

Sasquatch 2013 Expedition

September 13 - 29



Léon Brenig, Belgium, Philippe Coudray, France, Robert Kennedy, Canada

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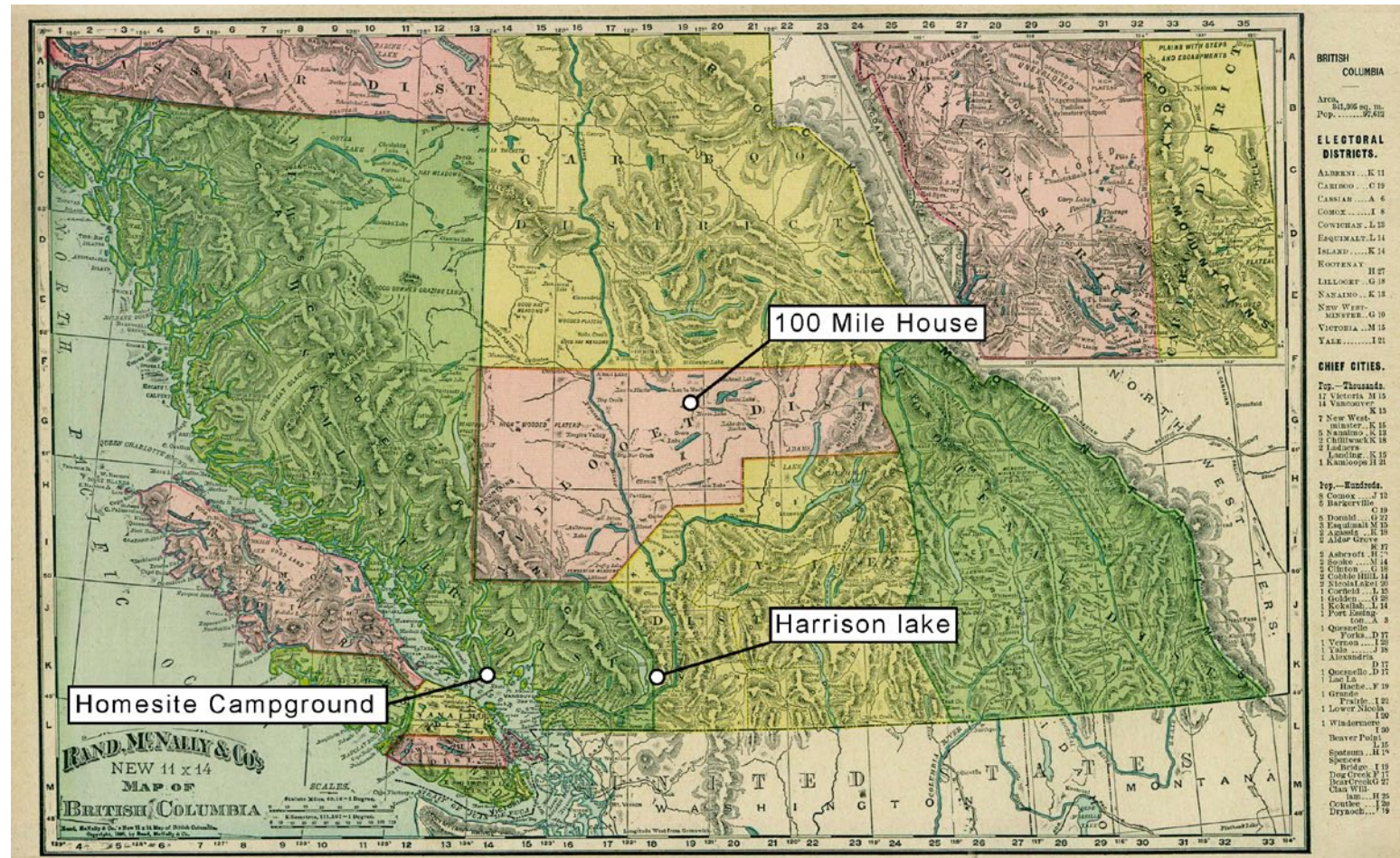
The Sasquatch 2013 team and tasks :

- **Léon Brenig**, 66. University professor (emeritus) and scientific researcher in Physics. Belgium. Task : Field exploration, night-vision instruments.
- **Philippe Coudray**, 53. Professional cartoonist, writer and illustrator. France. Task: Field exploration, 2-D and 3-D photography.

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 (Homesite campground)**, 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.
- **100 Mile House**. Central BC, South Cariboo region. Continental plateau at an altitude of 1100 meters. Climate is continental, dry and cold in winter. Taiga-like landscape, sparsely wooded with Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine and birch woods. Many lakes, streams and uncultivated pastures provide food for a rich wild fauna.
- **Harrison Lake**. Large lake (250 km²) in a valley of the Coastal Mountains of Southern BC. Heavily wooded area, with many lakes and hot springs that create a warm-wet local climate and a dense temperate humid forest. Conditions are optimal for a rich, diversified fauna.



Objectives of investigation :

SASQUATCH 2013 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 :

Léon :

- 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 :

- 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 Stereo-Photo Maker software.

Common equipment :

- Reconyx HC600 trailcam with no-glow infrared flash
- Thermal camera FLIR HM-324 XP+ (320 x 240 pixels thermal photos and videos)



From left to right : Léon, Philippe and Robert.



Introduction :

This year our team was reduced to two persons (Philippe Coudray and Léon Brenig) plus our Canadian friends, the Kennedy family. We explored three regions as described above: 100 Mile House in the South Cariboo, the Sechelt peninsula and Harrison Lake.

1- 100 Mile House zone:

a- A footprints track :

The findings have been found near Lone Butte. A trail starts from the end of the Netherlands Road in south-west direction. The path is surrounded by wilderness with some sparse trees. We found first :

A possible tree structure : After walking 700 meters we found on the edge of the trail two young trees, uprooted and arranged in a vertical X-shape. One of them still has green leaves on it. Trunk diameter: 6 inches. Next to it we found three human-like naked footprints in the mud and forming a track. The stride from heel to heel is quite large for a human.

The footprints : The track looked fresh and was constituted by a right foot followed by a left one and a right one. The stride between them is 51 inches from heel to heel. The two first imprints are in line, the third one veers slightly to the right. The first footprint is the most detailed and shows several toes. Its length along its main axis is about 13 inches.

The X-shape tree structure near the footprints.





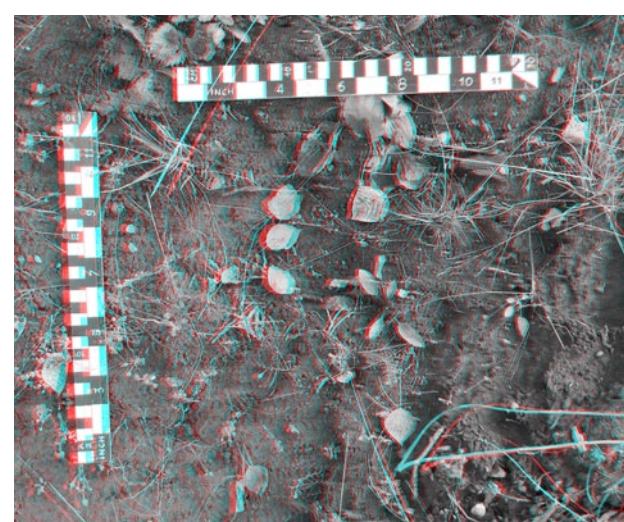
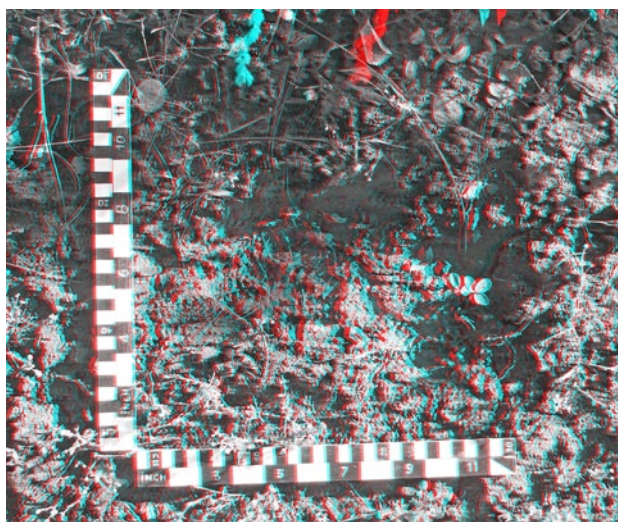
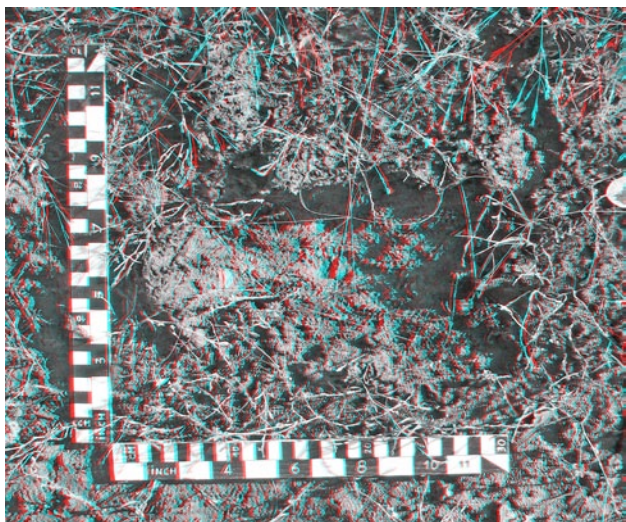
GPS :
51°32'42.96"N 121°11'43.50"W

