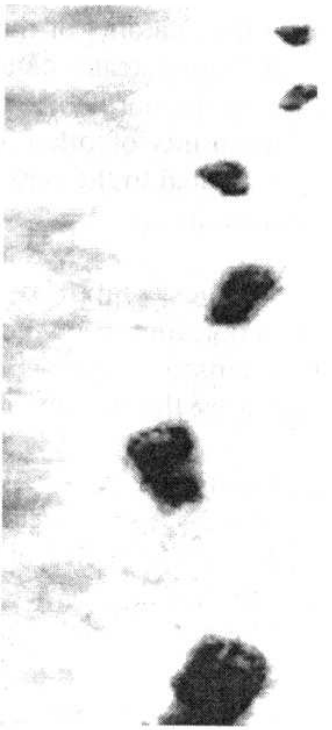
FOOTPRINTS



Human tracks in the snow, for comparison.

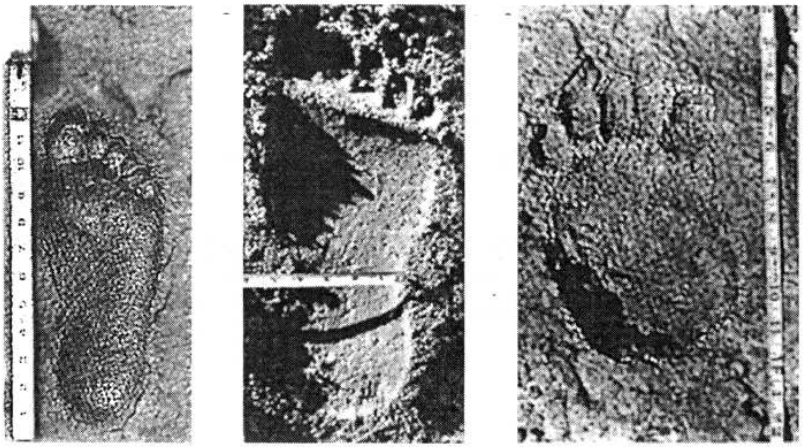
Bigfoot tracks (each 37 cm long) on a mountain road (compare the size with boot prints). Compared to human, they reveal not only a different type of foot (flat and enormous), but also a different type of walk. A man normally walks with his feet pointing outward (see photo), while Bigfoot strides as if following an invisible line, his feet pointing straight ahead or even turned in a little.

Law enforcement officers are ahead of biologists to inspect Bigfoot tracks.

A snapshot demonstrating that in Bigfoot country two feet make a yard. In the center is Bob Titmus, Bigfoot eyewitness and investigator, honorary member of the International Society of Cryptozoology. He inspected the Patterson movie site soon after filming and concluded from the tracks found there that the filmed Bigfoot was real.

A collection of casts of footprints, mainly from California, ranging in size from 27 cm to 40 cm (apparently from individuals of different age and sex). The tiny print in the lower right corner is a bear track.

