

I was intrigued with the reference to huckleberries (seen here). It could be that sasquatch pull the branches of huckleberry bushes through their teeth and thereby remove and ingest the berries and the leaves. Perhaps that was the bush involved in the sighting by William Roe on Mica Mountain, BC. It is believed sasquatch also do the same with the branches of willow trees.

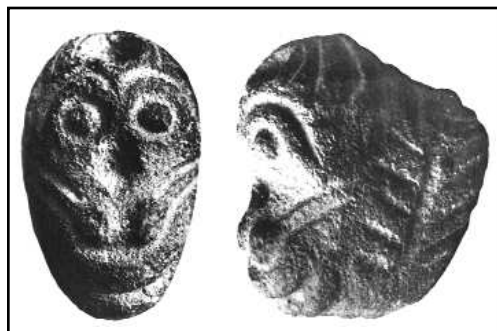


Also, Oregon fern is mentioned. Shown here is an image of Oregon cliff fern (*Woodsia oregana*), which I believe is the plant mentioned. It is native to a large part of the western and northern United States and Canada. Perhaps the reference to “grass of A’sin” means the ferns were used to make beds.



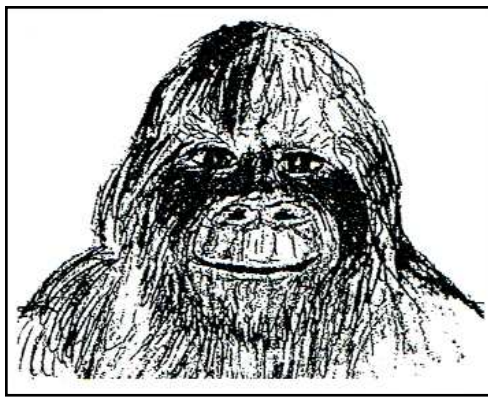
Native belief in sasquatch-like entities is mostly mythical or spiritual, although some of their wood carvings appear to show something very physical.

Stone heads, said to likely depict a sasquatch (example below) were found in the Columbia Valley. It is reasonable that ancient Alsea people were the creators.



That the Alsea population was only about 1,000 at the time of Lewis and Clark appears evident by the following from Wikipedia.

Alsea was an Alsean language very closely related to Yaquina. By 1910, it was almost extinct, with fewer than six people having a speaking knowledge of the language.



The fact that sasquatch might smile was first considered (to my knowledge) in 1984 when a woman in Sharonville, Ohio, provided this drawing of a sasquatch she witnessed. As it happened, she was out with her three children who were apparently playing as kids do. They looked over (assume to a wooded area) and saw a sasquatch looking at them and smiling.

Back in that time, it was generally thought that only humans smiled, but recent research indicates that many animals have the emotional ability to smile.

Nevertheless, there might be a difference here. Getting a little enjoyment in watching children at play is a very human pastime. Primarily, we are taken back to when we were children and sort of relive our childhood experiences; when the world was far less complicated and we had few troubles.

From what I have read, animals mostly smile when they are physically stimulated—like a human baby. I am not sure if animals would smile as the result of an intellectual experience, like watching their young at play.

Humans, of course, are amused and smile when watching any animals at play, dogs in particular. The Sharonville sasquatch was apparently amused at watching human children playing, and that might say something. Would gorillas or chimpanzees be amused with human children?

Although a non-scientific “stretch” it might be that sasquatch smiles are a very human thing. I might also mention here that sasquatch attraction to human babies and children has been documented, and the same applies to the Russian snowman.



When I created this hand sculpture, I was so engrossed with gorillas that I forgot something important. Some sighting reports indicate that the palms or the hands and soles of the feet are distinctively lighter in color. We actually can see this as to the soles of the feet of the subject in the P/G film.

In that most sasquatch sightings are at a considerable distance, then the hand color difference must be quite evident. Chimpanzees appear to have a slight difference in their hands, but I don’t think this would be very evident at even a short distance. Their feet are quite noticeable.

This might be important because humans of what we call black or brown races have a distinct difference in both their hands and feet. I was not able to find a reason for this, but suffice to say, it appears to be a significant human trait.

Things like this are not evident in DNA results; perhaps one day they will. Right now, as I have mentioned in previous *B&P* issues, there would be no difference between the DNA of André the Giant and an African pygmy.

