Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 138

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Edited by Gene Baade

Continuation of photos in Dr. John Napier's Book, Bigfoot.

Photo #10 is an enlargement of frame 352 from the Patterson and Gimlin film. This frame had been inadvertently thrown into the public domain so there was no charge for the copyright. At the time the book was in progress (mid 1970s) Mrs. Patterson would have owned the copyright to all the other film frames. Why didn't Napier use several of the best film frames? Either he could not afford it or was so dead against the film that he did not wish to use any other frames (probably the former).

Photo #11 was taken at Patterson's home, about 7 miles west of Tampico, Yakima County, Washington. Dahinden in holding a film site cast and Patterson his Laird Meadow Road cast, taken in 1964.

Photo #12 shows John Green holding a yardstick ruler (3 feet or 36 inches). It is seen that the pace of the print is about that amount. A six-foot man would have a pace of about 20–22 inches. I think this would have been worth mentioning.

Photo #13 shows a cast taken on Blue Creek Mountain. It should not be referred to as a Bluff Creek cast. It's not wrong, but Photo #12 shows Blue Creek Mountain.

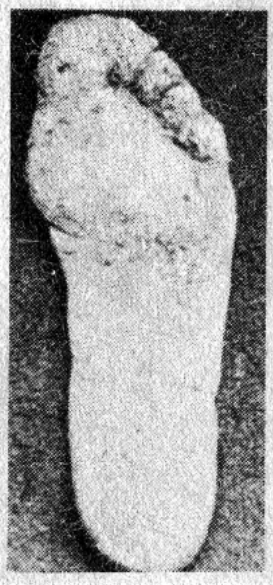
Photo assembly #14 was evidently provided to illustrate a comparison between humans and Neanderthals. The message seems to be that Neanderthal Man was much smaller than *Homo sapiens*. Here is the latest: "Evidence from skeletons shows that Neanderthals were smaller than modern humans, usually between 150–160 centimeters (59 inches to 63 inches) tall, but some of the Le Rozel footprints seem to have been made by someone with a height of 175 centimeters (69 inches—about 5 feet, 9 inches)." The human foot seen would/should have been about average (i.e., that of a male 5 feet, 9 inches tall).

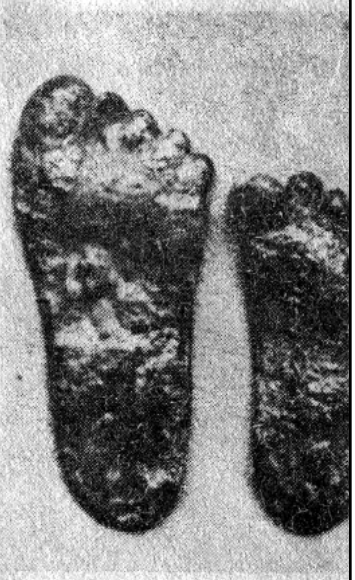
10. An enlarged section of a frame from Roger Patterson's film of a Sasquatch at Bluff Creek, Northern California

11. Rene Dahinden and Roger Patterson displaying casts of Sasquatch footprint

12. John Green studying 15 in. Sasquatch prints on Blue Creek Mountain, Northern California, in 1967

13. One variety of the 'hourglass' Sasquatch print from the Bluff Creek area, Northern California



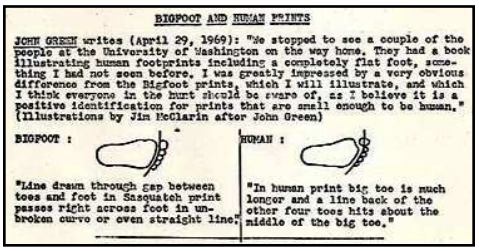


14. Cast of a human walking-print (*left*), and casts of footprints of Neanderthal Man impressed in clay and found in a sealed cave near Toirano, Italy

Continued

Photo #15 is actually of prints found on Blue Creek Mountain. Essentially it is in the Bluff Creek area, but in this case it is better to be specific. There were two different print sizes (lengths), 15 inches and 13 inches. I think we can speculate that the smaller print was that of a female. The smaller print is likely again seen in the "below left," referred to as the "peas in a pod" print. It was the best photo taken of a print at that location. Unfortunately a cast was not taken.

