# P/G FILM FRAME 61 RE-EXAMINATION AS TO CREATURE WALKING HEIGHT, AND STANDING HEIGHT CALCULATION BASED ON FILM FRAME 323

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This paper explores the height of the creature as seen in the controversial Patterson/Gimlin film frame 61.

The first analysis uses an actual footprint photograph for measurement purposes. The length established for the print has been adjusted to compensate for the depth of the print in the substrate..

The second analysis uses a registration of frame 61 with another frame using the common (same) foot as the registration factor.
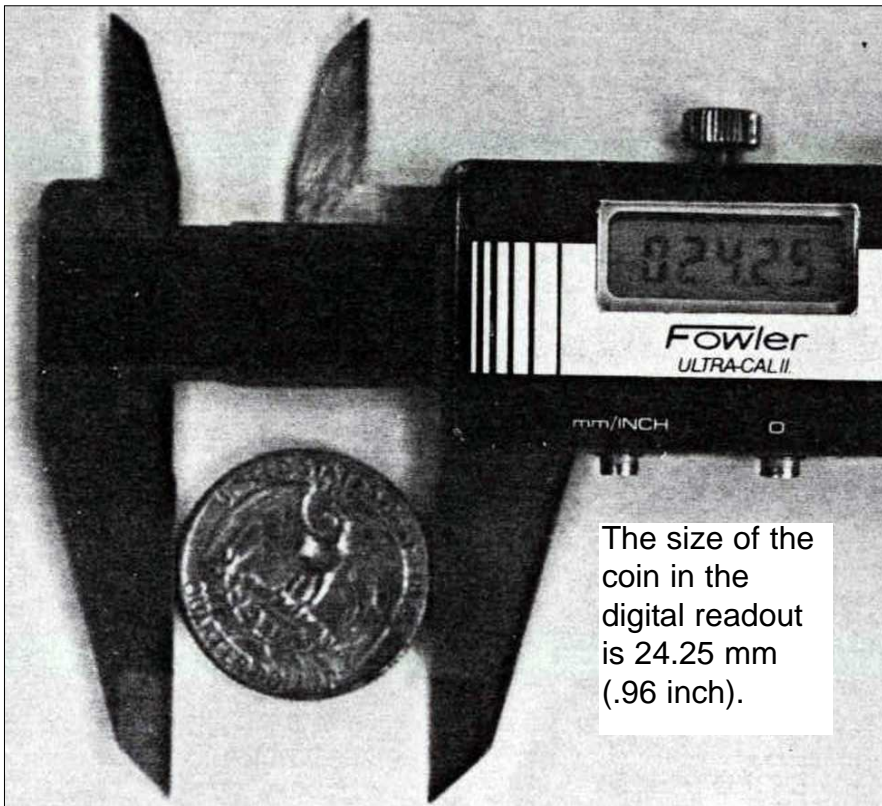
A caliper measuring the size of a 25-cent American coin. A coin of this type was photographed along side a footprint left by the creature in the film (shown below). The size of the coin has been used to determine the length of the footprint.

The size of the coin in the digital readout is 24.25 mm (.96 inch).