Footprint 1

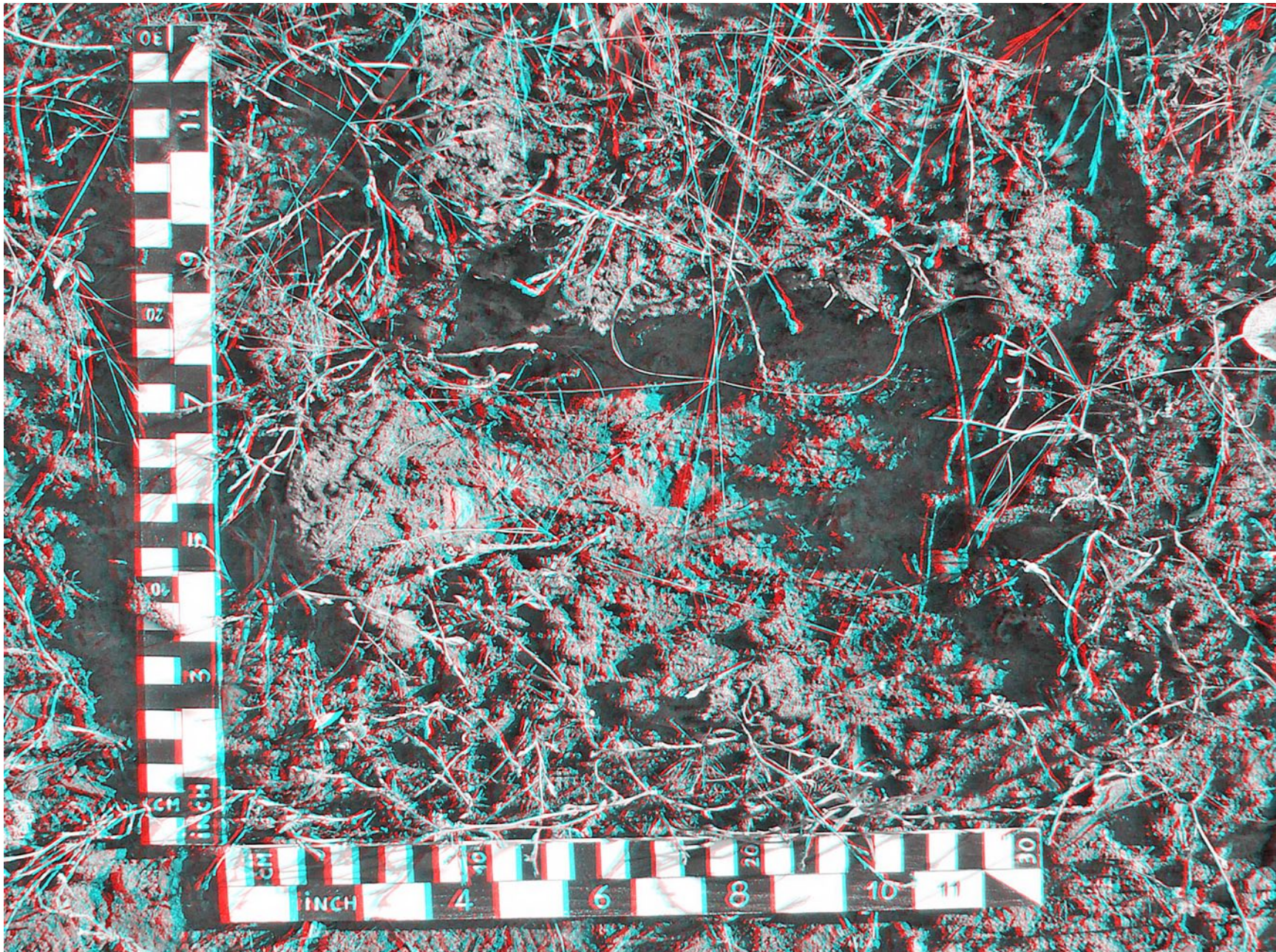
Footprint 2



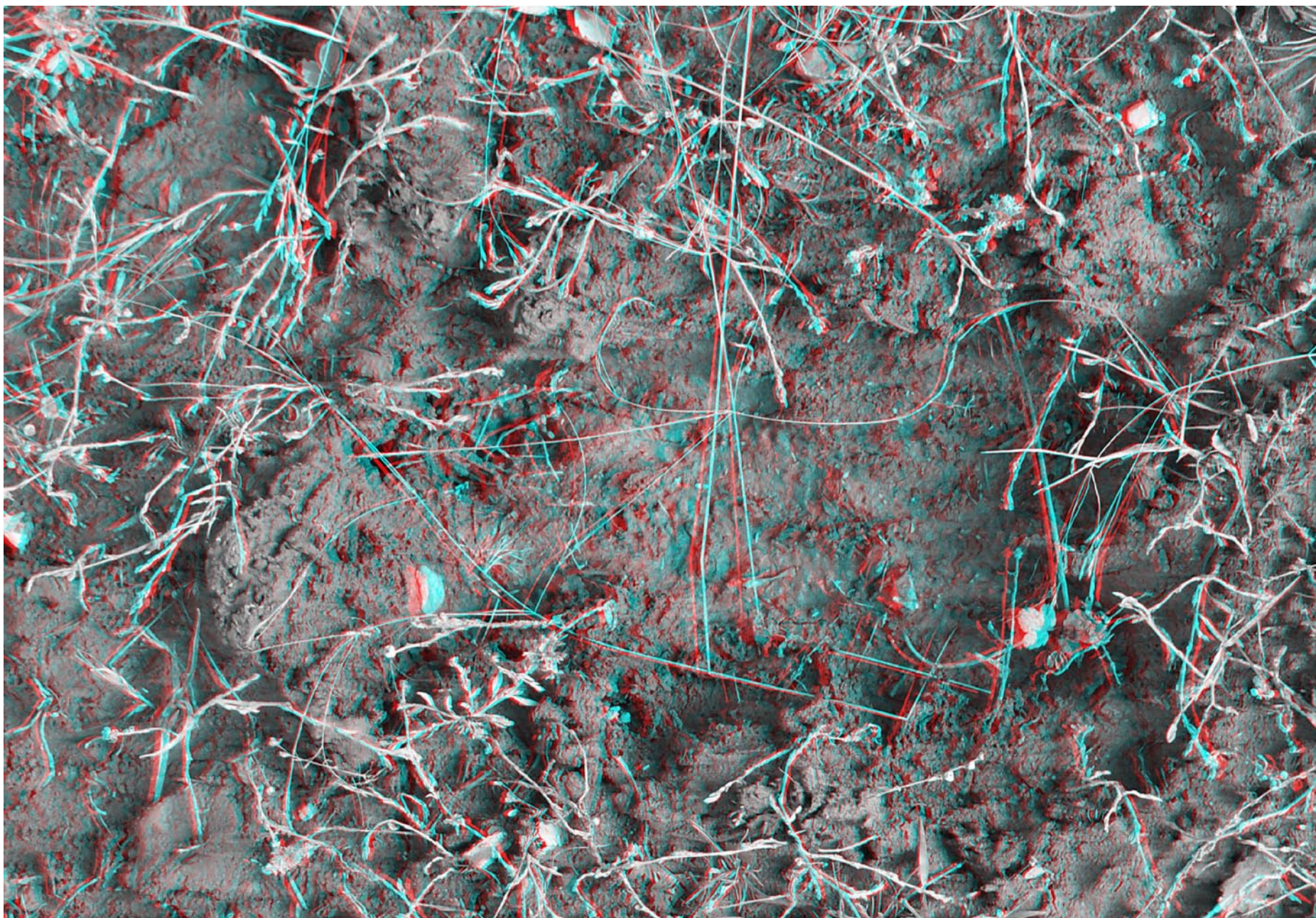
Footprint 3



3 footprints in 3D.



3D photograph of footprint 1 in natural light.



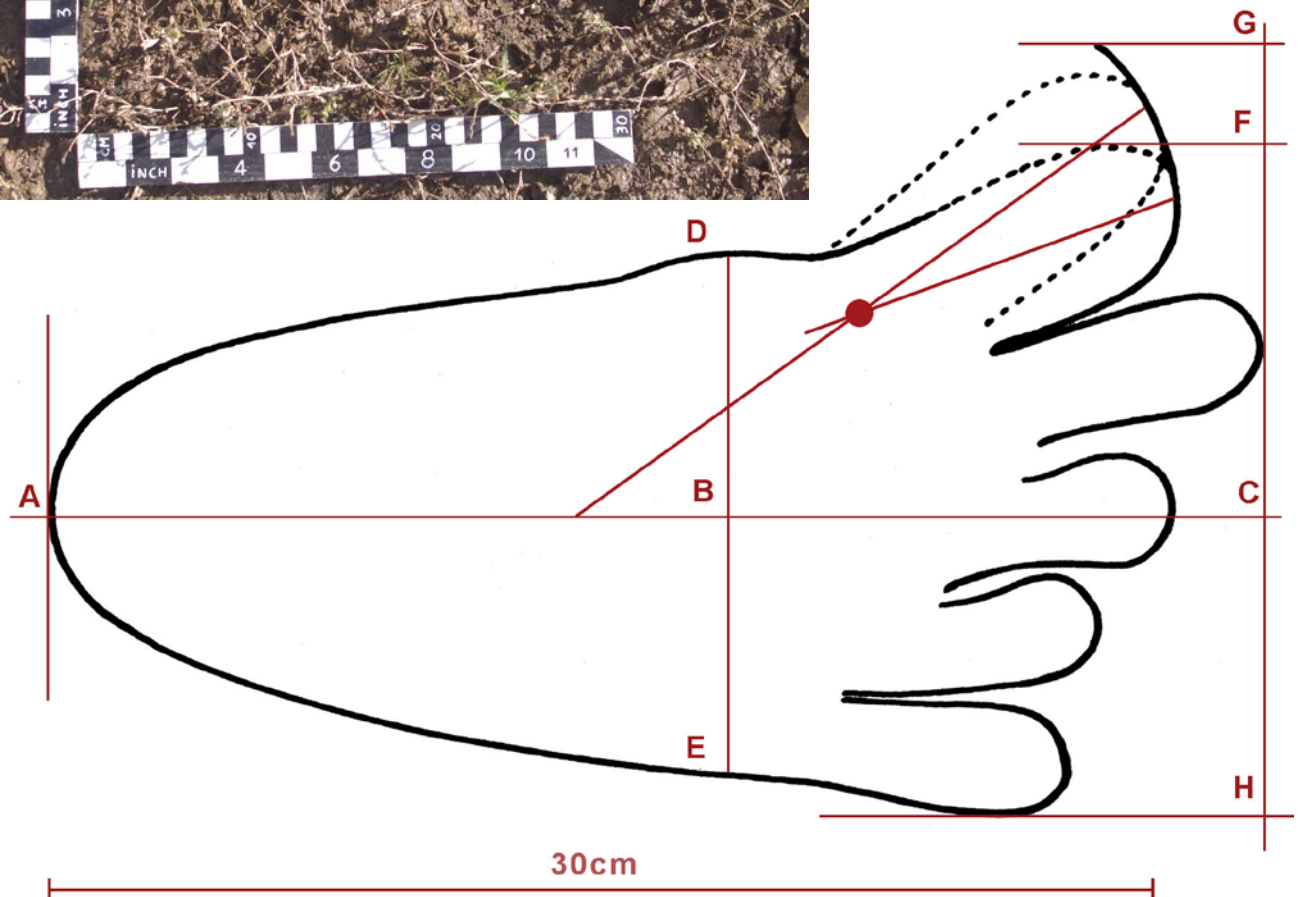
3D photograph of footprint 1 in flashlight.

