



Figure 19: Subject Face, Detail



Photo: Patterson/Gimlin Copyright: NASI/Rene Dahinden 1997

This is the face of the P/G film subject in frame 350 as directly provided in the NASI report. There is more color available in this image and it appears the hair was a dark brown-black, which I have duplicated in a block at the top left. I simply scanned the printed image, defaulted to computer settings, and blurred the image to tighten up the pixels. If you look closely, it appears both nostrils are evident in this image.

This was the image

that caused a reaction at NASI. On the right is the full size image of frame 350 from the Cibachrome prints, so you can see the body language. The color is more red. The following image shows a Gorilla's head and face for comparison.

Figure 17: Gorilla Head, Profile



We have obviously come to the point in society whereby the truth is simply what you want to make it. At one point in time, there were what might be called filters and peer reviews whereby people who were possibly mentally challenged were limited as to their modes of expression. This is no longer the case—if you have the internet you can say anything you wish.

I recall Bobbie Short writing to me and stating, “You must know...” and telling me about certain people. Remarkably, a few years later she temporarily trashed her own credibility by being taken-in by a major hoaxer.

There is absolutely no doubt that scientists can be fooled. I can be fooled, and so can you. Unfortunately, we operate on something called “good faith” and hoaxers are fully aware of this. As a result we are wide open to what I can only call “garbage.”

In some cases I have caught issues before I used the material. This is difficult because you really want to believe what people say. Nevertheless, where I have messed-up leaves me no alternative than to simply delete the information with which I was provided.

I have said in the past that I am not interested in sighting reports unless there is highly convincing tangible evidence involved (footprints or photographs). In one case, I allowed drawings; this was a mistake. Sorry, but I personally don't wish to hear stories without firm evidence.



Daniel Perez is shown in the inset above at the Patterson and Gimlin film site measuring the circumference of the large tree seen in film frames. He stated, "It is massive. The tape measure is approximately 6 feet above the forest floor. The front of the tree (film side) is sloped downward, while the back side of tree slopes upward."

This photo was taken in 2012 when researchers determined the location of the actual film site. Earlier, according to René Dahinden, it was about 38 miles south of the California/Oregon border and 18 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. We now have the actual coordinates for a spot within the film site:

41° 26.412' North
123° 42.115' West

These coordinates are very close to René's measurement. What I have shown on the adjacent map as the Film Site Area is within this range. The specific reading for the above coordinates was taken at the stump seen directly ahead of the subject in the above film frame, as marked with a red "X". This frame is illustrated by the model inset which in life would be about 190 feet long and 130 feet wide. I have included on the map Blue Creek Mountain and Onion Mountain, which were sig-



nificant as to sasquatch research in late 1967.

In 2003 at the Willow Creek Bigfoot Symposium we were taken to spot said to be the film site. That spot was actually about 580 feet south/west of the coordinates now determined for the film site.

Of course, distance depends on where you are standing at either site. The entire film site is much wider than my model illustrates. At the point where the sasquatch first appears and then disappears into the forest, I will guess 500 feet or more. Most of the 580 feet distance was torn out by a subsequent flood (overflowing of Bluff Creek) between 1973 and 2003, as seen here, looking west.



The film site coordinates are beyond this devastation, which location is now likely completely overgrown.

If you wish to explore the film site on Google Earth, cut and paste the following coordinates to the search facility:

41°26.412'N 123°42.115'W

The resulting place marker will be on the film site (coordinate numbers will be extended; don't worry about this).



I have finally solved a little mystery that has bothered me for about seventeen years. During the 2003 Bigfoot Symposium at Willow Creek, California, those who wished to do so were taken to what was said to be the Patterson and Gimlin film site. It was a 35-mile drive, which went down a mountain side on an unpaved forest road to a clearing where vehicles were parked. Thereupon, people assembled at the front part of the clearing, where we learned how to get to the film site.

There was a path that took us down to Bluff Creek; at this time it was no more than a babbling brook about 20 feet across and a foot or so deep. I started to take off my running shoes when a fellow said to me, "Just leave your runners on, your feet will dry in about 20 minutes." This was good advice because the creek was very rocky.

The site was generally clear and I had a photo taken at a spot that appeared appropriate (see the inset above). To my left, about 25 feet away, there was a drop-off about 6 feet deep and an enormous gorge about 50 feet wide going west. It went for several hundred feet and was obviously caused by Bluff Creek flooding.

