



**The Patterson & Gimlin Film
Cards on the Table
Episode Three**

Christopher L. Murphy

*A Sasquatch Canada Educational Video Production. All rights reserved.
Please contact Sasquatch Canada for permission to use this material in
any media. We welcome your inquiry.*

A close-up, high-resolution photograph of a sasquatch's face, showing its thick brown fur, dark eyes, and a slightly open mouth. The background is a soft, out-of-focus greyish-white.

“The sasquatch
is
a cultural
phenomenon
on the fringes
of science,”
and
it is now time for
science to take the
reins.

Christopher L. Murphy
January 2019

The Patterson & Gimlin Film – Cards on the Table

(Script for Video Narrative No. 4, Episode Three)

Christopher L. Murphy

1



Chris Murphy – Author

There is an old saying, “You can lead a horse to water, but you can’t make it drink.” It was originated by John Heywood in 1546, although not those exact words. René Dahinden left us with the saying, “If you don’t know the facts, your opinion is of no value.” Both sayings are highly applicable to Hominology. In the first case, we can write volumes on the subject, but can’t make people read them. In the second case, if people don’t read what is provided, then they don’t know the facts and what they write or express is totally useless. Dr. Grover Krantz tells us that when he had the opportunity to explain the sasquatch issue to other scientists, they listened and were impressed. This tells me that when professionals speak, other professionals listen. For certain, we need more scientists following in Grover’s footsteps.

2



~PATTERSON - NEWSPAPER #2

The Patterson & Gimlin film came at a time when “leading a horse to water” was quite difficult. There was television, but primarily entertainment material was provided; the news came on once a day for an hour; where I live that was at 11:00 p.m. I suppose the film was covered on October 26, 1967, but I don’t recall seeing anything; however, I probably would not have paid much attention to it anyway. It certainly got coverage in the newspapers; seen here is Patterson on the front page of *The Vancouver Sun*, but I don’t remember that either. Keep in mind that the film was screened to scientists and the press in Vancouver, BC, close to where I reside, so it was a local event. Whatever the case, within a day or so it would have been forgotten.

The scientists did not ask to study the film, so all they saw was a little black something walking along a creek shore. They had no idea of what was actually there as in the images I am providing. Indeed, it would be 16 years before images of this nature were produced; and then another 21 years before all and proper images were published.* It was during all of this time that the homin was turned into a national joke by the media and others seeking attention. As a result, scientists for the most part faded into the background; paying little attention even to this day.

* This might be 13 years and 24 years respectively if the Cibachromes were used for the UBC book. I now believe they were.

3



1

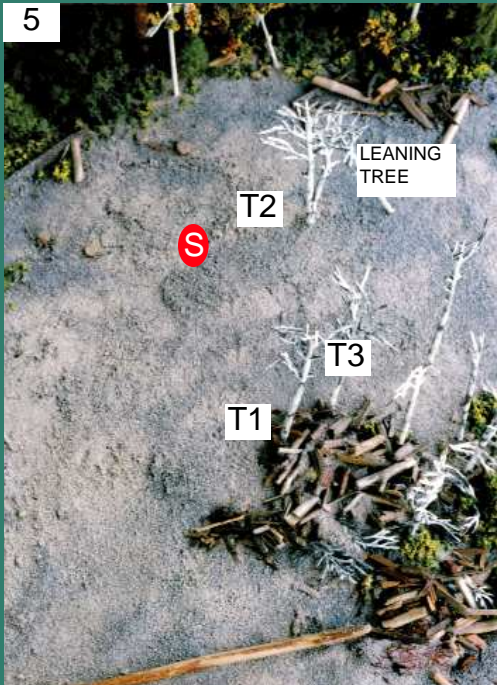


Chris Murphy – Author

4



5



~GRAVE MARKER #3

Patterson's last words to Peter Byrne were "We should have shot the thing, then everyone would believe us." Patterson died on January 15, 1972. Even if the sasquatch is never found and presented to science, a case can still be made for this individual, I estimated that its, or her, age at the time of the filming was about 30 years old. That is much longer than other great apes, beside humans, live. This would be another indication of its "humanness" were it somehow proven. If still alive, she would be about 81 years old now.