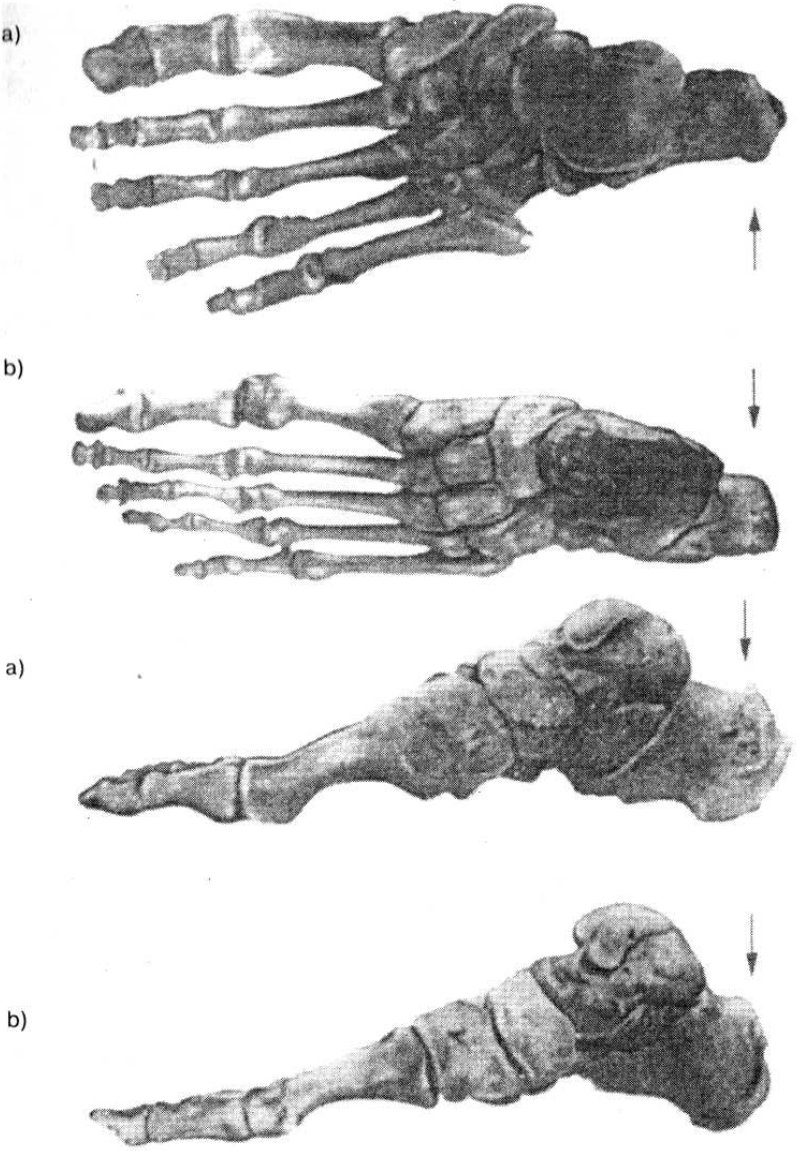
The difference between the track of a man, a Bigfoot, and a bear (measured in inches, all the same scale) is quite evident here.



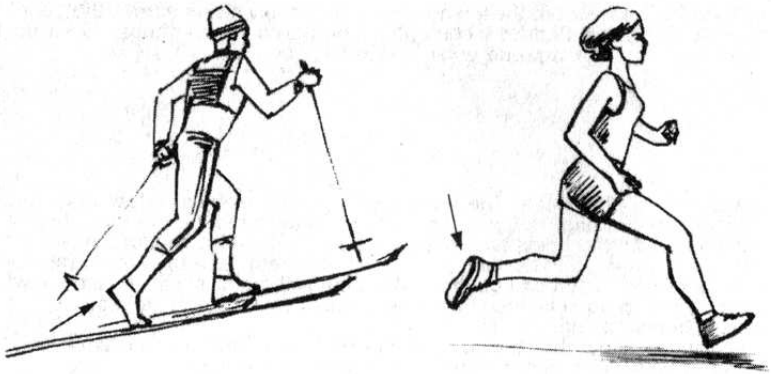
Veteran investigator and author John Green, honorary member of the International Society of Cryptozoology, showing casts of Sasquatch footprints from his collection, at Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, Canada.

A perfect quality footprint (37 cm long), photographed by René Dahinden near Bluff Creek just weeks before the Patterson film was taken. It shows that Bigfoot walks as if grasping the earth with his feet. Such adroitness of the toes is as natural and necessary for the creature's survival as the hair on his body.

This frame reveals a non-human look of the creature's heel, due to the prominent development of the heel bone (*calcaneus*). The same feature is present in the fossil foot of the Kiik-Koba Neanderthal unearthed in the Crimea. This does not indicate kinship between the two, but only the same kind of adaptation to cope with the heavy body weight.
The elongated heel bone in Sasquatch was also deduced from the Bossburg footprints by Dr. Grover Krantz.

