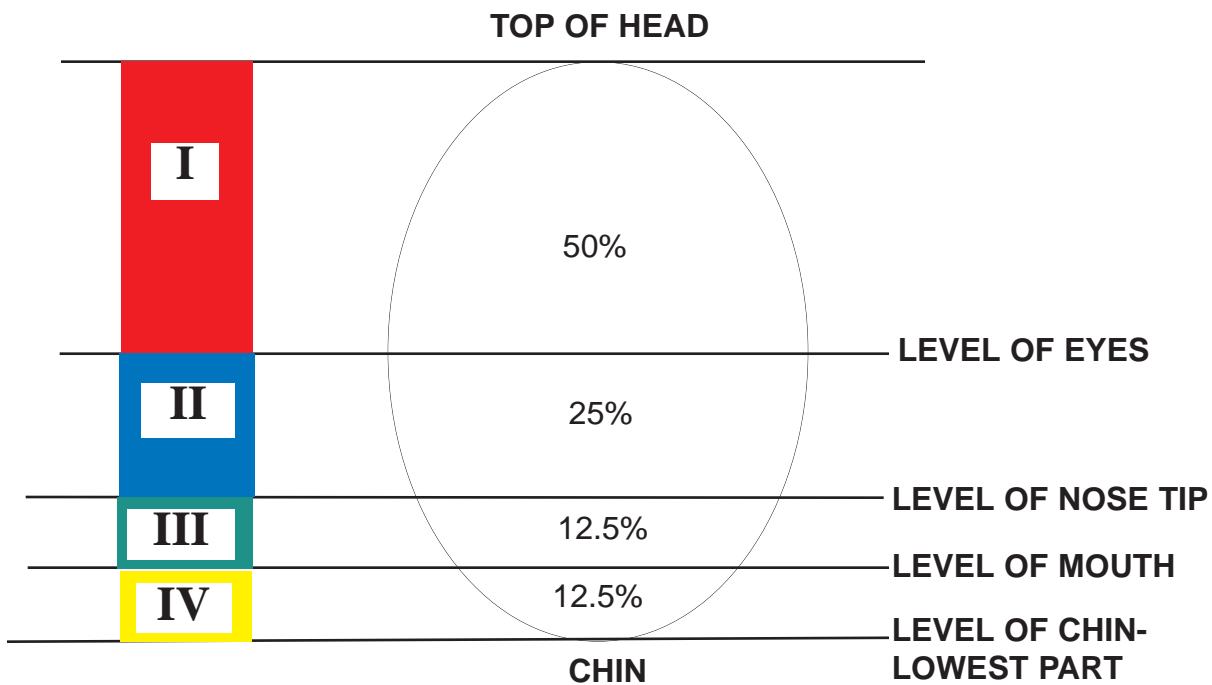


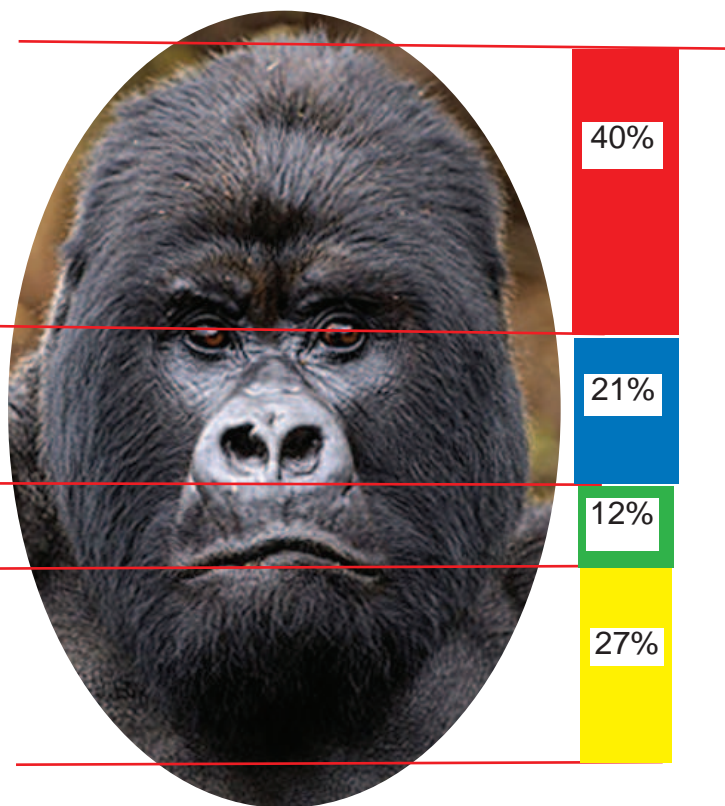
# PRIMATE FACIAL PROPORTIONS & RELATED OBSERVATIONS

C.L. Murphy - December 20, 2009

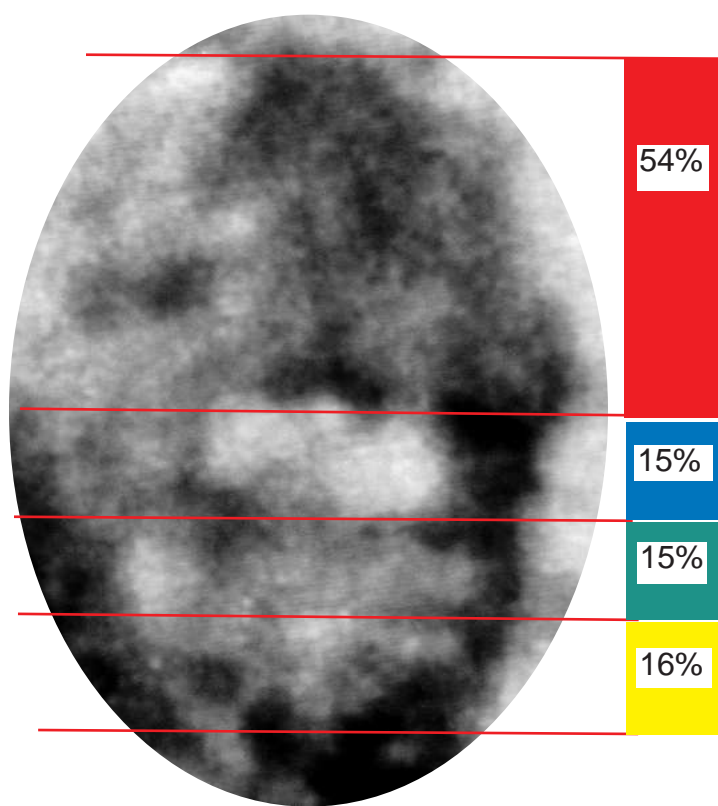


## HUMAN

(See page 19 for Reference.)

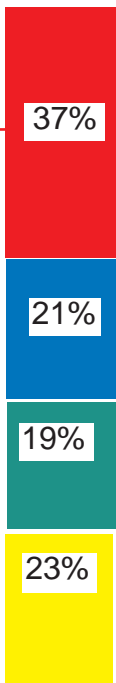


**GORILLA**

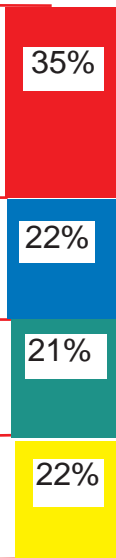
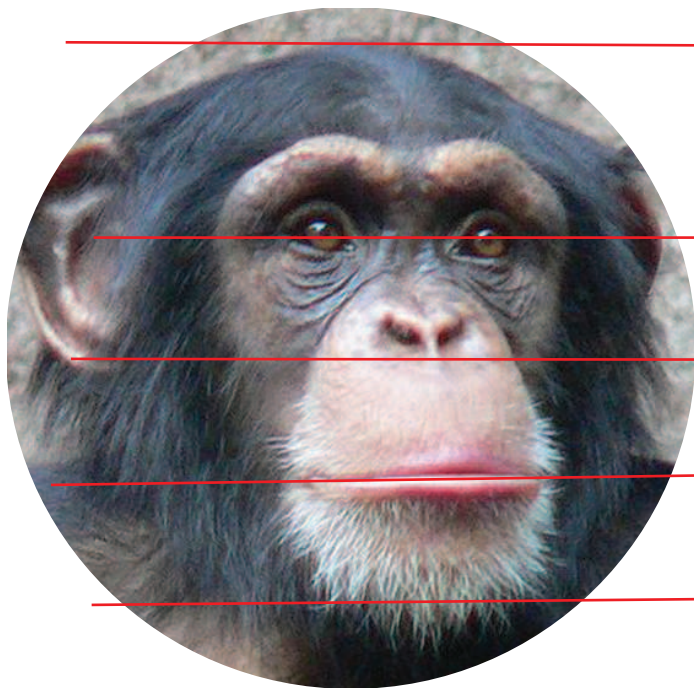


**SASQUATCH — PATTERSON/GIMLIN**

Note: Here I must use where the nose terminates rather than the tip to match other relationships.



ORANG



CHIMPANZEE



SASQUATCH — OWEN CADDY

## FACIAL FEATURE MEASUREMENTS IN PERCENTAGES

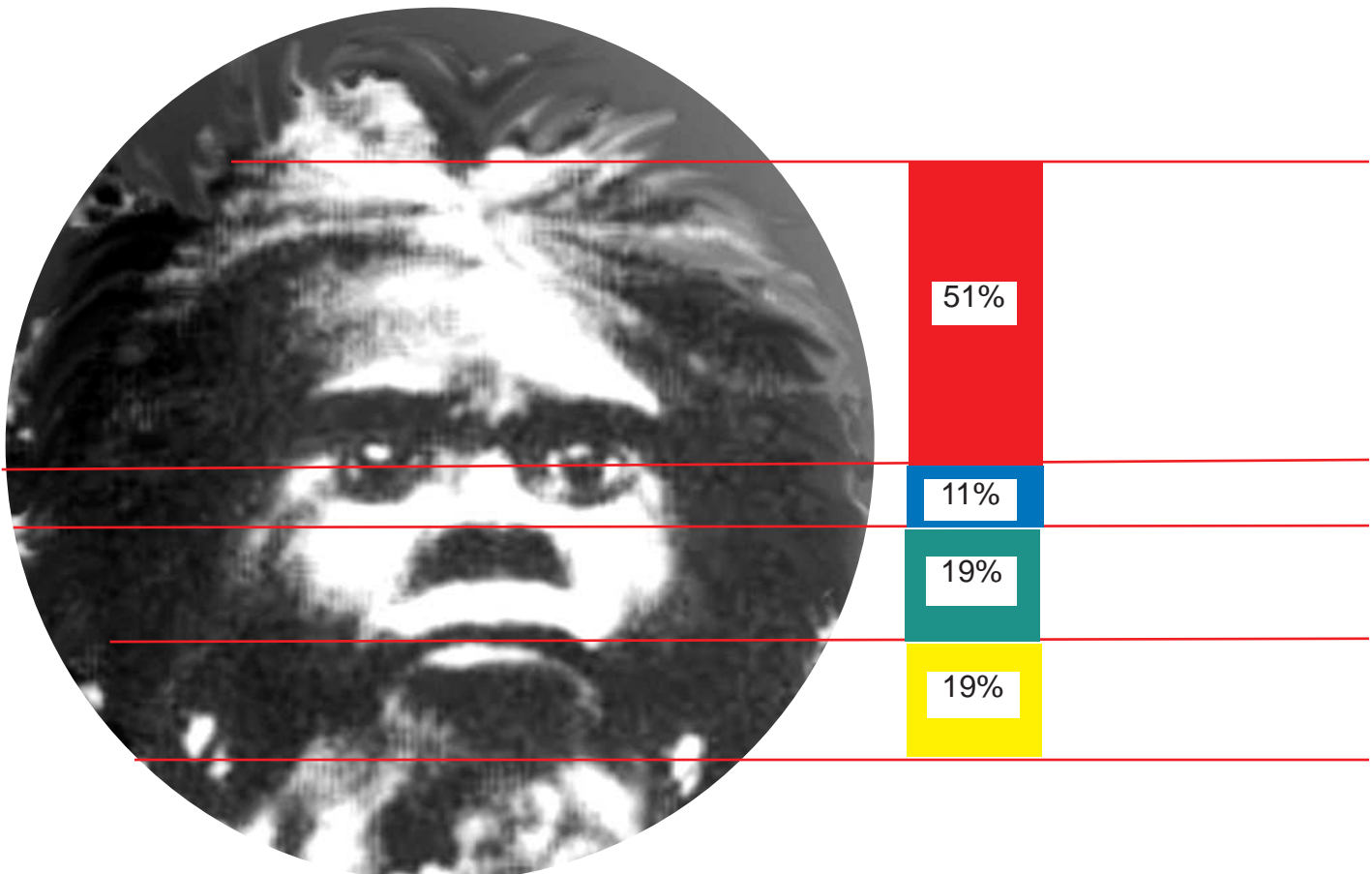
AREA	HUMAN	GORILLA	SAS-REG.	SAS-OC*	ORANG	CHIMP
I	50	40	54	54	37	35
II	25	21	15	18	21	22
III	12.5	12	15	14	19	21
IV	12.5	27	16	14	23	22

\* Sasquatch according to Owen Caddy.