The "human footprints in damp sand" are probably meant to provide a comparison with the sasquatch prints. There is definitely a difference, and John Green provided a way to distinguish the two types of prints in 1969. I provided a full explanation in *B&P* No. 133. Anyway, here is the material Green created:



BIGFOOT AND HUMAN PRINTS

JOHN GREEN writes (April 29, 1969): "We stopped to see a couple of the people at the University of Washington on the way home. They had a book illustrating human footprints including a completely flat foot, something I had not seen before. I was greatly impressed by a very obvious difference from the Bigfoot prints, which I will illustrate, and which I think everyone in the hunt should be aware of, as I believe it is a positive identification for prints that are small enough to be human." (Illustrations by Jim McClarin after John Green)

BIGFOOT :

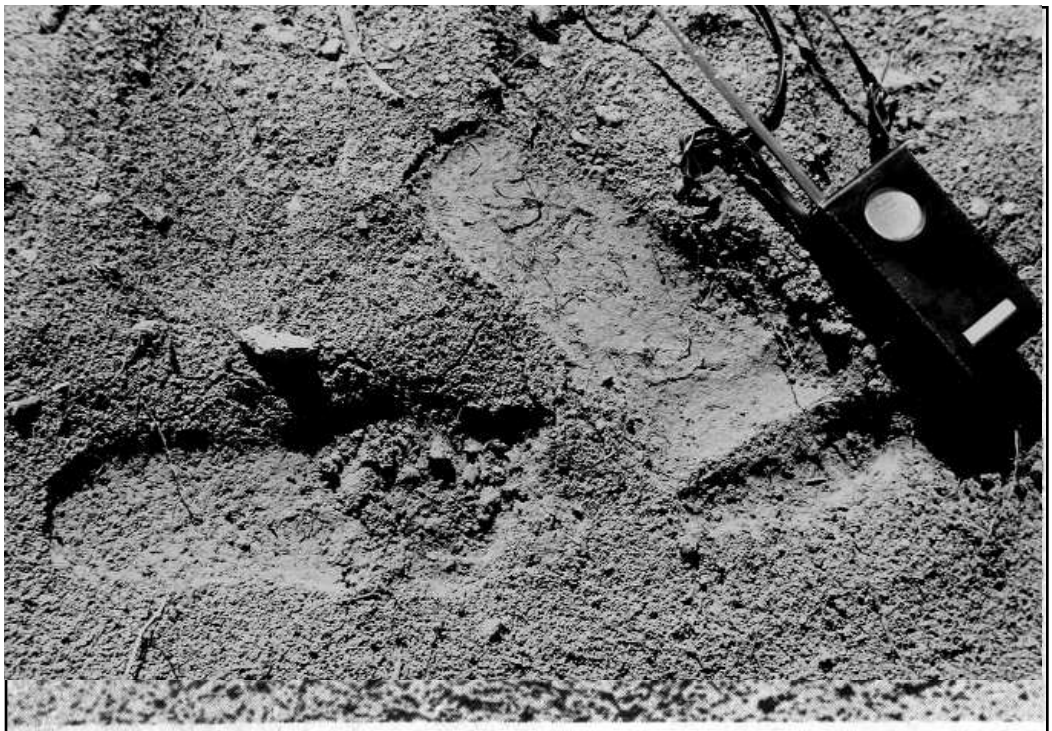
"Line drawn through gap between toes and foot in Sasquatch print passes right across foot in unbroken curve or even straight line."

