house a population of sasquatches on a permanent basis, but if they used the river for a highway, as the Indians say they do, they could easily come down at night and settle in for the fishing season. Most of the 1967 sightings took place in September, and more than half of them were by fishermen drifting with gillnets down the channels at the mouth of the Nooksack. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Brudevold told me that they had seen an eight-foot (2.44-m) black animal with a flat face standing in the river in the early afternoon. It was about 200 yards (182.9 m) away, and although the water was only

up to its knees it bent down and disappeared in it. The river is muddy, so that neither salmon nor sasquatch could be seen beneath the surface, but I was told that sometimes a surge would travel along the river as if something very big was swimming by. In the area of the Brudevold sighting, tracks were later found coming out of the river onto a sandbar and covering about 150 yards (137.2 m) before re-entering the water. They were 13.5 inches (34.3 cm) long and sank in two inches (5.1 cm). They were flat, had five toes, and took a 45-inch (1.14-m) pace.

Some casts show evidence of dermal ridges. Dr. Grover Krantz discovered this evidence and thoroughly researched his findings with fingerprint experts. In this highly magnified section of a footprint cast, ridges are very clear, and close examination reveals tiny holes in the ridges. These holes are believed to be sweat pores. Dr. Krantz provided casts for examination to more than 40 experts throughout the world, including the Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and Scotland Yard. Opinions ranged from "very interesting," to "they sure look real," to "there is no doubt they are real." The only exception was the FBI expert who said, "The implications of this are just too much; I can't believe it [the sasquatch] is real."





(Above) Until recently, many people believed that the image shown here on the left was the oldest photograph of a sasquatch footprint. It was taken in 1947 on a utility right-of-way between Eureka and Cottonwood, California. However, the photo on the right was taken October 30, 1930 and shows a print found two miles below Spirit Lake, Mount St. Helens, Washington. The print was 16 inches (40.6 cm) long. I believe this is now the oldest photo. In my opinion, the prints are somewhat similar.



John Green is seen here in 1972 with his collection of footprint casts. John was, and continues to be, **the** preeminent sasquatch investigator and chronicler.



Two 15-inch (38.1-cm) prints found on a Bluff Creek gravel bar in about 1960. The prints have been sprinkled with white powder for contrast. A pair of tin snips, 10.5 inches (26.7 cm) long, was placed near a print to provide a sense of the print's length.



Far left: One of the Abbott Hill footprints (opposite foot) that resulted in the remarkable cast copy (Gallery, cast no. 6) shown on the right. The original cast was made by Deputy Sheriff Dennis Heryford on April 22, 1982. Abbott Hill is a large tract of land in a fairly secluded area of the eastern portion of Grays Harbor County, Washington. The print shown was 15.5 inches (39.4 cm) long. Heryford also investigated, that same day, additional prints found at Workman's Bar, which is about 7 miles (11.3 km) from Abbott Hill. These prints, which were of two different lengths, 17 and 15.5 inches (43.2 cm and 39.4 cm), started from underwater. Five days later, more tracks were reported and investigated at Elma Gate, which is about 9 miles (14.5 km) from Abbott Hill. These prints were 15 inches (38.1 cm) long. On May 23, 1982, more prints were found at Porter Creek, which is in the same vicinity—fewer than 9 miles (14.5 km) from Abbott Hill. All of this information is from the official police report on the incidents (no size is shown for the Porter Creek prints).

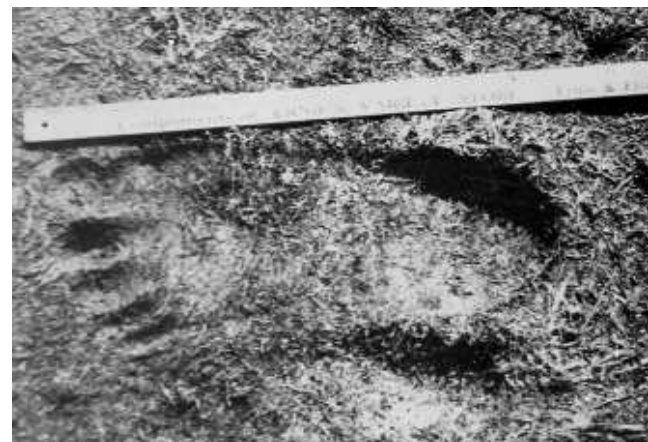
* The print and cast are very close, so it might be that the print image has become reversed.