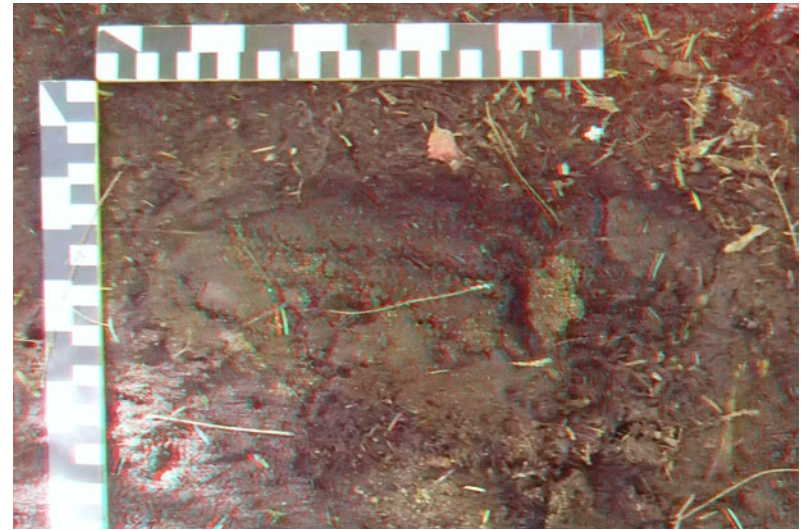
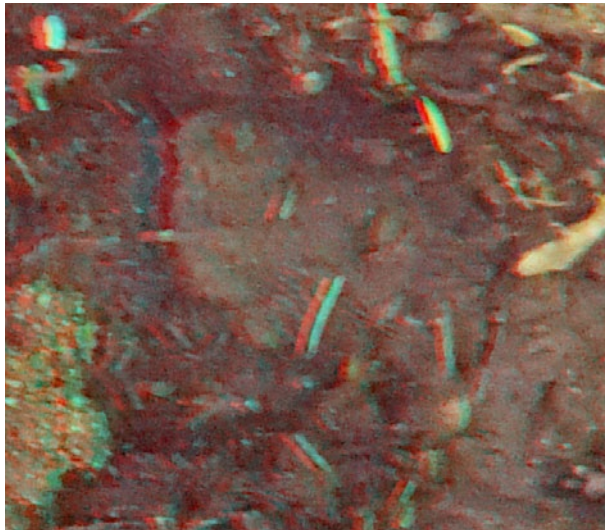
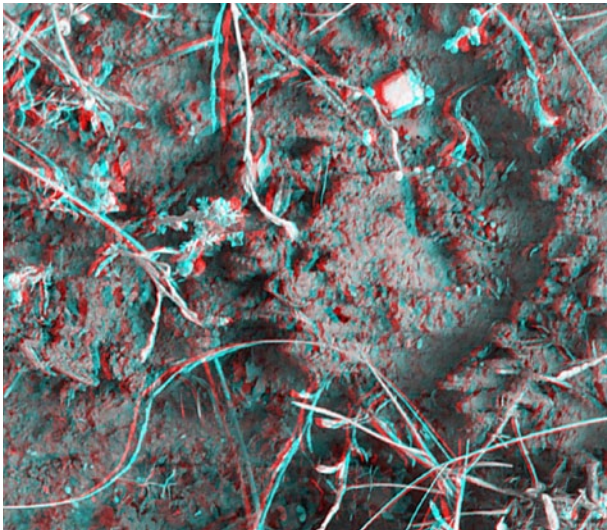
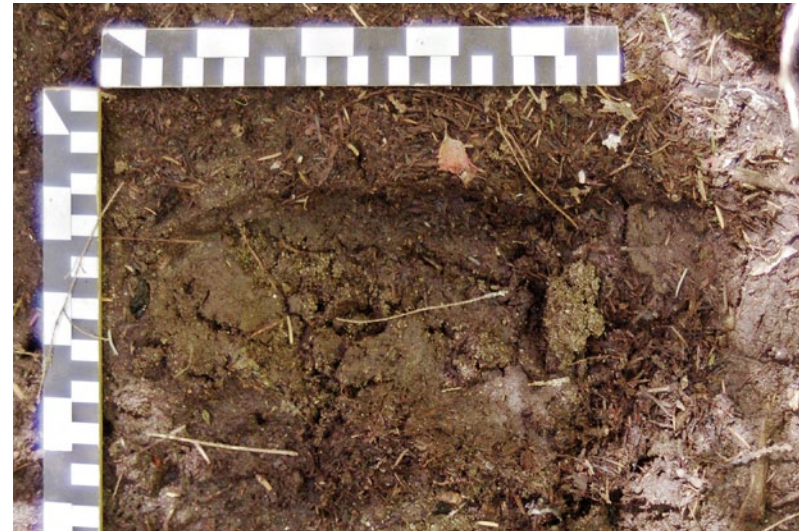
Length (AC) : 13,15 inches
Width (ED) : 5,67 inches
Minimum gap between toes (FH) : 7,16 inches
Maximal gap between toes (GH) : 8 inches

- ### Conclusions :

1. Elements that exclude human feet:
 - No arch.
 - The ration width over length is about 1:2.1 while for human feet it is about 1:2.7.
 - Apparently the big toe has been moved apart. This would be impossible for a human big toe.
 - The much larger depth of the imprints than with our own shoes hints at a much heavier weight than ours.

- No claws prints in the mud.
- The length of the feet would be too large even for a grizzly.
- The big toe is much larger than the other toes while in bears they are the same size.
- No print of front paw
- The sequence of prints was quite rectilinear (grizzly's tracks show clearly left and right paws).
- The heel was round and not pointed as with bears.

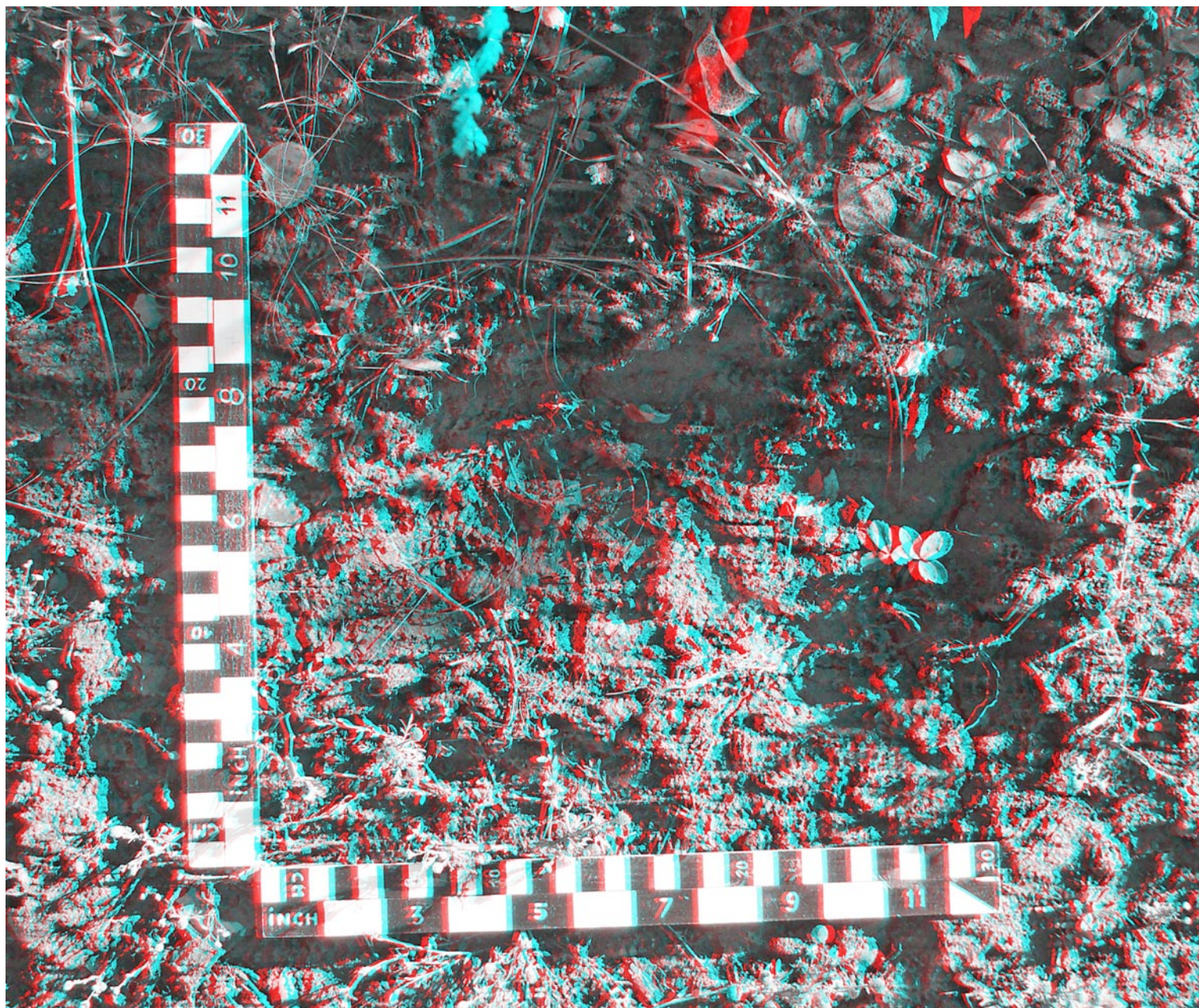




Comparison of the flat part of the big toe between footprint 1 and that of the so-called watermelon footprint of the Sasquatch 2010 expedition.

Data of footprint 2 :

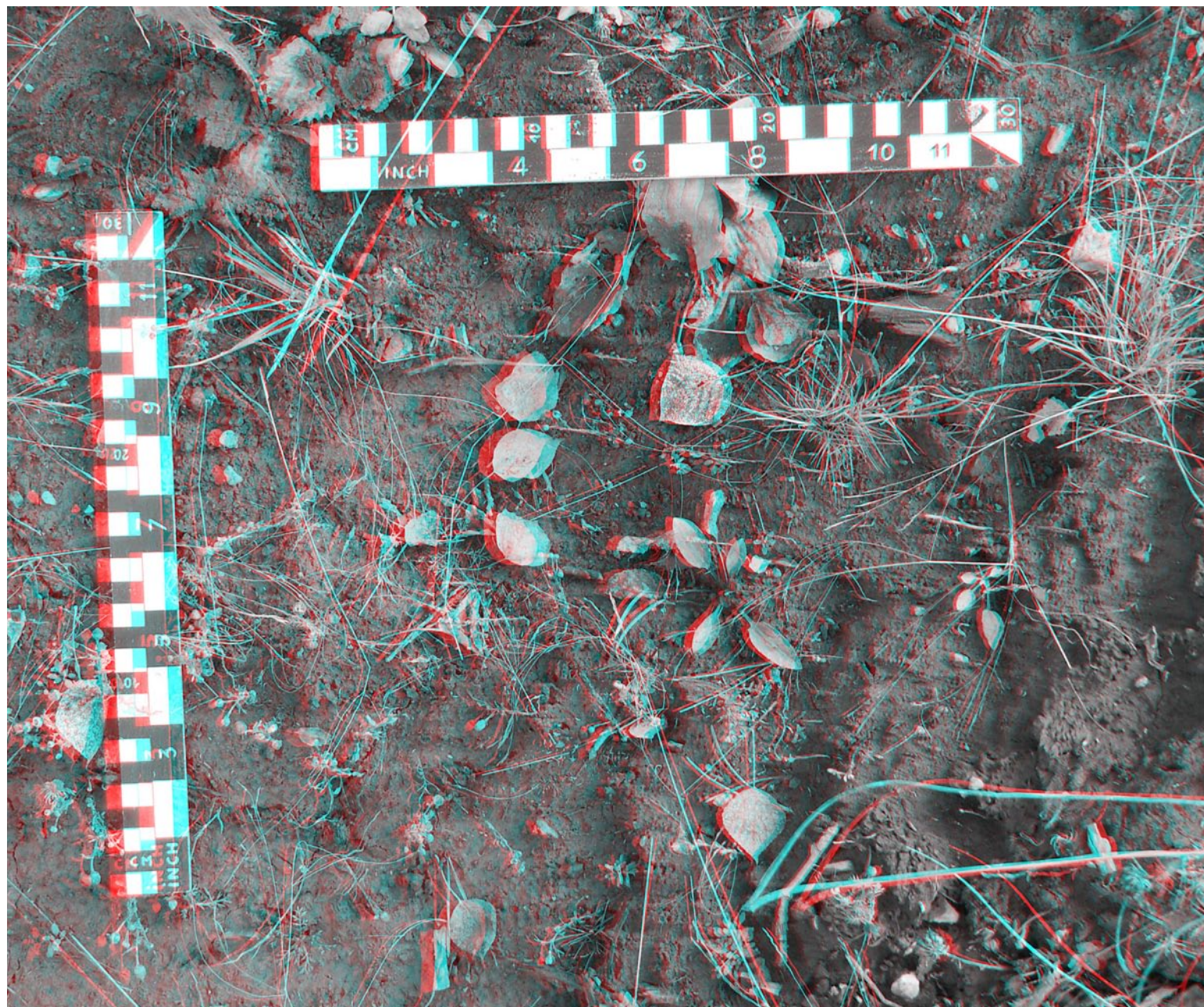
No toes could be seen though the print was quite deep in the mud. The visible part of the print is 9.4 inches long. The toes could have been held above the mud during the walk of the animal.



