Sasquatch 2012 Expedition

September 21 - October 11, 2012



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The Sasquatch 2012 team and tasks :

Léon Brenig, 65. University professor emeritus and scientific researcher in Physics. Belgium. Task : Field exploration, night-vision instruments.

Jean Collot, 32. Sound engineer. France and Canada. Task: Sound recording of events.

Philippe Coudray, 52. Professional cartoonist and illustrator. France. Task : Field exploration, 2-D and 3-D photography.

Léo Ponge, 29. Professional filmmaker. France. Task : Filming all the events of the expedition and preparing a professional movie on Sasquatch-Bigfoot research.

The team thanks **Rob** and **Debbie Kennedy**, from Sechelt, BC, Canada, who are dedicating their lives to Sasquatch-Bigfoot research. Their collaboration has been essential to the success of this expedition.



Zone of investigation

Sechelt Peninsula, Southern British Columbia, Canada. Sechelt Peninsula is a large woody area offering food and water resources that are compatible with the needs of several hypothetical sasquatch groups. This year we explored three zones: The surroundings of the campground of Rob and Debbie Kennedy, the No Name's Lake not far away from the campground and the Port Mellon area



Objectives of investigation

SASQUATCH 2012 expedition does not pretend solving alone the debate on the Bigfoot-Sasquatch existence. Our action is only a small contribution to that question. We aim at finding more pieces of evidence of the material existence of a possible bipedal non-human primate in that part of British Columbia. Our objective is to find enough evidence of the existence of these bipedal primates in order to obtain their legal protection and material measures to protect their living zones. We also are striving to involve the scientific community in the bigfoot-sasquatch question in both field and laboratory research. Our approach is purely scientific and does not assume the existence of such primates as a postulate.

Equipment :

Léo Ponge:

Canon 500D (photos)

Canon 7D (videos)

Léon Brenig:

• Mini-DV Sony camcorder DCR-HC51 with 40x optical zoom and super nightshot.

• Pentax light intensifier Pyser-SGI night vision monocular of PNP-M type, génération 2+ with ring adaptor for camcorder.

Philippe Coudray:

• Photo camera Pentax K5 with 18-135 mm lenses.

• Stereo photo camera Fujifilm Finepix Real 3D W1 providing 3D pictures in anaglyph 3D (needs red and blue glasses for viewing) working with the StereoPhoto Maker software.

Jean Collot:

- Sound Devices 702T digital recorder.
- Semi-canon microphone Neumann KMR 81i with sound boom.
- Sanken cos-11 lapel mike with HF Sennheiser G3 system.

Common equipment :

• Reconyx HC600 trailcam with no-glow infrared flash

• Thermal camera FLIR HM-324 XP+ (320 x 240 pixels thermal photos and videos)

Equipment left to Rob and Debbie Kennedy after departure of team :

• Thermal camera FLIR HM-324 XP+.



From left to right: Léon, Philippe, Jean, Léo



Rob, Léon, Amelia (Rob and Debbie's daughter)

Introduction :

As an introduction, let us say that in our previous expeditions in the same region we have found many clues of the presence of large animals having oversized human-like feet. Many footprints we found were quite interesting in the sense that their global shape was not that of footprints of animals known in the region. Their shapes were reminiscent of that of human feet but much larger, and with a much larger width/ length ratio. However, the toes, that would be essential for identifying a human-like foot, could generally only be guessed. This is due to the nature of the ground on which most of these footprints are found. Due to the lack of clearly defined toes, we could in most cases not exclude that these footprints could be the result of totally different causes like sliding elk hooves or bear paws in the mud.

In contrast, in this 2012 expedition we have found a quite impressive handprint (see page 44 and following pages). The prints of the fingers and of the palm are clear enough to exclude any other object than an oversized human-like hand. The size of that hand is 1.5 times the average size of the hand of tall adult human. This is coherent with the sizes of the footprints we have seen and with the many descriptions made by witnesses of the size of adult male sasquatches.

During the 2012 expedition we set our camp in three different locations:

. Homesite Campground

. No Name's Lake

. Port Mellon

We spent also an evening near Lake Klein. In this report we present the results of our expedition in these different locations.





1- Homesite Campground : We explored the surroundings of the Homesite campground. We report some events that occurred in the low part of the camp, near the second waterfall to the south of the camp. Most of the events occurred between the lower roundabout in the camp near that waterfall and the Homesite creek.