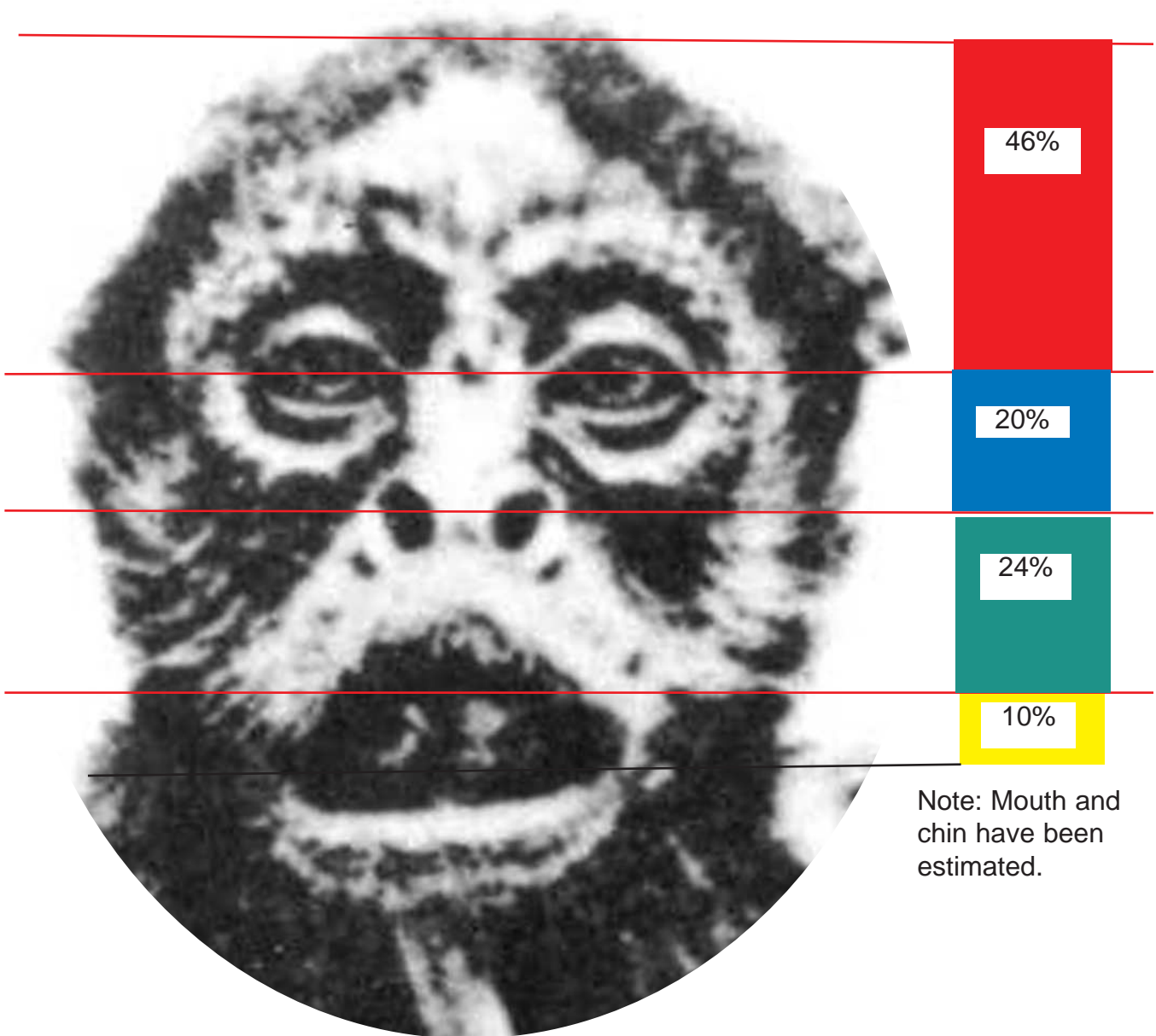
### DEFINITIONS

- I Distance from the top of the head to the eyes
- II Distance from the eyes to the tip of the nose or nose termination
- III Distance from the tip of the nose to the mouth
- IV Distance from the mouth to the end of the chin.

NOTE: The entries in red show closest relationships to the REGULAR sasquatch figures.

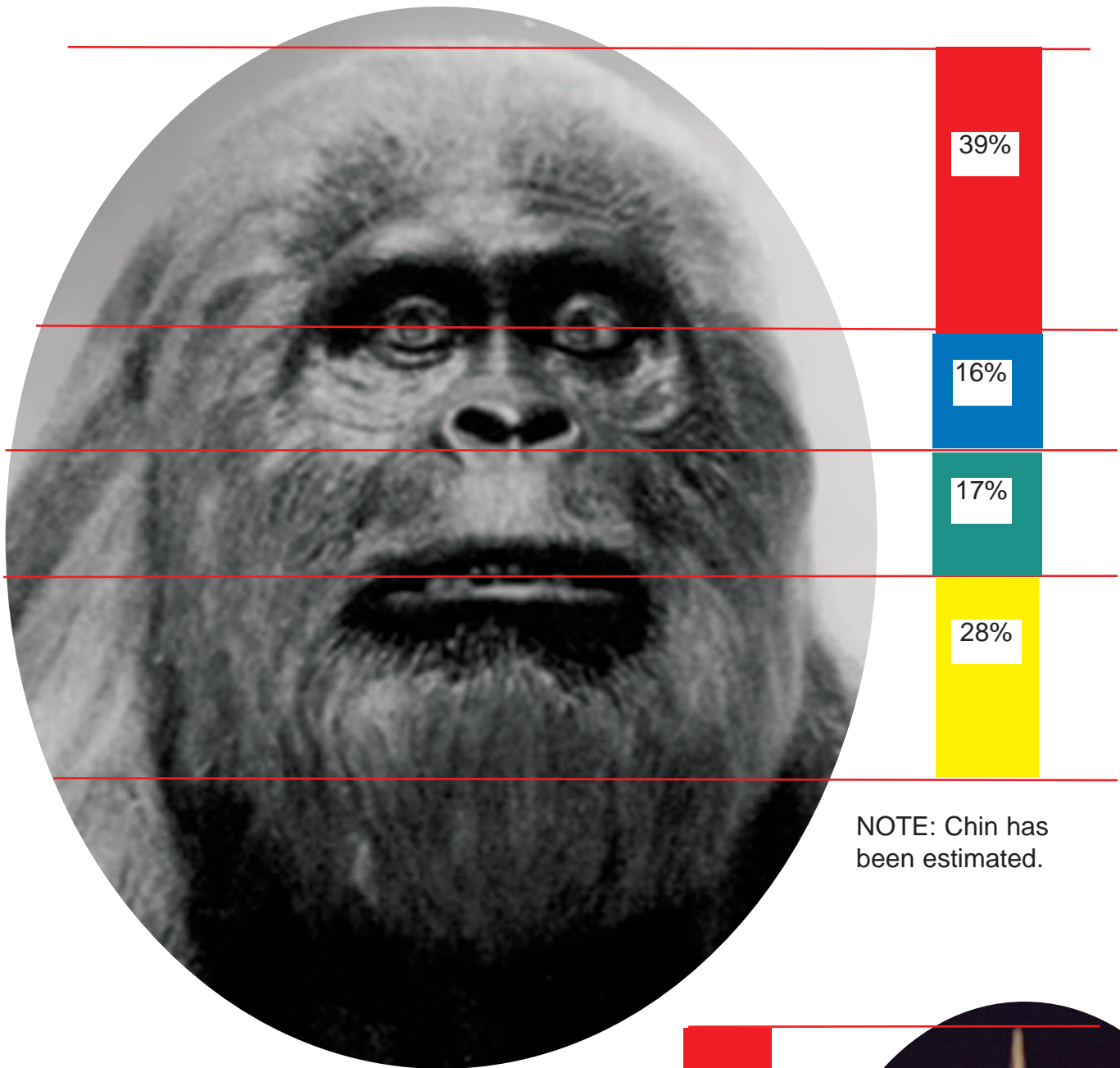


JULIA PASTRANA — LADY WITH APE-LIKE FEATURES



**DE LOYS' MAN BEAST or DE LOYS' APE**

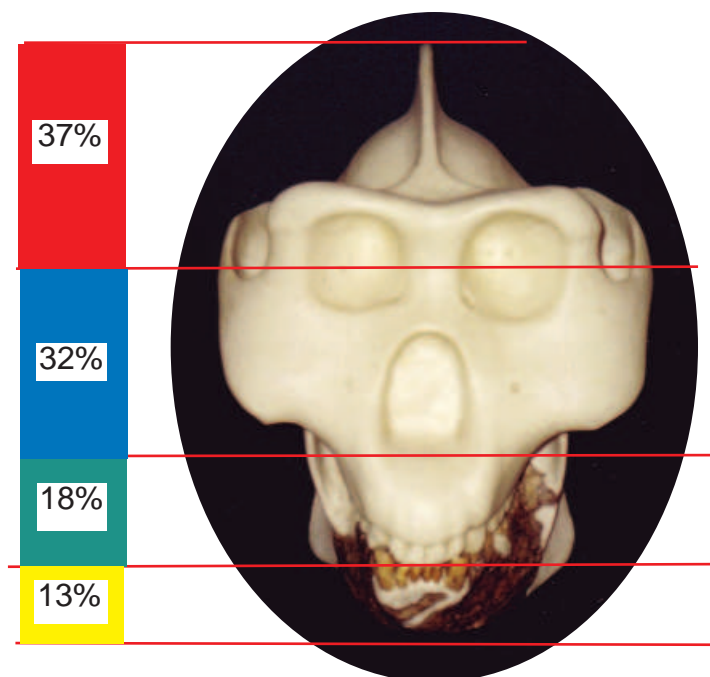




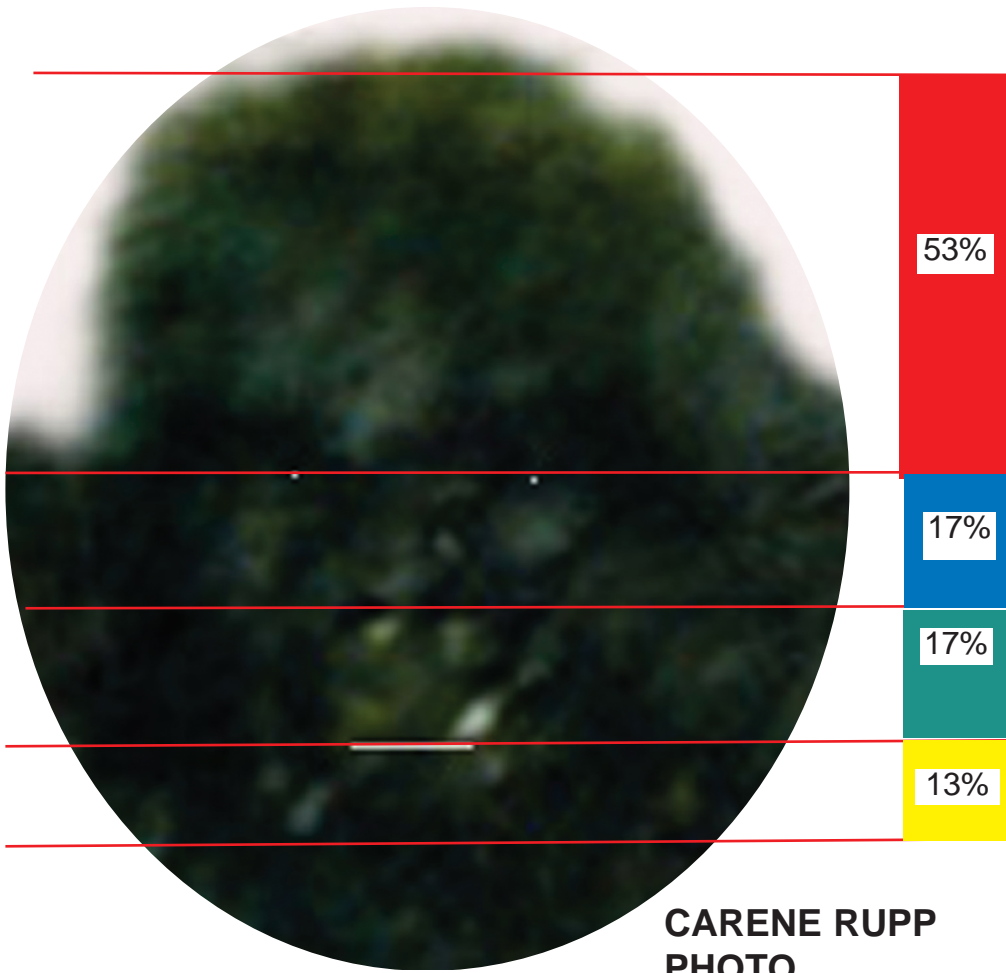
NOTE: Chin has been estimated.