Footprint 2

Data of footprint 3 :

Only the heel can be seen.



Footprint 3

Analysis of the three footprints track :

The three successive footprints are on a very slightly curved line.

- **Stride** : 51 inches

- **Width of the track** : vanishing. The succession of the three feet is almost rectilinear.

Analysis of terrain :

The main trail crosses a grassy wilderness with sparse young birches and pine-trees. All the trees are standing, even the dead pines. There are no lying trunks like after storms. The two uprooted trees forming the X-shape seem the result of an artificial cause. Ten to fifteen feet further on the main trail we saw a game trail in the grass on our right. We followed it on about 60 feet and arrived at a wooden fence. At that precise spot, the fence was broken and lying on the ground. The game trail passed under a birch curved like an archway. As we were measuring the three footprints we heard a loud knock in the nearby wood at about 600 feet from us.



Overall view of the track.

In conclusion we have six concurring facts:

The X-shaped tree-structure

The three footprints

The game trail whose depth was about the same depth as the footprints

The arched birch below which ran the game trail

The wooden fence broken at its intersection with the game trail

The knock

Furthermore, our Canadian collaborator, Robert Kennedy, who lives in Lone Butte, went one month later (29 October 2013) at the spot of the above footprints. They were erased but he found a game trail nearby and followed it. They led to a small swamp followed by a gully. There, he found five sasquatch tracks among mule deer and elk footprints. This game trail seems to be exactly the same we found. It also led to a swamp that is visible on the Google Earth satellite map.

Conclusions :

We have found a track of three footprints that seem to belong to a bipedal individual making very long stride, with flat feet, very mobile toes and big toes and much heavier than a human adult. The relatively small size of the feet compared to the stride, though, make us believe that the animal who made these imprints could have been a female sasquatch.

Compared to this, Patty, the female sasquatch filmed by Patterson in 1967 had 14 inches long footprints while her body height was about 7.5 feet.



The arched birch above the game trail.



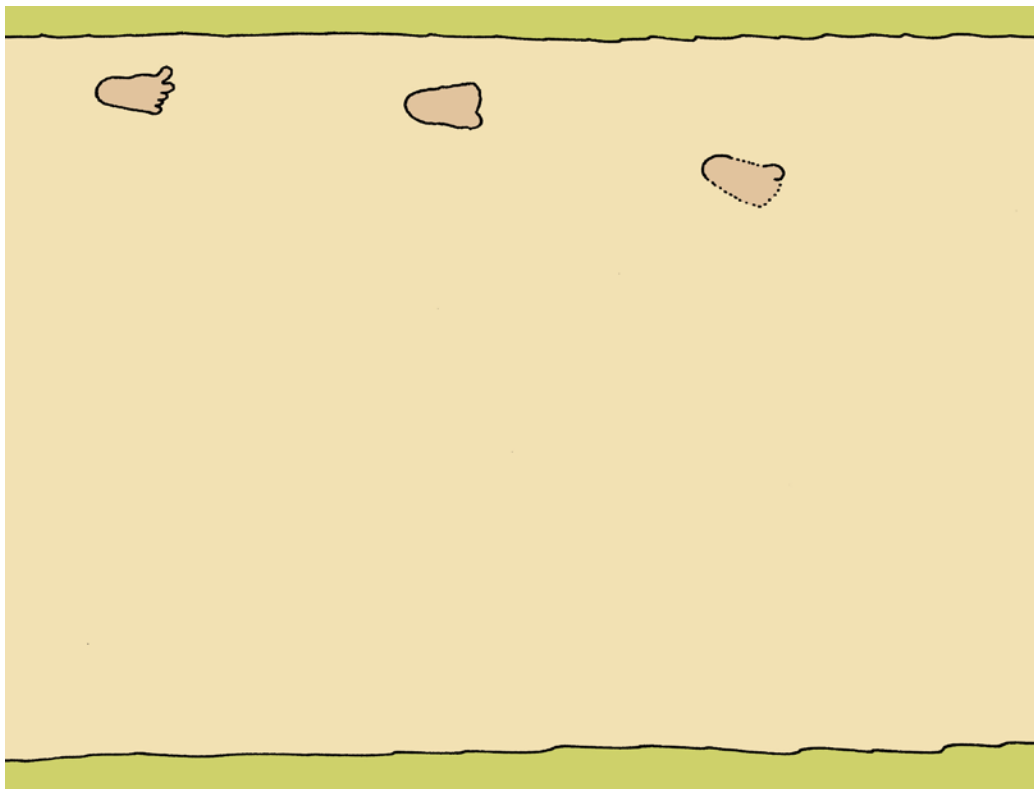
The X shaped tree structure. In the center, the muddy puddle with the footprints.



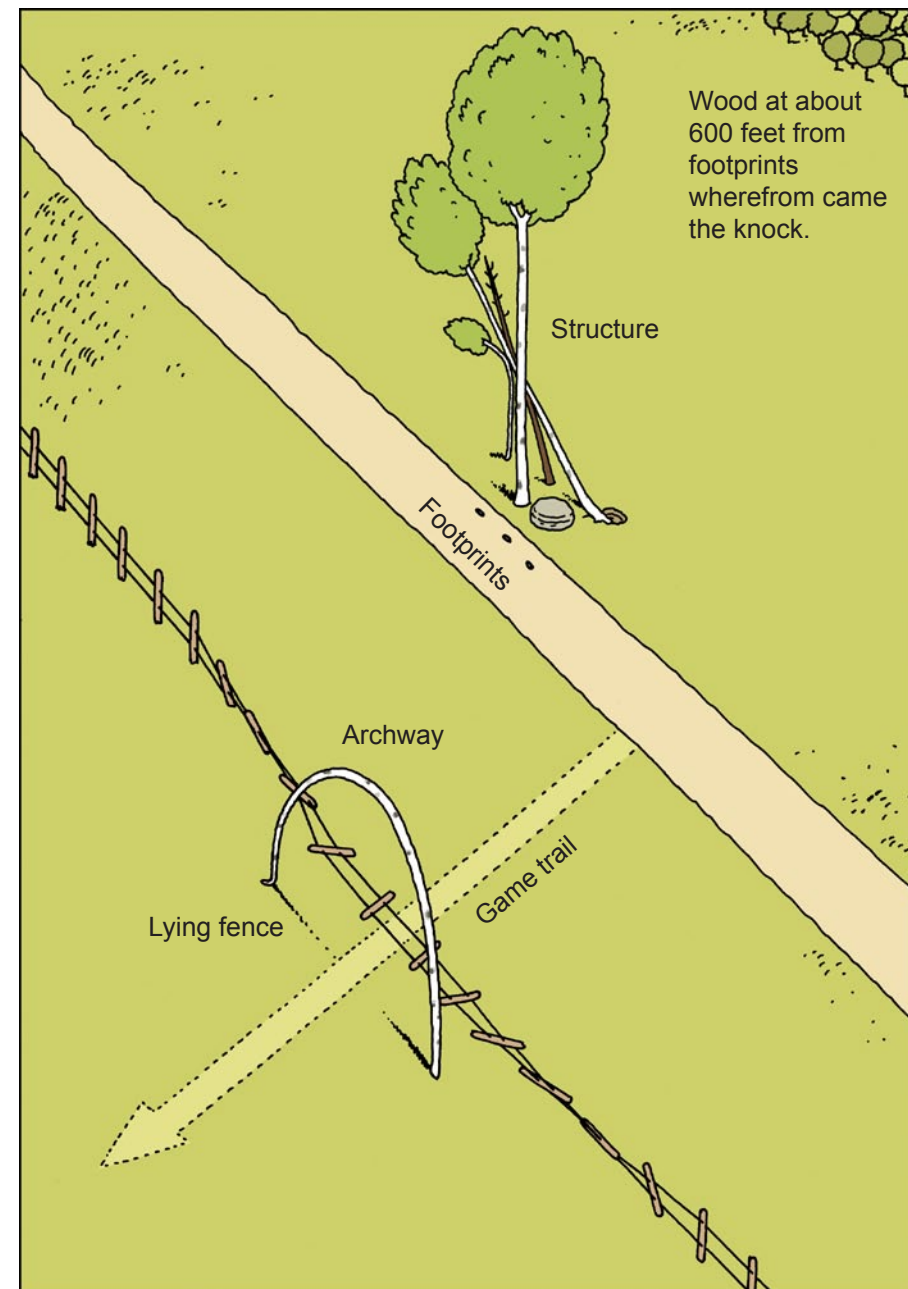
The broken wooden fence lying at the ground.



The X shaped structure at right. Center: the mud with the footprints.



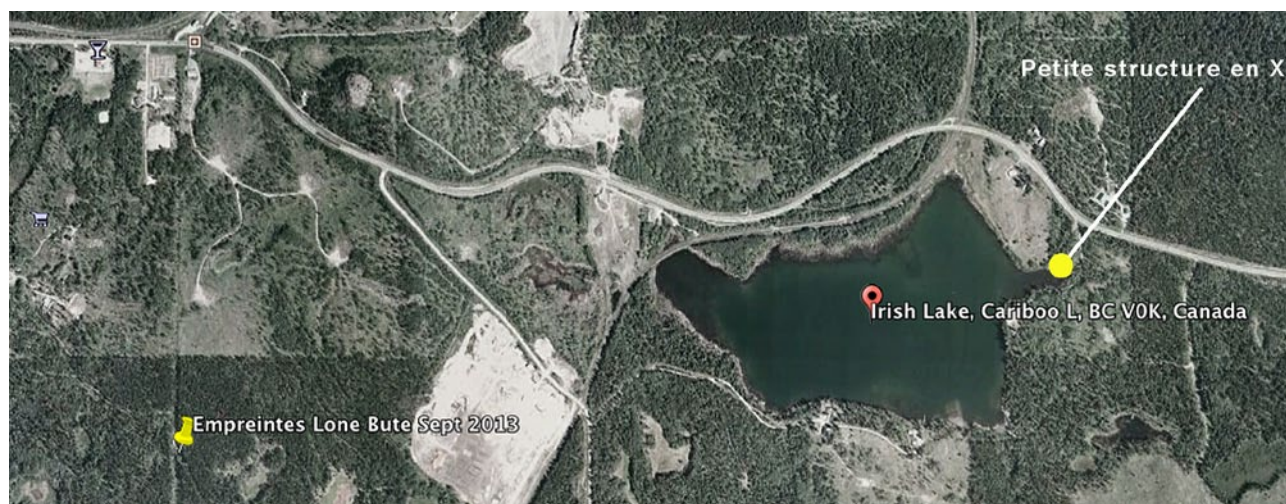
Sketch of the footprints.



b- Other findings around 100 Mile House :

Small wood structure: On Tuesday 17 September, near Lake Irish. Small X-shaped branch structure. The branches were from a birch though the structure was between two pine-trees with no birch nearby. GPS location of structure : 51°32'58.18»N 121°09'48.00»W.