Two testimonies in the lower part of the camp: These were reported to us by Rob Kennedy. In both cases, the witnesses observed a sasquatch standing near their tent who finally left slowly toward the bush. These events happened on end August-beginning September 2012. One of the testimonies has been made by a couple in the evening around 7 pm and they observed the bigfoot from their tent. The second has been made in the morning at 7 am by two friends who have been awaken by the anima I: one of them was sleeping out of the tent and the other observed the sasquatch from inside the tent. Both the witnesses were unaware of the existence of bigfoots and assumed it was a grizzly that walked on two feet.

Possible tools : As shown below on the drawings, the part of a branch that enters the trunk of a tree is very hard. It does not putrefy when the rest of the tree becomes rotten. Its general shape is sharp-pointed and could serve as a good tool for digging the soil after insects or roots. In previous expeditions in Texas, Léon noticed that on many fallen and rotten trees these parts were missing. He found some of them near footprints that could be attributed to sasquatches.

In this expedition in BC we have found six of them, each time in significant places : two were pointedly set at the ground on the small trail leading to the creek, a third



The two « wooden tools » found on the trail that leads from the lower part of the campground to the creek.







one in the low part of the camp and three of them on a beach in Port Mellon (see on page 55) near a clear print of a hand in wet sand and possible footprints. We never found any of them in the bush.

The third wooden « tool » (see photo above) was about the same size as the two others (this was also the case for two of the « tools » found in Port Mellon). This size is a bit too large for a human hand but would perfectly fit in a sasquatch's hand.

Three common characteristics to the six « tools »: • Except one, they were all oversized for an average human hand.

• The branch was broken at a distance of about 10 cm from the knot.

• The objects were all found in places were bigfoot activity was clear.

Moreover, The two « tools » found on the trail leading to the creek were lying a few meters from the holes and tracks found in the ground near the creek. The size of these holes and tracks corresponded to the size of the « tools ».. Other holes have been found on the same trail 3 days later.



Position of the two « tools » on the trail with rulers.



The third « tool » found in the campground in the same zone as the two previous ones.





Holes and tracks found at a few meters from the « tools » on the creek side.



3-D photo (see with red and blue glass) of one of the two « tools » found on the trail leading to the creek.

3-D photo of the second « tool » found on that trail.

Mushrooms : near Philippe's tent in the low part of the camp. On a fallen tree, Léon found a pile of mushrooms all connected by the stems. They had been dug out somewhere and put on the stump. Several days later, on Tuesday 2 October, the same day when the two « tools » had been found, these mushrooms were found on the same stump and partially eaten.



Glimpsed silhouettes : On October 1st, during an evening hide in the low part of the campground, Léon observed with the thermal camera a white fuzzy spot that swiftly disappeared downwards behind bushes. This could have been a downward motion of a head of some animal that was hiding behind these bushes. We explored that place on the next day and it appeared as an excellent hiding spot behind a stump. The soil on that place was flattened by something heavy.



Stumps behind which an animal could have been hidden. The southern part of the campground can be seen in the back.

On the photo at right, a small print found near the lower part of the camp. See on next page the 3D version of that photo. Its interpretation remains dubious.



The flat place behind the trunks.

A small footprint: In the lower camp zone, we found some footprints in the moss. They were generally very faint because the moss had recovered its initial shape. One of them, quite small, was still more visible. It could have been a shoeprint though local people do not generally walk out of the trails.





A slight hollow of about 28 cm found on September 24 on the same spot where Léon saw on October 7 an upright small silhouette that passed by.

Glimpsed silhouettes (continuation) : On October 7, around noon, Léon is sitting near his tent at a wooden table in the lower camp. He is hearing the sounds of the forest with his sound amplifier and is not moving. Around 1 pm, he hears cracks and glimpses on the corner of his eye a standing silhouette that crosses his vision field and disappears in the bush. The size was about 1m70 like Philippe's size. He thought it was Philippe who was precisely at that time walking around the camp in search of footprints. However, Philippe confirmed he never passed there at that time. Léon described his observation as dark, walking upright though it was bent forwards. This event occurred a short time after several hitchhikers made some calls coming from the nearby trail leading to the Homesite caves. Could it have been a young sasquatch who, hearing the calls, left the creek to hide in the bush and while doing so did not see Léon who was quiet and immobile?