~MURPHY #1

Proceeding with our analysis of the clearest film frames we now come to Frame 339, which is a little over one-third the time into the entire film. Patterson is still a considerable distance away from the subject, so again he saw few details; but enough to identify it as being around 7 feet tall and meeting the general description of a sasquatch, or bigfoot, as it is commonly called in the USA.

~FULL FRAME No. 339 #4

In Frame 339 foreground debris covers the lower portion of both of the subject's legs. It appears to be getting close to three trees directly ahead; however the first and third tree are in the foreground and the second tree is in the background. This deception is caused by the level of the camera. When we can't see the space between objects at ground level, then they all appear to be on the same plane. This same condition applies to the forest in the background. We get the impression of a mountain side, but it is actually quite flat back there.

~POSITION OF TREES #5

The positions of the three trees is shown in this illustration. The subject was actually walking in a clear area between the trees about 50 to 60 feet wide. After it passed by the trees it curved left and went directly by what we call the "leaning tree" and proceeded in to the forested area. It could still be seen intermittently from the back as it went among trees.

6



~BACKGROUND OF THE FILM SITE #6

This photo taken in 1971 shows more clearly the background of the film site. We see Tree 2 and the leaning tree in the background. There is a tree on the ground that was farther along to the right and it fell very close to the path taken by the subject. There are red markers placed on some objects for measurement purposes. We can see that the background forest is not a mountain side.

7



~CLOSE UP FRAME 339 #7

In the Frame 339 close up we see a profile of the subjects head. We see what appears to be an ear, and note that its head is positioned very low. This results in the “no neck” observation in many sighting reports. We can marginally see its left arm and its left hand right below its buttocks. The hand blends in with what appears to be dark hair on the lower portion of the buttocks giving the impression of a “skirting” as in Frame 323.

The fact that the subject appears all sort of lumpy and bumpy is again the result of patchy hair and muscle definition being acted upon with light. For certain this appearance would be much less if the hair were uniform in length and density. This anomaly has resulted in the “badly fitting costume” comment touted by journalists and skeptics. All the frames have been intently studies by Jeff Glickman, a very high profile forensic scientist, and Bill Munns, a noted Hollywood wildlife artist and model/costume designer. Both have confirmed that what we see is not a costume of some sort. I believe we have the facts on what is seen in the film as far as humanly possible using the latest technology. If people choose to dispute the opinions of professionals, that is, of course their right.

8



~FRAME 339 HEAD ENHANCEMENT #8

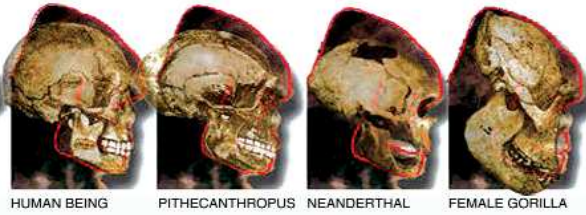
In about the year 2000, long before Frame 339 had been made public,* I sent the close up to Yvon Leclerc, an exceptionally good artist in Quebec, Canada, and asked him to provide an enhancement of the subject’s head seen in this frame. What is seen here is his work and it astounded me. I don’t think we see an ape here, but nor do we see a human.

*** Frame 339 was published in one book (UBC) in 1980, but poor quality compared to today; so this is not quite correct.**