The variation in human skin color is seen here. The palm and underside of the fingers skin would be about 50% lighter than skin on other parts of the body, but with various shades. With my sculpture, you need to imagine this difference.



In any situation, the lighter the color then the more light is reflected. Even at a considerable distance, if the palms of a sasquatch are at the color level indicated here they would very likely be noticed.

I am inclined to think that this is yet another possible indication of sasquatch closeness to humans—definitely closer than any other great ape..



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Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, N. Y.

The movie camera Roger Patterson used is shown here along with detailed specifications on both it and the film used on the right. This is all ancient history and of little interest to anyone except those who are into early photography.

Although I have previously provided an explanation of why Patterson's film is so much better than videos, I am still amazed at the resolution in the film given it (main portion) was taken at over 100 feet away (mathematically about 150 feet). We can enlarge the 1.2 mm subject image thousands of times and still see meaningful detail. If a close-up facility was on the camera, or a telephoto lens was used, that would help to explain things; but such were not the case.

Even if Patterson used a different lens than that provided on the camera, the closest he could have been to the subject in the main film portion was about 100 feet; that is still a considerable distance for any fixed lens image. Nevertheless, the film is what it is—thus another "What can I say?" situation.

The controversy over how the film was developed so quickly (one day) has died down in the past 10 years. I called the Eastman people in New York by telephone in the late 1990s. My contact said no problem as long as the Kodak facility in Seattle, Washington, was open

SPECIFICATIONS CAMERA, LENS, FILMS

CAMERA:

01. CAMERA MODEL: Cine-Kodak, K-100 Camera.
02. CAMERA MAKE: Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.
03. CAMERA TYPE: Single lens silent movie camera.
04. CAMERA MARKETING PERIOD: 1955 to 1964
05. CAMERA FILM FORMAT: 16 millimeter, single or double perforated (sprocket holes).
06. CAMERA FILM LOADING: 50 or 100 foot rolls of film.
07. CAMERA FRAMING SPEEDS: Markings on framing speed dial of 16, 24, 32, 48, 64 Frames Per Second. Camera has continuous variable intermediate settings of any framing speed within this range.
08. CAMERA SHUTTER: Non-variable, rotating disk shutter with 165 degree angle of opening.
09. CAMERA EXPOSURE TIME PER FRAME: 16FPS - 1/35 SEC.; 24FPS - 1/50 SEC.; 32FPS - 1/70 SEC.; 48FPS - 1/100 SEC.; 64FPS - 1/140 SEC.
10. CAMERA DIMENSIONS: 8 7/8-inches x 5 3/4-inches x 2 1/2-inches.
11. CAMERA WEIGHT: 5 3/4-pounds.
12. CAMERA BODY CONSTRUCTION: Die-cast aluminum.
13. CAMERA FINISH: Black plastic Kodadur covering; brushed chrome plate metal.
14. CAMERA MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION: Nylon gears, drive shaft ball bearing, ball-mounted pulldown claw.
15. CAMERA MOTOR: Spring driven, governor-controlled motor.
16. CAMERA FILMING DURATION: Motor capable of exposing 40 feet of film one full winding.
17. CAMERA FILM TRANSPORT: Single pull-down claw -- single set of sprocket teeth.
18. CAMERA FILM REGISTRATION: No registration pin - dependent on reliability of pull-down claw and consistency of film friction in gate; automatically regulated film gate pressure.
19. CAMERA FILM METER DIAL: Indicates total length of film that remains to be exposed. 100 graduations on dial, each equal to 1 foot; markings on dial of LOAD: 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0.
20. CAMERA SPRING MOTOR DIAL: Shows length of film that can be exposed before camera motor spring must be rewound. Markings on dial of 40', 30', 20', 10'.
21. CAMERA VIEW FINDER: 25 millimeter viewfinder lens -- telescopic finder with 1:1 magnification. Subject appears full size in viewfinder. Rectangular framing mask outlines are being filmed.
22. CAMERA VIEW FINDER FOCUSING: Subject is focused in viewfinder by turning finder focus knob forward or backward until image appears sharp.