I went down into the gorge and walked to the end (about 480 feet now



People assembled at the parking area for the film site.

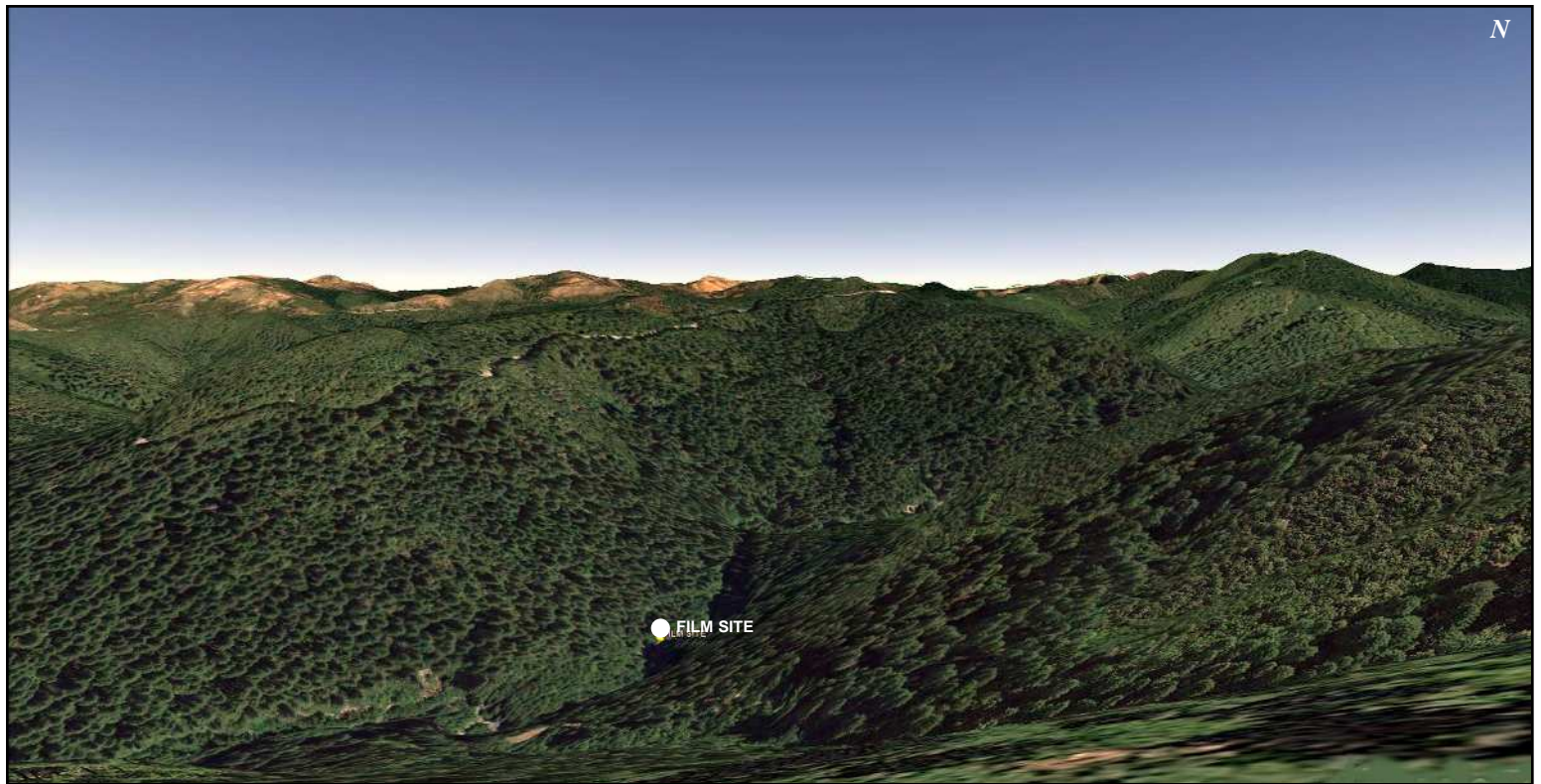


The end of the gorge with Bluff Creek and a mountain side.

measured) until I could go no farther because of Bluff Creek, which came out of the mountains at a right angle. It was about 35 feet wide, but quite deep with the other side a steep mountain.