## GIGANTOPITHECUS BY BILL MUNNS

**Note:** I do not know upon which Bill Munns based the proportions for his model. However, had he used the Krantz skull, then the distance between the eyes and the end of the nose would have been double what he shows. Also, the distance from the mouth to the end of the chin would have been about half -- although my chin line on the model has been estimated.



## GIGANTO SKULL BY DR. G. KRANTZ



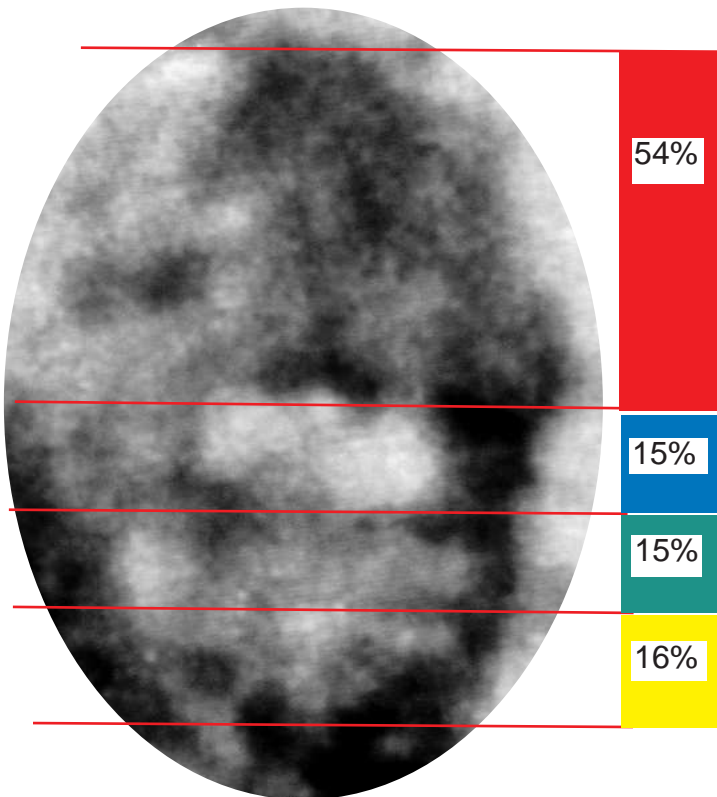
This is the photo taken by Carene Rupp, Berry, California. She is the lady Dr. Fahrenbach visited and expressed confidence in her.

I have cropped out the background, enhanced the image, and put in markers as to where I believe the eyes, nose, mouth and chin would be.

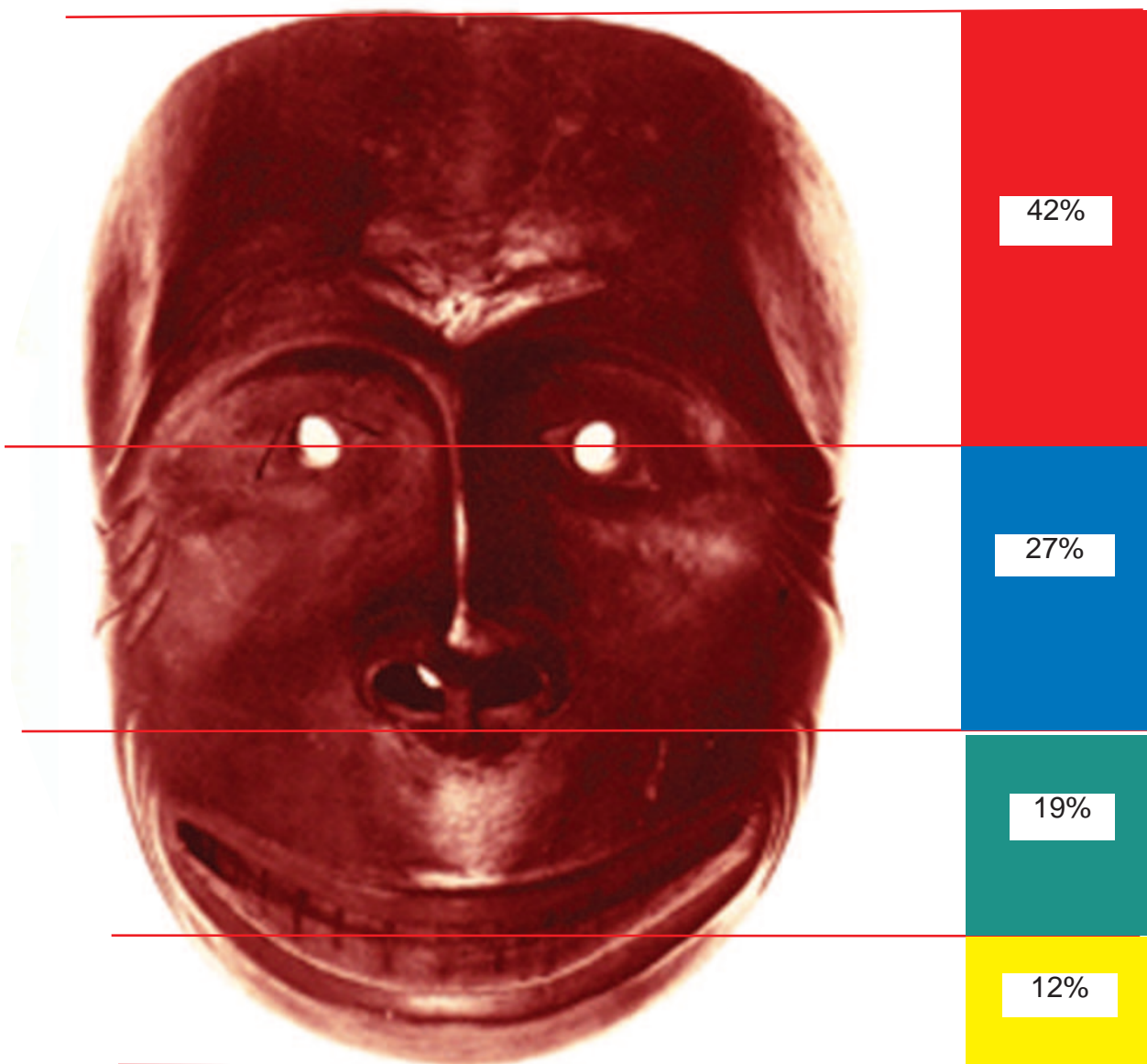
It is seen that the facial proportions according to my estimates are very similar to those of the creature in the Patterson/Gimlin film (shown below).

They are so close that I could make them exactly the same with minor adjustments.

***Real or imagined,*** the Rupp image is the closest in proportions to the Patterson/Gimlin image.

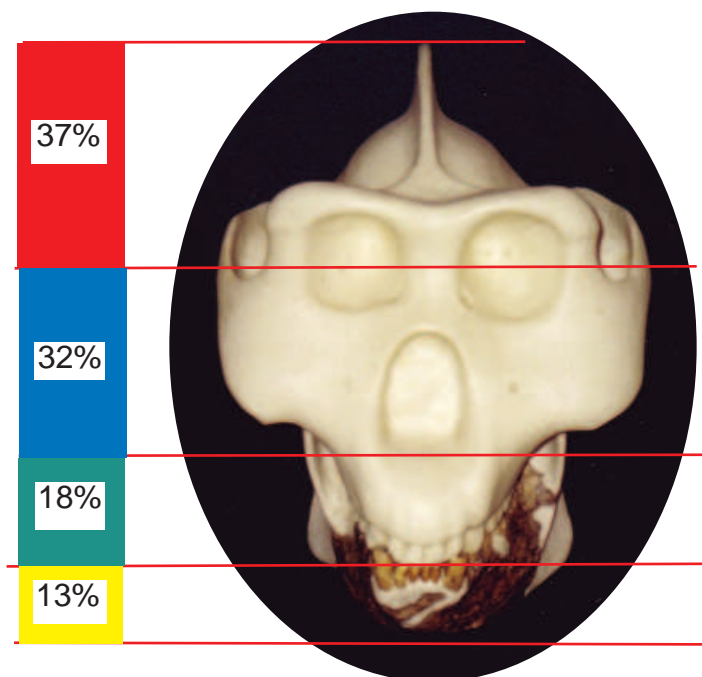


**SASQUATCH — PATTERSON/GIMLIN**



**TSIMSHIAN MASK — BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The proportions of this mask are very close to those of the *Gigantopithecus* skull created by Dr. Grover Krantz. as seen here



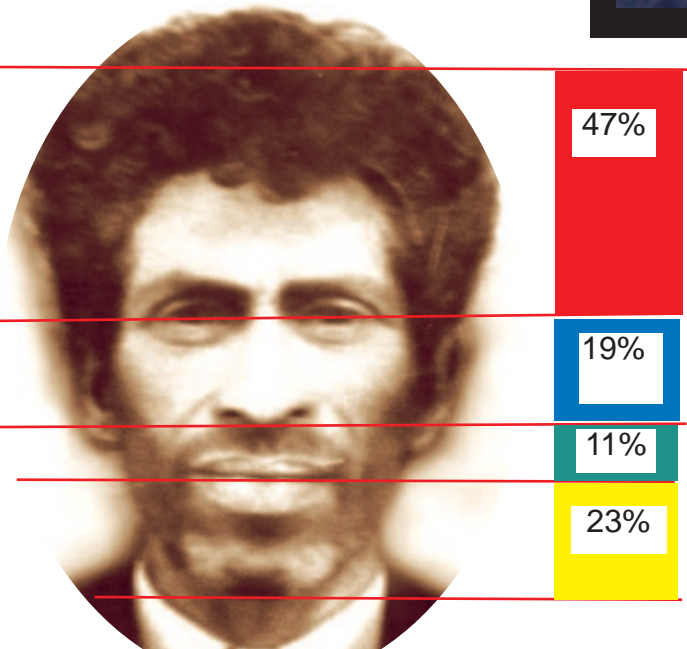




If I change my personal feature proportions to match those I have shown as a sasquatch, the **approximate** results are shown on the right.

What you would have is basically an ugly man, who would appear a bit deformed. However, I don't think he would be an "outcast."

