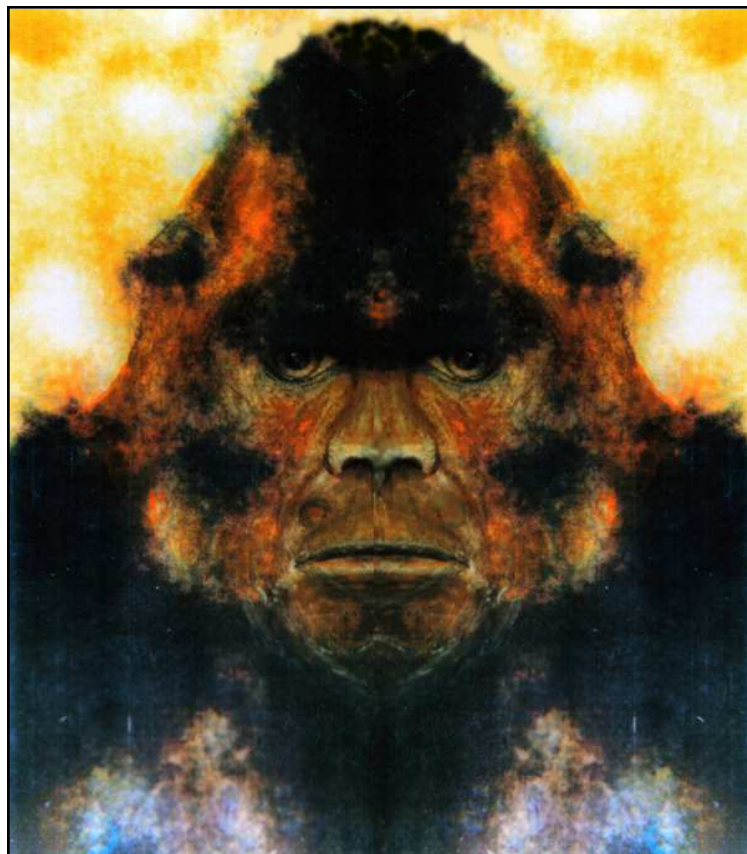
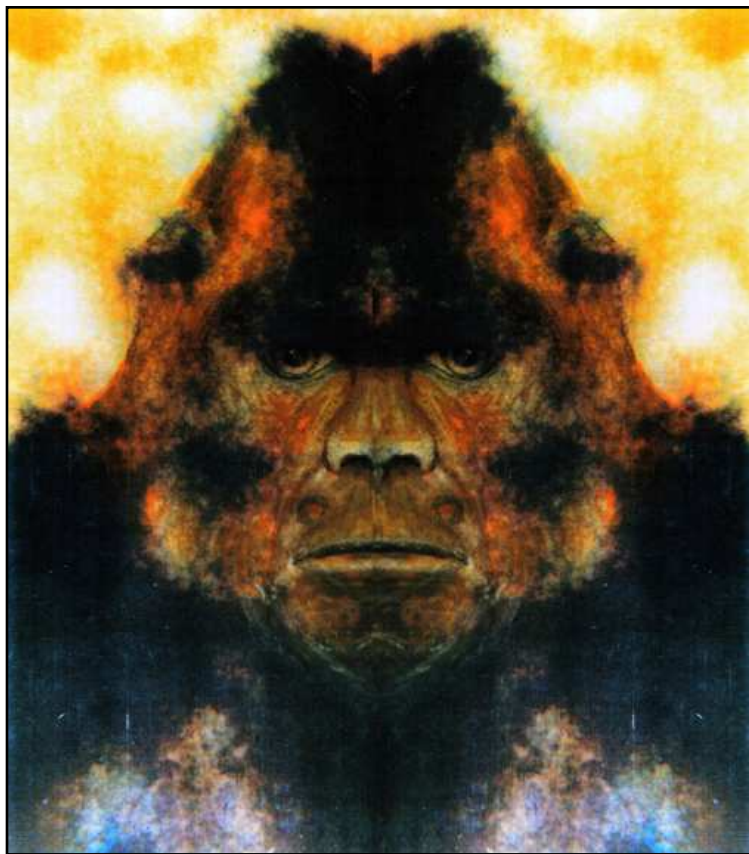




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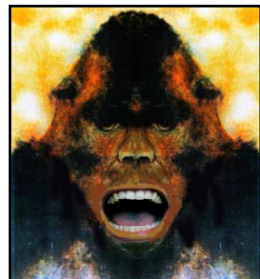
Christopher L. Murphy

Edited by Gene Baade



I created this mirror-image of my 1996 artwork and was a little surprised. First off, the image on the left is without any further enhancement. That on the right has the top of the head filled-in and other adjustments. You might note that on the first image, the protuberance (between the nose and mouth) on the left-facing has been deleted on the other image. Also, seen below on the right is the full study I performed on the head, which I have explained in previous papers.