HUMAN :

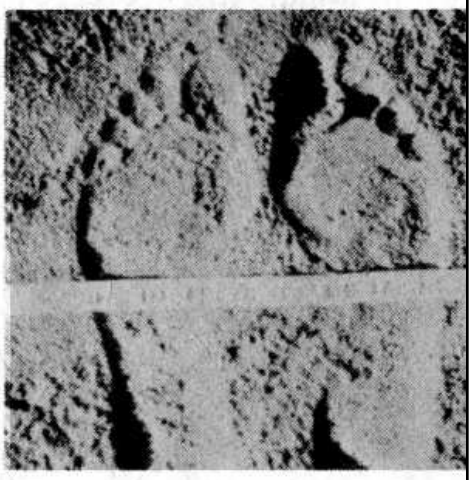
"In human print big toe is much longer and a line back of the other four toes hits about the middle of the big toe."

If you apply what is shown to the human prints and the sasquatch prints, you will see that the process works perfectly. I cannot find any reference to this excellent material anywhere in Dr. Napier's book. Did he simply miss it or ignore it? I am sure John Green would have been a bit put-off, but he would not have said anything.

The last image showing "the position of the toes at the toe-off stage of striding," needs more explanation, but perhaps it is provided in the text. I think what is implied is that the human toe-off process would not produce a footprint like the sasquatch print seen on the left. I certainly agree with that. As John Green has pointed out, human prints and sasquatch prints are different. I have speculated that sasquatch might arch their toes or "grab the ground" in some cases, thus the channel between the toes and the sole of the foot. Footprints are the main tangible or physical evidence we have for sasquatch so there is a lot of controversy on them. For certain, the biggest mystery about probable sasquatch footprints is how they were made, if not by a sasquatch. They are found in remote areas and were obviously made by a flexible foot. The quantity, quality, and, massive distribution over many years effectively eliminates hoaxing. Anthropologists don't jump into this issue. Their general opinion appears to be that sasquatch do not exist, so it does not matter how the prints were made.



15. (*above*) Sasquatch prints of two different sizes from the Bluff Creek area. (*below left*) Another variety of the 'hourglass' type, where the toes are like 'peas in a pod'. (*right*) Human footprints in damp sand, and (*below right*) the position of the toes at the toe-off stage of striding; note that the little toes are bent up and the big toe is flattened



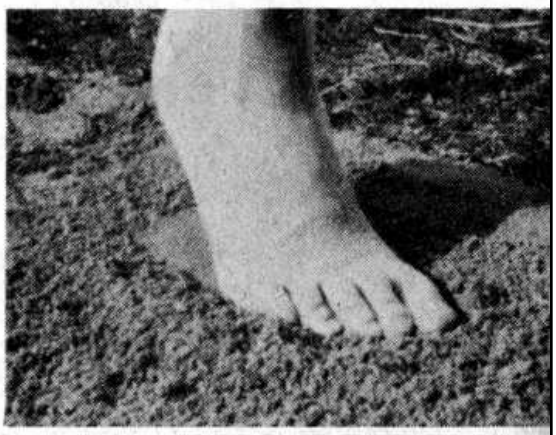


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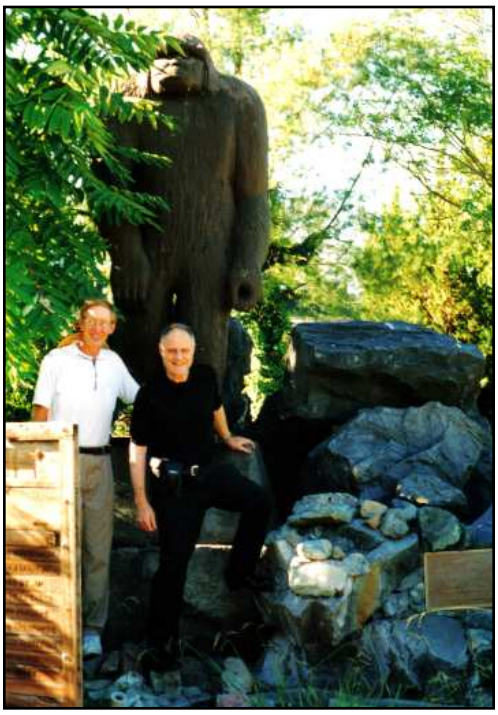
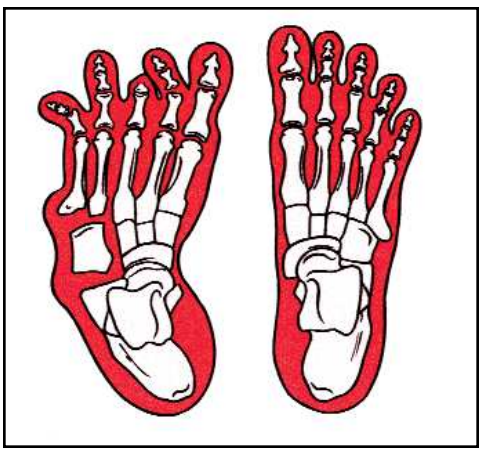
Photo #16 shows Jim McClarin's bigfoot carving where it was created. It was later moved to the property of the local Willow Creek and China Flats museum. I was there in 2003 for a symposium and the following image shows Jim and me in front of the carving.