Scratches and small stones : following the same path that leads to the caves (these are much too small for hiding sasquatches), we found on September 24, near a stump a flat area at the ground on which we found an alignment of small stones (see photo at right) and nearby several scratches in the dirt. See on next page the 3D photo of the scratches.





Eaten squirrel : o finish with the events near the Homesite campground, let us report the finding of the remains of a partially eaten squirrel at the top of a small hill in the woods at 1 km to the north-east of the campground. The remains were lying at about 2 m from a large amount of bear feces. The whole body was eaten except





the tail, a leg and the stomach (see photo below). It would be interesting to know what kind of carnivorous predator does not the stomach of its preys. Foxes and coyotes are mad about stomachs and entrails of there preys. But there are many predators of squirrels! And why not consider the predator was, in this case, a bear ? Indeed, ground squirrels are frequently victims of black and grizzly bears : http://www.trekearth.com/gallery/North_America/United_States/West/Alaska/Denali_Natl_Park/photo954683.htm, http://www.flickr.com/photos/allyeska/405414679/ http://www.caminomyway.com/ground-squirrels-and-a-bear.

Behind the power-line : on the evening of September 24, we were walking parallely to the power-line to the north-west in search of a hiding place for the night. When we arrived at a convenient place we suddenly heard two strong and sharp knocks. After staying still and silent for a while we saw an elk and some time later we heard two monotonous calls. These calls have been recorded by Jean Collot around 8 pm. On the next day we came back at the spot where we heard the two knocks on the power-line itself and Léon remarked a possible human-like footprint (see photo at right) of 28 cm: it could be a left foot with the big toe and the heel only visible. See 2D and 3D larger photos on next page.





GPS coordinate of this footprint : 49°32'45.54"N 123°55'39.66"W



When we explored the bushes wherefrom the two knocks seemed to come we found places where the moss was flattened and two vague footprints that where two faint to make photos of them. However, their sizes were 40 and 41 cm long and the stride between them was 1m15. (see Google Earth photo at right with our hiding place).

There were also three smaller prints in the moss. Photos of two of them are shown below. Near these two prints we found many feathers of a duck that presumably had been eaten. The scene was lying just near a little swamp behind. The third print is described on the next page.







sented here from two viewpoints: Notice that the front part of the print is not pointed as would be a shoe. Also, a possible structure made of crossing branches was found nearby (see two 3D photos at extreme right). Since our 2008 expeditions this type of "structure" had been quite seldom. On the next pages till page 22 included these four photos are reproduced at larger scale.













Some strangely displaced objects : the stick on the photo at left had very likely been partially burned in one of our campfires in the Homesite campground. It was lying on sand near the creek (see sandy beach near the creek on which it was lying on photo below left). Several days later we saw it on the trail leading to the creek 10 m farther. Moreover, a stone that is seen on the stump on the photo below at left was not there several days earlier. These displacement, although they do not prove anything, have always been discovered in this part of the camp. Of course, there could be many explanations for them, children, hitchhikers etc...However, we feel this has to be connected with the stick that had been found lying near Philippe's tent door in 2010 (see report of that year), the 28 cm long print of a bare foot found in the mud near a waterMellon in 2010 in the same place (see photo below) and, finally, the small standing dark silhouette that Léon saw crossing his vision field now in 2012. Could young sasquatches try to test our reactions by depositing and displacing small objects? Not far from there, Florent Barrère and Léon had seen a small stick that had been thrown at them from behind a bush in 2010....



Reminder of the 2010 footprint (28 cm long) near the waterMellon not far from the creek.

Sounds heard at Homesite Campground :

Unidentified sounds of three types :

• Monotonous calls of duration 2 seconds. They were generally heard around 6 am and 8 pm. We should check if they are not produced by the barred owl. Two such calls have been recorded on Monday 24 September at 8 pm.

• Modulated calls (they could also be produced by an owl). One such call has been recorded on Thursday 27 September at 5:10 am but it came from far away. On the same morning more such calls but much stronger were heard but not recorded.

• Complex vocalizations heard between three knocks during the night of 5-6 October at 2:40 am.

Knocks :

• Two strong knocks during the night of 5-6 October with an additional weak one in the middle. As said above, during these three knocks complex vocalizations were also heard (they came from the north of the campground)

• Four strong knocks during the following night (also coming from north of campground) just after a call of barred owl. At 4 am, the owl calls again.