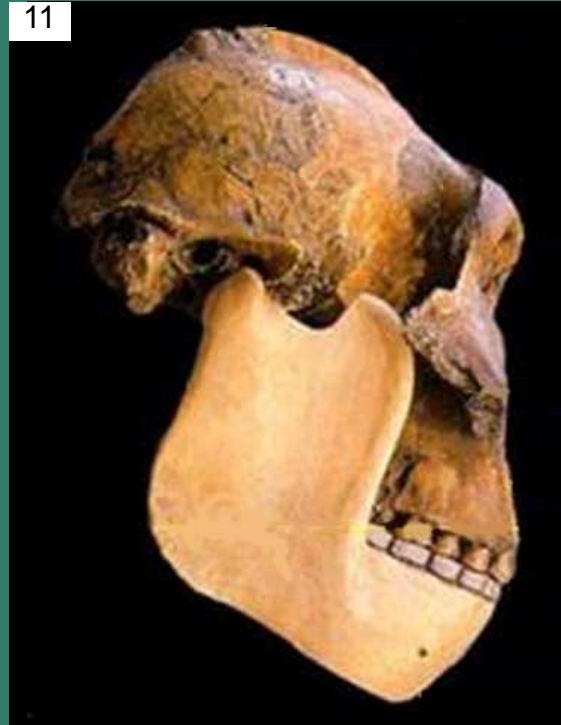
~FRAME 339 HEAD DIAGRAM, #9

The head in Frame 339 prompted me to make a diagram showing its features. At the time, a sagittal crest was still being considered; but if it is there then it would be very slight, much like we see on the paranthropus. The other features are to me obvious; however, there is considerable disagreement on this. Nevertheless, I will say that many or most sighting reports of other sasquatch match all or most of what is shown.



~LECLERC SKULLS #10

Yvon Leclerc did this analysis. The human, *Pithecanthropus* and Neanderthal are all close, except for the pointed head, although other film frames do not indicate it is as so severe.



~SKULL MODEL - MELDRUM #11

Dr. Jeff Meldrum is of the opinion, and Dr. Grover Krantz, Dr. John Bindernagel and John Green were of the opinion, that the sasquatch seen in the Patterson & Gimlin film is not even remotely human. It is simply a great ape of some sort similar to other great apes. Dr. Meldrum created, or had created, the skull model seen here to represent that of the Patterson and Gimlin subject. Its size is proportionate to the sasquatch seen so it's very large. Certainly, if a skull like this were found, the size would not matter because it would definitely not be human.

~MURPHY #1

We now come to Frame 343. It is about one quarter of a second after the previous frame. As a result it is so similar that few additional comments can be made. I have looked at the film frame-by-frame in a viewer. I worked with John Green and Thomas Steenburg and we marked as many frames as we could for still photographs. Our selection process was much more liberal so we ended up with about 125 frames. I took the film to a professional photo laboratory and sample photos were processed. In John's view, they were simply not good enough, so the project was cancelled. There was considerable cost involved, so John did not wish to take a chance. Part of the problem was that John's copy of the film was a second generation. As I have mentioned, high-resolution images have now been made from the first generation copy of the film, but



Chris Murphy – Author

they are not available for general research. If the type of analysis I am doing here were done on all the clear or reasonably clear frames, I am sure there would be more insights.

~FRAME 343 - FULL FRAME #12



Frame 343 differs from Frame 339 mainly by the position of the right arm; it is now a little higher. You can immediately tell the difference in the frames by looking at the black artifact in the background behind the head; it is now farther away from the head. The autumn coloring in this frame, and all frames is very good. This is because we are effectively facing NORTH. The sun now in the SOUTH EAST was effectively lighting up the scene; somewhat like a photographer's lamp. Had the scene been facing SOUTH the lighting would have been totally different.



~FRAME 343 - CLOSE UP #13

In both cases with Frame 339 and 343, the right arm blocks our view of the right breast. It is important to note that the left hand is now more forward so does not combine with the lower part of the buttocks, save a very small dark spot. Skeptics point to these frames and say, "It looks like it is wearing large gloves or gauntlets." All I can say on this point is, it is NOT.

~MURPHY #1

We now come to Frame 350, where at this point the sasquatch has obviously spotted Patterson, and likely Gimlin as well. She actually spotted them a few frames back, but that frame was obviously not clear enough. The last time she saw them they were on horseback and she had probably turned around and did not see Patterson scrambling to get off his horse. A man on horseback does not cause alarm with animals; but on foot it's a different story—especially if carrying something making a odd clicking sound. I have not tested to see if the camera could be heard at the distance involved; but then again I have no idea of sasquatch hearing ability.



