



Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 159

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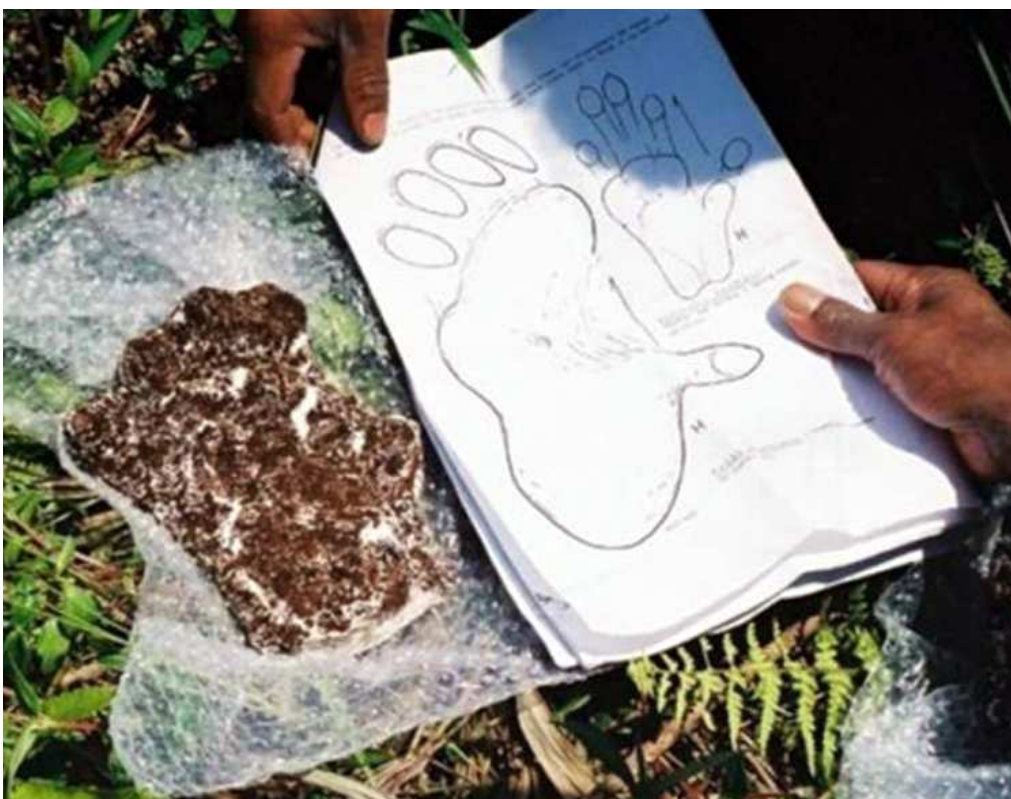
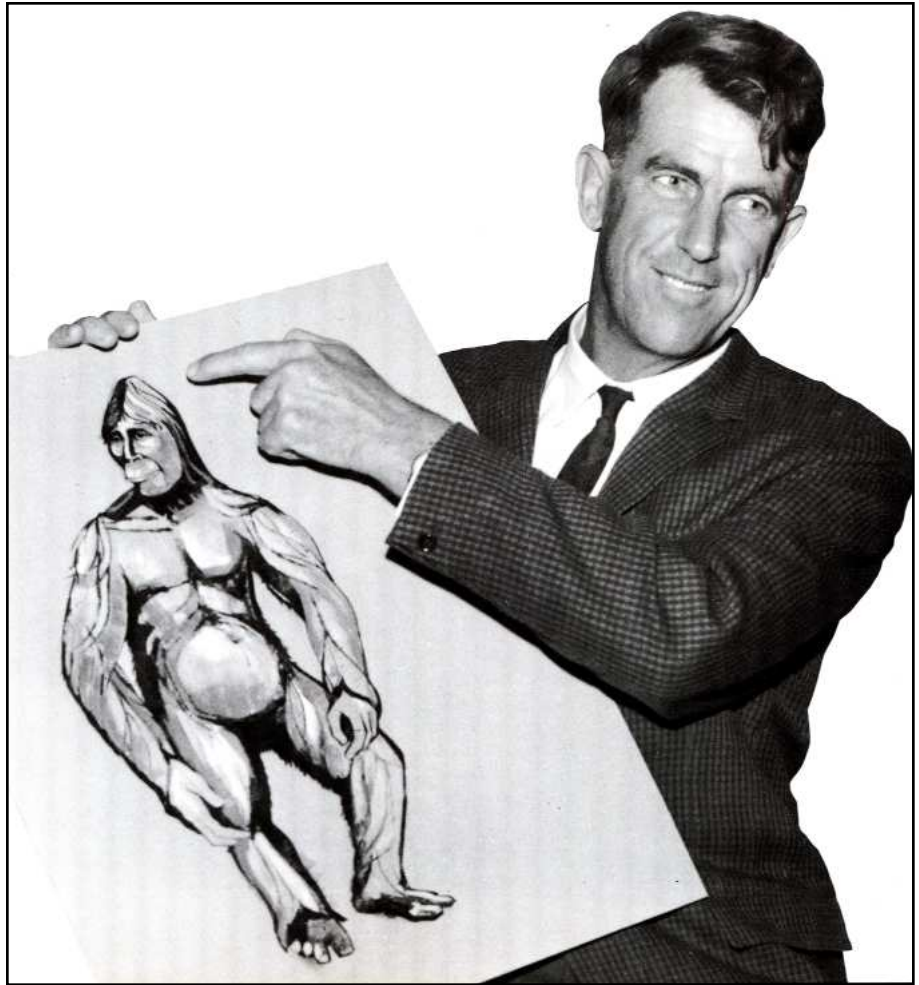
Edited by Gene Baade