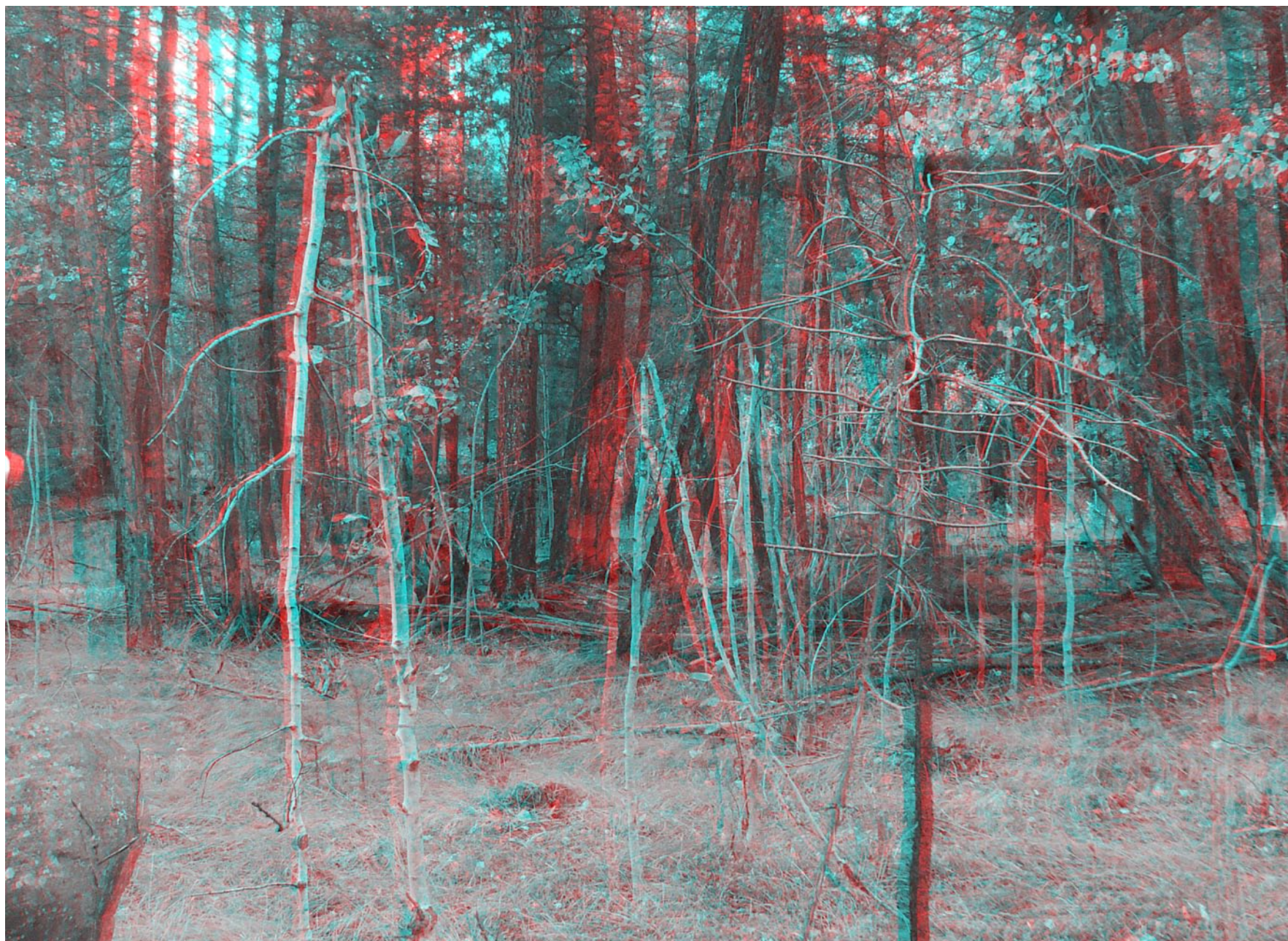
Small broken trees: On Wednesday 25 September, at GPS coordinates: 51°58'39.86"N, 122°21'3.75"W, all young trees are broken at a height of about 6 feet or slightly less (see photograph on next page).



Google Earth map.

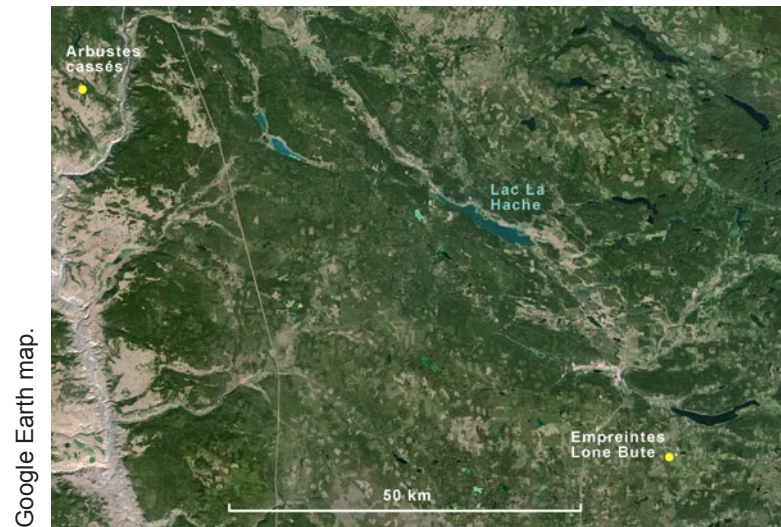


Léon in front of broken trees.



3D view of broken trees area.

Piled up rocks : On our way to Till Lake we observed two piles of quite big rocks, not far from the dirt road. Excavator or sasquatch ?



52°00'12.20"N 122°21'14.48"W

Small branch structure ?

Wednesday 18 September, near Tin Lake (GPS : 51°21'28.92»N 121°10'58.45»W), we found near the trail a small branch structure. Surprisingly, one of the branches has nail in it. Hunters or sasquatchs ?



Knocks heard :

As mentioned before, one knock was heard near the three footprints found in Lone Butte on 26 September at around 11 am. It came from a wood at about 600 feet from us

- One morning in the woods near Lake des Roches, sound of a falling tree trunk .
- Near Watch Lake, in the afternoon, a sharp knock in response (?) one minute later to our knock.
- On our way back from Canim Falls, near the road, we heard two identical successive deep and hollow knocks at about an interval of 1 second. The knocks sounded like the sound of a rock hit by another one.

Witnesses :

- We met on 25 September a young woman from the Vancouver Island traveling in the Cariboo region. She declared that almost her friends on that island had been witness of some sasquatch activity.
- Robert Kennedy told us that there are frequent testimonies of bigfoot activity near the lakes in the 100 Mile House area.
- We heard also the story of a friend of Rob Kennedy, Edward Rosnoski, on Harrison Lake. He was canoeing during night from the shore to an island where he was camping. He heard shouts like those of an owl followed by strong knocks and finally a monstrous shriek. When arrived at his camp, he took off his tent and hurried out of his camp.

2- Harrison Lake area :

After leaving the South Cariboo region we drove to the Harrison Lake area. Our motivation was double:

First, many sasquatch testimonies came from this region. Second, we wanted to check an assumption made by Léon about the role of hot springs in the winter survival of the bigfoots.

a. Hot spring survival theory :

If sasquatches are primate, then like all their brethren, they should have only one not very dense hair layer, lacking the additional fluffy down, dense and short hairs that allow many mammals to survive in the cold winters. We also have no indication that they are able to hibernate. They should, thus, find ways to survive during the cold winters in Canada and northern United States by using shelters in caves or other ways to survive to the cold. Léon made the

assumption that they could use hot springs, like the Rhesus monkeys of Japan.

We, thus, compared the distribution of testimonies on the map with the distribution of hot springs. It seems that a correlation exists between both distributions. In the region between the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountains, the tectonic activity is high and causes many hot springs. A combination of caves and hot springs would be optimal for primates trying to survive in winter. We think, this hypothesis is worth to be studied more in depth.

As a consequence of this assumption we were tempted to check it by exploring one of the regions in BC where hot springs are abundant, Lake Harrison (Harrison Hot Springs are well-known). On the map, we found an unexploited hot spring area to the North-East of Harrison Hot Springs. This zone is in the midst of a dense wet forest. Unfortunately, due to some undesirable human aggression during our first night in that area we were obliged to flee out of it and to take shelter in an organized campground some 30 km south, near Deer Lake.



A small tree broken at a height of 6 feet.

b. Deer Lake :

We camped in a small campground near the shore of that lake.

Sounds heard at Deer Lake :

- Sunday 22 September 5:35 pm: A knock on a trail on our left.
- Monday 23 September 5:30 pm: Just after bathing in the lake we heard from a swamp to our right a knock or a crack immediately followed by a big crash similar to the fall of something very heavy that resonate on the ground (a tree?). There was no wind.
- During the night between Monday to Tuesday 24 September: we heard a flat cry like “ooh” immediately followed by two knocks separated by half a second. It came from the same swamp as the crash heard the day before.

Water temperature : The temperature of the water of Deer Lake as well as that of the neighboring Hicks Lake was quite high as compared to the water of creeks and lakes on the coast (Sechelt peninsula). This and also the fact that a lot of mist was always present above the forest and the lakes (see photo at right) could be due to the hot springs of the region. We also observed that some swamp plants like the skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*) were much larger (see photo below right) than those of the coast. These facts reveal a humid and warm microclimate that could be caused by the many hot springs of the region. Such a climate could be beneficial to the existence of a population of sasquatches.



Deer lake

c. Hicks Lake:

Structures? : Located not far from Deer Lake, this small lake has also its own campground. We walked around that camp on the left when looking toward the lake. Along this trail we found two possible branch structures (see photos next page). They were so important and well organized that we thought they could be man-made.



Léon near skunk cabbages near the shore of Deer Lake.



These four photos show the same structure.



Deer lake



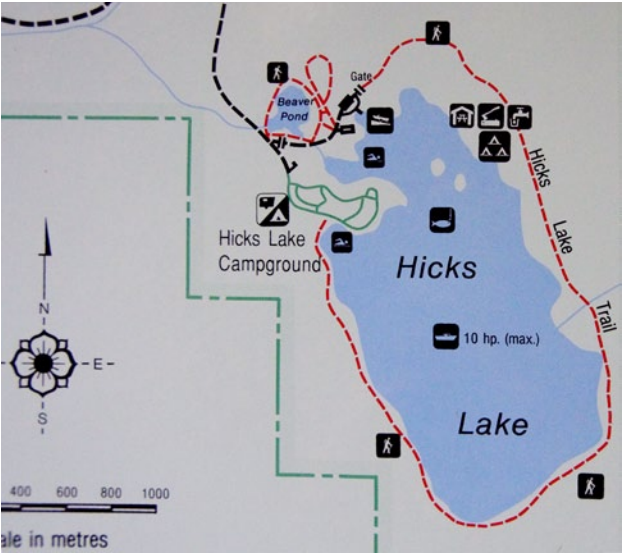
These 3 photos all show the same second structure. This assembly could be a hide for hunters. Though, we did not find any cartridge at the ground. The structure was set at about 20 meters from - and higher than the trail.

