



## Bits & Pieces – Issue No. 147

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In addition to Napier telling us that alleged sasquatch footprints are not those of modern man, we now learn that no primate other than man is habitually bipedal. These two points eliminate modern man (i.e., up to 200,000 years ago) and any other primate as to the nature of sasquatch.

His next point, “it is probable that several different versions of two-footed walking evolved in species that have since become extinct.” Fossilized bipedal human-like footprints have been known in the USA since about 1822 (St. Louis Missouri). There was a major find in 1938 (Berea, Kentucky).

Surely Dr. Napier knew about these finds. More recently, and more spectacular, were the 1978 Laetoli footprints (site in Tanzania). The prints shown on the far right are about 3.6 million years old, so greatly outdated modern *Homo sapiens*. Note that they probably show the prints of a child walking with an adult, likely a woman who was quite small. These prints were found about 6 years after Napier published his book. He died in 1987.

I wonder if he (or any other anthropologist) has compared these prints with sasquatch prints? Are sasquatch prints closer to these prints than modern human prints (notwithstanding size)?

The second set of Laetoli prints from 2016 seen at the bottom of the page with “scientific” measurements indicates a hominoid about 6 feet tall, probably a male. Generally, hominoids were not that tall, so he was likely an exception, but we really don’t know. Nevertheless, there were tall hominoids.

Next, Dr. Napier throws us a little bone. “It is even within the bounds of reason that some of these creatures thought to be extinct could be alive today and living in Asia and America ...”

Although one can certainly quote the good doctor here, be wary of a wolf in sheep’s clothing. Please note how the sentence ends: ... and leaving their enigmatic spoor [footprints] scattered

Nearly all higher primates walk bipedally when this method of getting about facilitates some particular activity, such as the carriage of food or the use of the hands in offensive and defensive actions, but no primate other than man is *habitually* bipedal. As far as fossil hominids are concerned, it is probable that several different versions of two-footed walking evolved in species that have since become extinct. It is even within the bounds of reason that some of these creatures thought to be extinct could be alive today, living in Asia and America, and leaving their enigmatic spoor scattered over these continents for the sole purpose, it would seem, of shaking our faith in the established principles of human evolution.

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over these continents, for the sole purpose, it would seem, of shaking our faith in the established principles of human evolution.” In other words, Napier seems to think that all footprints could be hoaxes aimed at “getting one up” on the “know-it-all” scientists. Anyway, I think Dr. Meldrum dispelled the footprint hoax idea with his scientific paper (See BP #146, page 4).

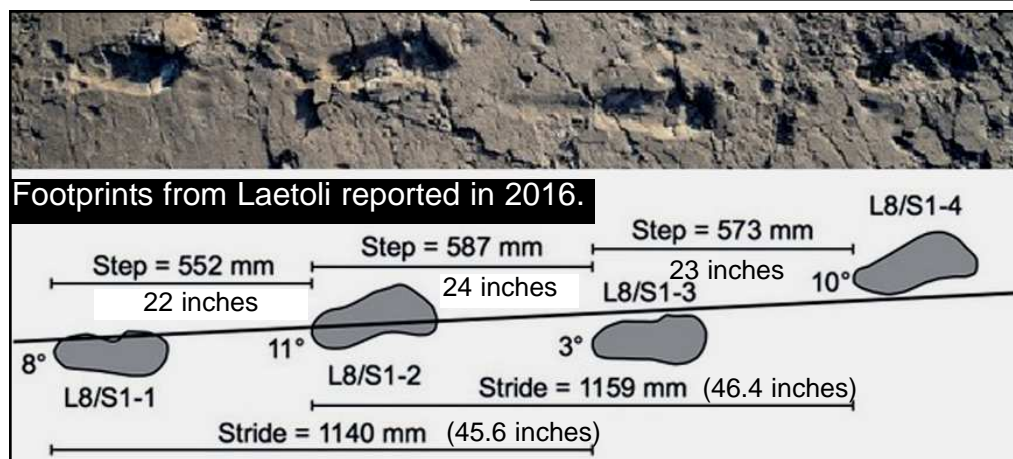
Shown here is an *Australopithecus afarensis*, the hominoid scientists believe probably made the footprints shown.



