

Mirror Image and Skull Insights

Back in the 1950s, a photographer had a spread in *Life* magazine on mirror imaging human faces. He took a full-face photo, cropped one side (exactly in the middle) and replaced it with a mirror image of the remaining side. The results were amusing because the face was different from the actual face, but the person was still fully recognizable. Certainly, if one had an image of only one side of a face, and applied this process, the results would be close to an actual full-face photo.

I tried this process with the Patterson/Gimlin film sasquatch—mirror imaging the clear side of the face. As the best we have is a semi-profile image, the result, as seen in the first photo shown, is slightly distorted. Nevertheless, it might provide some insights.

In working on imaging the subject's head, something was revealed that surprised me a little. Just above the center of the brow ridges, there is a light spot. Although this is could be just a photograph artifact, if it is a physical feature, it could have significance. I have noticed that gorilla's have a "crinkling" in the same location (the spot as it actually appears is shown on the right (second photo set) compared with the same area on a gorilla).

Also, perhaps of some significance is the fact that gorilla skulls have a little bulge between the brow ridges, as seen on the BoneClones gorilla skull (third photo set). It is seen that the sasquatch "light spot" extends into this area. Humans do not have the same feature, not even those who have (or had) exceedingly large brown ridges, as evidenced by the human skull shown—an Australian aborigine skull (third photo set). Humans have a little valley here, as opposed to a bulge. Although I am sure there was a valid reason, Dr. Grover Krantz did not include the bulge in his *Gigantopithecus* skull reconstruction (fourth photo), I do wonder a little.

Note: The images for the P/G film subject are from my own photographic process which I have explained in a previous paper. If you observe certain details, film resolution mathematics does not support such; all I can say is that I think they are there. Also keep in mind that what I provide are simply observations. I have no scientific credentials.