• On Sunday 30 September in the morning around 9-10 am, Joshua, the son of Rob and Debbie, heard the fall of a tree in the south-west direction from the campground.

• On Sunday 7 October at 6:30 pm, a metallic knock is heard. It probably came from the metallic gate closing the campground in the north. It has been followed by the noise of a falling tree in the same direction and by three knocks lower and behind the creek.



2- No Name's Lake :

We camped on the rim of No Name's Lake from Thursday 27 September to Monday 1 October. Unlike most lakes caused by beaver's dams that are not reported on maps, this one is ancient enough to appear on maps and to have a name, though, that name is No Name's Lake! It exists since at least 2008 because we camped on its rim already that year. Geographical coordinates of the lake are: 49°32'46.55»N 123°51'40.33»W

Two major events occurred during our stay in 2012 :

A strong crash in the dark: on the first evening at the lake at 9:30 pm, when Jean and Léon just landed back from a canoeing tour on the lake, we suddenly heard a strong crash in the dark near our tents. It came from the bush at a distance of about 10 m from us and was made by the breaking of large branches. It lasted 2 or 3 seconds and came from behind a bank. After that noise outburst, the forest stayed completely silent for a long time. We did not ear any motion of the source of noise. The thermal camera did not give any result but there were many trees in the direction of the noise. Four hours later, at 1:30 am, when Léon went out of his tent, he heard a big crack coming from the same place.

Five whistles with rising pitch were also recorded that evening coming from the lake area (record can be found at position 27 minutes on the second sound file). The origin of these whistles is still to be identified.



Footprints : A first track of two footprints has been found in a muddy place between the lake and the swamp at GPS coordinates : 49°32'53.31»N 123°51'28.64»W. The size of the footprints was about 14 cm (width) 36 cm (length). The stride length was 1.20 m. The edges of the footprints were not sharp due to the texture of the mud. Nevertheless, three characteristics could be recognized (see photo above and till page 32) :

• the bottom was flat.

•The two prints extended a bit below ground. This extension could have been made by presumed toes that pressed the mud. Philippe experimented to walk bare feet and with shoes on the same type of mud and only the tracks with bare feet were similar to those two footprints with the same continuation of the toes below the ground.

•The two footprints were in line.

We could not find the continuation of the track due to the complex tangle of fallen trees and branches around that muddy place.



Footprint 1 in muddy place near No Name's Lake.



Footprint 2 in muddy place near No Name's Lake.



Footprint 1 in muddy place near No Name's Lake.



Footprint 2 in muddy place near No Name's Lake.



This 3D photo shows how the footprints continue below ground. The length of that prolongation is about 4 cm. This excludes elk's hoof and favors the hypothesis of human-like toes. On next pages the 3D photos show the inner part of the footprints.





View from above of the two footprints, with correct respective positions and distance.





Conclusion : these two footprints have good probability to be due to a sasquatch.

After this finding we continued our walk to the swamp. On our way we found several places where the soil was trodden and the moss was flattened. Here and there we found prints in the ground that were too blurred and too old to be considered but gave us an impression of stamping. The photo on next page gives one of them.





When we reached the rim of the large swamp, a large footprint of 47-48 cm was expecting us. It was sunken in the mud and filled with water. Two elements made it interesting (see photo at left and 3D photo on next page) :

A piece of wood (below the lower rule on photo) was upright apparently due to the pressure of a heavy weight on the other extremity.

When inspecting the bottom of the puddle with the hand one felt that the place where toes should have been was hollow. It was as if the four little toes had been bent before extracting the foot out of the mud.





Here is a general photo of the swamp where the previous footprint has been found. The access to this place is much more difficult than to No Name's Lake. It could be a good sanctuary for sasquatches. Indeed, we did not see any hunter there while there were many of them at No Name's Lake. Furthermore, wild life is abundant with frogs, rodents and other animals and could constitute a good food resource for bigfoots.


We explored a trail that climbs the hill behind No Name's Lake. We found a possible footprint, though quite faint. Its length was about 37cm. On the 3D photo at left, with some imagination, one can guess the big toe of a left foot.

More sounds : on Friday 27 September at 9:25 pm, five minutes after having done ourselves a knock on a tree we heard a short sharp knock coming from the bush near the lake. (This was about the same timing when we heard the day before the very strong crash near our tents in the dark).

