BOOTS ARE 13"

9.5"

THE PACE IS 22.5 INCHES

We had a little snow (very sticky) so I did this exercise out on my balcony. Depending on one's stature (leg length) and how fast or how carefully one walks, the pace will vary. In my case, at nearly 6 feet tall, I will go from 18 inches up to 24 inches. I believe what you see here is a normal or regular pace.

I did the same exercise with the far right photo of John Green measuring the space between 15-inch prints on Blue Creek Mountain. I believe the space between the prints is very close to 36 inches, or one yard. We used yard sticks back in those days (1967).

As can be seen, the hominoid that made the prints had about a 51 inch pace, which is 2.27 times my pace.

Using the 6.60:1 ratio of foot size to height suggested by Dr. John Napier, then the print-maker had a standing height of 99.0 inches (8 feet, 3 inches) and a walking height of 91.7 inches (7 feet, 8 inches). However, the average male sasquatch has a ratio of 6.67:1 (discussed in the next article) so we need to add about one inch to each of these final figures Casts from both subjects are provided here:
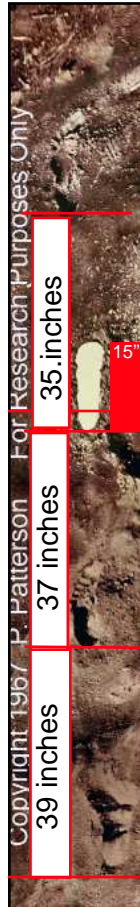
NOTE

Cast length may be overstated or understated by up to 1.5 inches in comparison to the actual foot.

P/G FILM   BLUE CRK MT

Although these casts are the same length they are obviously different. We know the P/G subject was female. The other subject was likely male.

On the left is seen the footprints in a series at the Patterson and Gimlin film site. I have calculated a ratio based on a 15-inch footprint and then determined the pace for for the prints. As you can see, it averages about 37 inches Although that would be a large pace for a human, it is quite small for a sasquatch. Nevertheless, it is impossible for me to walk with a 37-inch pace. I cannot place my second heel at the 37-inch point without holding onto something, otherwise I fall over.

Obviously, the P/G film subject was taking short paces, which I believe was before she was aware of Patterson and Gimlin watching her.

After she became aware of the intruders, she hastened her pace and I believe increased the length. As I recall, Bob Titmus believes she ran at a certain point, but he did not take a measurement.

What all this says in particular is that, generally speaking, the pace of

35 inches

15"

37 inches

39 inches

AV: 37"
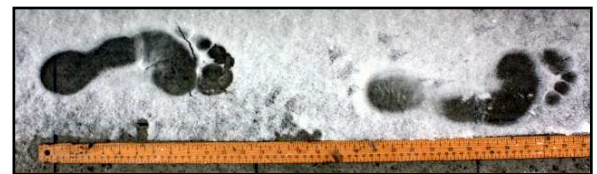
I later went out and made bare-foot prints. The pace came out at 18.5 inches, but being cold I might have rushed things a bit. I did notice, however, that the cold quickly diminished and was not bad at all.