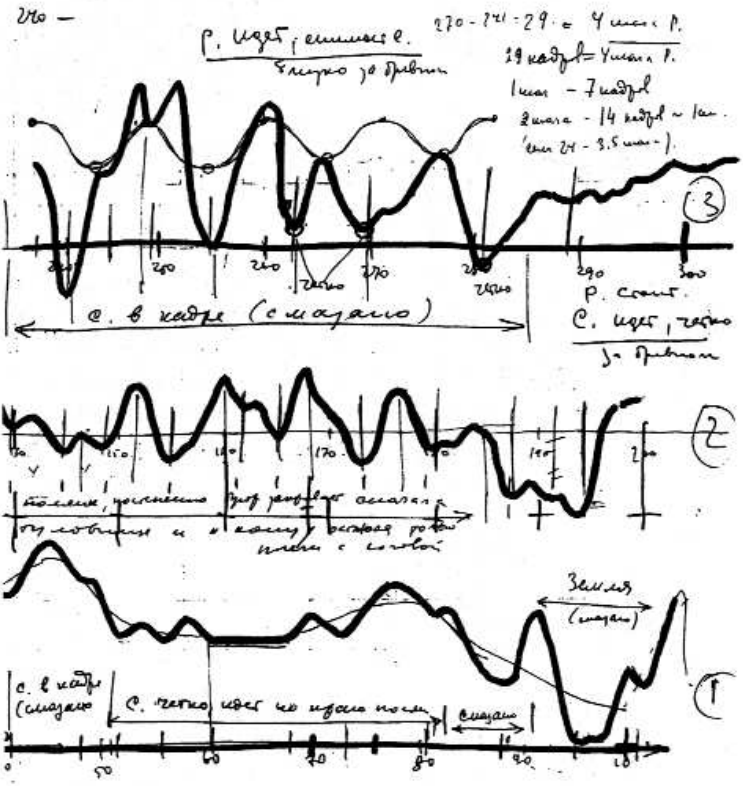


a) Neanderthal
b) Modern man

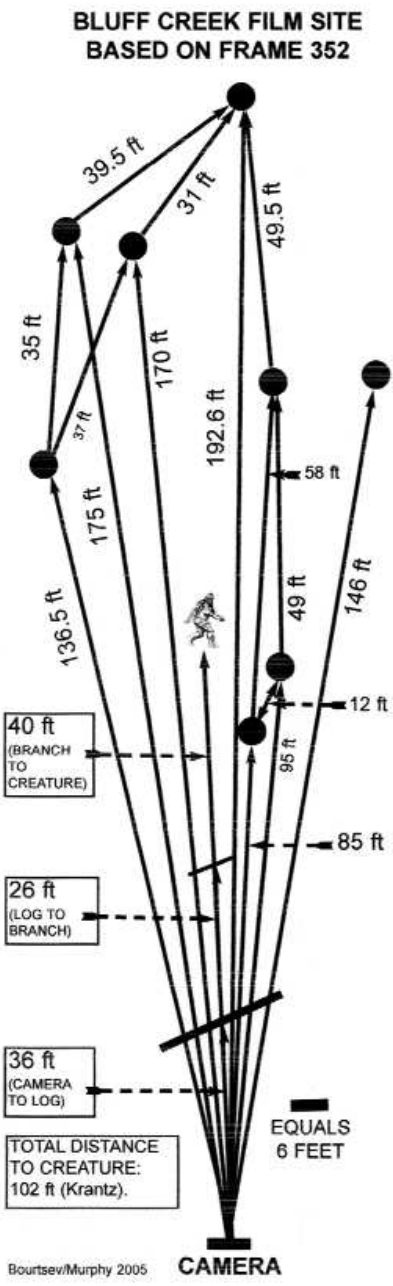


This kind of ankle angulation, with the foot still on the ground, is never done by man either in walking or in running. Even in cross-country skiing it is performed to a lesser degree, and in running it is only done with the foot well off the ground (see the pictures). So Bigfoot truly walks with quite a difference.
This frame also reveals an arch in the sole, contrary to completely flat feet appearing in Sasquatch tracks under the impact of the enormous body weight. Consequently, the Sasquatch foot is less rigid than in man.