.401
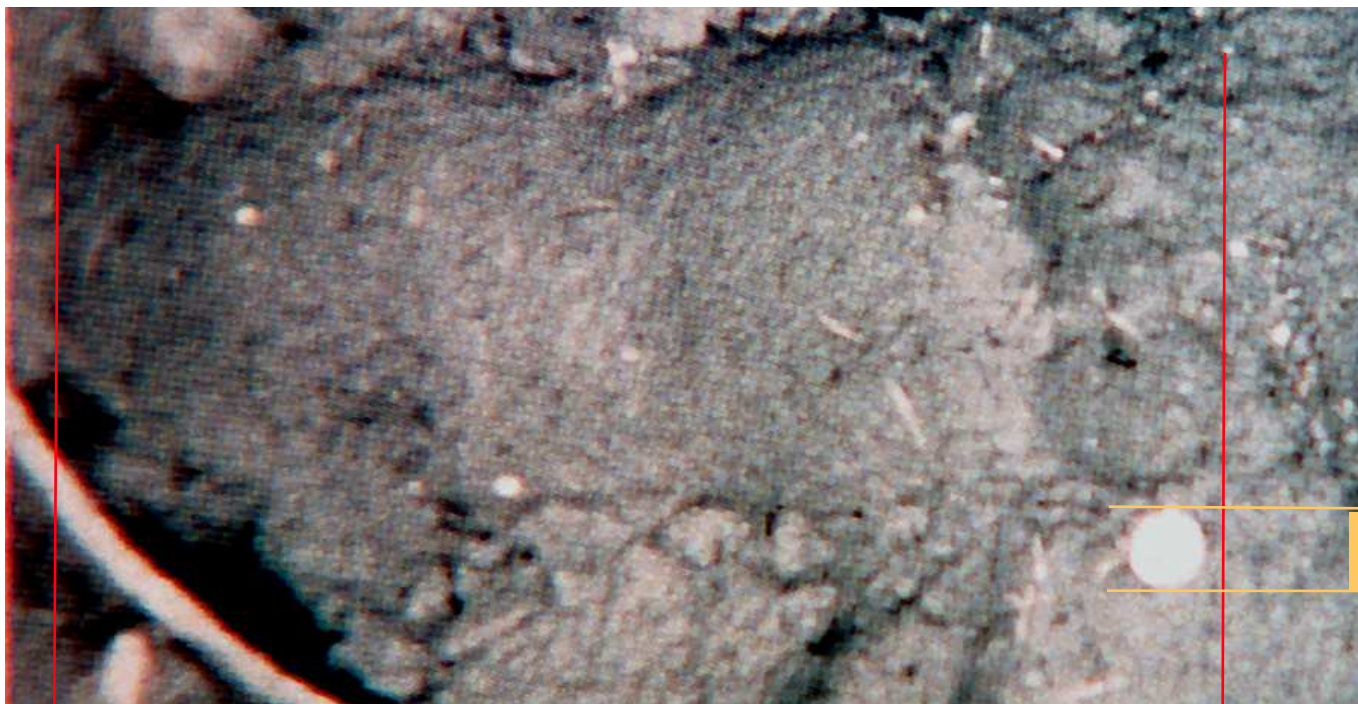
6.066

6.066/.401 = 15.13   15.13*24.25 = 366.9   366.9/25.40 =14.50 (rounded)

THE PRINT WAS 14.50 INCHES LONG IN THE GROUND

GIVEN IT WAS 1 INCH DEEP, THE ADD FACTOR IS 6.5%   WHICH EQUALS 15.44 INCHES LONG
GIVEN IT WAS 3/4 INCH DEEP, THE ADD FACTOR IS 8.12%   WHICH EQUALS 15.68 INCHES LONG
GIVEN IT WAS 1/2 INCH DEEP, THE ADD FACTOR IS 9.75%   WHICH EQUALS 15.91 INCHES LONG
GIVEN IT WAS 1/4 INCH DEEP, THE ADD FACTOR IS 11.38%   WHICH EQUALS 16.15 INCHES LONG
                                                    AVERAGE: **15.80 INCHES**

FOOT IS 15.80"

1.104   5.198

The main problem with doing a height analysis using this film frame (frame 61) is that what we see is the COMPLETE FOOT which is actually LARGER than the footprints it left. Note that the heel curves up, and a portion of such would not have registered in the footprints. The same applies to the toes, although less.

To do a height analysis, you MUST have a proper measurement of the foot seen. If we use the print in the Laverty photo showing an American quarter, then the AVERAGE for the range of sizes for the complete foot is 15.80 inches. This covers all depths up to one inch.

CALCULATION FOR FRAME 61:
5.198/1.104 = 4.71
4.71 x 15.80 = 74.42 INCHES
TO THIS WE MUST ADD 4% FOR THE CAMERA DISTANCE. (Krantz. p.312, *Bigfoot/Sasquatch Evidence.*)

74.42*1.04 = **77.40 INCHES (OR 6 FEET 5 INCHES) WALKING HEIGHT**

The walking height established by Jeff Glickman in other frames was 87.5 inches. With this frame, there is a difference of 10.10 inches. This says that the creature is "stooping over" UP TO this amount MORE than it is doing in other frames.

Although I have gone through this entire exercise, it a VERY poor way to establish the creature's height in frame 61. A much better process is provided on the next page.

Enlargement of the foot seen in Frame 61. Given what has been stated, just 92% of this foot registered in the print photographed by Laverty (previously provided).