51 INCH PACE

36 INCH RULER

15 INCH FOOTPRINT
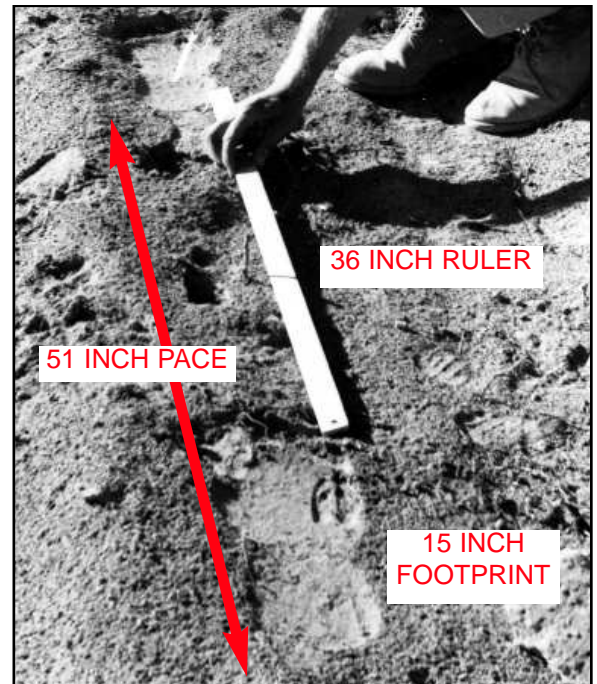
the prints at Blue Creek Mountain and the film site are too great for a normal human, unless made by jumping. Of course, individual fabrication would work.   —00—
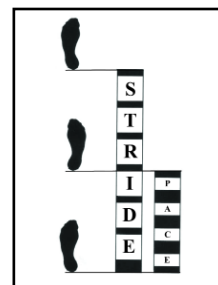
S T R I D E

P A C E

This chart is important as to what is a stride and what is a pace (which may also be called a step). Note that a pace INCLUDES the length of the first foot. The stride includes the length of TWO feet.

Christopher Burkett

Y̶ou have often heard me talk about the Cibachrome prints. These prints were made of the best twelve film frames in the Patterson and Gimlin film. They were made in the early 1980s by René Dahinden and Bruce Bonney. These researchers were the last to see the original film.

Bruce Bonney was into photography, so I am sure he suggested that photographs of this nature be made. I did not know anything about the Cibachrome process at that time. Unfortunately, the process is now obsolete.

Christopher Burkett, seen above, is probably one of the last photographers to use the Cibachrome process. He provides a video on his life's work at this link:

https://christopherburkett.com/

Furthermore, he provides a paper on Cibachromes, and the following is the last paragraph, which essentially says it all:

Cibachrome is a unique printing material, with a luminosity and depth that I believe to be unsurpassed by any other photographic print medium. While I am sad to see the end of this era in photographic history, I feel blessed to have been able to use this remarkable material during my entire photographic career. I am humbled and grateful to the thousands of individuals who have purchased these prints for their homes and work spaces during these last 40 years. Ruth and I thank all of you for your enthusiastic support and love of my work! I will continue to make Cibachrome prints as long as my health and printing materials hold out.

I had a set of P/G film Cibachromes for many years, and even had the "negatives" (actually positives) from which the prints were made. I had to return all of this material to either René Dahinden or his son, Erik, as appropriate. The latter now has everything and I am concerned as to its safe-keeping (should be properly stored). I doubt they will again see the light of day.

This was all in the old days, before digital cameras. I did do real film re-takes of everything using a 35mm camera, a copystand and lights. They are not as astounding as the actual Cibachromes (or negatives), but technically the next best thing.

Although images are scanned for books, when you start with a film camera image, you get a better print than starting with a digital image.

I have stated that digital images are not as good as real film images because pixels don't have the "dpi" of chemical molecules. It is basically impossible to match nature in this regard. Nevertheless, our human eyes are very limited and the dpi of digital images can greatly exceed what we are able to see. As a result, we are now very happy with the inferior, but exceedingly inexpensive and convenient digital imagery.

Christopher Burkett is of the very old school and is able to see that Cibachromes are significantly superior to ordinary film photographs (which are greatly superior to digital images). He states that Cibachromes are unsurpassed by any other photographic print medium. I can certainly vouch for that.

There are two sets of twelve (12) Cibachrome prints and one set of associated "negatives." The last time (2004) I asked for the prints, they could not be found, so I was sent the "negatives."

It's a shame to see the Cibachrome process become obsolete, but if there is little or no call for it, there is nothing we can do. It is definitely very good for scientists and scientific projects, but probably far too expensive and troublesome. Obviously, digital (using very expensive cameras) has become "good enough" for professionals. .To me it is another case of my favorite expression:

Look thy last on all things lovely.
(Walter de La Mare)

Many thanks to Gene Baade for bringing Chris Burkett to my attention.