Sounds heard at Hicks Lake :

Monday 23 September: On the same trail, we made two well separated knocks on a tree trunk and after each knock we received something like an answer. The first time it was a very low-pitched knock about 30 seconds after ours. It was coming from the wood. The second time, it was a metallic sound coming from the wood and nearer than the first.

Last finding at Hicks Lake: We found a pile of small stones laying on a fallen dead tree that was on a small beach of the lake. We already had found something similar in 2012 near the Homesite campground: a larger stone laying on a dead tree near the waterfall.

Leon looking for footprints on a small beach at Hicks Lake. Notice the pile of small stones on the center of the fallen tree.



The stone laying on the dead trunk near Homesite campground in 2012.

3- The Homesite campground :

a- Chain saw massacre :

When we arrived at the Homesite campground we noticed an awful destruction of the whole forest north of the camp. The trees had been cut on a quite large area. Most of the branches and small and medium irregular trunks were still at the ground: the spectacle was chaotic. Robert Kennedy told us that these cuts were made by US wood companies and that such destructions were common in BC.



b- Tracks and holes :

On the small beach in front of the waterfall near the lower part of the campground, we found blurred footprints. Near them, there were also rough marks made in the sand with twigs that were still there, and a small hole.

Further, there was a small watermill made of small pieces of wood made by children.

Last year, we found also holes and marks at the same spot. We also found sorts of wooden tools on the trail leading to the beach that could have made the holes.



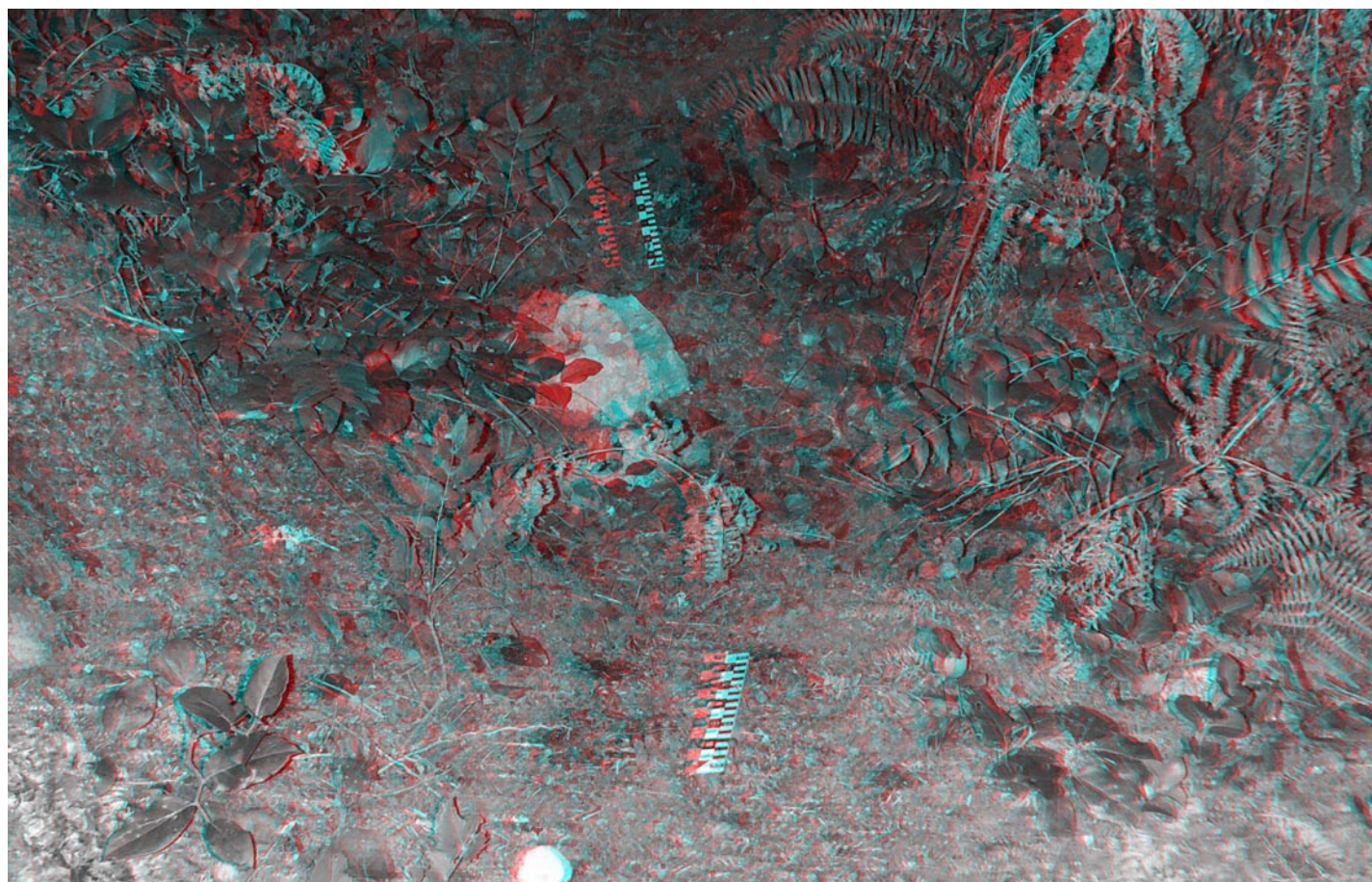
c- Knocks :

Léon and Philippe had their tents in the lower part of the camp. A couple of American had their tent not far from them. On the morning of Sunday 15 September around 6:30 am, Philippe went out for a pee. Suddenly he heard a series of sharp and rather loud knocks (about one knock per second) coming from the wood behind the tent of the Americans at about 30 meters. He thought they were cutting wood with a small axe. It was still dark. One minute later 4 or 5 identical knocks were made again from the same direction. Philippe went in that direction but did not find or hear anything.



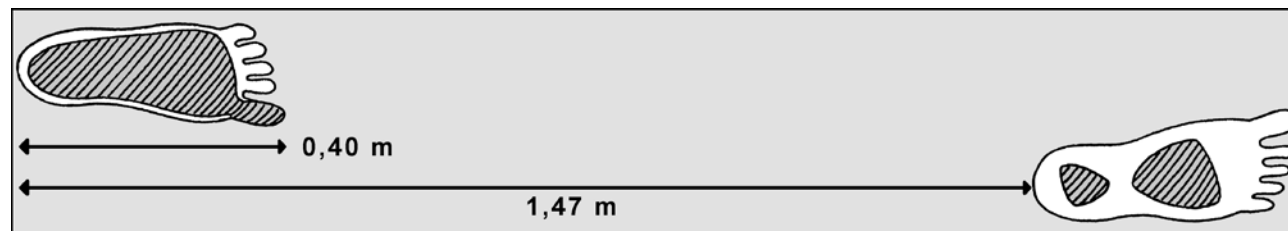
d- Footprints:

On Thursday night 26 September, back from our stay at 100 Mile House, we found with our head lamps footprints in the lower part of the campground. The ground looked trampled. Near the lowest camp site (site 5), two tracks separated by 58 feet were coming from the wood toward the campground.



Other possible footprints but less clear have been identified :

- One in the power-line clearing at the GPS coordinates: 49 °32'23.33" N 123°55'11.32" W :
- Two others of which the second is sharper: one could guess the big toe above at right (see also photos on following pages) :



Drawing above: the two footprints. The hatchings show the observable part of the tracks at the ground.



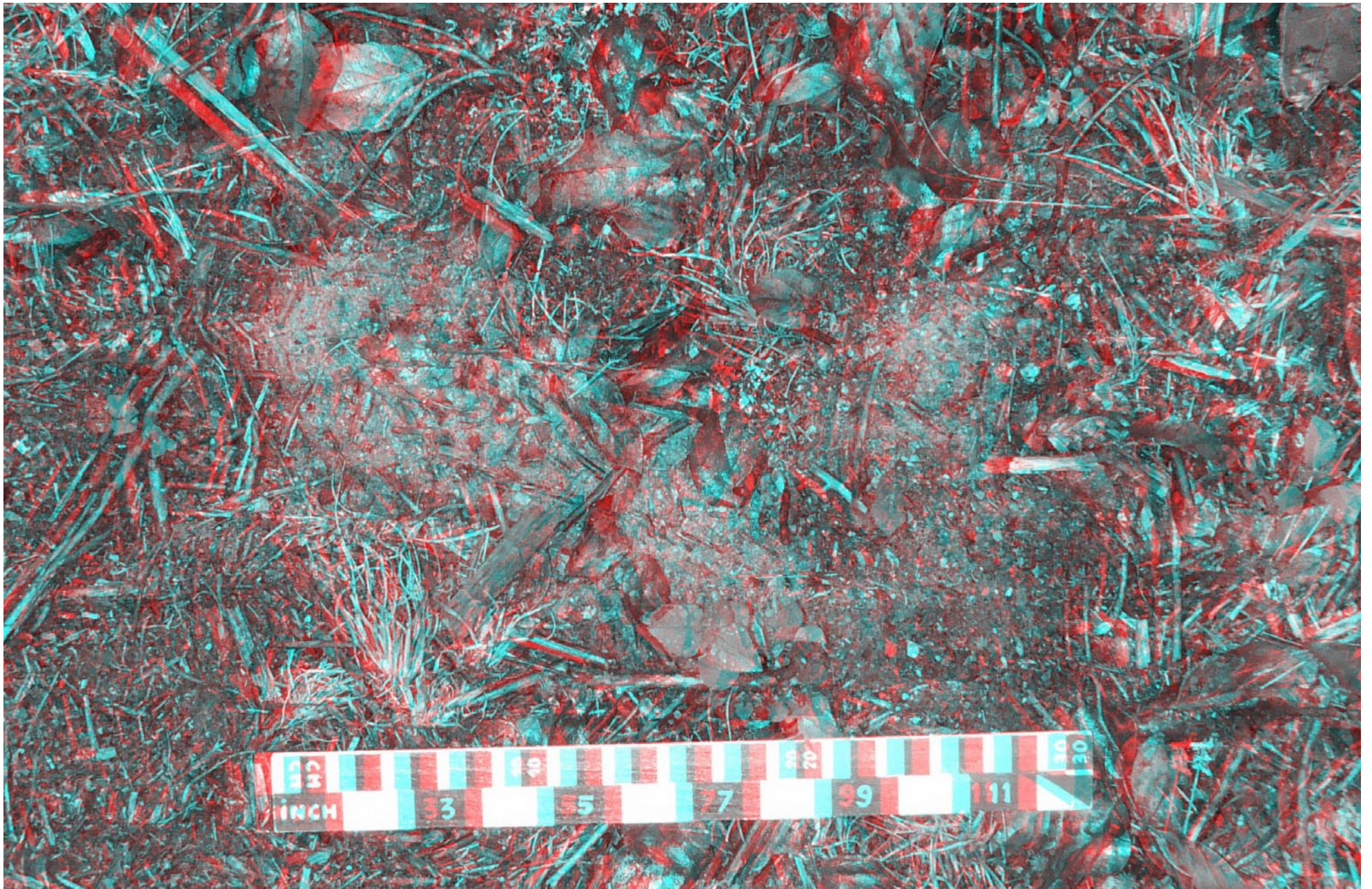
The first of the two footprints.