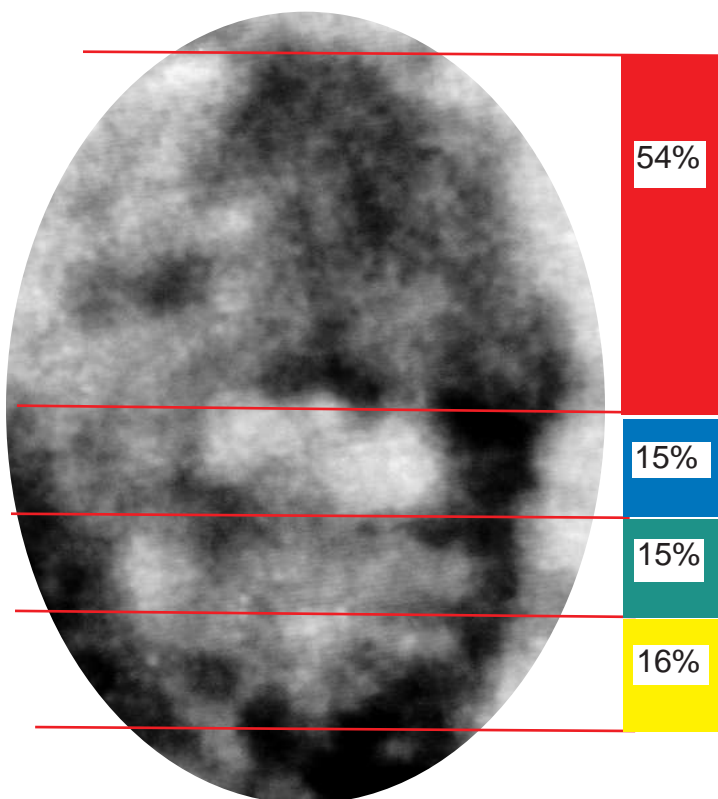
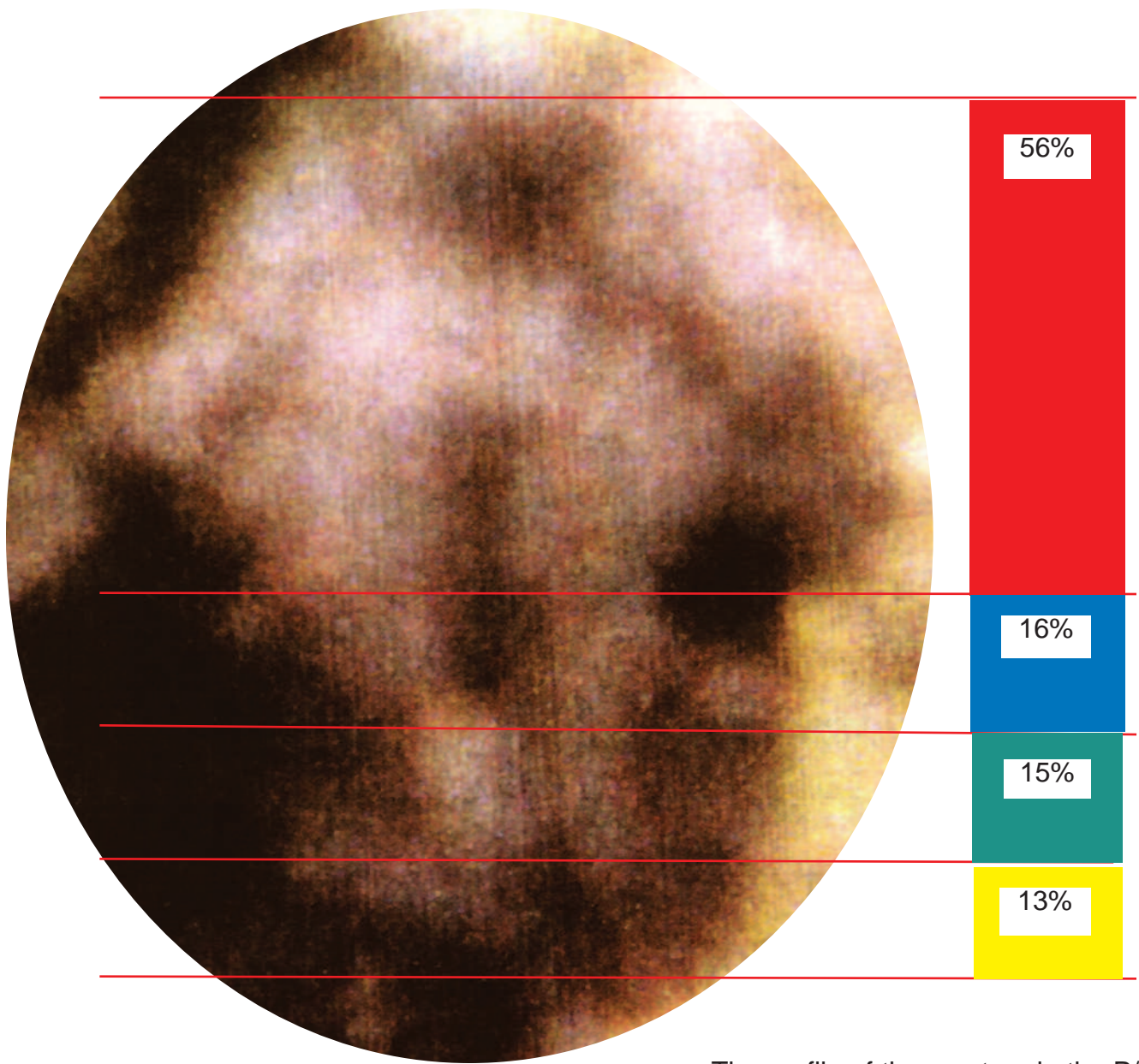
The bottom line here is that if the sasquatch is some sort of human/native, then his facial features would be within human "standards," albeit on the fringe.



Khwit, Zana's son, differed quite a bit from the human norm, and may have been close to the proportions for an almasty, but we don't have anything for comparison purposes.

KHWIT

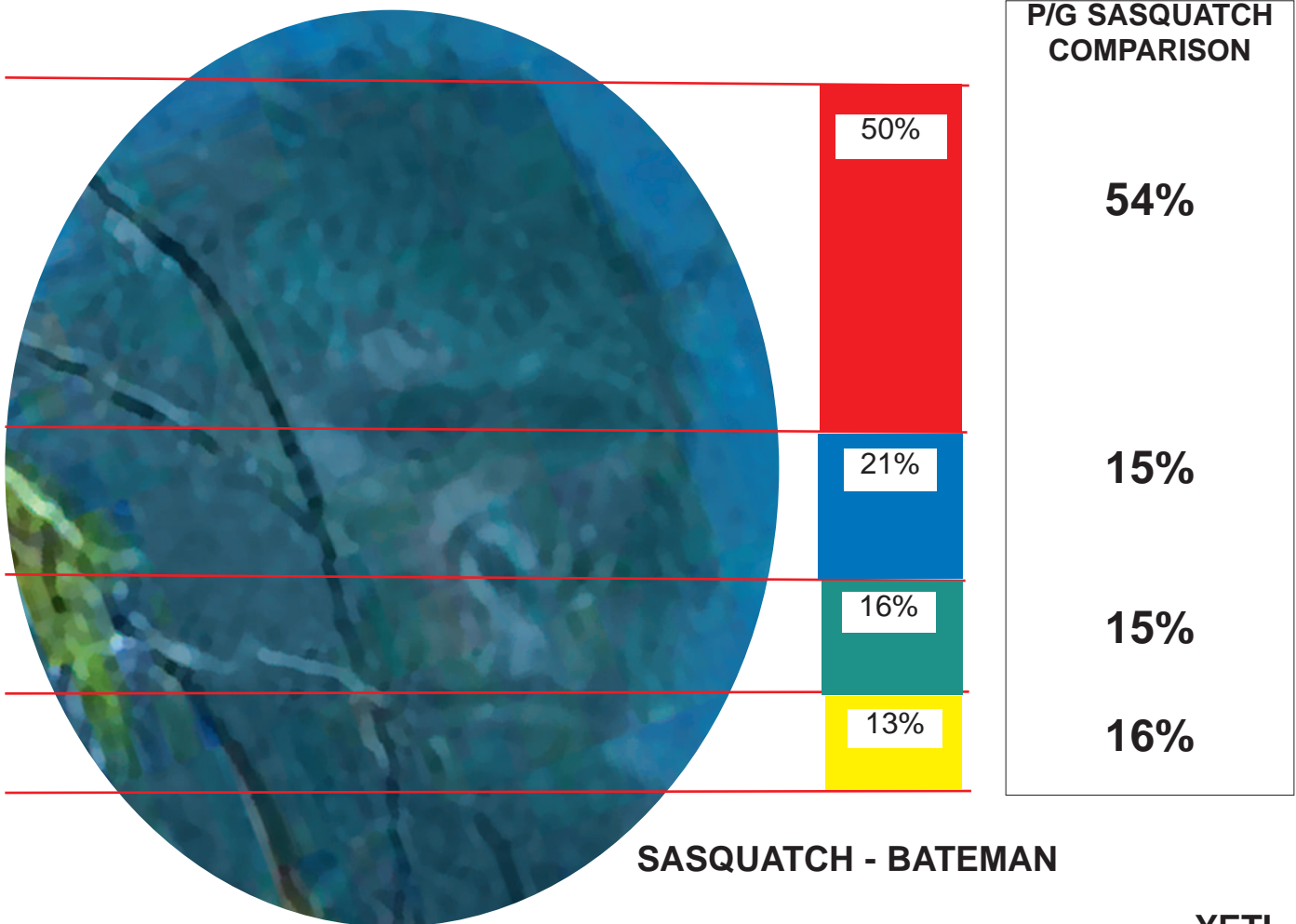




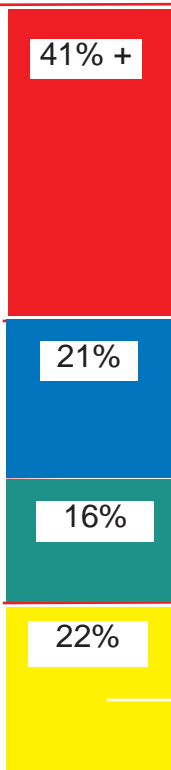
The profile of the creature in the P/G film (above) is compared here to the semi-full face view. As can be seen, the percentages are very close. The minor percentage differences are simply a matter of judgement as to where the dividing lines are placed, and in this case, one could justify that the measurements would be the same.

It should be noted that three professional artists (Travers, Bannon, and Menzies) saw the face basically as we see it here, not as envisioned by Owen Caddy.

## THE BATEMAN IMAGES



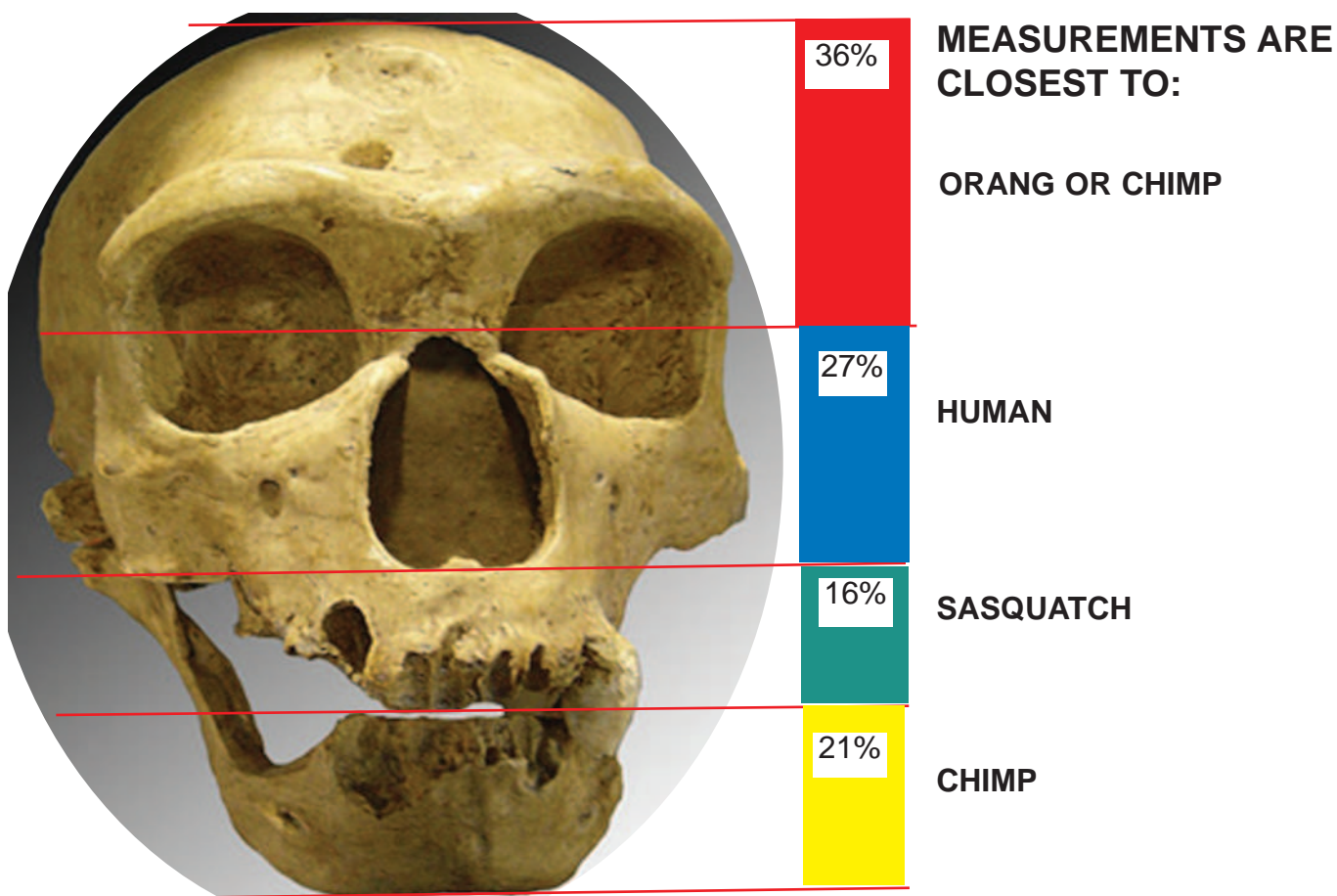
These image of a sasquatch and yeti created by Robert Bateman are about the same in facial proportions. I can't see the top of the head, but believe it would extend to about 50%. The chin is larger - where a white line is shown indicates 13%, which is reasonable. However, he likely extended it somewhat for this image. Note that the eyes, nose, and mouth placements are identical. I think he used the P/G film creature for his insights, but was apparently not happy with the short nose, and thought the chin was too large.