Marks on stone : On the same climbing trail as above, a bit further from the footprint, we found a rock with parallel marks that seemed carved by scratching with another stone. (see photos on next page)..







Above: the original rock with the carved parallel marks on it. Upper right: Léon is trying to reproduce similar marks on a stone of the same sort as the original rock. The result is on the photo at right, below. The marks made by Léon were clearly weaker than the original ones. The individual or animal who made the latter must have been quite stronger. Remark that the number of marks is larger than five, i.e., the number of claws of a bear or of fingers of a primate.

3-Port Mellon :

We moved our camp to Port Mellon on Tuesday 2 October at 5 pm. It is a small community at the entry of a large inlet that divides the Sechelt peninsula from the Vancouver region (see photos on page 43). It is the home of a large paper factory using floating timber that arrives in large quantity. We set our camp in the forest near a small trail that stops in the bush a bit further. At 200 m from our tents was a creek that ran to the sea in the inlet. Our aim was to be near a zone where salmons could be observed coming back from the ocean up the creek. The idea was that sasquatches, like bears, could be attracted by that rich food resource. Unfortunately, the weather had been to dry in end-August and September, and the water level was much too low for the coming back of salmons. Nevertheless, we found some indices of sasquatch activity in the zone between our tents and the creek :

Flattened moss and footprint : the moss was flattened and the rough outline of footprints appeared at many places. One of them of length 48 cm found just in front of a stump (see photo below left) was deeper and looked as if an animal would have pressed on it to jump on the nearby stump. The photo with saturated colors (above right) shows the lack of moss on the surface of the print. The big toe can be guessed (see also 3D photo below right) and would belong to a left foot of a sasquatch. On the next page a larger version of the 3D photo is given.

GPS coordinate of Port Mellon's camp : 49°30'52.99»N 123°30'09.32»W



Photo in normal colors



Photo in saturated colors showing a lack of moss in the footprint



Global photo showing the footprint in front of the stump



3D picture of the footprint





This 3D picture shows an area on the stump where moss is flattened and which could correspond to the position of the right foot of the animal that produced the left footprint in front of the stump : an animal with a foot length of 48 cm should be quite heavy.

Moved stone : All the rocks found in the forest are covered with moss and/or lichen. We have, thus, been surprised to find a stone of about 30 kg and average diameter 38 cm that was completely clean. Its position was 200 m from the creek. All the rocks around it were more or less covered with moss or lichen (see photo below). Could it have been moved from the creek that was the only place where clean rocks could be found. But who could have done this? Clearly, the paws of black bears or grizzly would be unable to perform such a long displacement. Such an action could only be made by a very strong being having two hands. That leaves the sasquatch ! With this assumption, the stone could have been used as a projectile in a hypothetical competition between bigfoots and bears for salmons..

Branches stuck in the ground : Between our tents and the creek, we found many branches stuck in the ground, often near the trunk of trees. Three examples are shown on photos at right. The third one called our attention. Indeed, when we dug the stick up we noticed two other holes very near that one and completely similar to the hole made by the stick we had dug up (see photo on next page). The depth at which the branch was dug in the ground was about 13 cm. When Philippe tried to stick the same branch in the ground just near the place it was found, he did not succeed. The soil was too hard. Only a much stronger person could have done it. Of course, one cannot exclude the possibility that these branches fell from the trees and dug themselves in the ground. But we should have noticed the same amount of stuck branches in other parts of the forest : this has not been the case.















A fourth stick dug in the ground

On photo at left a fourth stick dug in the ground. If bigfoots dig in sticks, what could be the purpose? Could they use them to make small knocks on trees with which they communicate? They would dig them in the ground to keep them between successive uses?

Port Mellon beach : on photo at right. The beach was about 1 km far from our camp. It is located near a paper factory. Due to this proximity, many wood shavings and sawdust are regularly brought on the beach by the tide.



Beach and paper factory

A handprint : on the Port Mellon beach, a little water stream runs along the paper factory and enters the sea (see map below). We found a very large handprint on the sand at the edge of the stream (see photo and photos on next pages). There was sawdust in the print probably brought by the tide of the previous night. The handprint had, thus, been wetted and certainly eroded during the night. When we came back on the next day the stronger tide of that night had completely erased the handprint.