The stride was about 1 meter. The second footprint is best seen on the 3D photo, next page. The size is about 13 inches.



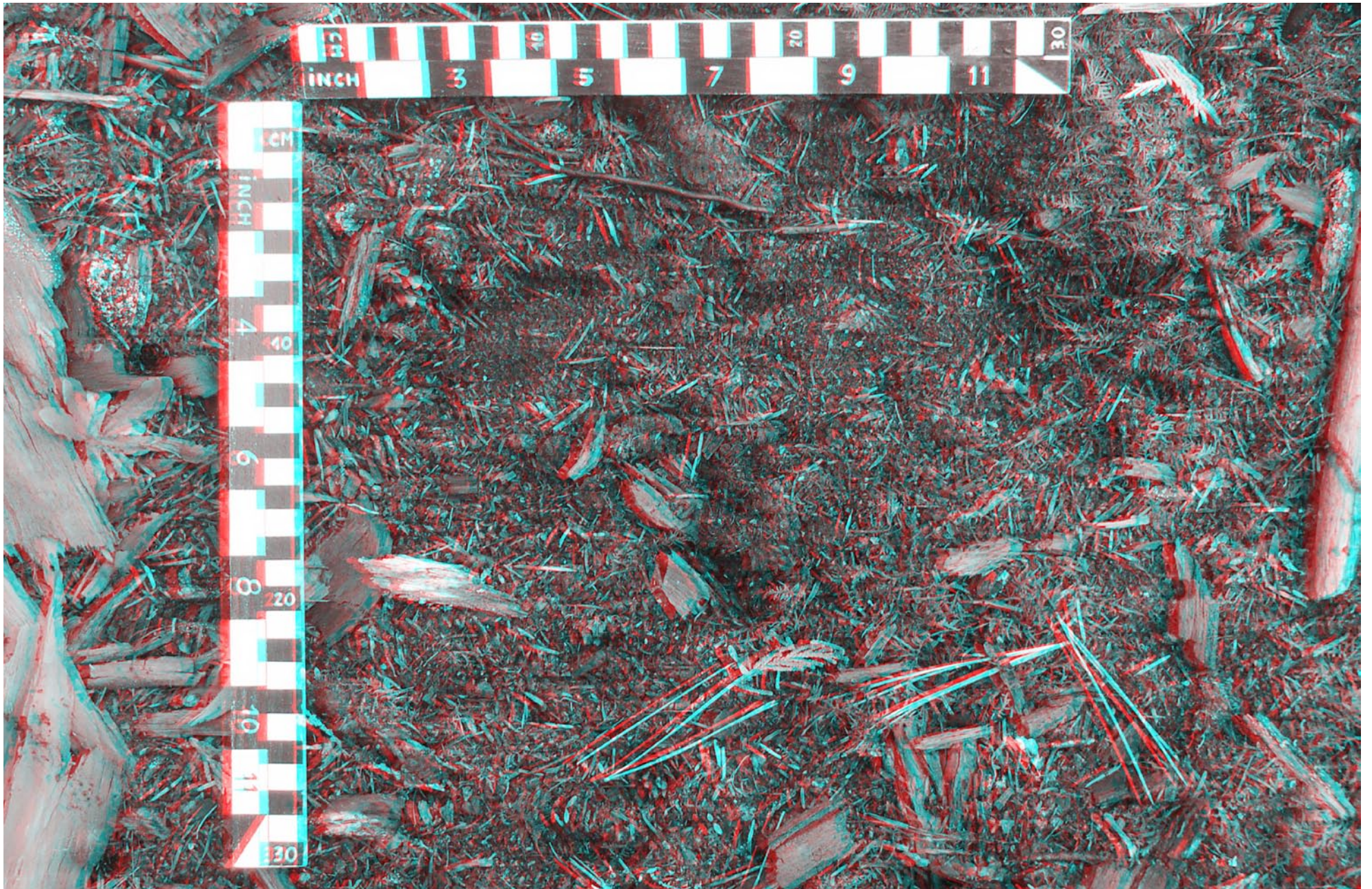
The power-line clearing.



- Another possible footprint: on the game-trail that starts from the campground to the old gold digger cabin. Coordinates: 49°32'34.26»N 123°54'43.38»W. Found in a clearing:

This small footprint, less than 12 inches, was found near a fallen trunk. Due to this obstacle, the individual fell perhaps more heavily on the ground. This could explain why there was only one visible footprint. See 3D photo next page.





- At the start of the trail parallel to the power line clearing, GPS coordinates:
49°32'30.19»N 123°55'12.41»W.
Two possible footprints with the usual linear sequence and stride. Foot length: about 14 inches.
Stride: 59 inches.



Enlargement of the two previous footprints.



e-Tools :

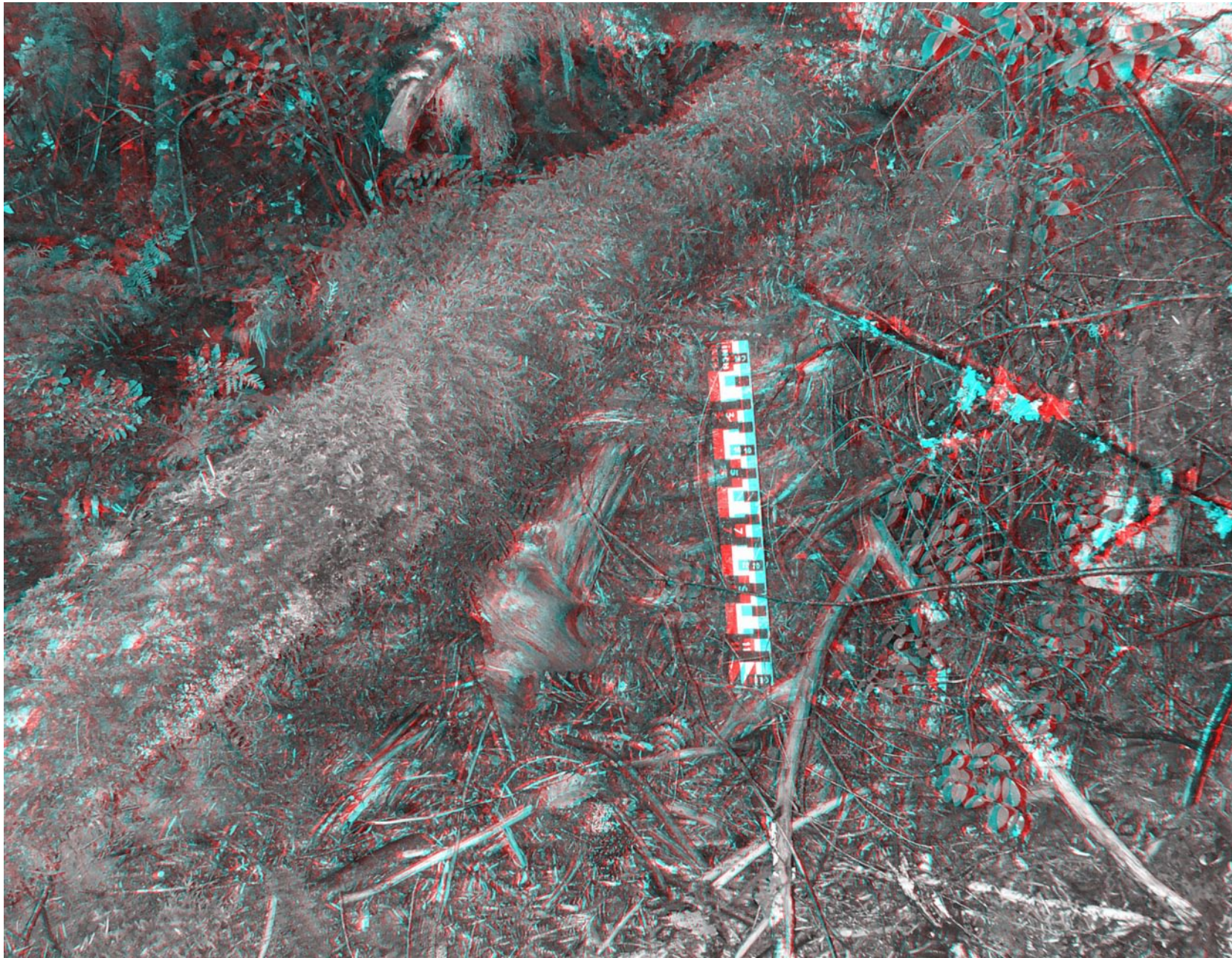
On the game trail leading to the gold digger cabin, north of the campground, we found another possible wooden tool (see report of 2012 expedition) that was laying below a trunk set across the trail.

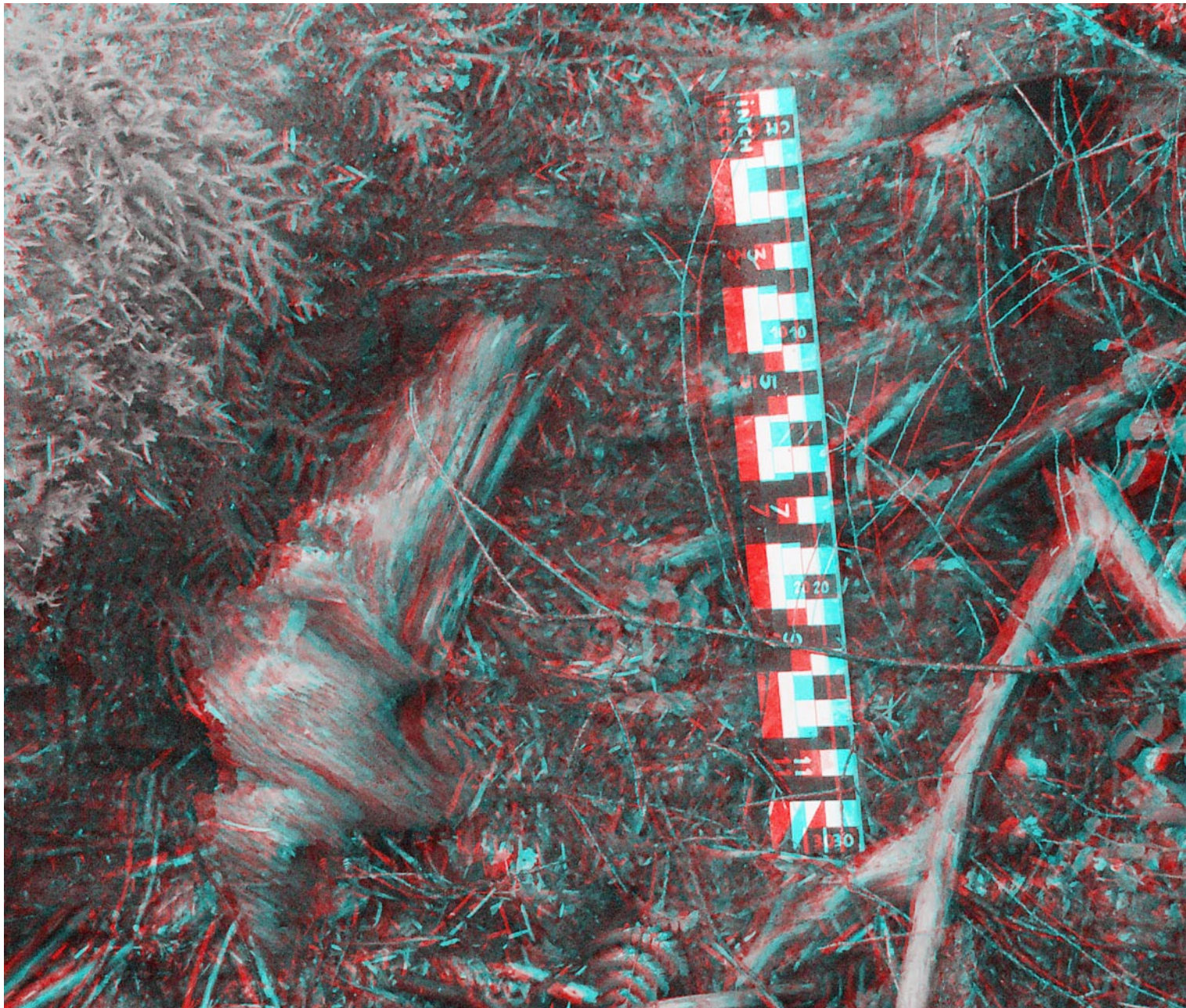
At a few meters from that object, along the game trail, we found rotten trunks that have been dug two times.