## YETI - BATEMAN







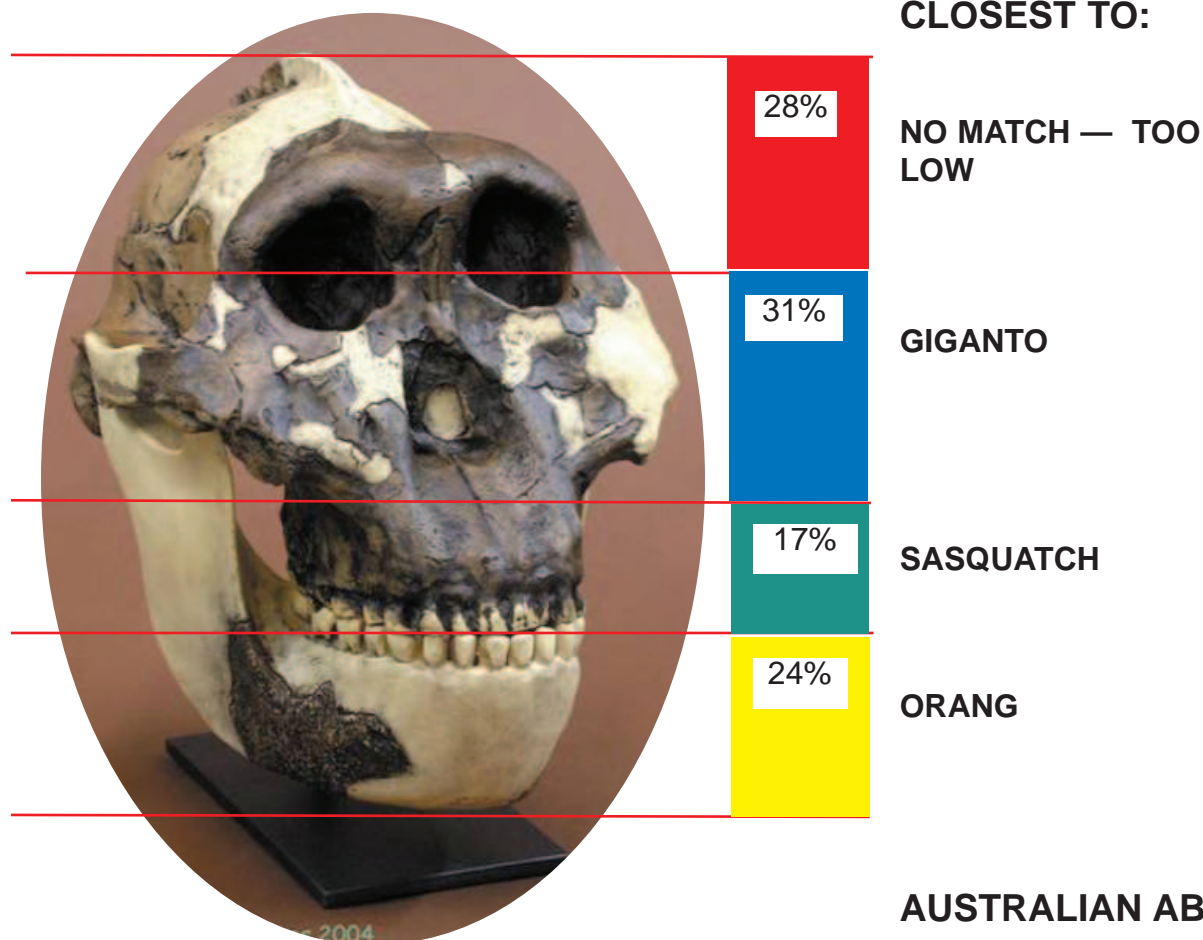
## NEANDERTHAL

AREA	HUMAN	GORILLA	SAS-REG.	SAS-OC*	ORANG	CHIMP
I	50	40	54	54	37	35
II	25	21	15	18	21	22
III	12.5	12	15	14	19	21
1V	12.5	27	16	14	23	22

\* Sasquatch according to Owen Caddy.



## MEASUREMENTS ARE CLOSEST TO:

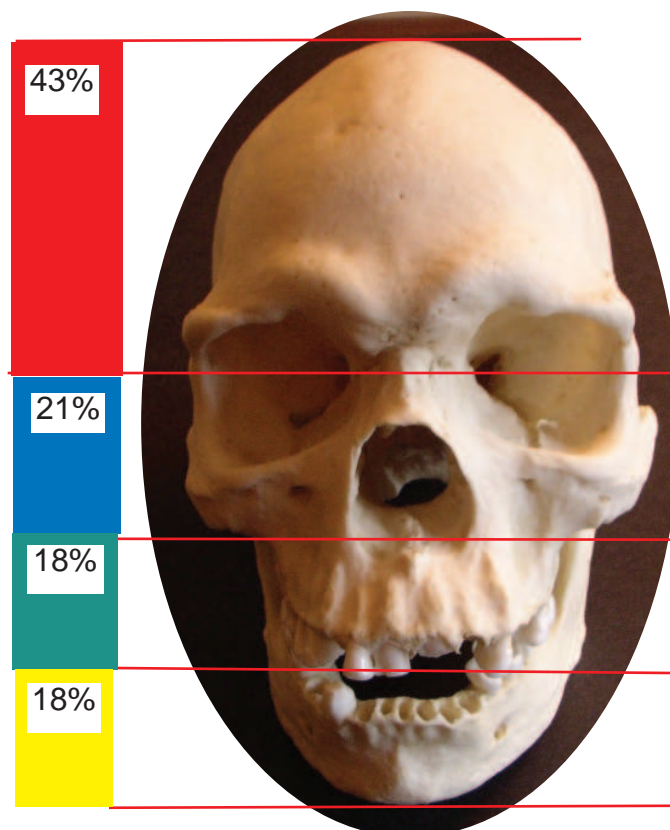


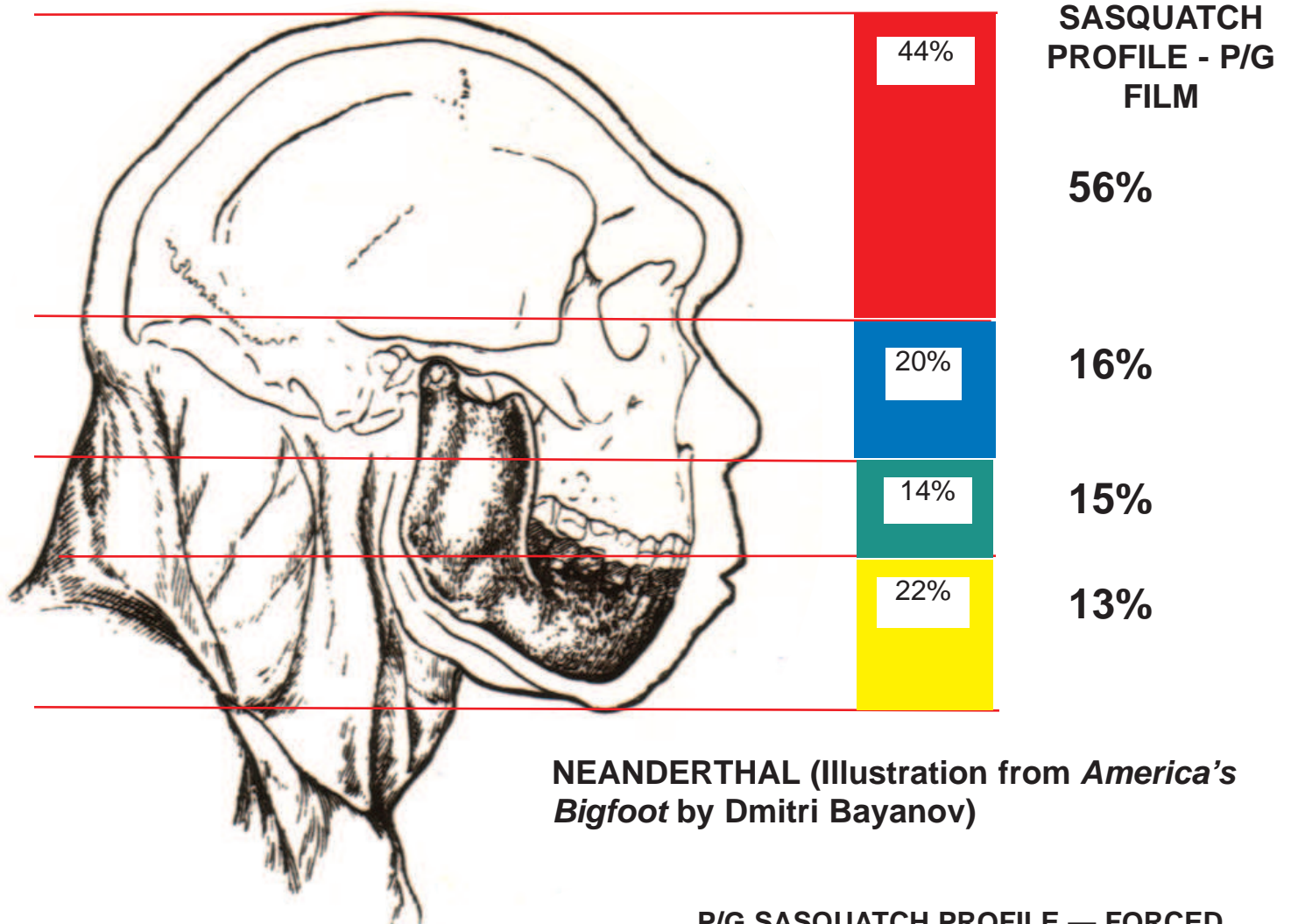
### PREHISTORIC PRIMATE WITH A SAGITTAL CREST

This aborigine skull replica is interesting because of the great distance from the nose to the mouth. From my calculation it is even greater than that of a sasquatch. It also has a bit of a pointed head. I bought the replica because it sort of looked like a sasquatch skull.

I will mention that using this process on skulls is somewhat “hit and miss” for me. More knowledge of anatomy would likely result in different figures.

## AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE



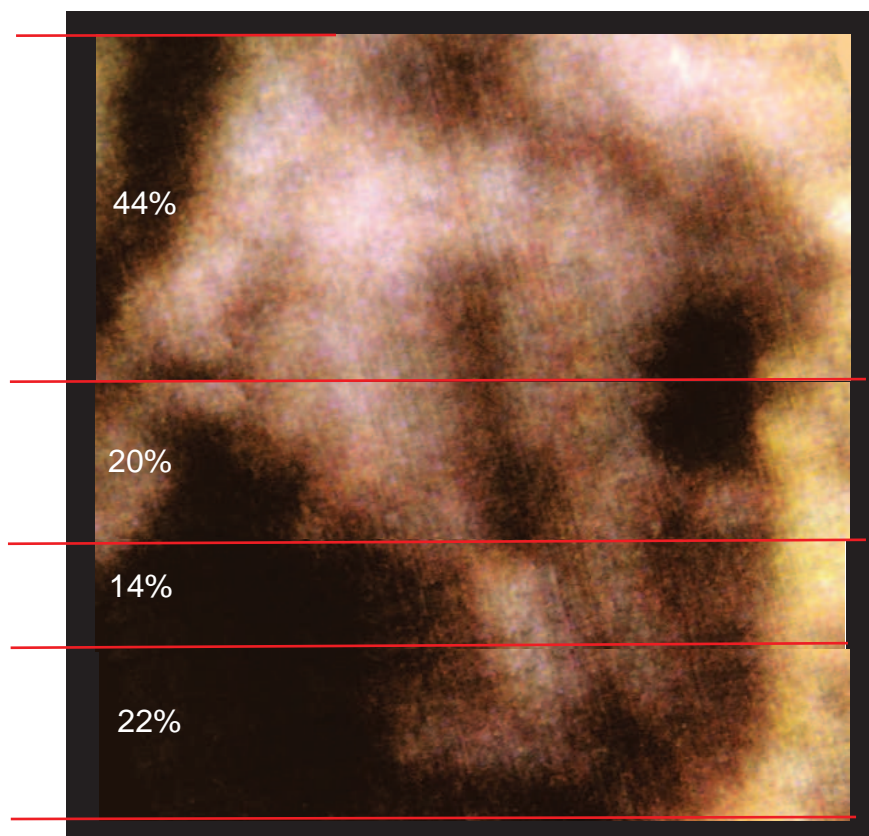


RIGHT: Here I have forced the P/G creature into the Neanderthal - Bayanov mold. In other words, made its four proportions equal to the Neaderthal. There is not a significant difference as can be seen with the actual P/G image below.