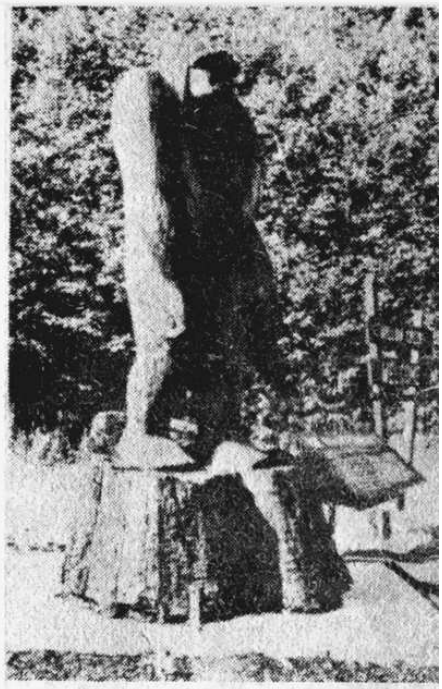


Jim was among the few researchers to see the Patterson and Gimlin film when it was first screened in Yakima on October 22, 1967. He later did extensive work with John Green to determine the height of the hominoid filmed.

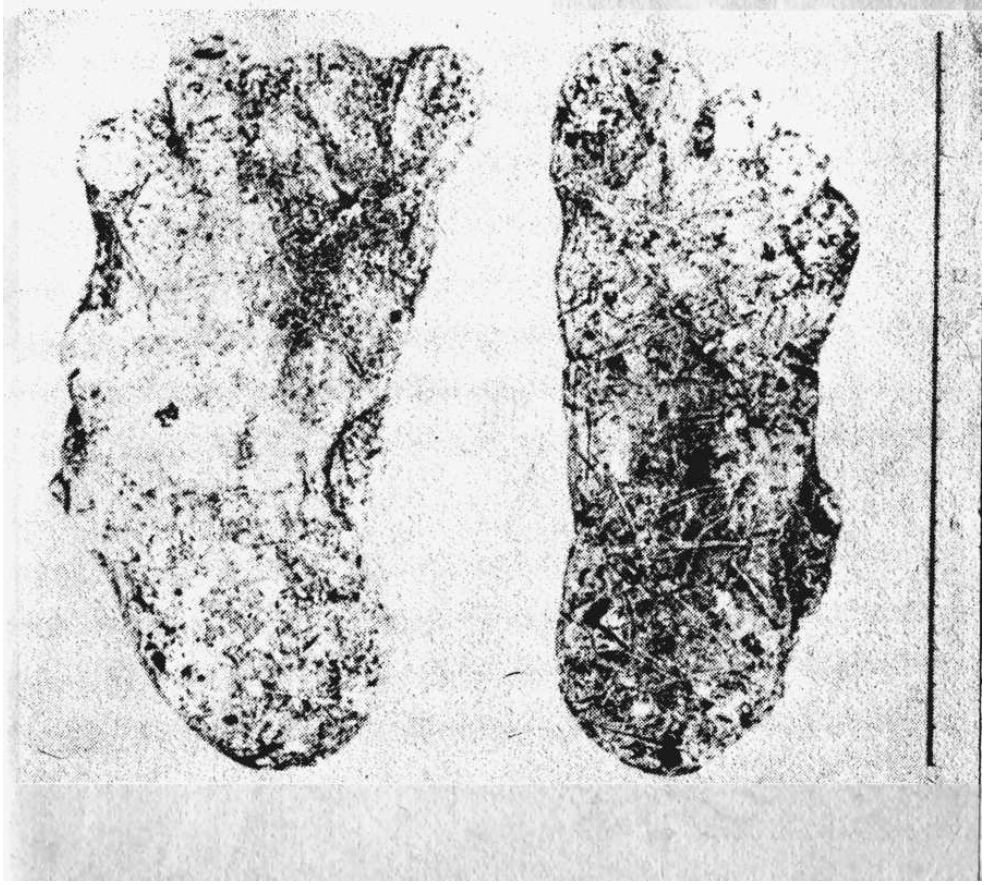
Photo #17 shows what are commonly called the Bossburg cripplefoot casts. They were taken by René Dahinden in 1969. About 1,000 prints were found and followed. What made the prints was not seen. Dr. Jeff Meldrum states the deformed foot is not a severe club-foot; it is most likely a case of what is called skew foot. His speculated bone structure is as follows:



16. A statue of a Sasquatch. Carved in redwood by Jim McClarin, it is on permanent exhibit at the township of Willow Creek, California



17. Casts of a pair of human-type footprints of the Bossburg Sasquatch. Note that the footprint on the left suggests a severe club-foot deformity; the print on the right is apparently normal



Of all the casts (about 300) that have been deemed scientifically acceptable, the cripplefoot casts are the most astounding. If they were faked, we have absolutely no idea of how it was done—they are just too good. It would be very gratifying if the scientists and skeptics who call these prints faked would tell us and show us how the prints were created. —00—

When I had the original casts for a museum exhibit, I took this photo (film camera). I don't think we can again get the original casts anytime soon, but we have copies.

I need to clarify things a little as to this image. The question is, if the axe head is “x” inches long then what is the length and width of the footprint. As to length, we know the relationship AND SIZE of the two objects in the photograph—blue column (BC) and red column RC). The formula is therefore:
(RC/BC)*x.

The blue column is 4.67 inches in the photo, and the red column is 5.25 inches. If x equals 8.27 inches (axe illustration):
5.25/4.67 = 1.124
8.27*1.124 =9.295 inches—length of the print. (Width is discussed later)

We know, however, that the footprint was calculated at between 12 inches and 13 inches long, so the axe head had to be larger than 8.27 inches.

The photo was taken 69 years ago, so axe heads have likely changed, but there were different sizes. So now we do the reverse and let x equal 12 or 13 inches.
4.67/5.25 = .8895. This says that the axe head is 88.95% of x.
—If the print was 12 inches long, then the axe head was 10.674 inches long.
—If the print was 13 inches long, then the axe head was 11.564 inches long.

Whoever made the cast from the photograph would have found the exact measurement for the axe head and then performed the first calculation I have provided. If Shipton would have had a ruler and measured the print, that would have been much better. There is another photo showing a boot in place of the axe head, but I think the axe head is much better for this exercise.

To determine the width of the print, then we have to put in another factor. Given the green line I show is the width, and the print length is 12 inches, then we must use the print ratio, which is (12/RC) 2.2857 or (13/RC)). 2.476.

The green line is 3.201 in the image so, 3.201*2.2857 = **7.31** inches for a 12 inch length or 3.201*2.476=**7.92** inches for a 13 inch length.

The bottom line is that the yeti print was between 12 and 13 inches long and between 7.31 and 8 inches in width. With this type of material it is very difficult to get measurements much closer than one inch.

Sasquatch footprints average 15.6 inches long with a width of 7.2 inches. The yeti is likely considerably smaller than the sasquatch, given the yeti print seen here is average.

I have done this exercise in what might be termed “long form” simply to avoid argument on the footprint size. If you understand what I have done here and can confirm my conclusions, this would be much appreciated.

NOTE: (*) means multiply; (/) means divide. By the way, I don’t use metric because most readers are in the USA.

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