This well-known image of Sir Edmund Hillary (1919–2008) holding a drawing of a yeti, might have a little more credibility than meets the eye. We are told that Hillary's father actually saw a yeti. Can we reasonably assume that Edmund talked with his dad and incorporated into the drawing certain features his dad saw?

The drawing does not seem to show the traditional “yeti foot.” Perhaps Hillary did not totally agree with this foot? The following images show the traditional yeti footprint (upside down and reversed to match the drawing) and a cast copy (original was made from the photograph).

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More common than sightings are mysterious footprints. This picture shows a cast of a footprint, which could belong to an Orang Pendek, meaning “Little Man of the Forest”, a mythical primate which walks like a human, [print was] discovered on a trip to West Sumatra by Andrew Sanderson from Newcastle upon Tyne in 2001. *Telegraph* website, 2013.

Looking at the cast (not the drawings) in this image, I calculated the cast length at 5.14 inches. If I apply the male sasquatch foot-to-height ratio of 6.67:1, then the individual who made the footprint was 34.28 inches tall or about 2 feet, 10 inches, standing height.

This height is about what people have been reporting. Sightings of this hominoid now go back for at least 100 years. Like the sasquatch, yeti and other possible extant hominoids, we lack firm evidence of their existence. Footprints are all the tangible evidence we have.

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In this illustration, I made the same foot of the P/G subject the same size in two different film frames. I then let the added image (frame 323) increase in size as necessary to accommodate the foot. The resulting height of the images shows you how much farther the subject in one image (frame 61) is bending over more than the other (frame 323).

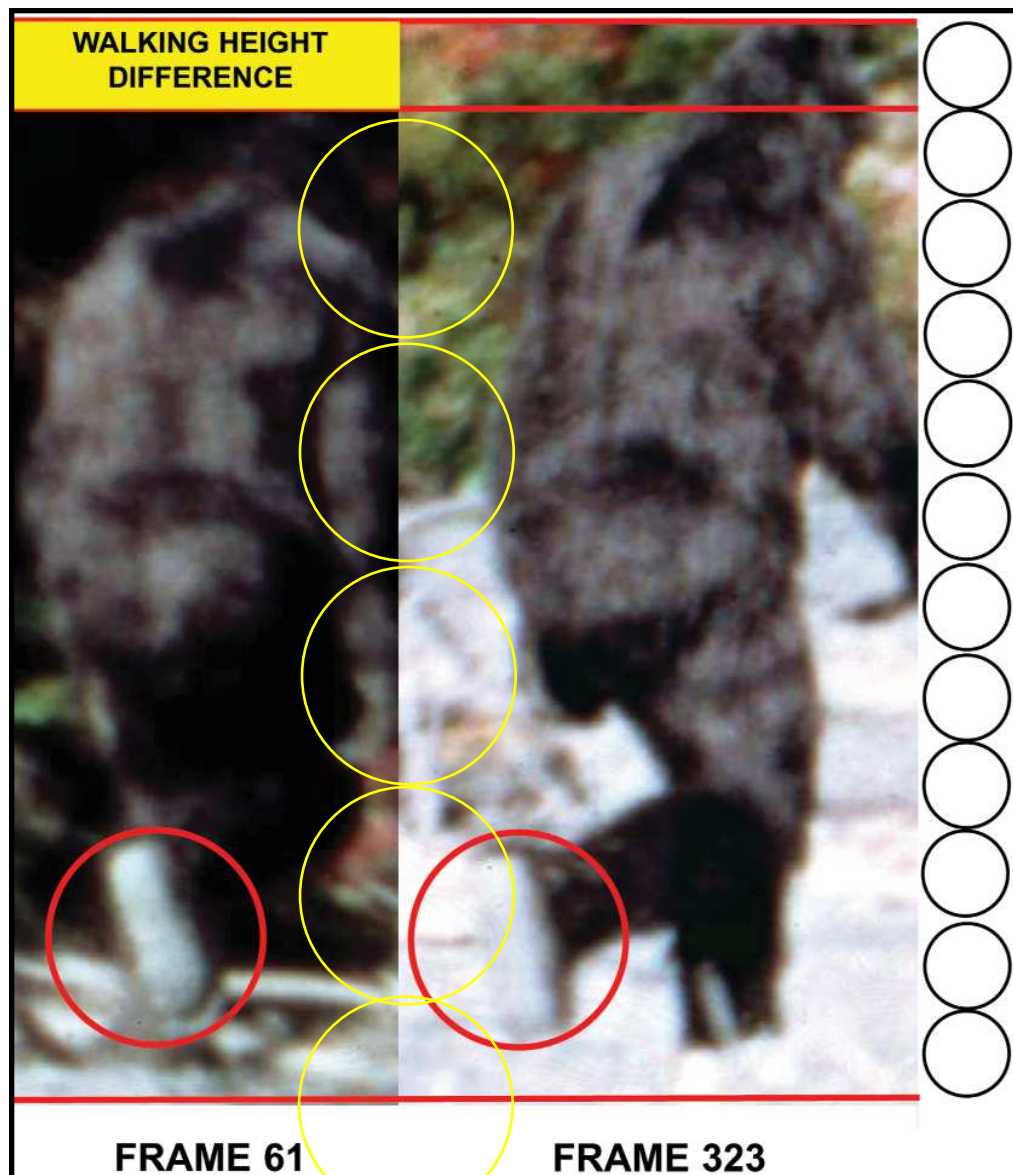
I added 12 circles on the right to provide a rough measurement. The subject in frame 61 is 11 circles and frame 323 is 12 circles. This means that the subject image in frame 61 is 9% shorter than that in Frame 323. That may not seem like much, but if you were 6 feet tall, an additional 9% would make you over 6 feet, 6 inches tall