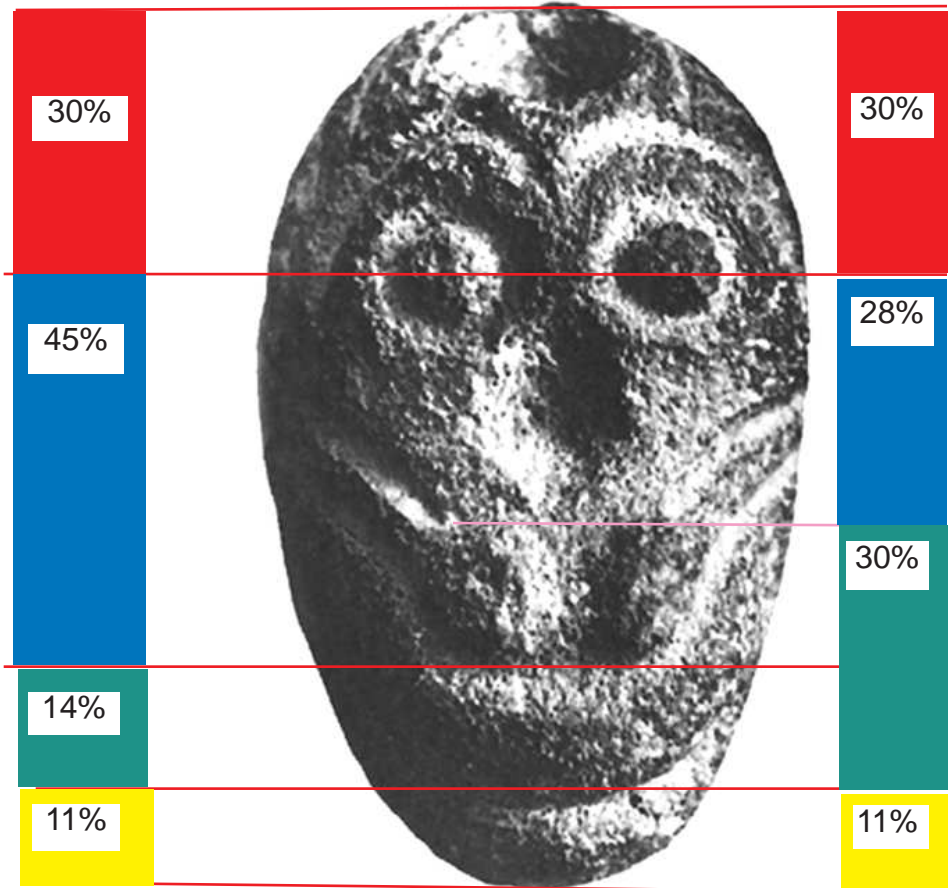
**P/G SASQUATCH PROFILE — ACTUAL (STRAIGHTENED)**

**P/G SASQUATCH PROFILE — FORCED**





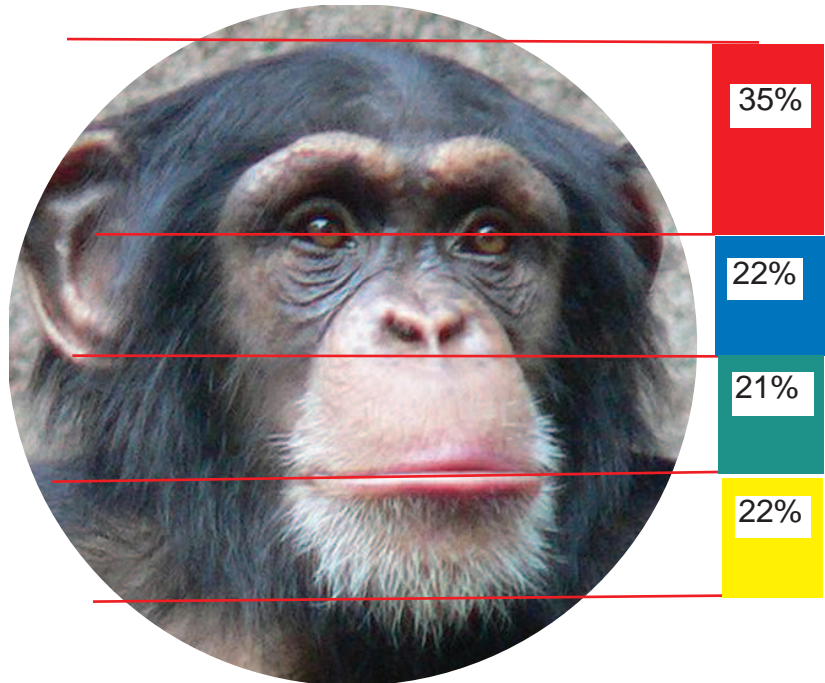
## STONE HEAD



One of the stone heads — three different views — is shown above. It appears that the nose is missing. A cavity is seen in the full face view. However two bumps lower down appear to form a nose. If there were a “missing” nose and it terminated at about the pink line, then the resulting proportions on the right would be somewhat near those of a chimpanzee.

If the two “bumps” are the nose, then the resulting proportions (shown on the left of the image) are closest to a *Gigantopithecus* (as per the Krantz skull); these are 37%, 32%, 18%, and 13%.

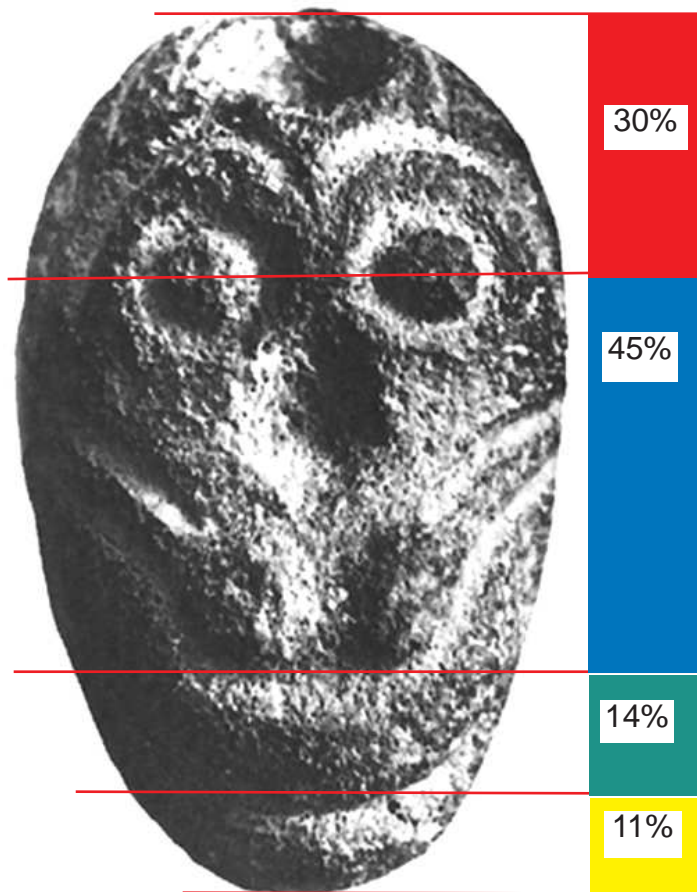
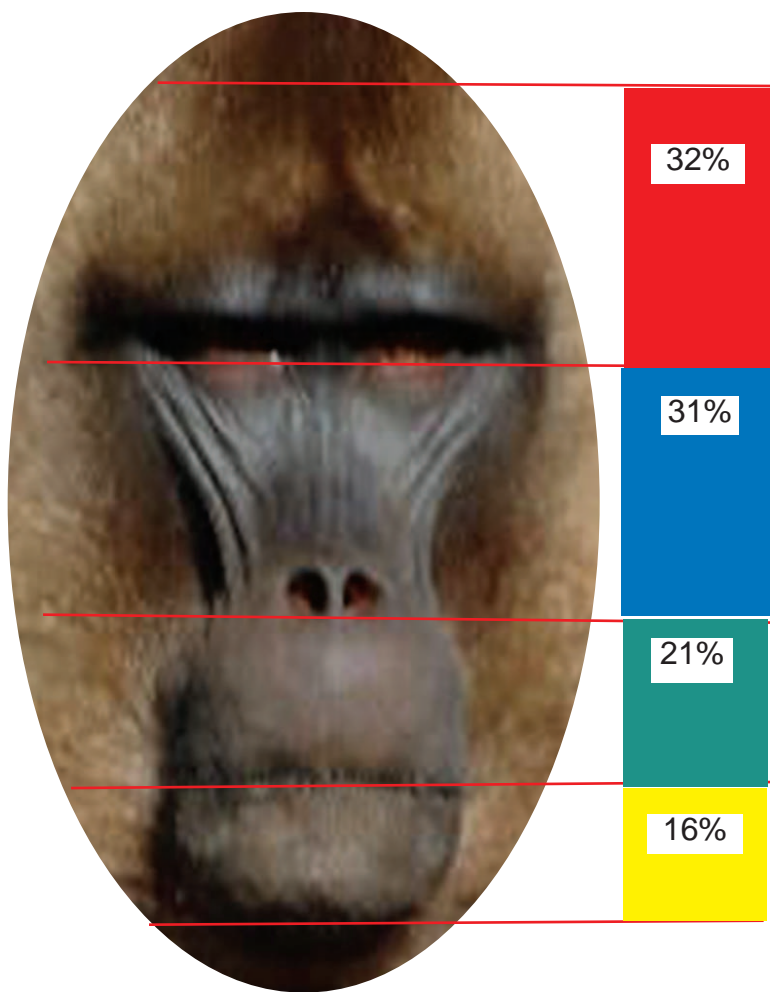
The placement of the eyes at 30% (about 1/3 down from the top of the head) is definitely not a human characteristic. ***Although it is a common artistic error to place human eyes at this level rather than the 50% mark.*** Nevertheless, the other proportions rule out a human, but certainly imply a primate of some sort. (See next page for baboon comparison.)



CHIMPANZEE



## STONE HEAD AND BABOON



### GELADA BABOON — SEMIEN MOUNTAINS, ETHIOPIA

There are several similarities between the stone head and the Gelada baboon:

- Proportions are reasonable and understandable from an artistic standpoint
- The lines on the face
- Same type of mouth

It is also seen that the profile images are artistically similar.

I think a strong case can be made that this stone head depicts a baboon. There are baboons in Asia.

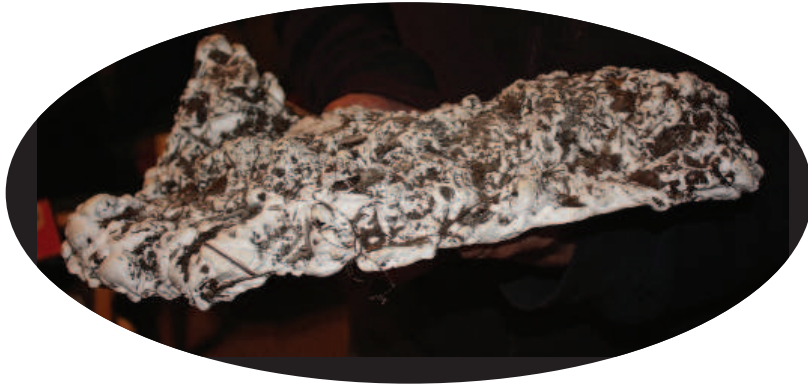
The main baboon evidence we have with regard to sasquatch are: The Seven Chutes image; The Texas farm image; and the baboon skull found by Joedy Cook (examined by Dr. E. Sarmiento in a Whitewolf documentary).