(Left to right) Bruce Berryman, Bob Titmus, and Syl McCoy display casts of footprints found at two sites in Hyampom, California (April 1963).



A 13-inch (33-cm) print found on a sandbar beside Bluff Creek in 1967. This photograph gives us a good appreciation of the depth of footprints.



Hyampom footprints. The first photograph shows a print in wet ground.



Bob Titmus displaying casts made from footprints found in Hyampom, California, in April 1963. The casts all measured around 16 inches (40.6 cm) in length.



Bob Titmus is seen here measuring the Jerry Crew cast (Bluff Creek, 1958; Gallery cast no. 1). When Crew decided to make a cast, he contacted Titmus, who gave him directions on cast-making.



John Green holding a “cleaned-up” copy of the Jerry Crew cast (Bluff Creek, 1958). The footprints found by Crew were quite highly defined because of the soft soil and the creature’s great weight. Crew’s cast and subsequent copies were therefore also well defined. Copies are sometimes sanded or “detailed” to produce a closer resemblance of the sole. Nevertheless, as a general rule, researchers do not detail casts other than general clean-up.



While this book focuses on major findings on the West Coast, numerous other footprints have been found and cast throughout the rest of North America. The story associated with this photograph (above left) of a 14.5-inch (36.8-cm) footprint in snow found in Ohio is very amusing. The photograph was taken by a schoolteacher who saw a sasquatch cross the road ahead of her while driving near Hubbard, Trumbull County, in January 1997. Unfortunately, she was not quick enough with her camera to get a shot of the creature. Nevertheless, she courageously stopped her car, got her ruler (which she would naturally have with her), stepped out, and took the photograph seen here. If we compare this print to the Titmus 1958, 16 inch (40.6 cm) Bluff Creek cast on the right (left foot, reversed to match), we see they are remarkably similar in shape.



Unusual footprints trail off into the distance at the Chehalis First Nations reserve, British Columbia. The photograph is believed to have been taken in the 1960s.



Cast of a 16-inch (40.6-cm) footprint found in Washington in the fall of 1976, not far from Mount St. Helens.



Dr. Grover Krantz examines one of the Bossburg, Washington, cripple-foot prints in snow, late December 1969 or early January 1970. Dr. Krantz was highly impressed with the casts made from the prints. He stated that the nature of the creature's deformed foot was such that if the prints were a fabrication, then whoever made them had to have a superior knowledge of anatomy. Such knowledge, he claimed, was far beyond that of nonprofessional people. Ivan Marx, who is considered "suspect" as to hoaxing the prints, was not known to have had knowledge of this nature. Nevertheless, he could have known someone with a deformed or distorted foot and patterned a fabricated foot accordingly for making prints. Moreover, it is possible Marx conspired with another person with professional knowledge, or that another person with such knowledge fabricated the print. Opinions remain strongly divided on the authenticity of the cripple-foot prints. In my own opinion, if the prints were fabricated, the idea to make one foot deformed was marvelous—perhaps a little too marvelous?



(Right) A single cripple-foot print in soil. It appears prints in this series were used to make the first cast set (seen at left below).



(Left) Close-up of a single cripple-foot print in snow.