The size measured in footprint photographs and casts will always fall short of the actual foot size unless the print is imbedded in the soil up to the the full extent of the heel.
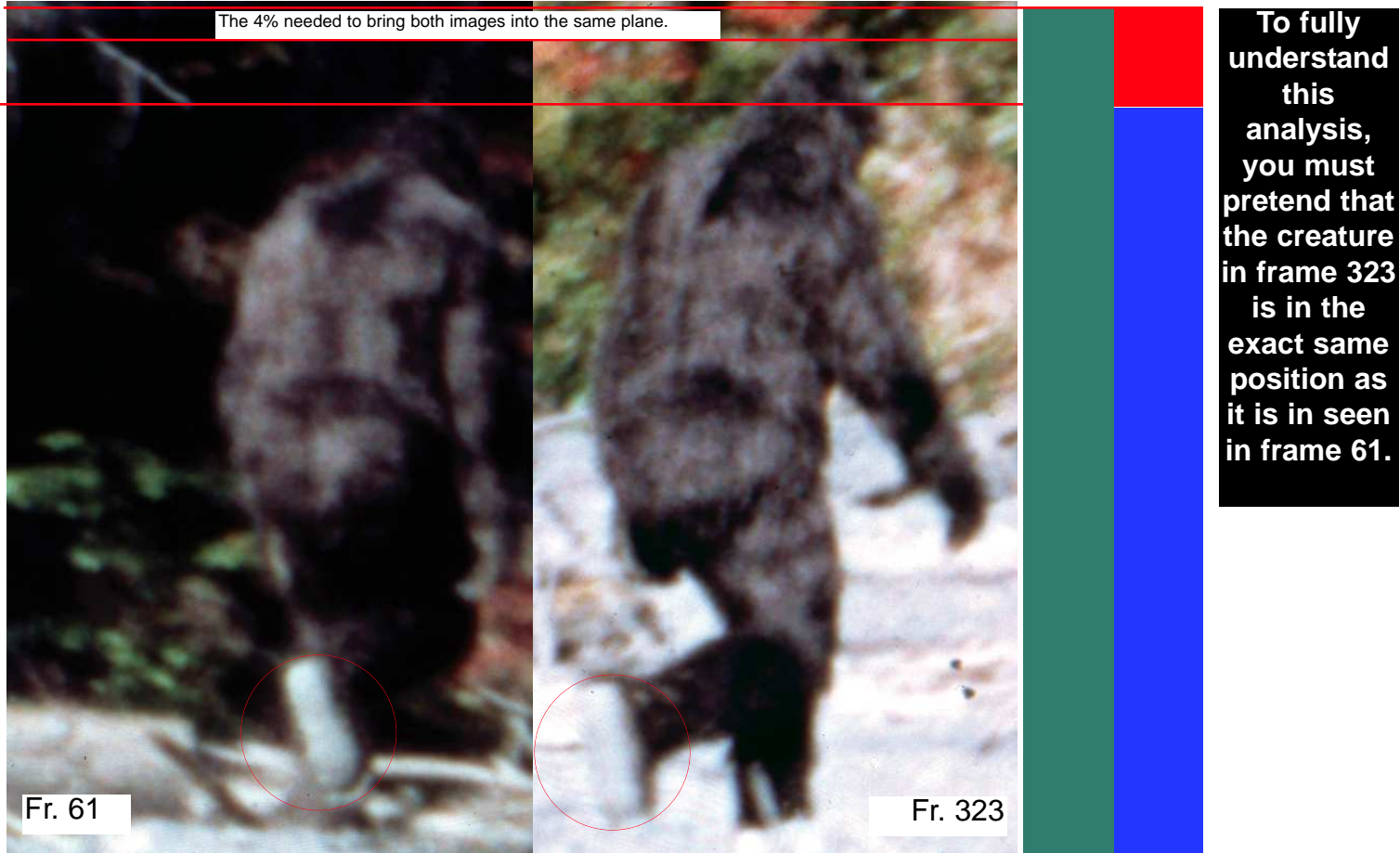
In some ways, ascertaining foot size by prints is like trying to determine the size of a basket ball by the impression it left after being bounced in soft sand.

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I believe a more precise process to determine the creature height in frame 61 is to match (make the same size) its right foot with the same foot in a different frame, and then compare the resulting images. The best frame for this purposes is frame 323, although the ground level in this frame needs a little thought.* Also. a 4% adjustment is needed to bring both images into the same plane.

The difference between the two registered images is 11.72%. Given the image in frame 323 is 87.5 inches high, this means that the creature is 10.26 inches higher or taller than in Frame 61. This indicates that the creature as seen in frame 61 is 77.24 inches high.(i.e., 87.5 inches minus 10.26 inches).

ANALYSIS

The 4% needed to bring both images into the same plane.

Fr. 61

Fr. 323

To fully understand this analysis, you must pretend that the creature in frame 323 is in the exact same position as it is in seen in frame 61.

Red box =	.556
Green box =	4.744 (4% was added to put both images in the same plane.)
Blue box =	4.188
Diff. between green and blue boxes	.556
.556/4.744 =	**11.72% (Fr. 323 adjusted is this percent larger than Frame 61.)**
.	**(4.744 x .1172 = .556 - the red box)**

What we have established is that the creature in Frame 323 is 11.72% larger than that seen in in Frame 61. To change this percentage to inches, we must know how high it was in Frame 323. All we know here is that it had a mean walking height of 87.5 inches as determined in film frames beyond frame 285. When we use this figure we arrive at 10.26 inches (very close to that previously established).

THE WALKING HEIGHT OF THE CREATURE IN FRAME 61
IS ABOUT 77.24 INCHES OR 6 FEET 5 INCHES

*The ground level is determied from the wood fragment on which the creature stepped. It is shown in the next section.