In frame 61, we see a nice clear foot, and it is tempting to see how many of that foot makes up the subject's height, and then simply multiply by the size of one of the casts. Well, 4.5 foot sizes fit into the height. So given the foot is 15" long (same foot, longest cast), then the height is 67.5 inches, or 5 feet, 7 and one half inches.

Nevertheless, as I have justified previously that foot is probably about 15.8 inches long, so now we are at 71.1 inches or about 6 feet tall. Now we must add 9% to accommodate the stoop compared with Frame 323. This brings us to about 78 inches tall or 6 feet, 6 inches.

We have calculated that the subject in other film frames has an AVERAGE walking height of 87.5 inches, or 7 feet 3.5 inches, so where are the other 9.5 inches?

In determining the average walking height I believe only the images in the same plane were used. In other words,



frame 61 and 72 were not included. It would not have been practical to include them.

I believe it could be justified that the excessive stoop in Frame 61 is even greater than 9%. If it were 12.12%, it would be exactly right. If one is 87.5 inches tall (walking height) then about 11

inches (i.e., 12%) is not very much. I strongly state that trying to do anything with Frame 61 or Frame 72 with regards to stature is not recommended.

Dr. Grover Krantz had a terrible time with frame 61 and frame 72 for a variety of reasons. His final conclusions were wrong. We have the same subject in frame 323 and many other frames so one can cross-check, and there can't be a massive difference, like about 3 feet.

I discuss this issue in even greater detail at the following link:

https://www.sasquatchcanada.com/uploads/9/4/5/1/945132/frame_61_-_re-examination.pdf

I am sure many of you think that discussing the P/G subject's height is getting somewhat tiresome, and I agree. Nevertheless, it's necessary because I don't think many professionals believe the height calculation, which is crucial in film credibility.



American television channel host and explorer Josh Gates displays an alleged yeti footprint at his hotel in Kathmandu, Nepal, in 2007. Josh Gates and his team of explorers discovered what are believed to be three steps of yeti footprints on the bank of Manju River in the Khumbu region, on the way of Mount Everest, at a height of 2,850 meters (9,350 feet) in Nepal. The explorers, belonging to travel adventure series *Destination Truth*, spent a week in icy Khumbu region to search for yeti footprints. *Telegraph news website.*

This is certainly an odd cast, but there are casts like it in North America. It is a far cry from the Shipton/Ward yeti footprint (singular), which I now believe is very questionable. (See *B&P* Issue No. 143)

Seen here is a great photo of Roger Patterson in color. Not much color was published in the early days (before pdfs) because of the expense. I am sure what we see here are the ORIGINAL casts Roger took at the film site. I believe the photo was taken in about 1970 at Roger's home in Tampico, Yakima County, Washington state. Roger died in January 1972, so printed color photos might be a little rare. There is another photo (printed in monochrome) showing René Dahinden with Roger at his home, so this image might have been taken during that visit.

