




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

Christopher L. Murphy

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“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

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The Patterson & Gimlin Film – Cards on the Table

(Script for Video Narrative No. 2, Episode One)

Christopher L. Murphy



Chris Murphy – Author

The fact that we have the 1967 Patterson & Gimlin film and the technology to determine quite accurately what it shows makes any skepticism and so forth somewhat irrelevant. The film cannot be debunked unless something in the film itself is used to debunk it. Of course, our technology might be wrong with some things; but I really doubt it—we are getting just too good.

This means that film development, time-frames, ulterior motives, personal credibility, and “stories” are worth next to nothing. That such material will continue to inundate us in books, websites, TV documentaries and so forth is unavoidable; people who depend on writing have got to make a living and we have to live with the loads of misinformation they put out.

Essentially, the film shows a hominoid that according to established science is not supposed to exist as a living being. There were likely homins like this millions of years ago, but they all became extinct to our knowledge.

~ PARANTHROPUS #2

For example, here is a *Paranthropus boisei*, which disappeared about 1.4 million years ago. It was not like sasquatch, which are an average of 8 feet tall. Male *Paranthropus* were about 4 feet 6 inches tall, while females about 4 feet 1 inch tall; so they were about one-half the height of the average sasquatch, but they were likely hair-covered. It is simply the fact that they existed which makes us wonder if something like that can still exist.

~ GIGANTO #3

Much closer in time, but likely less human or less intelligent, was the *Gigantopithecus blacki*, which became extinct about 300,000 years ago. Furthermore, it was thought to be a knuckle walker, like a gorilla. For certain the Patterson & Gimlin subject is bipedal, or continually walks on two legs.

Giganto, as it is commonly called, was a major contender when the concept was put forward by John Green in about the 1980s.





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It still is in some circles; but the more we have learned of homins in other parts of the world, the less some of us consider Giganto likely. The sasquatch is definitely not alone and it would certainly be more in line with its believed related homins, such as the Russian snowman, yeti, and yowie.

~MURPHY #1

In the film, we can clearly see a hair-covered “something” shaped like a combination of a human and a great ape. It appears to be very heavy and the sole of its right foot is essentially the same as a human foot. Many images are clear enough to determine if what we see is a man in a costume; it definitely is not. Very competent professionals have considered this question with many thousands of dollars being spent on an analysis. The verdict is that what we see is a natural something, which we call a hominoid; homin for short. If one believes he or she possesses more knowledge than the professionals, then he or she must provide proof of his or her conclusions. Simply saying, “Well, I think...” or “It doesn’t look right to me,” and so forth means absolutely nothing; and this even goes for scientists who have not intently studied the film. Science demands of us conclusive proof that something is real. By the same token, in this case do we not have a right to demand conclusive proof that something is not real?

In our personal lives, we call in professionals when we need to know or do something that is beyond our level of expertise. That has been done with the film and after 50 years nobody has proven it is a fabrication. To the contrary, intense analysis of the film reveals details that substantiate the homin is real. If you are a scientist with the credentials and equipment necessary to analyze a 16mm movie film and prove it is a fabrication, then you are invited to step forward and assist us.

The only reasonable place to start for a discussion on the film is the film frames themselves. Of the total 953 frames a few dozen are clear enough to see reasonable detail. The twelve best or clearest frames were selected in 1983 and prints made of these frames. Just the subject was then isolated for a close-up and very high quality prints made, called Cibachromes, which are 3.5 inches by 4.5 inches, quite a bit smaller than a regular film photograph. These prints are used for enlargements.



~FULL FRAME 61 #4

Shown here first is the full frame number 61. This is what Patterson saw through the view finder of his camera. He was about 80 to 100 feet away, so could not see any details. His partner, Bob Gimlin, likely saw more of the scene than Patterson could see. Patterson died long before these images were made.