Chris Murphy – Author

~FRAME 350 - FULL FRAME #14

In full Frame 350, the subject has turned its head and body towards the camera, or Patterson. It apparently could not turn

14



15



just its head, probably because its head is situated so low on its body. This was fortunate for us because we can see more of its body. A question asked is, why did not the sasquatch immediately run into the background forest when it knew it was being observed? The likely answer is that the forest is over 60 feet away and running would have increased the chances of the men taking a rifle shot at it. Also, it might have reasoned that if the men were going to shoot it, they would have done so before now. There was some coverage with trees and so forth in the foreground, so it decided to simply move forward at a steady pace. Of course, this assumes that this sasquatch knew about guns; but on the other hand if it didn't, two men the size of Patterson and Gimlin were absolutely not a major threat. Generally, large animals will just move on if they don't feel threatened or see the need to protect their young.

~FRAME 350 - CLOSE UP #15

In the Frame 350 close up we see a bit more of the subject's face, although its left side is too dark to see any details. The right eye appears to have a white sclera, which when continually visible is a define human characteristic. The nose is very short and shows white in color because it is not covered in hair and has reflected light. The mouth is partially open and the chin appears to drop off sharply. The right cheek appears to be puffed, which I attribute to the cheek hitting the shoulder, but this is not shared with other researchers.

We now see both its breasts reasonably clearly so there is no doubt the subject is female, Enlargement of the breast area shows what appears to be a nipple on the right breast, but the credibility is borderline. The breasts are hair-covered, which is a problem with some scientists, but has been deemed a non-issue. The same applied to a possible sagittal crest on a female, but this has also been discounted. We can see two fingers and a part of the thumb on the left hand. The right hand appears to be partially closed.

~FRAME 350 - HEAD ONLY #16

This enlargement of just the head in Frame 350 more clearly shows the features I have mentioned. The image can be further enlarged and computer enhanced to reveal what could be teeth a pink tongue and a right nostril; but mathematically this is "playing with fire."

16



Nevertheless, I think we can marginally see an eyeball in the right eye and it is in the corner of the eye. It is there because the body turn and head turn were still not enough for the subject to clearly see Patterson. Back in 1967 I believe it would have been impossible for an artificial eyeball to move. Even with current medical procedures, movement is limited. I mention this simply to address an allegation of a costume and a man wearing it who had an artificial right eye.

I acknowledge that Marlon Davis has done some great work on the film with regard to the subject in motion. Things are observed that cannot be shown in still images. Nevertheless, his work on still frame detail enlargements is not scientifically viable as to our current knowledge of the camera used and subject distances. If such can be proven incorrect, then we would have to rethink things.

~MURPHY #1

I have now brought you to the “water” and asked you to take a drink. It now depends on how thirsty you are. The fact that I have the time to spend on this subject made me very thirsty.

As to cards on the table, I think we are now at a full house; again your choice of cards; but even deuces and threes are a pretty good bet.

1



Chris Murphy – Author

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Material presented is primarily the result of my own research and both direct and indirect knowledge gathered from other sources. Thanks are extended to Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin for their great work in taking a film of what is believed to be a sasquatch, and to others who have assisted in sasquatch research—in particular, Bill Munns, Dmitri Bayanov, Igor Burtsev, Jeff Glickman, Dr. Henner Fahrenbach, Dr. Jeff Meldrum, Dr. Grover Krantz, René Dahinden, Peter Byrne and Daniel Perez; although it is not to be inferred that they agree in part or in whole with anything stated. Furthermore, a special thanks to artists/investigators Peter Travers and Yvon Leclerc; also to Wikipedia for images and information, and to the Sasquatch Canada team for providing this video.

ATTRIBUTIONS/COPYRIGHTS/CREDITS

Newspaper article/image, *The Vancouver Sun*
Grave marker, René Dahinden/E&M Dahinden
All film frames, R. Patterson- E&M Dahinden
Film site background, René Dahinden/E&M Dahinden
Frame 339 head enhancement, Yvon Leclerc
Frame 339 head diagram, R. Patterson - C.L. Murphy/E&M Dahinden
Skulls comparison, Yvon Leclerc
Skull model, J. Meldrum
All other images, C. L. Murphy - Murphy/Hancock Photo Library

*Thank you for viewing
this presentation.
For more information
on Hominology
please visit the
Sasquatch Canada
website.*

<https://www.sasquatchcanada.com/>

*(A pdf of this presentation is available for
researchers.)*