—00—
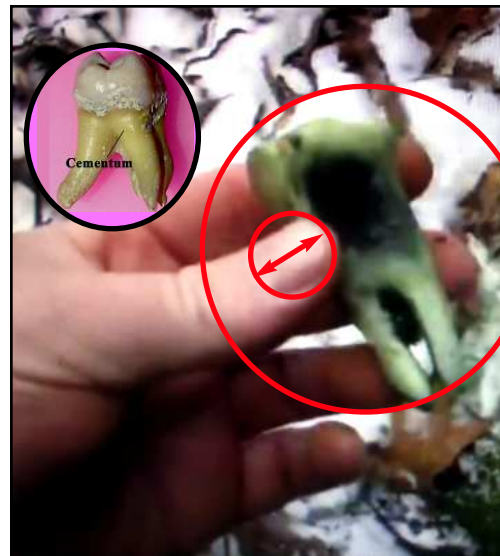
A̶ video taken in February 2020 shows a large human-like tooth found in Ohio. The above shows the tooth with a human tooth inset for size comparison.

First off, I think the subject tooth is far too large for a hominoid. I have calculated its length, including roots (based on the man's thumb nail), at about 2.78 inches long. .The human tooth is .84 inches long. It's possible, I suppose, but *roughly* something 2.78 inches long would be in a human about 20 feet tall.

Nevertheless, what bothers me most is the fact that everything is confidential (absolute anonymity). When it comes to specific relicts, that's not acceptable. It would be acceptable if one had the findings notarized (notary public). In other words, a declaration of truth. That being the case, we can sue you if we find that you perpetrated a hoax.

Even the letter from the institute that did a scientific analysis has been redacted—no organization name or sign-off. Furthermore, I really don't think a scientific group wrote the letter. Those people are far more professional and, as it were, "scientific." They definitely went to school so would not write something like this:

I would like to analyze the physical tooth for further research. It is my belief you have found a tooth from an unknow documented species. Please try not to handle or expose the tooth to any harsh environments or contaminants.

The sample has determined the DNA contains between 97% to 99% human DNA. The specific DNA match is **Unknown** *to any records in the international database.*

I usually stay away from this type of thing, but it is fun to read and wonder about. Believe me, if this were true the tooth would get into the right hands very quickly.

—00—

CURRENT NUMBERS

According to current statistics, the average height of an American (USA) adult male is 5 feet, 9 inches, or 69 inches. The average male foot length is 10.75 inches (shoe size 10 1/2).

Statistics for women are naturally different. The average American woman is 5 feet, 4 inches or 64 inches tall, and has a foot length of 9.69 inches (shoe size 8 1/2).

Keep in mind that "average" means 50%. In other words, about half the applicable men or women are larger and the other half are smaller. Of course, there are a number who are exactly average.

To determine Dr. Napier's foot-to-height ratio, we simply divide the height by the foot size (i.e., 69/10.75 and 64/9.69). This equates to 6.42 for men and 6.60 for women. This simply means that the foot size fits into the height 6.42 or 6.60 (no rounding) times. Napier used 6.60, so obviously he used the women's ratio, but things might have been different back in the 1960s.

Whatever the case, 6.42 for men and 6.61 (rounded) for women are now the correct numbers or ratios. Most people will be a little different. As to the P/G film subject, we believe the standing height was 94.5 inches and the longest foot, according to the footprint casts, was about 15 inches. This means that the ratio is 6.30. Nevertheless, we have statistics that indicate that the average sasquatch (probably male) is about 104 inches (standing height) and has a foot size of 15.6 inches. In this case the ratio is 6.67. The following chart shows all the measurements discussed so far.