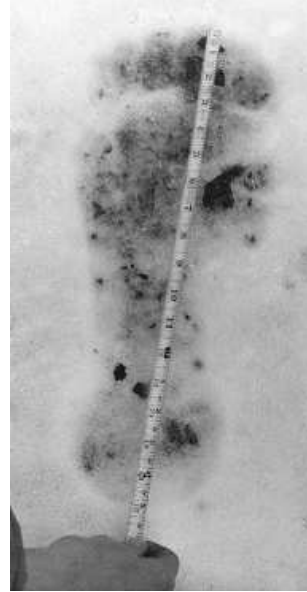
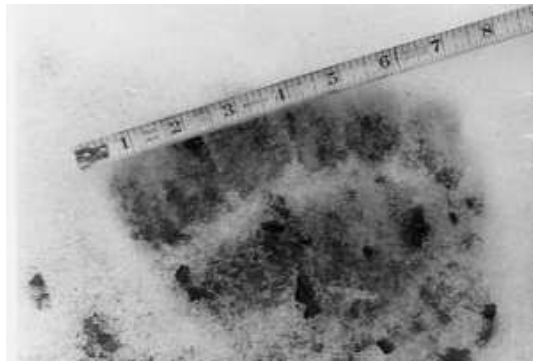
Seen here are the first set (left) and second set (right) of casts made from the unusual Bossburg cripple-foot prints. The prints were found at two different locations about two weeks apart. It is immediately seen that the deformed foot appears to be more twisted in the first cast set. Also, the little toe is much straighter. These conditions might indicate that the foot that made the prints had to be very flexible. I have mentioned opinions are divided on the authenticity of the cripple-foot casts; however, the variation seen here makes fabrication of the prints somewhat harder to explain. John Susemihl, a border patrolman, is on the left; René Dahinden is on the right.



Norm Davis (left), his wife Carol (owners of a Colville, Washington, radio station) and Joe Rhodes inspect cripple-foot prints found near a Bossburg garbage dump in late 1969. These prints were the first found. Ivan Marx was with the group and probably took the photograph.



This footprint, measuring close to 17 inches (43.2 cm) long and 7 inches (17.8 cm) wide, was found in March 1960 on Offield Mountain, which is near Orleans, California (Pacific Northwest Expedition finding).



One of several 15.5-inch (39.4-cm) footprints in a series found in July 1976 along a Skeena River slough (near Terrace, British Columbia). Young boys found the prints; Bob Titmus investigated and made casts of both the left and right feet. The pair of casts he produced (Gallery cast pair no. 12) is a superb example of matching sasquatch footprint casts. Further information on this find is provided below.



Bob Titmus provided this photograph and write-up relative to the Skeena River slough footprints. Bob was a very methodical and exacting person. He was one of the most highly regarded researchers in the field of sasquatch studies.

Sasquatch tracks crossed over this pile of stumps & root systems near slough just off Skeena River, near the Terrace, B.C. area. Tracks were 3 or 4 days old & had had been exposed to heavy rain a couple of days before being cast & photographed on the evening of July 17, 1976. Tracks measured 15 1/2" long, 6 1/2" wide at the ball & 4" wide at the heel. Walking stride from toe to heel was 78". Heel depth approx. 1 5/8" - toe depth approx. 1 1/8". See other photos & casts. 5 casts made in all of the 12 or 15 tracks. Bob Titmus

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Bob Titmus holding his freshly made Skeena River casts and a detail (enlargement) of the cast he is holding in his left hand (right facing). To me it appears somewhat “over-reaching” to conclude that the original footprints were made by anything other than natural feet.

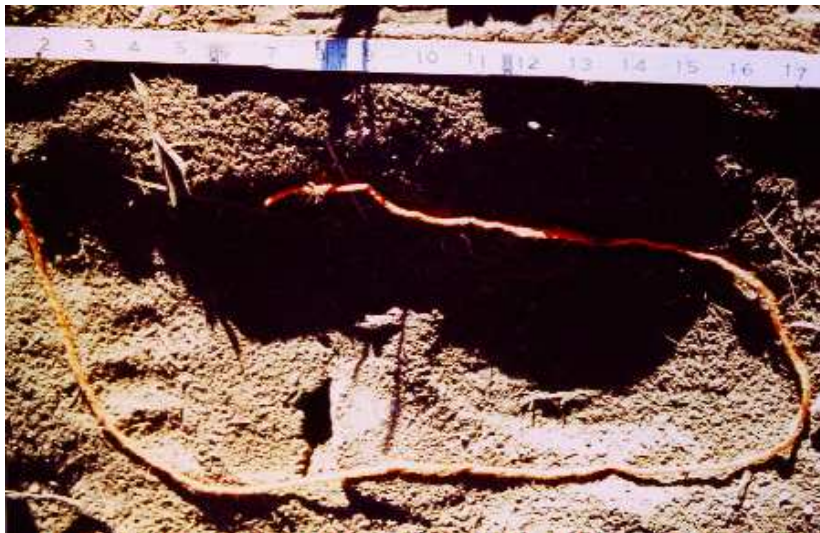


Footprint found in August 1967 on Onion Mountain, which is west of Bluff Creek, California. The print measured between 11 and 12 inches (27.9 and 30.5 cm), and was depressed much deeper into the soil than the boot print (made by a researcher) seen above the ruler. Although the length of the print is not unusual, its depth is highly noteworthy, again indicating that great weight was needed to make the print.