Please note that I enlarged and printed the head seen in the film frame from about one-fifth of 1.2 mm to fit on an 11-inch by 8.5-inch sheet—enlarged many thousands of times. I then used pastel crayons to enhance what I believe I could see or envision. In this process, I straightened-out the head (made it perpendicular rather than slanted to the right). This enabled me to do a reasonably correct mirror image. As to the puffy cheek, which doubled, I have reasoned that this was the result of the head-turn. Dr. Meldrum, however, does not believe this is the case, so it is perhaps simply part of its physical make-up. The large cheeks would accommodate opening the mouth to a much greater extent than with humans. In this case, they would disappear as illustrated in the image to the left.

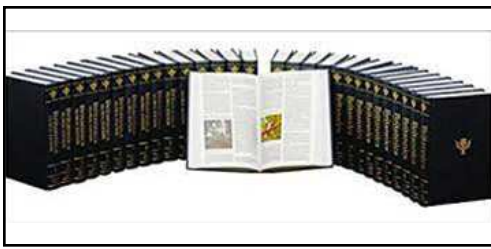


My surprise was that we can now appreciate the bulk of the subject and just how far its head goes below its shoulders—what I call the “incredible hulk” appearance.

I need to mention that this is all artistic speculation. Nevertheless, what-



ever was filmed at Bluff Creek, California, in 1967 would likely appear much as I have shown in what is called a police “mug shot.”



The following is the current *Encyclopaedia Britannica* entry on *sasquatch* or *bigfoot*.

WRITTEN BY

The Editors of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* oversee subject areas in which they have extensive knowledge, whether from years of experience gained by working on that content or via study for an advanced degree.

Alternative Title: Bigfoot

Sasquatch, also called Bigfoot, (from Salish se'xxac: "wild men") a large, hairy, humanlike creature believed by some people to exist in the northwestern United States and western Canada. It seems to represent the North American counterpart of the Himalayan region's mythical monster, the Abominable Snowman, or Yeti.



A footprint that some claim was made by Sasquatch in Rogue Park, Ontario, Canada. William Brooks/Alamy

The British explorer David Thompson is sometimes credited with the first discovery (1811) of a set of Sasquatch footprints, and hundreds of alleged prints have been adduced since then. Visual sightings and even alleged photographs and filmings (notably by Roger Patterson at Bluff Creek, California, in 1967) have also contributed to the legend, though none of the purported evidence has been verified.

Sasquatch is variably described as a primate ranging from 6 to 15 feet (2 to 4.5

metres) tall, standing erect on two feet, often giving off a foul smell, and either moving silently or emitting a high-pitched cry. Footprints have measured up to 24 inches (60 cm) in length and 8 inches (20 cm) in width. A Soviet scientist, Boris Porshnev, suggested that Sasquatch and his Siberian counterpart, the Almas, could be a remnant of Neanderthals, but most scientists do not recognize the creature's existence.

Comments:

The opening statement is somewhat pretentious and in this case obviously incorrect. Other concerns are as follows:

The word "sasquatch" was created by John W. Burns and comes from the Native word "saskehavis."

The sasquatch has many times the credibility of the yeti, which is far more "mythical." Obviously, its mention is to cast doubt on the sasquatch.

There are numerous sighting and other sasquatch-related incidents beyond the northwestern United States and western Canada. Roughly, the regions mentioned account for about 35% of the total.

The footprint photo is absurd. There are numerous far more superior images. I think the intent here is, "Just look at what the sasquatch folk believe is evidence."

The statement "None of the purported evidence has been verified," needs qualification. Generally, there is scientific agreement that many alleged sasquatch footprints are made by a natural foot. In other words, they are not a hoax. Just what made the prints is the question.

The word "Almas" is incorrect. It is not the plural of "almasty or almasti," and has nothing to do with Siberia. The word "almas" is singular and refers to the name of the hominoid in Mongolia.