THE PATTERSON/GIMLIN FILM

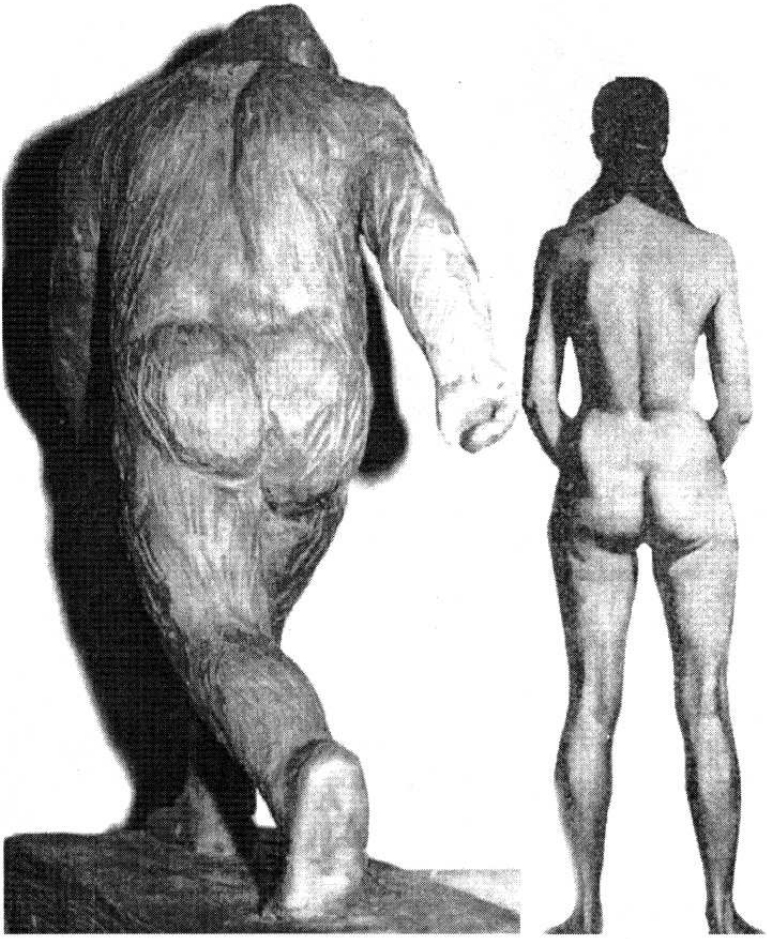


An essential characteristic of a documentary is its filming speed. As it happened, Patterson, being an amateur photographer, didn't remember which filming speed he used. In consequence Igor Bourtsev devised an ingenious method of calculating the filming speed of Patterson's documentary. Pursuing Bigfoot, Patterson was first shooting away on the run. This photographic "deviation" proved a blessing in disguise as it prompted Bourtsev to devise his method. Here is a graph Igor made and used in his calculation work.

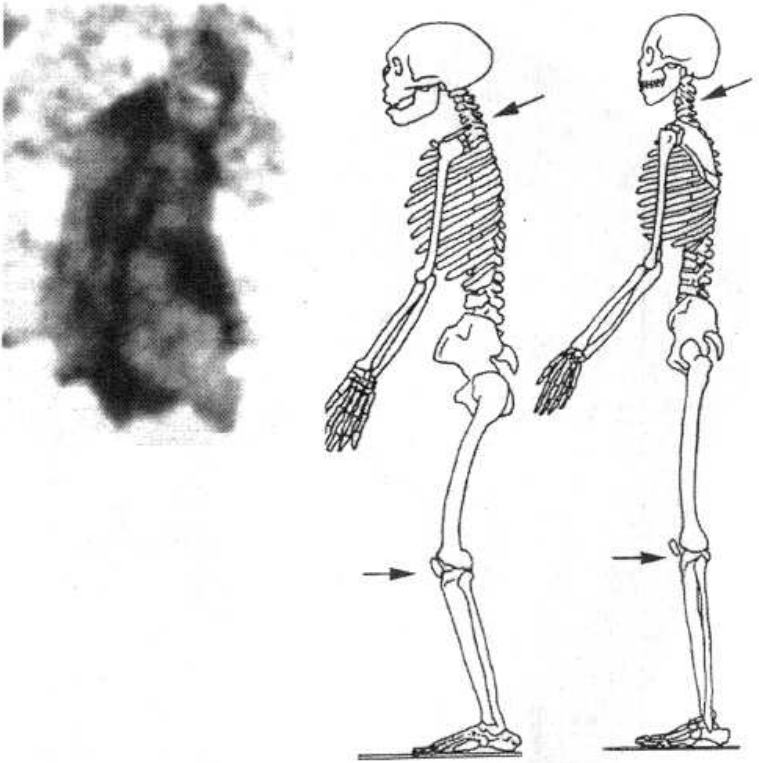


To determine the creature's size Bourtsev used the formula **H/L = h/f**, where **H** is the sought-for height of the creature, **L** is the distance between the creature and the camera, **h** is the height of the creature's image on film in a certain frame, and **f** is the focal length of the camera. But first the place of the camera on the film site had to be established for the particular frame, which was done with the help of the same formula and the measurements of distances made by René Dahinden at the film site. In this case a frame was chosen from the part of the footage which Patterson shot from a standing position.