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THE CREATURE'S STANDING HEIGHT

All we know for sure as to the creature's height,is that when it walked, it maintained an average walking height of 87.5 inches. Its standing height (legs straight, body erect, head straight) would result in a figure greater than 87.5 inches. In the following illustration, imagine the the creature's back is flat against a wall (the yellow line), and you have pushed its shoulders and head back to meet the wall. In this process the head would go up and shoulders would go back in a semi-circle. The top of the circle would be the point of maximum height. The distance from this point to the ground is the creature's standing height.

WOOD FRAGMENT

Green box	3.792
Pink box	.281
Total	4.073 (The yellow line)
87.5/3.792 =	23.075 inches (this is the ratio – 23.075 inches to one inch.)
23.075*.281 =	6.484 inches (the height of the pink box.)

The standing height is 87.5 + 6.484 = 93.98 inches or 7 feet, 10 inches.

The creature would seldom, if ever, be observed at its standing height. The only reason and occasion humans strike a standing height pose is for the purpose of a medical-related or identification measurement.

We can now determine a reasonable foot to height ratio.
93.98/15.80 = 5.95 (round off to 6:1)

The ratio is 6:1 (it takes 6 foot sizes to equal the standing height.) This agrees with Dr. Fahrenbach's finding (see page 151, *Know the Sasquatch*).

The human ratio is about 6:6:1 (Napier, *Bigfoot,* page 118). It appears that when all is considered, sasquatch on average have slightly larger feet than humans.

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THE BOTTOM LINE

GIVEN the footprint photographed by Lyle Laverty was a footprint made by the creature seen in the Patterson/Gimlin film,

and

GIVEN the WALKING HEIGHT of the creature seen in the film was 87.5 inches (7 feet, 3.5 inches) as established by Jeff Glickman (*Toward a Resolution of the Bigfoot Phenomenon*, 1998).

then I believe the following apply:

1. The FOOT SIZE of the creature as seen in frame 61 is about 15.80 inches (based on a 14.5-inch footprint)

2. The creature's WALKING HEIGHT in frame 61 of the film is 77.24 inches (6 feet, 5 inches),

3. The STANDING HEIGHT of the creature as seen in frame 323 of the film is 93.98 inches (7 feet, 10 inches).

4. The creature's foot length to height ratio is 5:95:1 (round off to 6:1). This says that the length of its foot is one-sixth its STANDING HEIGHT. (Note: This calculation agrees with that determined by Dr. Henner Fahrenbach. See page 151 of *Know the Sasquatch*.).

One of the major controversial issues regarding the Patterson/Gimlin film is a height measurement based on frame 61 wherein the creature's foot can be clearly seen. Given the creature's footprint was 14.5 inches long, then it's a simple calculation to determine the height. There is one minor complication because the foot is closer to the camera than the creature's body. This is simply rectified by adding 4% to whatever body height one calculates.

The result of this complete calculation is that the creature seen in this frame is about 72 inches high/tall (Krantz, *Bigfoot/Sasquatch Evidence,* page 312). This being the case, then we have to assume that the creature is "stooped over" by about 15.5 inches from its regular mean walking height of 87.5 inches. Although this is not impossible, it is highly improbable.

The key to the discrepancy is that the foot seen in frame 61 is much larger than its footprint (14.5 inches) because the entire heel of the foot and the full extent of the toes is seen. When the length of the heel and toes is added, the foot is about 15.80 inches long. When this number is used in the height calculation, the creature comes out at 77.24 inches high or 6 feet, 5 inches. This means that it is about 10 inches "stooped over" which can be justified.

As discussed in a previous paper, a footprint, or the cast of a footprint, is not the size of the foot that made the print unless the print was deep enough to register the full extension of the heel and toes. In the case of the Patterson/Gimlin film, the depth of the prints was only about one-half the depth needed.

If the question is, why are now just getting around to considering and quantifying this aspect, the answer is that it has seldom presented an issue that required this kind of attention. It cropped up in discussions I had with Dr. Meldrum over a year ago wherein he told me that the difference of one inch or so in measured prints does not exclude them from being prints made by the same creature. It again cropped up some months ago in a different case and I decided to quantify it. The application to the frame 61 height issue as I present in this paper was a "spin off."

On the last page, I have addressed the creature's standing height, Remarkably, this comes out very close to what Dr. Krantz provided as a "standard," (i.e., between 8 and 8.5% added to walking height.

As to foot length to height ratio, in humans it's about 6.6:1 (Napier, *Bigfoot,* page 118). For what I present, the P/G creature comes out at 5.95:1. We can round this to 6:1, which Dr. Fahrenbach tells us is an average that would be applicable here (see *Know the Sasquatch*, page 151). So it appears sasquatch do have slightly larger feet than humans when all is said and done, but hardly enough to call them, "bigfoot."
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