The sawdust sediments were mainly concentrated on the left side of the fingers. A slight bump between the forefinger and the middle finger could be due to the hollow structure of the palm in contact with the sand. The deeper cavities at right and left of the bump would be due to the higher pressure applied on the sand by the fleshier basis of the thumb and of the opposite edge of the hand. Except the thumb that is well marked, the other fingers are gradually more erased from the basis to the tip. But one can quite easily infer (see discussion



on page 49) from the print that the length from the tip of the major finger to the wrist is about 29.5 cm (as a reminder, that length for an adult human is around 18-21 cm). The width of the palm and of the wrist are respectively 15 cm and at least 12 cm for the latter. These dimensions are 50% larger than those of a human adult hand. We analyze more thoroughly these proportions in comparison with other primates on page 49.

On the photo above, the stream is at right of the handprint and the sea is below the hand.

The GPS coordinates of the handprint are: 49°31'08.40"N 123°29'28.34"W



Left photo: the handprint from a rectified perspective.



Above: the handprint and its background.



Above: tide limit marked by sawdust sediments.







Left photo: an attempt to reconstruct the handprint. It seems that the highest pressure on the sand was exerted by the palm and more particularly by the two opposite edges of the hollow palm. The pressure gradually decreased from the palm to the tip of the fingers. Thus, the ends of the fingers are less well marked on the sand. The little finger and the thumb are more visible as a result of the higher pressure exerted by the edges of the palm and their continuations. However, the sawdust sediments brought by water coming from the right seem to have settled on the left edge of the fingers. This gives some information on the length of the fingers and leads to the rough reconstruction superposed on the photo at left.



Above: reconstructed handprint and comparison with an anatomical drawing of human hand from « Anatomie humaine à l'usage des artistes », Könemann Ed., 1999. Caution: respective sizes are not respected.

Comparison with Philippe's hand.



Illustration extracted from the website http://www.futura-sciences.com





Reconstructed outline of the handprint.

Gorilla's hand.



Comparison between the Port Mellon handprint and a human hand of 20 cm length.

The length of the fingers, except the thumb, is not well marked on the handprint. However, two main characteristics that differ from a human hand appear clearly: a short thumb and a much larger basis of the hand. These two peculiarities are found in the gorilla's hand (see left pictures). The lower pictures show a comparison between the Port Mellon handprint and the hand of an adult of quite large size (hand length of 20 cm). We evaluated the length of the handprint by assuming a length of the fingers based on places where sawdust sediments could be found. These were settled along the places where the fingers should have been printed in the sand but were partially erased by the tide. From this we could infer a length of 29.5 cm. The width of the palm was clearer: 15 cm. A lower bound for the width of the wrist could also be inferred: 12 cm. We can see on the photo below the comparison of the wrist of Philippe's hand and a ruler were the graduation 12 cm may be seen. One cannot exclude the handprint could be made by a giant human. However, the proportions of the hand would have been quite different, much more elongated than the Port Mellon handprint.



Human hand.



On the next day, after a new tide, the handprint was completely erased. Only the end of the thumbprint could still be seen (right of the upper photo). That "cleansing" confirms that there is no solid natural relief of the ground that could have been the cause of the large handprint we had found because, in that case, a new tide should have reproduced quite the same handprint. The print must, thus, have been the result of the pressure of an external object. At the lower left of the remaining part of the thumb we printed our own hands in the sand but we did not come the day after to see what would remain of our handprints after the next tide. The size of our thumbs can be compared to what remains of the thumb of the original handprint.

Conclusion of the study : the three characteristics of the Port Mellon, large size 50% larger than an average human adult hand, thickness of wrist and relatively short thumb could correspond to the hand of a large unknown primate of size 50% larger than a human adult, that is, 150% of 1.80 m = 2.70 m. This height corresponds to the average size of sasquatches reported by most witnesses. Its location at the mouth of a water stream reaching the sea fits also well the testimonies: Bigfoots are frequently

observed during night following creeks to the sea in order to harvest shells and other marine food resources. Moreover, we have found three wooden "tools" as already described earlier in the report (see also below) not far from the handprint on the beach. This makes the hypothesis of sasquatch origin of the handprint more coherent.

Footprints and wooden "tools": on the same beach of Port Mellon we found two sets of hypothetical parallel footprints at a distance of 20 m of the handprint (see photo below and on next four pages). They all were washed by the tide. Those on the upper photo have length 35 cm and width 15 cm. Those on lower photo are less visible perhaps due to the presence of more gravel. Also there is a stick dug in the latter.