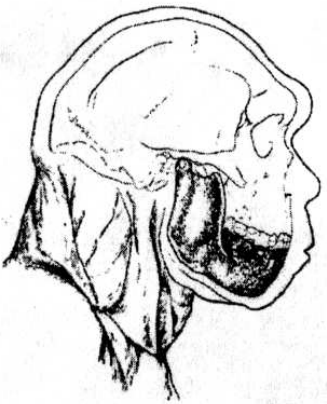
NOTE: ORIGINAL DIAGRAM HAS BEEN UPDATED (REVISIONS PER IGOR BOURTSEV, 2005).THE BLACK DOTS ARE SPECIFIC TREES OR STUMPS.



Back view of nudes with a difference (human and non-human). Waistless humans are common, but nobody has yet reported a Bigfoot figure, male or female, with a waist.



Comparison of the skeleton of a fossil hominid and that of modern man in a standing posture. One is straightened up, the other slouched over because of the difference in the curve of the vertebral column, the position of the skull, and the anatomy of the knee.
Compare with the posture of the film subject. The slouching and bent knees are evident in all frames.



For comparison, reconstruction based on the Broken Hill fossil skull, performed by M.Gerasimov.

Reconstruction based on the *Sinanthropus* fossil skull, performed by M.Gerasimov.

Frame 344 of the film gives us a fairly detailed view of the subject's face, almost in profile, with its low forehead and protruding brow ridge, a black hole for the right eye socket, a wide nose with a low bridge, the jutting jaws with a thin line of the big mouth and a heavy chinless mandible. Also in relief are the right cheekbone (*os zygomaticum*) and the powerful chewing muscle (*musculus masseter*). The ear is not clearly in view being covered with hair which forms a bulge at the place where the ear should be. The rest of the face either hairless or covered with such short hair that it does not conceal the features.

The head and face of the film subject perfectly fit the eyewitness descriptions and possess, at the same time, all the classic features of fossil hominids. What is more, the profile gives a good idea of the relation in size between the facial part and the brain part of the skull in the sagittal plane, and this proportion is of a definitely non-human character, though not as different from human as in apes.

The subject's full-face photo.

The author's drawing based on it.

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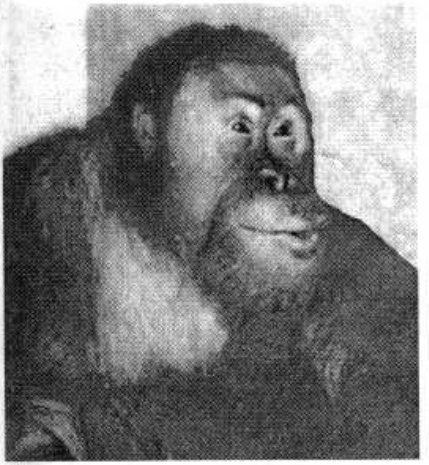
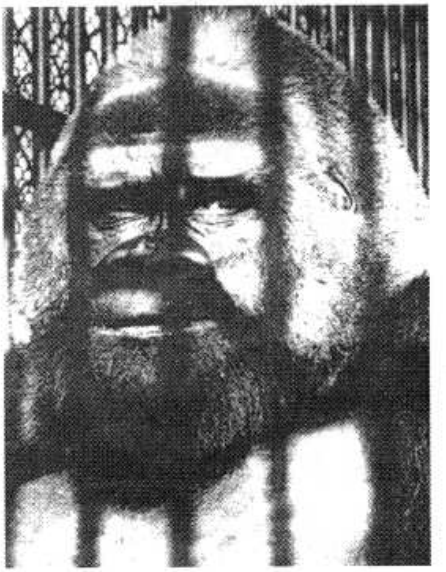


a)

b)

c)