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Laetoli prints, 1978.



Dr. Napier goes to considerable length to explain the two sasquatch footprint types (hour glass and human-like). He contends that there cannot be two types of feet within the same species. His subtle inferences in his writing are that the hourglass type prints are not real footprints. In other words, they are probably fakes. The core of his argument is provided in the excerpts from his book presented on the right.

The main problem here is that some Bluff Creek prints found by Bob Titmus, all of the Blue Creek Mountain prints, and the Strathcona Park print found by Dr. John Bindernagel, are of the "hour glass" variety. Napier also states that the Patterson and Gimlin film site casts are "hourglass." I don't believe that is correct. Both the prints and the casts from the prints are totally different to what Napier points out as the hourglass shape. Images are provided at the bottom of the next page.

The main issue, which does not support Napier's conclusion, is the credibility of the people who found or inspected the prints and made casts of them. Also, the great quantity of prints found on Blue Creek mountain speaks to



Hourglass print from Blue Creek Mountain, 1967, about 15 inches long.

The two types of footprints are illustrated in plates 11 to 16. The first, which I call the 'hourglass' by reason of its waisted appearance, has been seen in the Bluff Creek-Blue Creek areas of Northern California. The second—the 'human' variety—has been seen and photographed in Washington State.

The hourglass type can be recognized by six distinctive characteristics:

1. The impressions of the five toes are separated from the ball of the foot by a substantial ridge of soil or sand.
2. The toe impressions and the ridge that separates them from the ball of the foot are arranged obliquely with a forward slant from the outer to the inner border of the foot.
3. The big toe is approximately the same size as the little toes (see big-toe width index in table 3, page 215).
4. A well-marked ridge divides the ball of the foot, the fleshy pad immediately behind the big toe, into two separate elements.
5. The shank of the foot is hourglass shaped.
6. The impression of the heel is deeper on the inner rather than the outer side (contrary to the human type which is deeper on the outer side).

The fundamental interpretation of these footprint characteristics is fairly straightforward. The well-marked ridge between the toes and the rest of the foot is a sure indication that the Sasquatch's toes (if this is indeed a *real* footprint and not a fake) are much longer, more ape-like, than in man. The prominence of the ridge, which extends behind the big toe as well as the small toes, is a clear indication that all the toes are sharply bent during walking. The obliquity of the ridge tells us exactly how the foot is moved during the final phase of striding. *Homo sapiens* take off from the inner side of his foot, from the big toe in fact; the hourglass footprints indicate that the Sasquatch takes off from the outer side of his foot. The smallness of the big-toe impression of the hourglass tracks is further confirmation that the Sasquatch does not propel himself forward at the end of each step by the powerful leverage of the big toe. All in all, the hourglass footprints indicate a totally different style of bipedal walking to that used by *Homo sapiens*, modern man. The differences between the impression of the human foot and that of the Sasquatch are shown in figure 2.

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their authenticity. Nevertheless, Dr. Grover Krantz did not use these types of casts in his books.\*

During my close association with René Dahinden and John Green, we never discussed Napier's aversion to the hourglass prints. In other words, it was not a contentious point. I know Dahinden had Napier's book because he gave me a copy. Nevertheless, it would be many years before I could read, understand, and be qualified to comment on what Napier said.

In 2004, there was controversy over my use of the Blue Creek Mountain prints in *Meet the Sasquatch*. Then, in 2010, the same question came up with *Know the Sasquatch*. This time I was required to do a lot of research with John Green and Dr. Jeff Meldrum to try and clear the air on the matter. It was finally decided that the prints were acceptable. We did not discuss the other "hourglass" prints.

Napier's last statement about "stature" is no longer valid because we have scientifically determined the stature of the Patterson and Gimlin hominoid.