SUBJECT	AV ST HGT	AV FOOT	RATIO
H. MALE	69.0"	10.75"	6.42
H FEMALE	64.0"	9.69"	6.61
SAS MALE	104.0"	15.6"	6.67
SAS FEM-PG	94.5"	15.0"	6.30

https://gearup.active.com/POPUP_ShoeSize.htm

The biggest problem with these ratios is that they are based on a subject's STANDING HEIGHT. About the only time we see standing height in humans is when we measure our kids or get measured by a doctor or the police. If a sasquatch is observed in the wilderness, then it is always going to be at its WALKING HEIGHT or less (bending down, crouched down squatting and so forth). This WALKING HEIGHT ratio is determined by dividing the standing height by 1.08 and then dividing the result by the foot size. For the male sasquatch standing height ratio of 6.67, the WALKING HEIGHT ratio is 6.17, i.e., [(104/1.08)/15.6].

The WALKING HEIGHTS for the most common footprint cast lengths are as follows (assuming all the print-makers were males):

CAST LEN.	WALKING HEIGHT
13.0"	80.21 inches (6' 8")
13.5"	83.30 inches (6' 11")
14.0"	86.38 inches (7' 2")
14.5"	89.50 inches (7' 6")
15.0"	92.60 inches (7' 9")
15.5"	95.64 inches (8' 0")
16.0"	98.72 inches (8' 3")
16.5"	101.81 inches (8' 6")
17.0"	104.89 inches (8' 9")
17.5"	107.98 inches (9' 0")
18.0"	111.06 inches (9' 3")

CAST LENGTH ACCURACY: Plus or minus 1.5".

Now, if you want the standing height, you simply multiply the height (inches) by 1.08. This will add 8% to the number. (i.e., 80.21*1.08 = 86.63" or 7' 3"). Note that when you convert from inches to feet (divide by 12) what is shown after the decimal is NOT inches; it is a percentage of 12. In this example, 86.63/12=7.219; 12*.219 = 2.63, which is rounded to 3.

Furthermore, although I have chosen to use 8% for stoop, the actual number is between 8% and 8.5%. In formal writing a footnote should be shown to this effect. For certain, this article won't be the most popular in the *B&P* series, but this stuff is necessary for serious researchers. The following is for your note book:

MATHEMATICAL ANNOTATION
* An asterisk means multiply
/ A right slash means divide
- A hyphen means subtract
+ A plus sign means add
= An equal sign means equals
( ) Brackets mean "do first"
" A quotation mark means inch or inches
' An apostrophe means foot or feet
> A Right arrow means greater than
< A Left arrow means less than
The formula for the Napier Foot to Standing Height Ratio is:
SH = Standing Height
LFL = Longest Foot Length
SH/LFL = RATIO

The formula for the walking height ratio (WHR) is: (SH/1.08)/LFL=WHR

If you already have the walking height (WH) and you want the standing height this is simply: WH*1.08.

If you want to convert a decimal fraction to ordinary feet and inches, you first divide the decimal fraction by 12, which gives you the feet and a PERCENTAGE of a foot. You note the feet and then calculate the percentage out of a total of 12.
EXAMPLE:
95.64 inches divided by 12 = 7.97. (This is 7 feet and 97% of a foot)
12 times .97 = 11.64 (This means 11 inches and 64% of an inch, which is 10 sixteenths. You would round off to 8 feet.

NOTE: Cast lengths can be overstated or understated by up to 1.5 inches in comparison with the actual foot of the hominoid. A note to this effect should be provided in formal writing. You can state: Cast length: Plus or minus 1.5".

To find a number that is the multiple of another number, you do the following:
Q. Five times a number equals 722. What is the number?
Let the number equal n
5n=722 (Note: 5n means 5*n)
n=722/5
n = 144.4

The same sort of thing is used if division is involved.
Q. A number divided by 50 equals 832. What is the number?
Let the number equal n
n/50=832
n=832*50
n=41,600

Note that when you transfer a sign to the other side of an equation, then that sign changes to its opposite. In other words, * becomes /, and / becomes *.