The ratio length-width does not fit with shoes. We also found two other wooden "tools" that were very dense (they did not float on water) not far from the hand- and footprints (see photo on next page above and a general view of the beach with the two footprints).



Second conclusion on Port Mellon beach observations : A beach like Port Mellon where no hunting is allowed seems to be a place of nocturnal sasquatch activity. Next time we shall try to explore the beach during night just before the tide for finding better preserved foot- and handprints.

Due to the absence of hunting, the animals are less fearful. We observed and filmed at a distance of 5-6 meters for half an hour and during day a mother deer-mule and its youngster on the beach (see photo of youngster below right) and a greater white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons). While on a boat not far from the beach we saw the head of a sea otter or of a seal that observed us for a while.

Finally, there were also bears, of course. We found their footprints on the beach. One of them also tried to catch a



bag containing fish in the back of our truck during one night when we were all sleeping in our tents. Léon heard it scratching with its claws the bag and the metal of the truck for half an hour. No bear did approach our camp in other parts of the Sechelt peninsula where we camped. In these places bears were hunted.





4- Klein Lake : On Tuesday 9 October, we spent the evening at Klein Lake. A witness we interviewed the day before, Brian Bowen, had told us one of his friends had to flee away Lake Klein because several large stones had been thrown at him. Native peoples leaving near the lake had warned him. We, thus, decided to spend an evening there. Nothing happened except an intriguing phenomenon: two sequences of weak knocks transmitted by the ground and separated by a lapse of 30 seconds. The knocks were made at an accelerating rate and were almost infrasonic.

5- The witnesses : Rob and Debbie Kennedy posted a call for witnesses of sasquatch activities on the Sunshine Coast local newspaper, the "Coast Reporter" on October 5, 2012 (see photo below). Several answers to the call came. One of them was the father of Shawn Bowen who, last year, had seen two red eyes during one night in the Homesite Campground (see our 2011 expedition report).

1- Brian Bowen : Brian Bowen 604 399 8611 and his wife Laura Shamess 604 399 9173. Email : brianbowen@hotmail.com. Met on October 8, 2012. History: His wife and him were camping in a desert



place. It was night. They were sleeping in their large Land Rover. The windows were high (approximately 2 m) with respect to their beds (see sketch below). Suddenly, the car was tossed around and, then, Brian saw a large face looking in the car across the window. He saw it head on, it was hairy, with human-like but rather small ears that looked hairy too. The skull was round. The neck was lacking. Then, the head turned and Brian saw its profile. Here also the neck was lacking, the skull was pointed and the forehead was low. A short time later, the head disappeared from the window. The total duration of the sighting has been 10 seconds. The sketch made by Brian can be seen below and at the upper right appears the drawing made by Philippe, who is a professional drawer and cartoonist, under Brian's indications.







Brian Bowen

2- Ian Finlayson : address: 2228 Oldershaw road, Roberts Creek B.L. Phone: 604 886 06 09. Met on October 8, 2012. (see two photos below). He saw from a moving truck a Bigfoot that was sitting on a stump. The hairs were brown with grey patches on the chest and on left arm. The feet were touching the ground. When Ian came back later, he sat on the same stump and his feet did not touch the ground, though, he is a quite tall person.







3- John Conway : address: 4648 Whitakes road. Email: HYPERLINK «mailto:thegreenman@live. com» thegreenman@live.com

He showed us two plaster casts of footprints made by his father when he was a child. The footprints are from an adult and a child.



The witness can be seen on the photo above with several casts. Some of them are from human bare feet for comparison. The cast made with cardboard is from the first footprint his father found. They came back later at the same location and found other footprints from which they made plaster casts. On next page the details of these plaster casts are given. On the photos below, the casts of the adult and child feet.





The rule is graduated in centimeters.



The foot is 31 cm long, thus, corresponding to a European shoe size of 48.



The foot is 15 cm long.







John Conway





One can see on the photo above the absence of an arch. The protrusion of the heel could be due to the motion of the foot : the heel could have reached first the ground. In that case, the heel would have made a deeper hollow in the ground than the rest of the foot. In other words, the foot may be in reality completely flat.

At right: a reproduction of the first series of footprints found by John Conway's father (size: 35x15 cm).