The five photographs that follow involve a remarkable footprint find at Buncombe Hollow, Clark County, Washington, in October 1974. Buncombe Hollow is on a narrow, dead-end road bordering the southern shores of Merwin Dam Reservoir (situated east of Woodland). Loggers on duty at a 24-hour watch on slash burning, sensed a “presence” during the night and in the morning saw unusual footprints. They notified Robert Morgan (a noted sasquatch researcher), and he and Eliza Moorman went immediately to the area. They followed the prints, first uphill along the long drag and then down to where they entered Buncombe Creek. In all, an unbroken string of 161 prints were counted. As the prints traversed several types of terrain, the effect of toe movements in different soil types and soil compaction could be compared. Morgan contacted Dr. Grover Krantz, who personally investigated the find.



Robert Morgan measuring prints.



Close-up of a Buncombe Hollow print. It measured about 17 inches (43.2 cm) long.

**Dr. Tripp's Conclusion
on
Soil Penetration**

In about 1959, an article appeared in the *San Jose News* on findings by Dr. R. Maurice Tripp, a geologist and geophysicist. Tripp went to the scene of a sasquatch sighting in the Bluff Creek, California, area and made a cast of a 17-inch (43.2-cm) footprint he found at the sighting location. He made engineering studies of the soil properties and depth of the footprint.

The following is the photograph and caption that appeared in the newspaper.



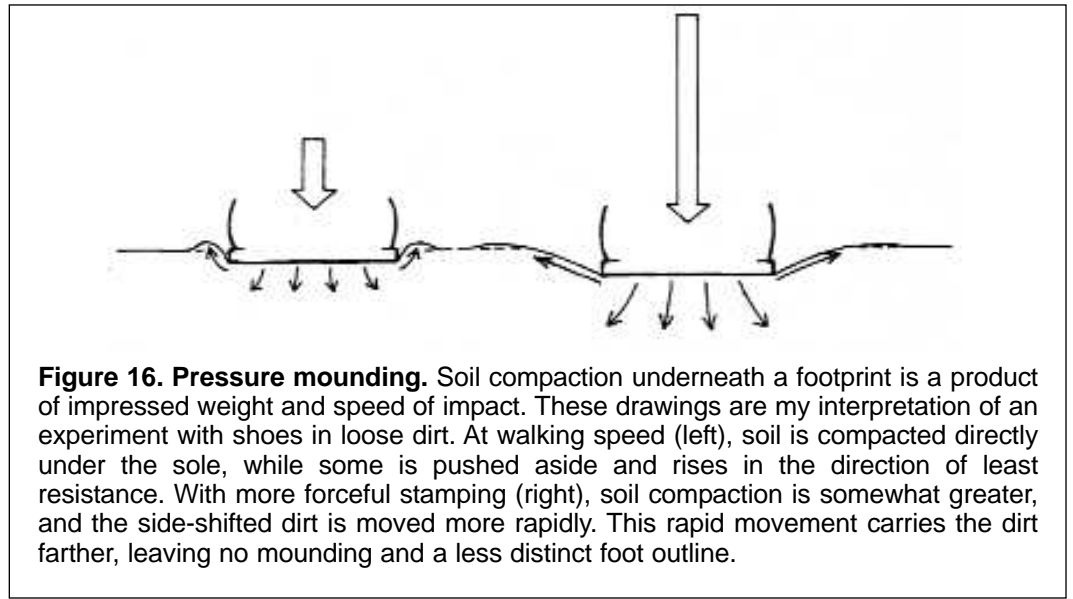
He Has Cast As Proof

Dr. R. Maurice Tripp measures a cast of what he says is the footprint of an "abominable snowman." Dr. Tripp says the footprint is that of a man who weighs more than 800 pounds (362.4 kg) and has been seen by residents of an area near Eureka.