I reasoned that the film site had to be on my side of the creek, so it was generally destroyed by the flooding. However, there was no trace of it, especially the big tree discussed in my previous article. There was nothing. Not even Bob

Gimlin recognized anything. Later, there was talk of the "site" being incorrect. Now that the actual film site has been found, the mystery is solved. Please study the above diagram to appreciate exactly what I have stated. Had I walked to my left and followed the creek I would have found the actual site, but I would not have recognized it because of overgrowth.



Here is a panoramic view of the entire P/G film site region. It was this type of scene that caused Smithsonian aerial photographer Russ Kinne to say, "...the thought crossed my mind that you could hide a herd of elephants in any square mile of that country with no trouble at all."

The mountains seen rise to about 3,000 to 4,000 feet or so. When it rains, thousands of little streams and rivulets pour into creeks, which at times break their banks and cause untold forest devastation. However, few people see this happening. Over time, the scars heal and are as though nothing happened.

I have mused that the name, "Bluff

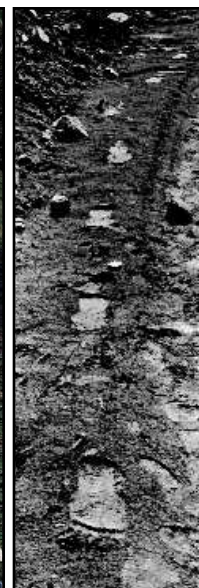
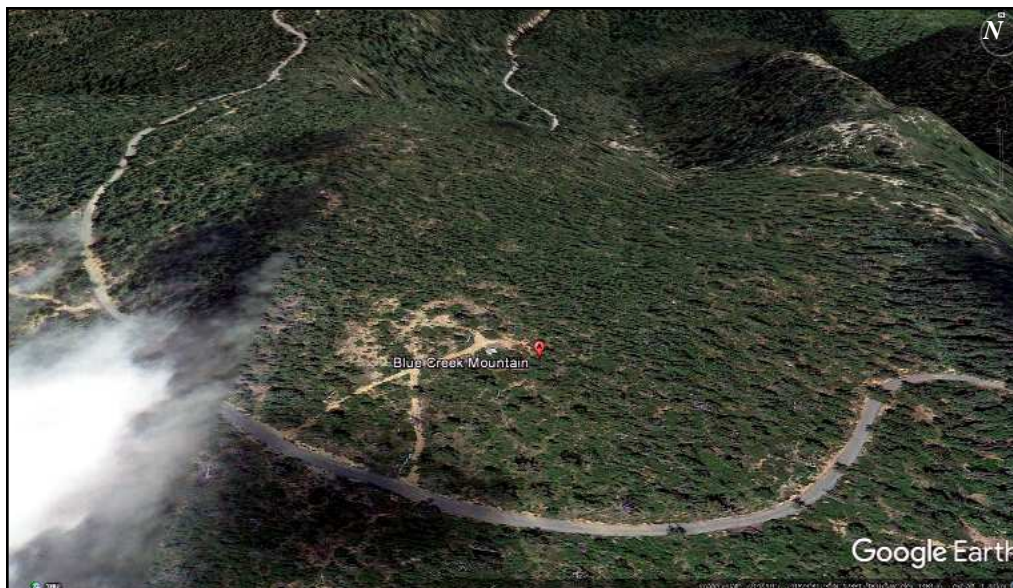
Creek." probably came from the idea that the creek can be a little brook one moment and a raging torrent the next. It can just happen with almost no warning.

If you look closely at this image, you can see the parking area and "site" area that I discuss in the previous article. There is a portable toilet facility in the area and another government-placed pole/object. I am told that the forest road that went down to this spot is no longer there, or one can't use it. I will guess that the clearing was created to facilitate outdoors people. I doubt that it had anything to do with the P/G film site. If it did, then all the people who went there were misinformed.

Northern California is exceedingly vast and rugged; nothing near what we think of when we envision California. It is essentially the same as British Columbia, just miles and miles of trees and massive rocks. It is very difficult and dangerous to explore this kind of territory. Motorized vehicles would be impossible beyond forest service roads; one would have to use a horse.

I find it amusing when it is implied that we are too "advanced" to have unclassified animals in our forests. Most forests are not "ours" except by invisible political boundaries.

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The far left image shows Blue Creek Mountain, California, and the road that was under construction 1967. It was along this road and adjacent area that over 1,000 large "sasquatch" footprints (13–15 inches long) were found in August of that year. To my knowledge, this was the largest concentration of prints ever found. On the right is a series of 15-inch prints found along the roadside.

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