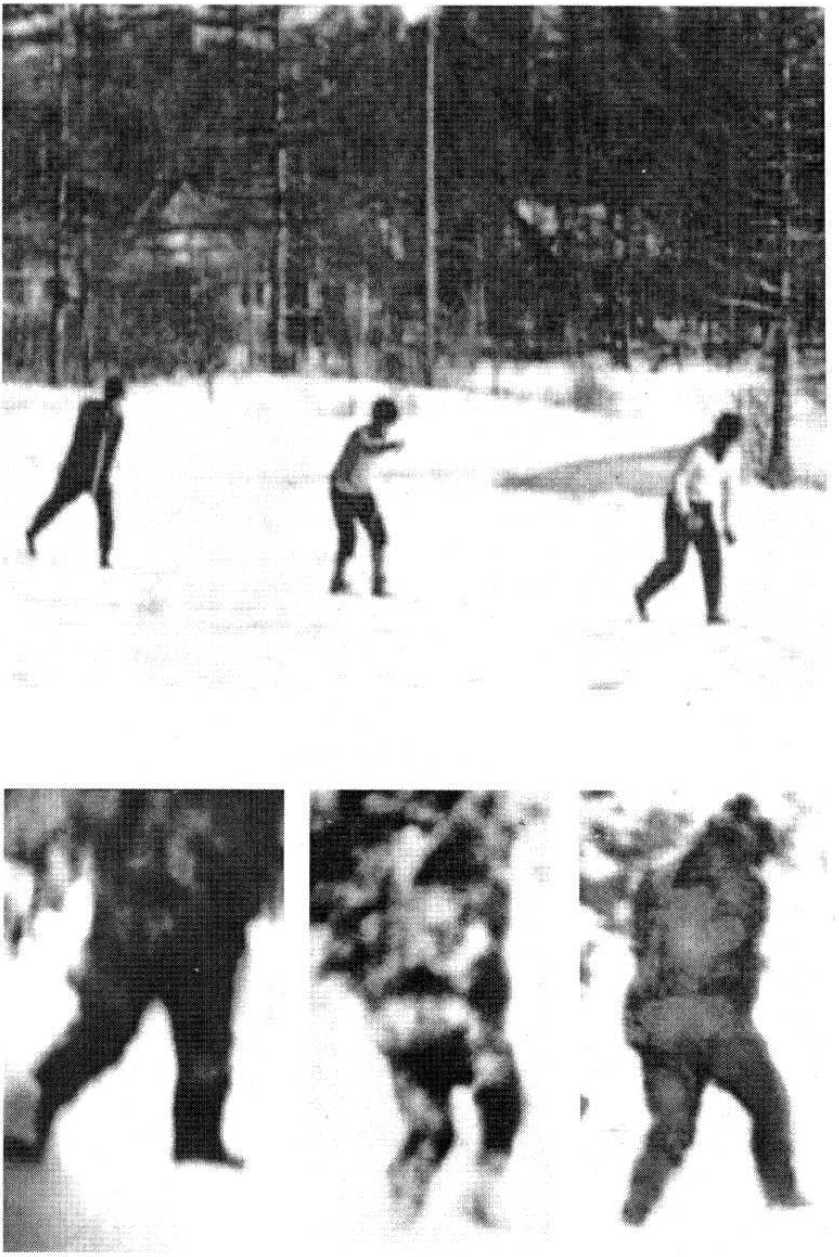


Faces of apes for comparison

a) Orangutan

b) Chimpanzee

c) Gorilla



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Despite the impression, these sportsmen are simply skiing across the country, not mimicking Bigfoot locomotion. The photo is reproduced from the sport section of a magazine published in Moscow.

A walk with a difference. The frames showing the subject's feet definitely testify to its walking, not running. Yet, the way it moves the legs, bends the knees, lifts the heels and swings the arms resemble the locomotion of running or rather cross-country skiing. The subject performs, in a graceful manner, a sort of "cross-country skiing", but without skis, sticks, and snow! Let any one try to simulate such a performance and see how impossible it is for a human being.
Calculations show that the subject makes fewer steps per distance than man but gets along rather faster. Less haste - more speed.

This is how man normally walks.