*Robert Morgan (left) and Dr. Grover Krantz. Dr. Krantz wrote the following regarding the Buncombe Hollow prints:**

While examining a set of tracks in southwestern Washington with Robert Morgan in 1975 [should say 1974], the idea of impact faking occurred to me. In this particular instance most of the footprints were in loose dirt, and I had already noticed the pressure mound of dirt that surrounded many of them. A simple experiment showed that when I walked by, a similar pressure mound was pushed up around my own prints. But when I stamped my foot with some force, the dirt was shifted aside with much more speed and no mound developed (Fig. 16). My conclusion was that something there had placed those footprints with upwards of 800 pounds (362.4 kg) of weight coming down on them with no more impact than from a striding gait.



(Left) Morgan demonstrates the creature's pace. (Right) He and friends estimate its height.

* *Bigfoot Sasquatch Evidence* (Hancock House, 1999), p. 42.



A straight walking pattern is evident in this photograph of footprints found on Blue Creek Mountain, California, in 1967. I have been told that some First Nations people walk in this manner.



Alternating pattern of human footprints.



Prints in a series found in different geographical areas (note the straight walking patterns).

(Left) Near Estacada, Oregon, 1968; (Center) Powder Mountain, British Columbia, 1969; (Right) Deltox Marsh, near Fremont, Wisconsin, 1968.*

(Note: In the late 1970s, Dr. B. Heuvelmans stated that he believed the Deltox Marsh tracks were fabricated I do not know on what this was based..

**After looking closely at the Powder Mountain prints, I think they could have been made by a jack rabbit hopping through the snow.*



BLACK BEAR POLAR BEAR BROWN BEAR

This is a general comparison of bear print configurations (back feet) and their relative sizes. The brown bear category includes the grizzly bear and the Kodiak bear. None are very similar to human or sasquatch prints.



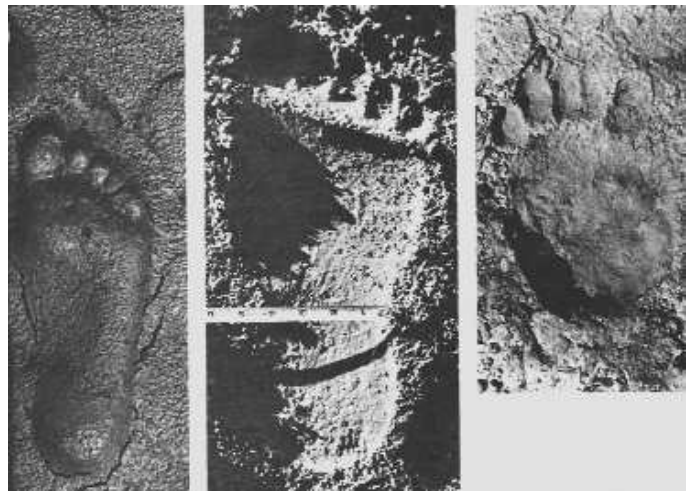
The foot of the creature seen in the Patterson/Gimlin film and a bear's foot. This illustration shows the creature's right foot and a bear's left foot. This arrangement was selected so that the toes would match up (i.e., big toes on the inside). However, with bears the big toe is on the outside (the bear foot seen would be reversed if I had used its right foot).



Cast of a double-tracked bear print is compared to the cast of a sasquatch print. Double-tracked bear prints have been suggested by some people as a possible reason for "sasquatch" tracks. While double-tracking can add length to a print, it is seen here that there is only a marginal similarity between the casts. We can state beyond a doubt that bear prints (double-tracked or otherwise) are definitely not the same as sasquatch prints. (Note: The sasquatch cast shown is the Jerry Crew cast (1958).



Another example of a double-tracked bear print. This time, the hind foot has landed completely over the print made by the front foot. However, we still see unmistakable bear prints with claws evident.



A human, a sasquatch, and a bear (hind foot) print. Bear prints are very different.