At one time, Britannica was the primary source of credible knowledge on any subject. It appears those days are gone.



Todd Prescott, seen here (2013), has provided a great collection of vintage sasquatch-related film interviews and presentations at the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCW0j-zIGVGe3J1pPW-hyXBw/videos>

These films feature the major early sasquatch researchers and witnesses, generally up to the 1990s. Todd has done a marvelous job in tracking down this material, some never provided to the public before.

I was particularly interested in the interview with Don Abbott (Royal Museum curator) who examined the tracks on Blue Creek Mountain, California, with John Green and René Dahinden in August 1967. Although Abbott is somewhat cautious with what he says, it appears he was impressed with the tracks and dismissed the possibility of a hoax (i.e., wooden or fake feet of some sort). Unfortunately, Abbott abandoned us when the going got a little rough, so my opinion of him is somewhat tarnished.

We see a film of Roger Patterson making a cast. It is definitely not of his cast-making activity associated with the Bluff Creek footage. This could be what Dr. Grover Krantz was referring to concerning Patterson faking a cast for his proposed documentary. In this case he likely used an existing cast to make a print and then proceeded to pour plaster.

Todd's collection is absolutely the best available. Everything is properly done (great digital conversions, and proper editing). I am grateful that Todd took up the "sasquatch challenge." I turned 80 last month and am confident that the future is in good hands.



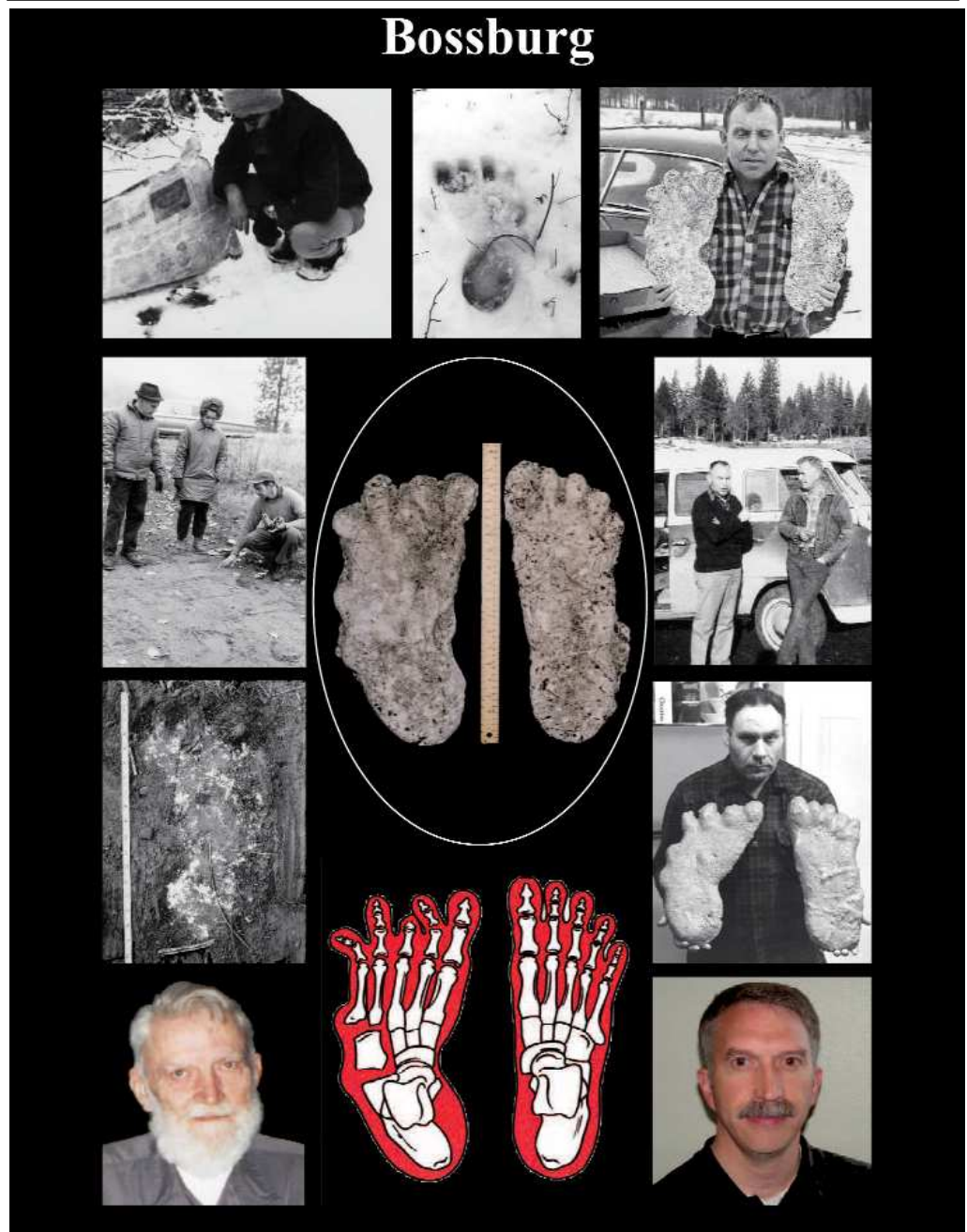
Ivan Marx is seen here on the left with a Washington state wildlife agent. The two are holding casts from the cripplefoot prints found in December of 1969 near Bossburg, Washington. The town of Bossburg (seen on the right) is now considered a ghost town, with its only claim to fame the alleged sasquatch footprints.