~CLOSE UP FRAME 61 #5

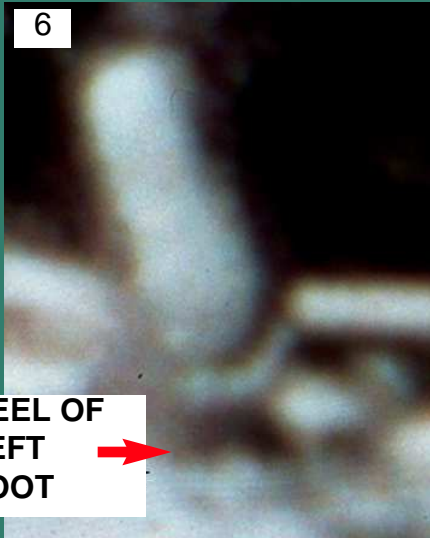
Next we see an enlargement of just the hominid. When the subject seen here and in the next film frame are at about 3.78 inches high, what is observed with the naked eye is all that can be seen with any credibility. If you enlarge them any more and see tiny details, those details do not exist in reality. This is based on the mathematics of photography determined by scientists using the information we had in 1999.



Firstly, what we see is something totally covered in hair. This is not thick like fur and is actually somewhat patchy. What some people have referred to as a “mane” or growth of long hair down the back is simply caused by light.

Next, we get the impression of very long arms and a hand that is also human-like. Finally, we might notice a somewhat large “backside” or large buttocks. That is a major characteristic of humans; great apes don’t have large buttocks. You might think that the buttocks’ crevice is not as severe as it should be; but it’s fine—it has been studied. The hair on the right side buttock cheek appears to be sort of “worn.” That is the result of light and hair that is worn out through sitting. The other side would be about the same with the same lighting. In other words, patchy worn hair. Gorilla rumps show the same sort of thing.

We can hardly see the head which is bent down; indeed the whole body is slouched over. What we see of the back of the head appears to be slightly pointed, but not enough to be a sagittal crest—the severe pointed head seen on male gorillas.



~FOOT SOLE #6

Our attention is drawn to a nice image of the sole of the right foot. It is very much the same as a human foot, except the curve is on the outside as opposed to the inside. The color is off-white and the same as seen on chimpanzees; although it might have taken on some of the sandy soil coloring. There is a light round spot directly behind the big toe, which is the ball of the foot, and beyond that what appears to be another ball resulting in what is termed a “double ball.” Note that the heel of the left foot is directly below the toes of the right foot. Look closely and you will see the rounding of the back of the heel which is the same as seen on humans.

~MURPHY #1

As far as still images go, that is about all we can say with certainty about this film frame. The general body shape, curves, structure, hair texture, hair coloring and so forth is essentially normal and about what one would expect to see. Keep in mind that we have thousands of eye-witness reports that describe something about the same as this, which is considered a sasquatch or a bigfoot.

I will now proceed to examine the next clearest film frame, but some of what I have said applies to all the frames. I will therefore just point out different features in these frames. The size of the enlarged images will be the same with the same credibility factors I have explained.

~FULL FRAME 72 #7

This frame is about 10/16th of a second after the first frame shown. Just long enough for the right foot to go into the ground and the left leg and foot come up. During the time the homin has turned right and is now directly in front of the tree seen in the first image

~CLOSE UP- FRAME 72 #8

The first thing that draws our attention in the enlargement is what appears to be an extended heel on the left foot. This was



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originally considered what is called “motion blur,” but there are second thoughts. Another frame shows something similar and motion blur was not likely a factor.

~TENDONS OR LEG MUSCLES #9

Next we can obviously see tendons or leg muscles at the back of the right leg. They look like little cables and sort of come out when they are tensed. They are very powerful muscles because they handle the entire weight of your body. With sasquatch that weight is significant. For this homin I am going to say between about 800 and 1,960 pounds. I know that’s a very large spread, but we have forensic proof of the higher number. Again, mathematics comes into play and when you dispute math you can’t simply use “gut-feel.” Keep in mind that large bears can weigh over 2,000 pounds. When bear weight is used in relation to the homin, they equate within a few pounds.