Mathematics is a science and is therefore subject to the same professional skepticism as all other sciences. Believability depends on credibility. Unless you are a professional mathematician, few scientists will bother with what you write.

As to every day people, only a very small number wish to deal with math. If they see something that does not agree with what they think, then they simply assume that a mistake was made in the calculation.

The only time math REALLY gets attention is when something catastrophic happens, such as a bridge falling down. Now you can say, **"I told you that number in the specs was wrong!"**
—00—

This is a very interesting letter. It is featured in John Green's book, *Year of the Sasquatch (1970)*. Although the letter is dated 1968, .the event referenced happened 35 years in the past, so in the year 1933.

The location of the sighting was at the head of Pitt Lake, which is notorious for sasquatch sightings. This account would be one of the earliest for that region.

Few people get up into the Pitt Lake wilderness because it is very dangerous. Some years ago, a UBC video pointed out just how treacherous it was and warned about amateurs undertaking explorations there. The following pictographs in the area might indicate a sasquatch warning.

Looking at the facts presented in the letter, the "field glasses" (binoculars) likely allowed the men to see the subject at about 125 feet (naked eye distance). I am assuming that the binoculars were a power of 8x40. Anything of a larger power in those days was too big to cart around. The following shows a typical pair of 1930s binoculars.

December 15th, 1968

Mr. John Rodgers,
c/o Vancouver Sun
Vancouver, B .C.

Dear John;

Very interested in your article this date on the Susquatch and I will certainly get a copy of John Green's booklet now published.

Here is the story. Thirty five years ago there was a stock broker office on Dunsmuir operated by Cartwright and Crickmore. Cartie had a cabin cruiser, was a bachelor, hard as nails in business and with a heart of gold for those he liked, and an experienced outdoorsman. One week-end he asked my wife and I along on a party of eight to go to the head of Pitt Lake. I was an ardent rockhound, and this was virgin territory for me to possibly add to my collection, and Cartie wanted to run down a clue he had as to some lost mining prospect.

In the morning we left the rest of the party to amuse themselves for the day and Cartie and I climbed some fifteen hundred feet and rested at the edge of a small plateau to eat our lunch. We had our haversacks and small hammers but were otherwise unarmed.

A movement behind a thicket some quarter mile away caught my eye and I said " Cartie, there is something down there ". He looked, then asked for the field glasses. We both thought it was a black bear feeding on berries, then he exclaimed " here, look at its face ! " Through the glasses it was quite plain - a human face on a fur clad body. " What the hell " I said " he must be a hermit or something of the kind but look at the size of him. " Cartie replied " Wait until he leaves and let us go down and look at the tracks. "

So we waited. I dont think the creature saw us, though he or she may have sensed us, as presently it went away across the plateau and vanished among the rocks. We went down after a suitable interval and examined the tracks which were quite distinct. Cartie looked pretty grim and said " Let's go back. What you have just seen is a Susquatch; don't mention this to anyone, not even to your wife. No one will believe you, you will just be laughed at and you will have a miserable time of it! Just forget the whole thing and keep quiet. "

So I did and I have, until now.

Sincere regards and good wishes to you,

Pitt Lake

We see that "Cartie" used the word "sasquatch" (shown as susquatch). It was developed in 1926 (seven years earlier), so he was obviously up-to-date. Nevertheless, the term was not widely known at the time of the sighting. I am a little surprised that in 1933 there was enough information around on the hominoid to make people think you were hallucinating or "nuts," and then make fun of you.

The *Vancouver Sun* newspaper man, John Rodgers, who received the .letter, had written a book report on John Green's first book, *On the Track of the Sasquatch* (1968). Rodgers was a current affairs columnist and I believe quite popular. The sasquatch had been heavily in the news about a year earlier (P/G film). A book report by a newspaper was sort of expected back in the 1960s. This is no longer the case.

That the witness went to all the trouble of typing and sending the letter does provide a level of credibility. The binoculars would have allowed a fairly good look at the subject; a bear would have been obvious. —00—

John Rodgers