*Different views of the same stone head and profile of Gelada baboon.*



## BABOON FEET and RUBY CREEK CAST - QUARTON SIGHTING



In September 2008, a hunter glimpsed (20-25 feet away) a strange black creature in the Ruby Creek area, B.C. As he did so, the creature hurled a rock at him. The creature ran off and the hunter marginally saw it running through the dense bush. Thomas Steenburg investigated the sighting, found a strange footprint in mud (by skunk cabbages) and made a cast of it. The footprint was about 13 inches long and about 8 inches wide along the toes. The cast is odd because it shows that the creature dug in its toes — like it was gripping the ground. Also, the big toe was offset from the other toes (big toe impression was rough and plaster exaggerates its size). In the summer of 2009 Steenburg took me to the location of the sighting. It is very remote and the bush is very thick. The hunter estimated the creature to be about 5 feet tall and said that he sensed an odor.

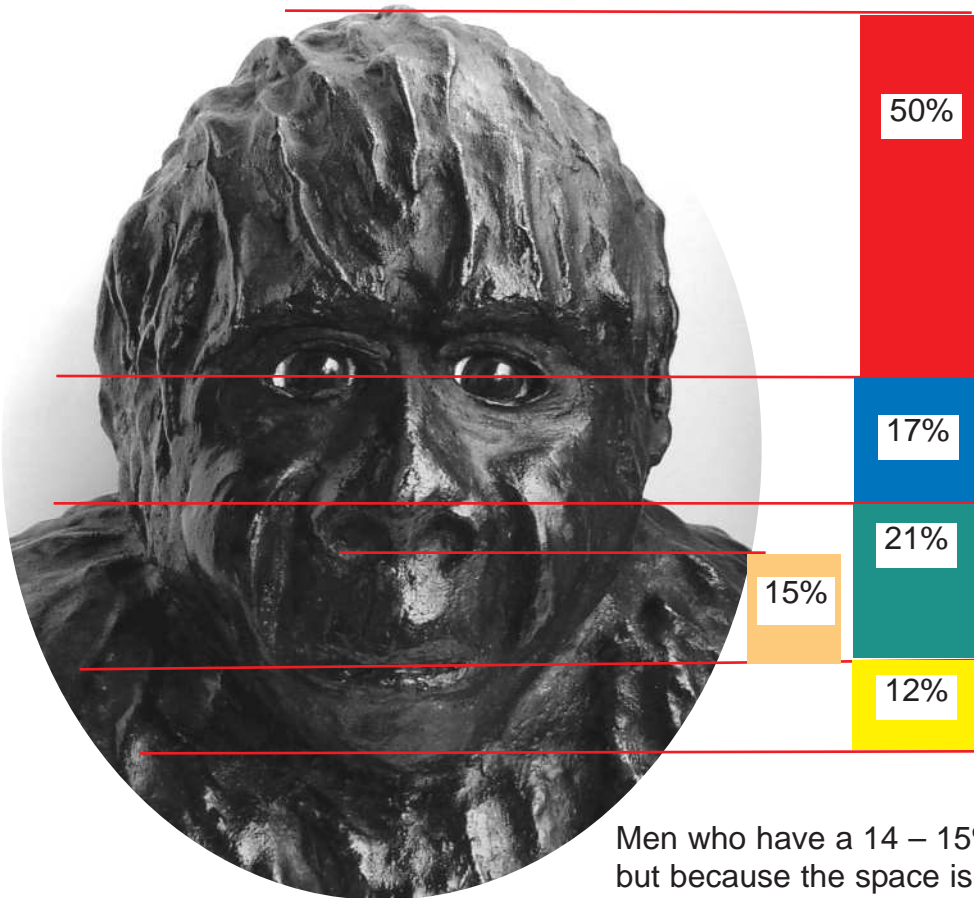
The toes on the baboon feet shown above seem to be somewhat similar to the cast.

*That baboons appear to go down on the lower part of their legs might make a “footprint” appear very large.*





## THE “MUZZLE” LOOK

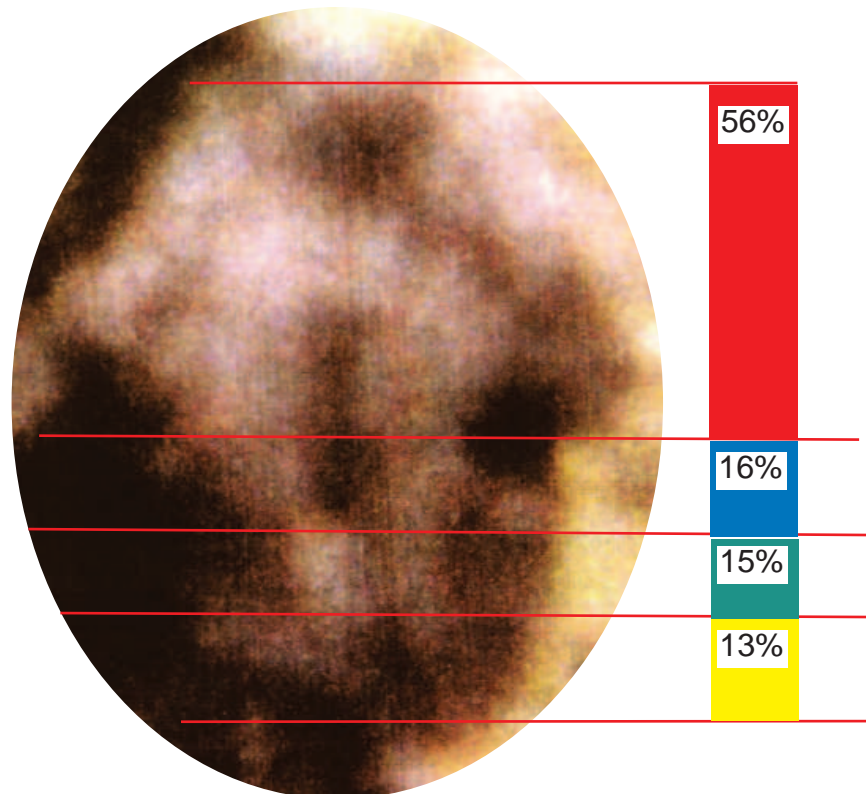
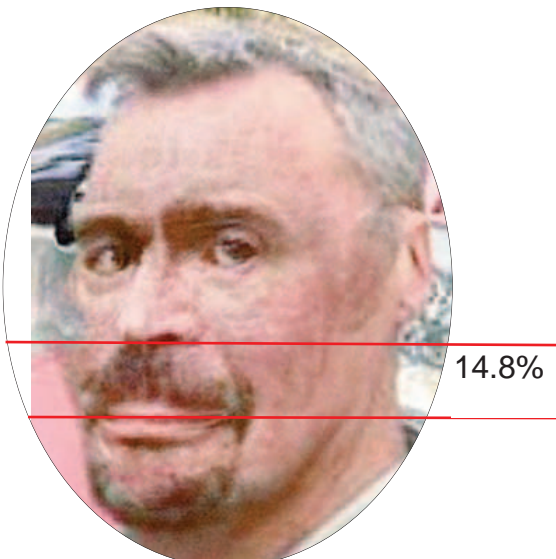
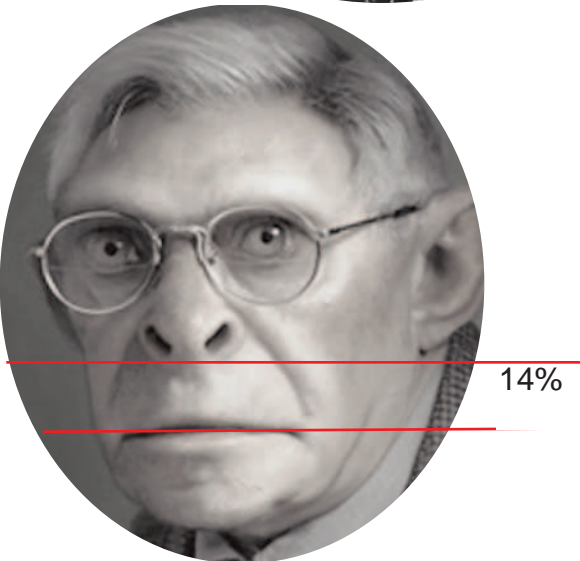


The space between the bottom of the nostrils and mouth in this sculpture is about the same as what can be seen in the P/G creature.

When this area is “pronounced” you get the appearance of a “muzzle,” such as seen on a chimpanzee. This, therefore, is the major characteristic in artwork to make an image look “ape-like.” Although the P/G creature has a wider space in this area than a human, it does not appear to be very pronounced, certainly less so than that of the sculpture.

Men who have a 14 – 15% space tend to look a little “ape-like,” but because the space is essentially flat, they do not appear to have an ape’s muzzle.

From what I can see, the P/G creature’s “space” was along the lines of the men shown at left.





## WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

All people have two eyes, a nose, a mouth. What makes people look differently is minor variations in the placement of these features, and the features themselves (big eyes, straight nose, puffy lips, and so forth). The distance between the eyes is also important (eyes close together make a person appear devious).

GENERALLY, female features are much finer than those of a male. This is especially true with regard to the nose and chin. Compare these features in Elizabeth Taylor and Carry Grant shown here.

The creature in the P/G film was obviously a female, so if the creature is in some way connected with humans, it stands to reason that its specific facial features would be quite different to that of a male — eyes larger, nose less broad, chin smaller and less pronounced.

The same applies to the rest of the body, especially the feet.



**FEMALE**

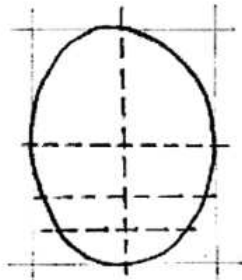


**PROBABLE  
MALE**

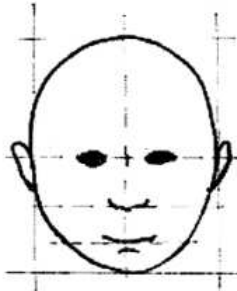
## REFERENCE FOR HUMAN FACIAL FEATURE PROPORTIONS

### How to Draw Faces - Stage 1

All we start with is a basic oval in Sketch A. Draw this in lightly and don't worry if it's not perfectly symmetrical.



*Sketch A*



*Sketch B*

Few people have a head shape or features that are identical on both sides of their face.

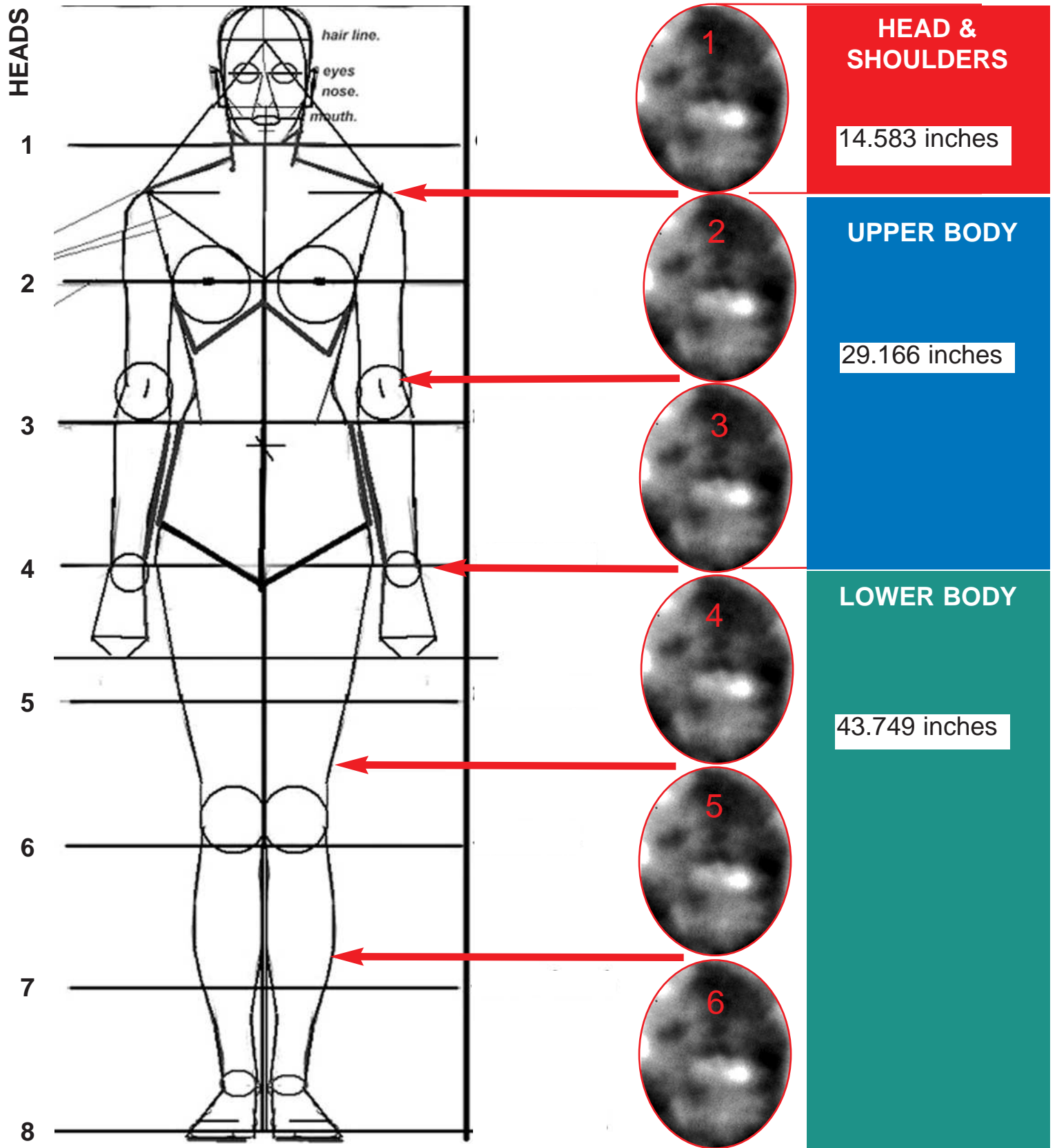
And here's the first standard measurement - I'll call these SM from now on to save space.