Dahinden obtained a copy of the casts from Patterson and proceeded to copy them himself, using a sand box and river sand. The casts I provide in my museum exhibit are the copies he gave to me.

I made my exhibit display, shown below on the right, with a cast of my own foot for comparison. If you compare the Patterson casts with the ruler, you will see that they came out at 15 inches (right facing) and 15.5 inches (left facing). Casts definitely increase in size (length and width) the more they are copied. That is what has happened here, but remarkably, they are much closer to the actual foot length, which I have stated is about 15.8 inches. I can't see anything for basing a size reference in the Patterson photo. It would be interesting to see exactly how long the original casts were.

The first time Roger posed with these casts was (in my opinion) at the film site, right after the casts were dry enough to handle. The following image is from a frame in the second film roll:



Having made quite a few casts in my time, I believe the casts seen here are still a little wet. Usually, I put something in the casts to help hold them together. John

Green advised me to do that. He said thick string was fine, but I cut-up and used mental coat hangers (making them into reinforcing rods). I doubt Roger did that, so you take a bit of a chance when you hold up casts that are still wet.

There are definitely more color

photos of Roger and numerous other people along with general shots in René Dahinden's collection. He took 35 mm color slides, and I believe there were about 1,000 in his files. Unfortunately, his family does not wish to release material.



I think this electronic calculator came out in the early 1970s. I got one when they first came on the market (company issue), and they were quite expensive. It is solar powered, so did not need a battery. It worked perfectly and I took it home with me when I retired in 1994. It always amazed me, but recently it started to get a little weak. By the way, up to about this time professionals used a slide rule, which sort of got you into the ballpark, if you had very good eyes and a magnifying glass.

Anyway, I eventually went out and bought a current version of this calculator as shown here.



This one is not solar, but it is a joy to behold. You can check you input figures (formulas, whatever) in the little screen on top.

I am quite sure engineering students and professional engineers went to all extremes in their budgets to purchase early electronic calculators. I am not, however, quite sure about other professions.

Today, you can get a decent electronic calculator for under \$20. Hominology definitely needs math at this stage.



This image will provide an appreciation of how far a foot needs to impress into a surface (sand, soil, whatever) to get the full length of the foot with a plaster cast.

What I used for the print is called “playground sand.” It has been thoroughly cleaned, and unlikely to be found like that in the wilderness. It is certainly very soft and takes prints extremely well.

Naturally, the larger one’s foot, then the more weight or pressure it will take to impress it into the surface.

Making a good fake footprint in regular bush soil or “wilderness soil” only occurs if the soil is loose and soft. It automatically hardens and tiny plants hold it together. The only way you can make an impression is to laboriously soften the soil. In other words, take a screw driver or some other tool and dig the ground to make it soft. Now, you can make a decent impression. Of course, what you have done is obvious, so hardly works for faking prints.

Weight/pressure can definitely impress a foot significantly into reasonably hard ground, but it has to be very heavy or very strong. We are up in the 800 pound bracket with weight, and people very seldom have, or can carry that kind of weight.

Truthfully, we need ENGINEERS, or engineering types, not anthropologists, to evaluate footprints and tell us how it is believed they could have been made; then the anthropologists take over.

As far as I know, only one geologist and geophysicist, a Dr. Maurice Tripp, did a footprint study back in 1959 (62 years ago) and determined a weight of 800 pounds was needed to make an alleged sasquatch print in a particular region of Bluff Creek, California. John Green gave me a copy of the newspaper article about 25 years ago.

Oddly, it does not appear other professionals were curious enough to get involved.

Seen here is William Roe, whose sighting of a sasquatch in October 1955 on Mica Mountain, BC, is considered the best on record. Roe signed an affidavit declaring the truth of the information he provided.



Roe’s experience is detailed by John Green in his first book, *On the Track of the Sasquatch* (1968). Green states the following: “He [Roe] was the very first to describe a Sasquatch as an ape-like creature rather than a giant Indian.”

The two evidently had telephone discussions and Roe provided additional information on his sighting as follows:

The nails were not like a bears, but short and heavy like a man’s finger nails. Its eyes were not light and large, but small and black like a bear’s. You couldn’t see any knotted and corded muscles. This animal seemed almost round. It was as deep through as it was wide, and I believe should this animal have been seven feet tall, it would have weighed close to 500 pounds. We have to get away from ideas of comparing it to a human being as we know them.”

Nevertheless, in his official signed statement, Roe provided the following:

I leveled my rifle. The creature was still walking rapidly away, again turning its head to look in my direction. I lowered the rifle. I felt now that it was a human being and I knew I would never forgive myself if I killed it.

It appears that Roe instinctively thought the oddity was human, despite its non-human features, although they don’t seem to be highly significant.

This drawing of the sasquatch Roe saw was created by his daughter, Myrtle, under his direction. There are some things that are not quite right, but it’s a good artistic description.