Nevertheless, if we take Napier's 6.6:1 ratio for foot length to height with a 14.5 inch foot, we come up with 95.70 inches for the **standing height** stature. Now, if we take the NASI stature **walking height** figure of 87.5 inches and add 8.5% (.085) for stoop (Krantz—8.0 to 8.5%) we arrive at a **standing height** of 94.94 inches. Both calculations average to 95 inches, or 7.92 feet, or 7 feet, 11 inches. I find that quite remarkable.

As to the "hourglass" prints casts by Bob Titmus and Dr. John Bindernagel, they are definitely different from all the other casts. Napier never saw the Bindernagel print and cast; Napier died a year earlier than the date the print was found. All I can suggest is that we show a red flag on both casts. Nevertheless, please read on.



*Fig. 2. A normal human print (solid line) superimposed on (left and middle) two variants of the hourglass-type (broken line) and (right) on the outline of the human-type (Bossburg). Not to scale.*

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There is one final consideration: the tracks found and photographed by Roger Patterson at Bluff Creek after he had seen and filmed the so-called female Sasquatch. The footprints are a variant of the hourglass type and as discussed on pp. 92-3 are already under suspicion for the reasons that their dimensions are not in accord with the stature estimated from the film.

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#### FOOTPRINT (RIGHT FOOT) AND CASTS—P/G FILM HOMINOID



\*Dr. Jeff Meldrum used the Blue Creek Mountain prints and the 1958 Titmus print in his book, but not the Bindernagel print/cast referenced.



On the left is a scan of my foot, which I placed on my scanner (diagonally to get the full length). I have matched it in length to the Titmus Bluff Creek cast, center (1958) and the Bindernagel Strathcona Provincial park cast, 1988, right. Of course, my opposite foot would have been needed to match the casts, but that's not important for this comparison.

Surprisingly, the "double ball" seen on the Titmus cast is evident on the actual foot of the subject seen in the P/G film. I discussed this in B&P #27, page 2. I cannot see it in the other prints/casts I have.

I am not going to argue with Napier on these casts, but the sole of a sasquatch foot is likely very thick and when under pressure spreads out in different ways. I can sort of imagine this happening with these casts. —00—



Remarkably, what Dr. Napier states here about foot "borders" for the yeti also applies to the sasquatch. But in this case we have a photo of the actual foot, not just a footprint.

I have provided an image of a human foot (mine) and the foot seen in film frame 61 of the P/G film. Both feet are right feet. The curve is on the INSIDE (big toe side) with the human foot and on the OUTSIDE (little toe side) with the sasquatch foot.

The anomaly does not often show up in sasquatch footprints. Often, there is little or no curve seen on either side of a footprint. Nevertheless, I did find a footprint (far right image) where the curve is identical to the curve shown in the actual P/G film "foot" photo.

This print was not found at the film site, but in that general area. I sent everything to Dr. Meldrum and it was speculated that P/G film subject probably made the print; It is about the same length as the film site prints.

As mentioned, it appears to me that the sasquatch foot has a very thick sole. When all the weight of the hominoid is placed on a foot, that foot flattens out, so you don't generally see much curving. If, for some reason, not a lot of weight is placed on a foot, then the curves become apparent. I can't comment further on the situation as to the sasquatch. For some reason, its feet are different from human feet. —00—

The line of footprints photographed by Professor E. S. Williams on the Sim Gang tributary of the Biafo Glacier in the Karakoram in 1956 are shown in plate 2. An unclear photograph of a single footprint is also available, and provides the basis for the reconstruction shown in figure 4. At first sight the single footprint looks very like the outline of a human right foot. However, on closer inspection it is apparent that the outline of the foot is distinctly non-human; what should be the inner border of the footprint, if it were human, is clearly the outer border. Such an appearance could have been produced by the track of a bear walking quadrupedally so that its left hindfoot overlapped and was superimposed upon its left forefoot (figure 4).

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