The centre of the eyes are placed **halfway** down the oval - not about a third of the way as you may think. Also, the ears are attached to the head on line with the eyes.

The bottom half of the oval can now be split in two again to fix the position of the tip of the nose. The remaining space below this is also divided in two and the imaginary line here positions the mouth.

Even though Sketch B shows this with the eyes & ears, nose and mouth only very simply defined, you can see how everything 'looks right' already

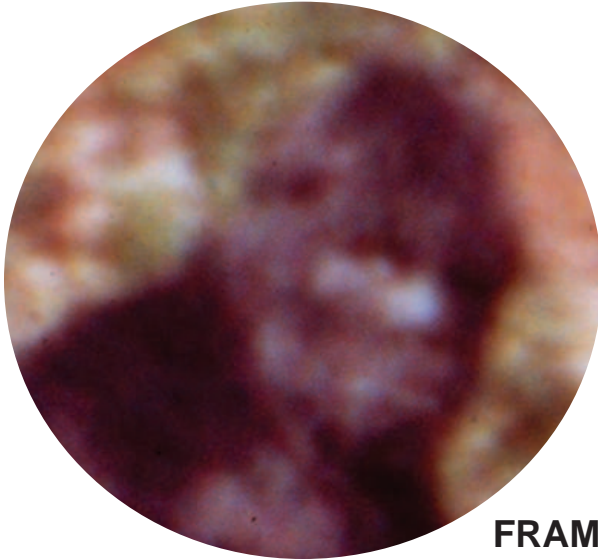
# HEAD ANALYSIS



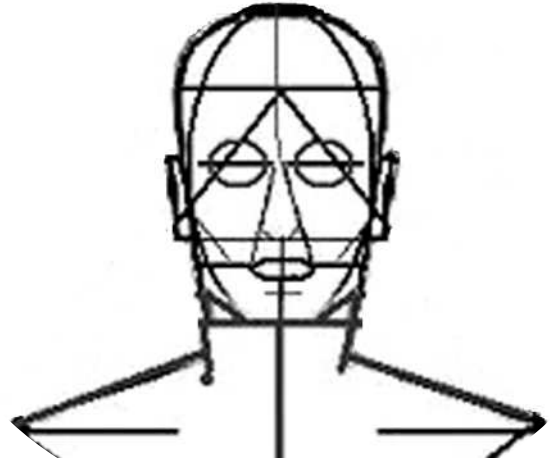
In art, the size of a person's head is used to determine all of the other vertical proportions. From what I can see (*page 99 Meet the Sasquatch*) the P/G creature had a head-to-body height ratio of 6 to 1. This means that its head was 33% larger than a human's head, all things being equal. As the creature's head is situated so low its larger head alone occupies the same space as the head and shoulders in a human. I cannot find any example of a human with his head situated as low as the P/G creature. Also, other than perhaps deformed people, I don't think a head-to-height ratio of 6 to 1 is within the human "norm." (Measurement shown based on the creature at 7 feet, 3.5 inches in height.)



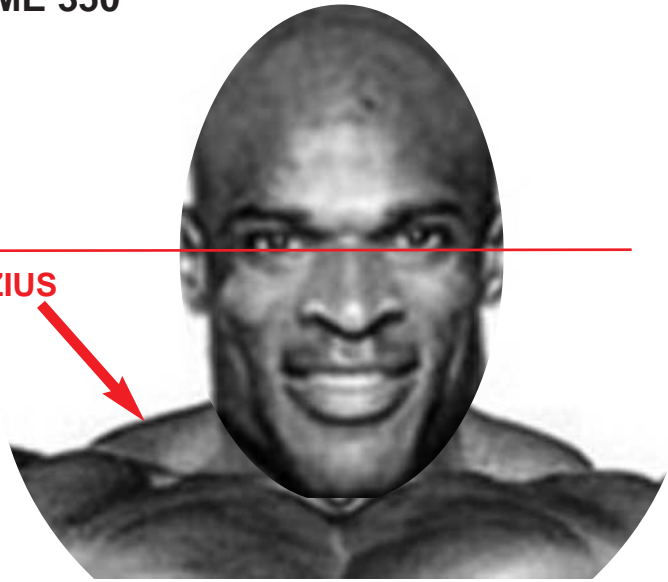
# THE “NO NECK” ISSUE



FRAME 350



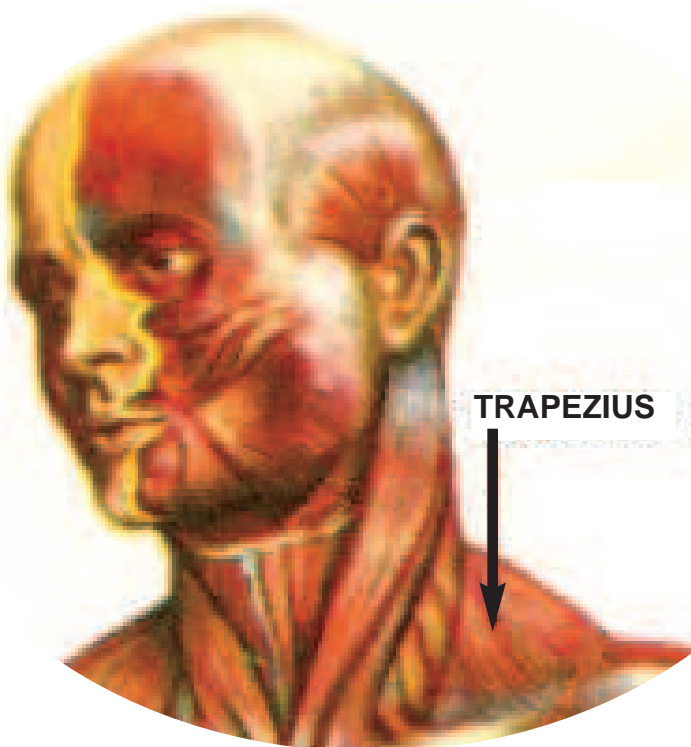
TRAPEZIUS



That the creature does not appear to have a neck, and that its chin appears to be below its shoulders is likely the result of two *primary* conditions:

1. A very large head
2. Very large trapezius muscles

In the bodybuilder illustration above (right), I have enlarged the head by 33%, but kept the eyes level to the normal image (left). Note how low the chin is situated with the enlarged head—but not as low as that of the creature (no human-related explanation here).

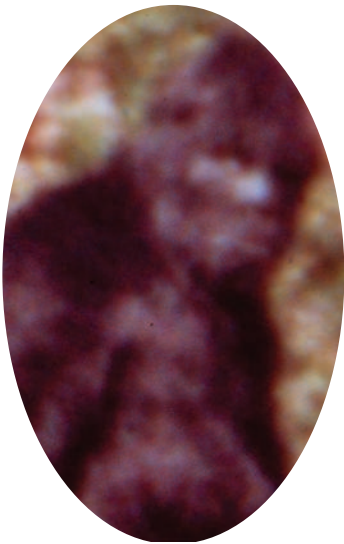


TRAPEZIUS

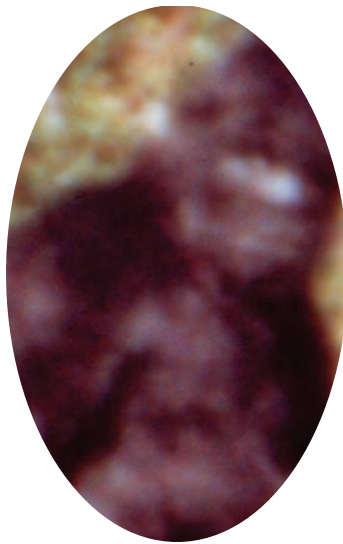
Whether the creature would have trouble with full head movement, right and left, is to me a bit questionable. In humans, the head only goes so far in each direction, and I think the trapezius muscles would be beyond the maximum points. If the creature's chin sort of hit the upper part of its chest, I think it would just tilt its head back slightly and override the “obstruction.”

(Highly developed trapezius muscles are very important in body building to get the “Incredible Hulk” look.)

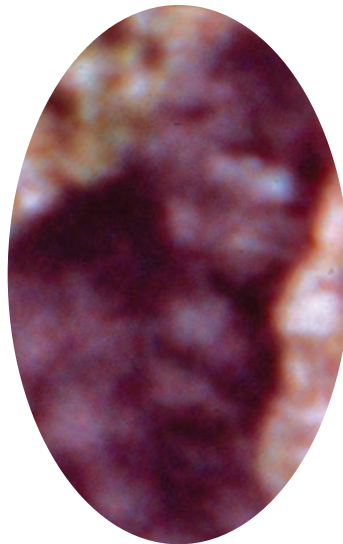
## THE PECTORAL ODDITY



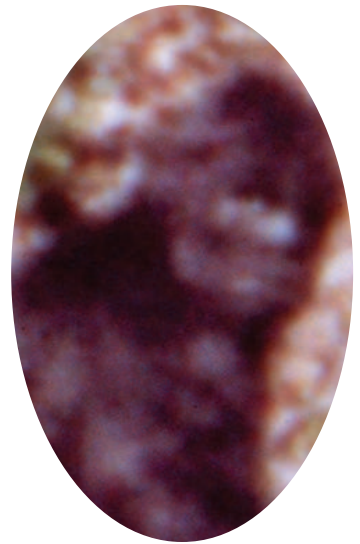
**FR 350**



**FR 352**

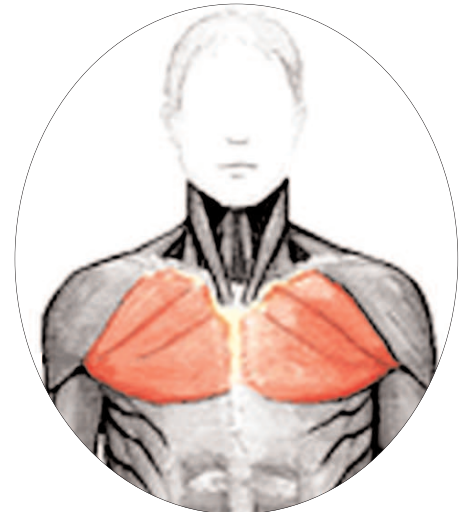


**FR 362**



**FR 364**

In frame 362 an oddity is seen in the region of the creature's pectoral muscles. This could be just simple lighting and so forth, however, there might be another explanation. Pectoral muscles can be developed so that they appear as lumps above the breast line. When these muscles are coupled with over-developed trapezius muscles, at certain points in body movement they might become more "pronounced." This is particularly applicable if the person (or whatever) "tenses up." I have pointed out that I believe the expression of the creature's face in frames 362 and 364 is one of "concern," and Patterson said he thought the expression was like a "warning." In both cases, muscles in the upper body would be "tensed" which is a natural reaction when the brain registers any sort of threat.



**PECTORAL MUSCLES**

If the creature were stripped of its body fat (as with bodybuilders) it would appear somewhat like the female seen below (but with a much lower head and not quite as good-looking to us).