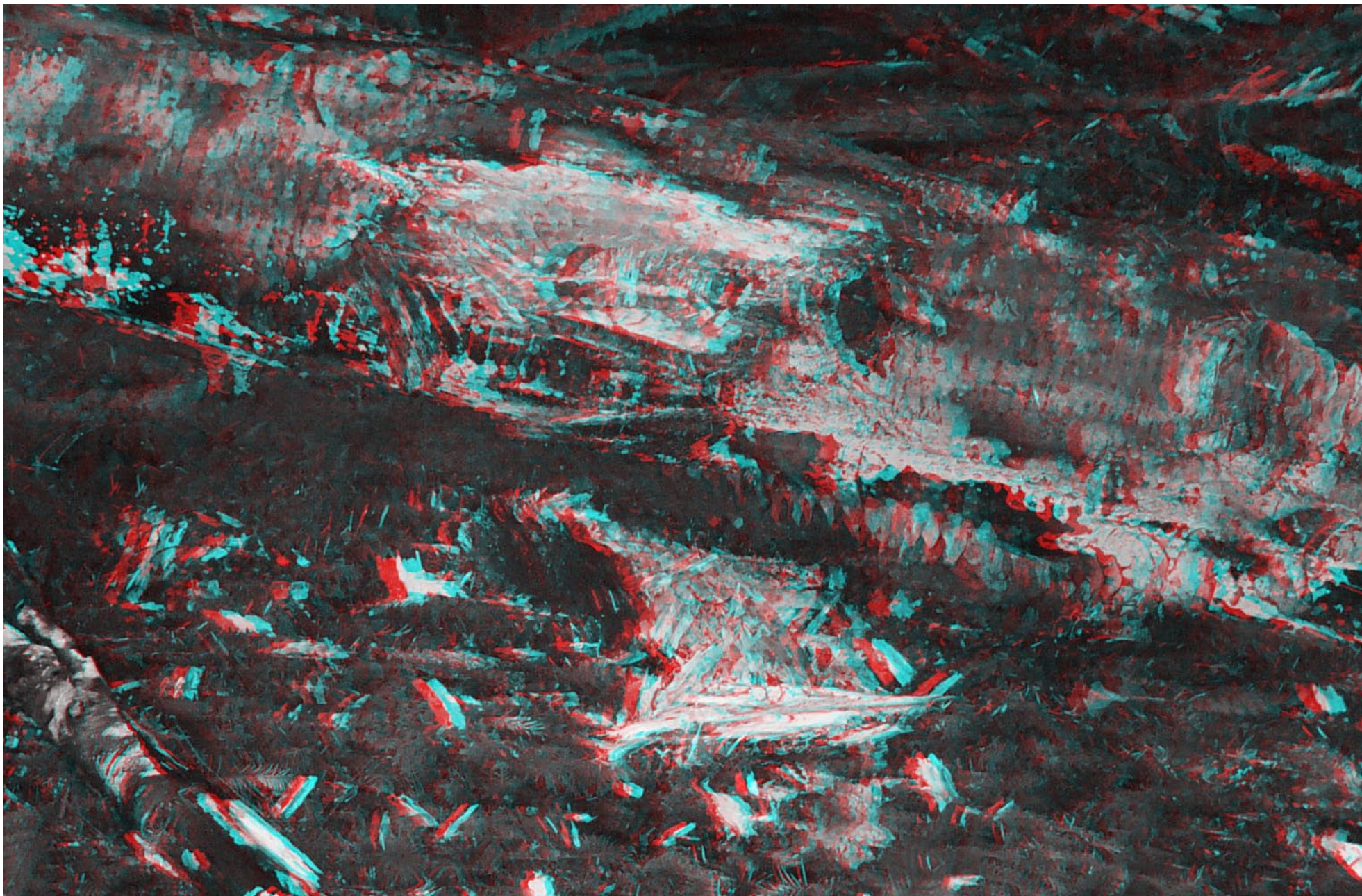


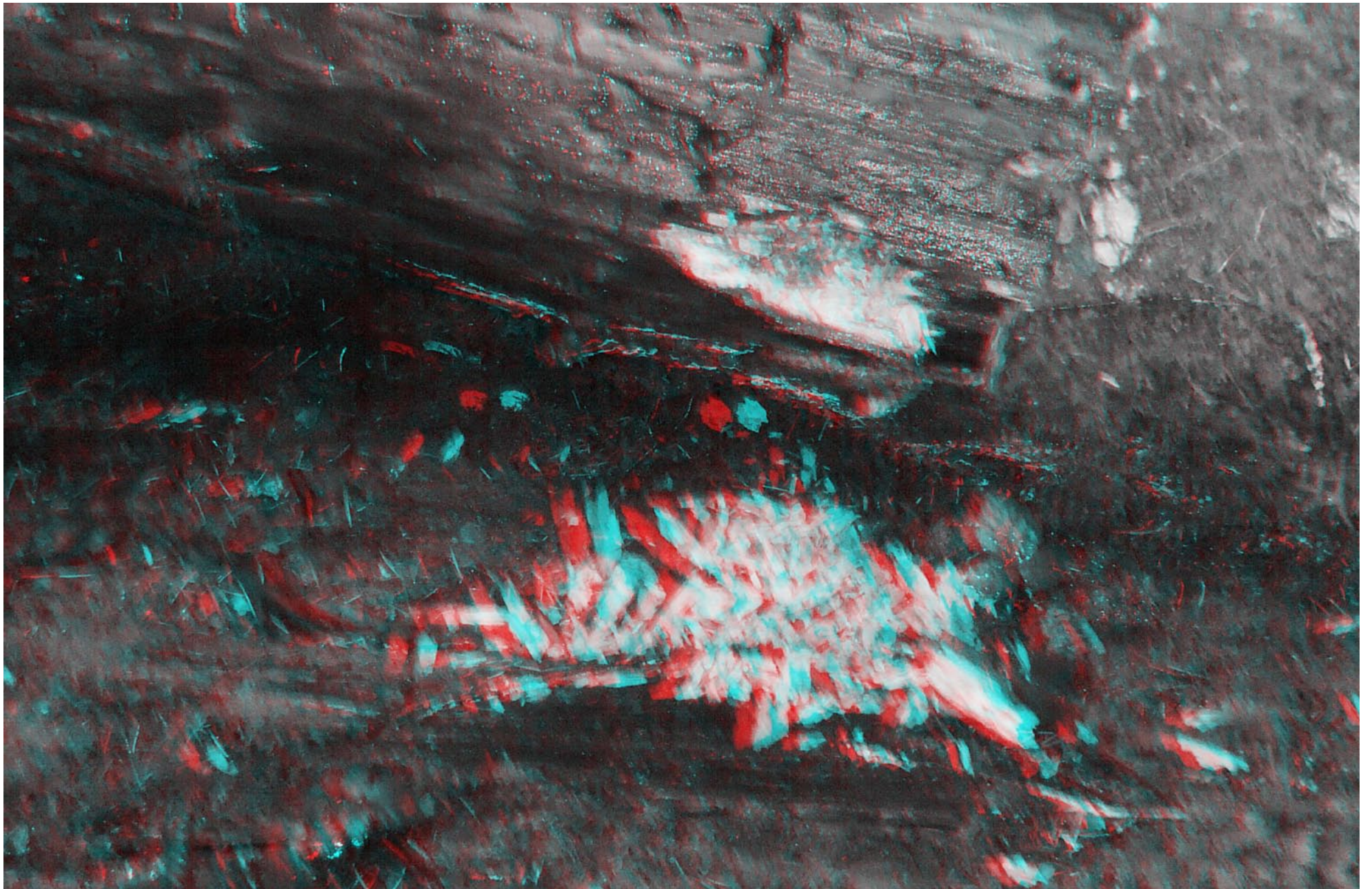


The tip of the tool is broken. With the missing tip, its size would be of about 30 cm, which is about the size we found for most of the “tools” found in 2012.









f- Bark pavement :

In the lower part of the campground a game trail was climbing toward the forest. On this trail, the ground was paved with pieces of bark on about 10 meters. The trunk from which came the bark was above the trail on the left. Was this natural (due to rain?) or artificial (due to an animal?)



g- Thomas' testimony :

Thomas, the son of Robert and Debbie Kennedy, was at Homesite campground on 1 September 2013 with his girlfriend. They walked along the game trail in the direction of the gold miner cabin. Suddenly, they heard knocks nearby and, then, screams. They hid behind a fallen trunk. They heard an "animal" coming in their direction. They did not dare to raise their heads to give a look but they heard a loud breathing.

h- Meeting Jamie Dixon :

Jamie Dixon, his Native name is Mus-swiya Mus-skumay, is a member of the Shishal'h tribe (Shishal'h transforms into Sechelt in English). This tribe belongs to the Salish people living on the Pacific coast of South BC. He accepted to meet us to have a discussion about the sasquatch question. He worked as a lumberjack when he was younger. He is now retired and teaches to the children of his people their traditions. When he was a child, he lived with his parents in a village in the Sechelt Inlet (yellow dot on the map). He never saw himself a sasquatch, but his family told about them as if they were part of their normal environment. Once, his parents brought him to a salmon fishing party. A large number of salmon were meeting for reproduction in an island, in a pond linked to the sea. When they reached the island they all smelled a horrible odor. The adults told him that this was sasquatch smell.

He also told us that, when Natives of his group were canoeing southward in the Sechelt Inlet, when they came at the height of the cliffs just before reaching the mouth of Salmon Inlet, big rocks were often thrown at them from the top of the cliff. They were convinced that the rocks were thrown at them by sasquatches.

Jamie told us that the sasquatch is not considered as an animal by the Natives. For him, the sasquatch is nearer to humans than to animals. He also assumed that the sasquatches need a shelter against the cold in winter. In winter they should live near hot springs and in caves. This was confirming our theory about hot springs and sasquatches !





100 Mile House area