On next two pages, the photos of the small footprint show, in contrast with the adult foot, an arch.









From left to right: John Conway, Léon, Rob, Léo with the camera and Jean with the sound recording equipment.



Rob is inspecting the cast.

4- Eric Spiner: He is living on the East coast of the USA (photo below). We interviewed him by Skype on October 9, 2012. During a stay at the Homesite Campground, he took a photo of the head of a sasquatch that was behind a bush. He also felt during a walk that he was followed by a strong stench without knowing wherefrom it came.

5- Marcy Solis, She is living in Sechelt (photo at right, above and below). Email : emailaerion@gmail.com. Interviewed on October 10, 2012. At the age of 15, in the framework of scout-like initiation organized by her school (it was a school for native and non-native children of the Sechelt region), she went alone with a canoe at the edge of a glacier. As night was coming, she started building an igloo for spending the night. A hundred meters below she saw a big black man that went out of the forest that observed her during 10 minutes. She went on building her shelter as if she did not see him. On the next day she went at the place where she had seen the man. She found footprints 37.5 cm long in the mud.

Marcy has native friends among whom a certain **Jamie Dickson**. Jamie pretends that:

• There are sasquatch bones in the storehouse of the Native Museum of the Sechelt Native Nation. These bones are shown only at special native ceremonies. The Sechelt natives do not want to show these bones to non-natives.

• The sasquatches would be sheltered in caves called **Halfmoon Caves**. She does not know where are these caves. She thinks it could be a legend but Jamie Dickson knows more about them.



Eric Spiner



Marcy Solis



Marcy Solis, Rob and Léon.



Red-tailed hawk at Homesite Campground



American crow in Sechelt.

About the feces found in the previous expedition near the Homesite Campground : A pile of strange excrement was found during the 2011 Sasquatch expedition on a dirt road near the Homesite Campground. It stayed one year in a freezer in Rob and Debbie Kennedy's home because we did not find any laboratory in Canada that would make the analysis of these feces. At the end of the last expedition we decided to bring it with us to Europe. We divided the pile in three parts: one stayed with Rob and Debbie in BC, another part was brought to Belgium by Léon, the third one was brought by Philippe in France.

Let us recall briefly the circumstances of its discovery. It was found on the edge of the dirt road that leads to the Homesite Campground. Its appearance was strange. Its general color was yellow-brown with a jelly-like consistence. The excrement contained undigested plants (stems several centimeters long), many pieces of kelp-like algae and clams without any trace of shell. There were living white worms about 4 mm long. They were oval with pointed tip. Though we were in the right season, there were no salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis) seeds. There were also no hairs. The overall smell was of plants. The volume was at least half a liter. The clams and kelps indicated an animal that came from the seashore where it had eaten. The seashore was at a distance of about 3 km in straight line. We could exclude a bear as the many feces of bear we had already found were full of salmonberry seeds.

We first contacted the director of the Zoology Museum of Lausanne, Switzerland, Dr.Michel Sartori. He is in contact with the well-known geneticist Dr. Brian Sykes from Oxford University who announced he would like to analyze genetic material from possible sasquatches, yetis and other unknown bipedal primates that could still survive on the planet. However, their response has been that they were able to analyze only remains of bones, hairs and teeth but had no possibility of analyzing feces.



One of the three samples of the excrement.

We then contacted Drs. Sarah Samadi and Jean-Denis Vigne from the Museum of Natural History in Paris, France. The latter answered he was not able to proceed to the analysis of feces. He indicated us a paleontologist, Dr.Régis Debruyne, who works on mammoth DNA but he did not answer.

Finally Léon contacted Dr. Vaughn M. Bryant, director of the Department of anthropology of the Texas A&M University who accepted to analyze our sample. Léon sent his part of the feces to him in December 2012 to the address : Dr.Vaughn M. Bryant Professor and Director Palynology Laboratory Department of Anthropology Texas A&M University (TAMU 4352) College Station, TX 77843-4352- USA TEL 979-845-5242 FAX 979-845-4070. http://www.texasbigfoot.com/index.php/about-bigfoot/articles/86-analysis-feces-and-hair vbryant@neo.tamu.edu

The parcel arrived after more than three weeks, a delay probably due the Christmas overcrowding of postage. We agreed with Dr. Bryant to send him a second sample if the part he received is found to be too damaged.