~MURPHY #1

An argument can be made that these muscles would not show through a costume of some sort. They would likely show with very tight fitting material now used for athletic clothing; but such was not available in 1967, and would have required hair to have been attached somehow, although very little in that spot. One scientist suggested long, tight underwear with hair glued-on. I recall having that underwear as a kid back in the 1940s, and they certainly got tight as I grew; but I doubt you could glue-on hair and get the same results we see in the film frames.



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~RIGHT FOOT IN THE GROUND #10

We next see the right foot which has impressed into the ground to about one-third or less of the extent of the heel. Note the round spot at the back, which matches this spot in the previous frame. In that particular soil, the foot impressed about 1.36 inches. Had it impressed to the center of the round spot, the resulting footprint would have been at least one inch longer. When I walked on that soil, my 200 pounds just left a surface impression, about .25 inch or less.



Other aspects of this frame are again about what we might

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expect. We can see the large calf muscle on the right leg, which would be consistent with a homin that size.

~MURPHY #1

We now proceed to Frame 307, which is about 15 seconds farther on than the last frame. During that time the homin went into the bush and we can see only glimpses of it until it again comes out in full view. It either didn't know, or didn't care that Patterson was following it. I believe the former as it acts a bit surprised when it later sees the men on foot.

I do not have a full frame photograph of this frame. After about 1983, all images were locked in a large safe to which the combination was lost. About 10 years later a locksmith opened the safe and I was provided the full frames and Cibachromes for study. This full frame and two others were not in those provided to me.

~CLOSE UP FRAME 307 #11

At the time this film frame was taken, the homin was farther away from Patterson so the detail credibility is less. When the subject in this image and all that follow in other film frames are seen at about 2.50 inches tall what is observed with the naked eye is all that can be seen with any credibility. If you enlarge them any more and see tiny details, those details do not exist in reality.

The homin's average walking height has been calculated by a forensic scientist as 87.5 inches or 7.29 feet. There can be little argument on this figure as it can be reasonably confirmed.

This frame causes a little confusion because the head is tilted down and a dark section makes us think of its eyes. What has happened here is that the homin's large brow ridges, deep-set eyes and nose don't have enough light so we can't see any details.

~SUPERIMPOSED HEAD #12

I have superimposed an enhanced head image with considerable license to illustrate this point. The right shoulder

11



12



11



prevents us from seeing the mouth. The same will apply to the next film frame.

~CLOSE UP FRAME 307 AGAIN #11

We next note the definition in the homin's left leg. The light and hair coupled with the muscles in the leg have resulted in what we see. If the hair were shaved off the leg, you would see something like the leg of a body-builder; although they coordinate the muscle building for aesthetic purposes. The homin just lets the chips fall where they may.

The foot on the right leg is interesting because the toes are curled up. This could be something to do with how the foot works; but this gets into science beyond my expertise and the scope of this presentation.

We also marginally see the homin's right breast—both breasts become very apparent in later frames and were the determination that the homin was female.

~MURPHY #1

This concludes Episode One of the Patterson & Gimlin film frame analysis. The next clearest film frames will be presented and discussed in my next presentation. As to “cards on the table,” I would rate this as at least aces and kings. We have a long way to go and you will find quite fascinating the new cards we will be dealt.

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 and René Dahinden; although it is not to be inferred that they agree in part or in whole with anything stated. Also to Wikipedia for images and information, and to the Sasquatch Canada team for providing this video.

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Paranthropus reconstruction: Lillyundfreyya
Gigantopithus model: Bill Munns
Film Frames: Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin/E&M Dahinden
Head artwork for Frame 307: Yvon Leclerc.
All other material: C. L. Murphy

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