The photograph was taken by René Dahinden. Obviously he and Marx called in the agent. Also, they apparently had a border agent come and have a look. The poster on the right is fully explained at the link on the bottom of the image.

Despite Ivan Marx's deplorable reputation as a hoaxer, the prints and resulting casts are considered by at least three scientists to be authentic and are significant evidence of sasquatch existence.

Over the last 50 plus years, the story of the cripplefoot has been featured in most books about the sasquatch. The Bossburg case is a typical example of scientific dismissal of words when hard evidence is available. Scientists don't really care what people say; the hard evidence speaks for itself.

Skeptics at all levels are asked to stop with words unless they are used to show us how the prints were made. Not one of these people have stepped up to the plate. I had the original casts seen here for several years and thousands of people gazed upon them in my sasquatch exhibits. To my knowledge, there were no comments.



The subject in the image seen here, WHEN VIEWED ON AN 11-inch by 8.5-inch sheet or monitor platform has the following dimensions:

HEIGHT: 7.813 inches

SPACE BETWEEN FEET: 3.087 inches

These numbers provide the FACT that the space between the feet is 39.51% of the WALKING height, (i.e., $3.087/7.813$)

It does not matter how large or small one makes the image, the feet space distance is a constant and will always remain the same.

For this exercise, I wish to pretend that the percentage is all we know about the subject. In other words we don't have any calculated or speculated measurements.

We can see that the image is of something that has two (2) legs and is somewhat human-like. We would like to know if the subject is a natural being or a man in a costume.

The average human male is 69 inches tall and the space between his feet when walking is 19.25 inches. These are known statistics. This indicates that the space between the feet of the average man is 27.899% of his STANDING height (i.e., $19.25/69$). However, the WALKING HEIGHT of the average male is about 64 inches. This indicates that the space between the feet would be 30.078% (i.e., $19.25/64$).

All of this begs the question of how tall (walking height) would a man need to be to have the space between his feet equal 39.51% of his walking height. We have to find a number, which when multiplied by .30078 equals 39.51%. Let x be the missing number;

$$.30078x = 39.51$$

$$x = 39.51/.30078$$

$$x = 131.358 \text{ inches or } 10.946 \text{ feet}$$

Other than the Biblical Goliath, there has never been to my knowledge a man that tall. We can see in the P/G film that the subject is walking normally, although in a strange fashion. Nevertheless, she is not running and as a result the space between the feet is not exaggerated.

The bottom line for all of this is that whatever is seen in the images cannot be a human male unless the person wore some kind of leg extensions to accommodate the space needed between the feet. This has

been discussed in the past. While arms can be extended, legs are a totally different story, mainly because the feet get in the way. I suppose a person whose legs had been amputated below the knees could be fitted with appropriate prosthetic legs, including flexible feet. I am not sure if this was possible in 1967, but believe it could be done today. Whatever the case, this process would

have likely been beyond Roger Patterson's budget. Also providing a costume of the quality we see would be out of the question, especially in 1967. I do need to mention that in humans the upper leg is somewhat longer than the lower. This does not appear to be the case with the subject.

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