LENS:

23. LENS BRAND NAME: Kodak Cine Ektar II.
24. LENS MAKER: Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.
25. LENS FOCAL LENGTH: 25 Millimeters.
26. LENS CONSTRUCTION: 6 optical glass elements in 4 groups.
27. LENS COATING: Kodak Lumenized anti-reflection coating of all air-glass surfaces.
28. LENS MOUNT: "C-mount" threads.
29. LENS APERTURE SCALE: F-stop markings on aperture ring of 1, 9, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22.
30. LENS APERTURE SETTING: Manual setting by turning knurled collar of aperture ring until correct aperture number is set at index line.
31. LENS FOCUSING RANGE: 12 inches to infinity.
32. LENS FOCUSING SCALE: Camera-subject distance markings on focusing ring of: 30, 15, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 (feet).
33. LENS FOCUSING: Manual focusing by turning knurled collar of focusing ring until correct camera-subject distance marking is set at index line. Distance between camera and subject determined by estimation or measurement.
34. LENS ANGLES OF VIEW: Vertical = 16 degrees; Horizontal = 21 degrees.

FILM:

35. FILM BRAND NAME: Kodachrome II.
36. FILM MAKE: Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.
37. FILM TYPE: Daylight, color reversal movie film.
38. FILM FORMAT: 16 Millimeter, double perforated, silent.
39. FILM EXPOSURE INDEX: ASA 25.
40. FILM LENGTH: 50 or 100 foot rolls.
41. FILM FRAME SIZE: 7.4mm x 10.4mm.
42. FILM DEVELOPING PROCESS RECOMMENDED: Kodak K-12 developing process.

on Saturday, October 21, 1967. There is a little clue provided by Patterson that indicates it was not open, but someone was brought in to do the developing.

The fact remains that the film was

likely professionally developed. Speculating that the film was made and developed at an earlier time and then "woven" into the story appears too far-fetched.



Alex Solunac sent me this remarkable photo of female gorillas standing perfectly upright. In other words we have a nice **STANDING HEIGHT** for the gorilla on the left. This gorilla is shown on the right with measurement lines and bars.

The circles indicate that the gorilla has 4.35 heads to its standing height, so 4.35:1 is the ratio. Using a male gorilla skeleton (BoneClones) the ratio came out at 5.81:1. However, it does not appear skeletons are accurate for this process. I applied it to an image of a standing male gorilla and it came out at 4:1, which makes more sense; the male sagittal crest would make the head larger.

A female sasquatch head is believed to be about 6:1 for the standing height (P/G film, *Know the Sasquatch*, page 113).

The arms of this gorilla are 60% of its body height. The P/G film subject's arms are 50% (both figures include hands).

Very obvious in the gorilla photo is the essential absence of buttocks. The sasquatch has significant buttocks. Gorillas don't need buttocks for balance because they don't normally walk standing upright. It might be noted that the gorilla here has leaned backwards somewhat to compensate for its lack of buttocks.

One other thing is highly noticeable; female gorillas have very small breasts—hardly seen in this photo. They would naturally enlarge when the animal is lactating. The P/G film subject has very large breasts, but I doubt she is lactating.

I think we can safely say that gorillas and sasquatch are quite different.

The photograph was taken by an Anti-Poaching Unit in Virunga National Park, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Africa.



I think male and female sasquatch are very different, other than some physical body aspects. The males are much taller, probably by 12 inches on average. Their heads are proportionate, thus the female's head is smaller. The male has profuse facial hair, which is thick “whisker” hair. The female has fine ordinary facial hair. The female's eyes are probably larger and more attractive, and her nose is less “aggressive.” I have pointed out in previous papers that female's feet are much neater than male's feet (based on the P/G film). I will guess that female hands are the same.

Although differences of this nature are evident in non-human primates, they are mostly seen in humans and the range is significant. We have such terms as “handsome” and “beautiful,” which are primarily based on the mathematics of a person's face (size, shape, and distances of facial features). Other animals do not have the same degree of differences. To what degree would they be in sasquatch?

I don't think it would be of the same degree as in humans, but perhaps a fairly high level nonetheless. All we have to go on are sighting reports, that sometimes have drawings.



Thomas Steenburg and I have just returned from a visit to the Lacey Museum, Washington State. The entire museum is being geared-up for sasquatch artifacts, artwork and so forth. This is going to be a very interesting exhibit. I will have more to say in my next *B&P*.