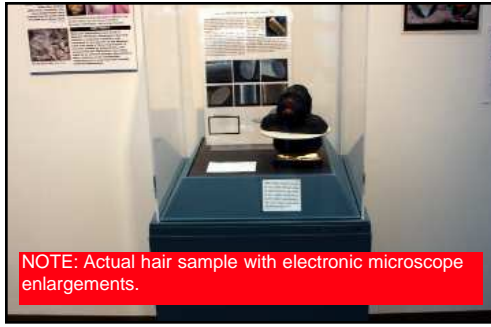


SASQUATCH REVEALED Opens at Moses Lake! *Here are some Exhibit Photos*

My Sasquatch Exhibit opened at the Moses Lake Public Museum, Washington State, on June 22, 2018. This is the largest display of sasquatch-related artifacts, artwork, posters and other collectables ever displayed in a public museum. The collection spans 25 years and has been artfully arranged by the Moses Lake Museum staff and volunteers to provide a remarkable and unforgettable experience. The Exhibit runs until August 24, 2018.



NOTE: This is a set of the original posters I made with Dahinden over 20 years ago.



NOTE: Actual hair sample with electronic microscope enlargements.



NOTE: The latest head and hand sculptures are displayed here.



NOTE: Sasquatch food resources display.



NOTE: Postage stamp and coin display.





Remarks: Much appreciation is extended to the Moses Lake Museum people for providing such a comprehensive and attractive exhibit. Some additional material was provided or created by the Museum to further enhance the display—certainly a great job. I also wish to thank Alex Solunac for taking me to Moses Lake and assisting me in many different ways. I am sure the exhibit will be long-remembered by patrons, especially the next generation of sasquatch seekers.

This stick structure is believed to have been made by a sasquatch. It was displayed by Paul Graves and donated to my exhibit. (See next page.)



Paul Graves provided a presentation on his research and entertained with songs he composed.



This photo shows the little stick structure Paul Graves provided while it was in place. Paul waited four years until it finally naturally collapsed to retrieve the sticks and re-assemble them for display. He considers it a sign of some sort and mentioned in his talk something very important. He asked where would we humans be without signs? This is very true. We depend on hundreds of signs of all sorts to guide us in our daily lives. We can reason that sasquatch have signs to guide them. They simply use forest material to make something that stands out for their kind to notice and “get a message.” Native people have used signs carved in rock for thousands of years—this is the same sort of thing

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... All about my museum exhibits.

My exhibit has grown over the past 14 years as it traveled to seven previous public museums. It got to the point where I needed a fully illustrated *Catalog of Exhibit Items*, which I provide on the Sasquatch Canada website. If you wish further information on a particular artifact, then you can go to this Catalog (although individual Museum provided material is not shown).

An exhibit of this nature and size requires a lot of coordination and usually requires a year or longer to get in place. I do not charge for the exhibit, and museums have the option of providing it free or charging admission with all funds going to the museum’s general account.

I would say that about 80,000 people have been through my exhibits in total (seven up to now). Attendance, of course, depends on the size of the city or town that has the public museum.

I have stated in previous papers that my exhibit is all about the CULTURAL aspects of sasquatch and other homins. It is not a promotion for sasquatch existence. I do provide some “scientific” material, but do not comment on its credibility. Nobody can argue that the sasquatch (and related homins) have been in culture for hundreds, if not thousands, of years.

I believe that the experience of seeing actual artifacts and other items greatly exceeds that of electronic images. It is this experience that sustains museums and keeps them important in our towns or cities.

If you would like to see my exhibit in your hometown public museum, then mention it to the museum people and refer them to the Sasquatch Canada website.

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This article appeared in the publication *Ancient Origins*, sent to me by Igor Burtsev.

Scientists Say A Mystery Species Bred with Ancient Humans in Distant Past

A new study of the genomes of Australasians has revealed sections of DNA that do not match any known hominin species. The dramatic findings mean that a mystery species bred with ancient humans in the distant past and that our family tree is much more complex than previously believed.

New Scientist reports that the unknown species bred with early human ancestors when they migrated from Africa to Australasia. (...) (*Netsearch for additional information.*)

This is one of those “my goodness” discoveries. The word “genomes” means: “the complete set of genes or genetic material present in a cell or organism.” In short, aboriginals in Australia, New Zealand and that region are revealing differences between them and us and all of our associated “relatives.” You might recall I mentioned in B&P No. 41, page 2, that Australian aboriginals have the ability to withstand great temperature changes:

...it is believed that this ability of Australian Aborigines is due to a beneficial mutation in the genes, which regulate hormones that control body temperature.

I connected this with sasquatch ability to live in very cold regions without significant hair covering (i.e., fur).

In Australia we have the yowie and from all I have seen published by Paul Cropper and Tony Healy (both have visited me) this hominid is exactly the same as the sasquatch. Is the “Mystery Species” mentioned in the *Ancient Origins* article actually the yowie?

Of course, this type of speculation is far below scientific consideration, and if a scientist (with a job) even mentioned it, he (or she) would next be seen delivering pizzas.

Although we can speculate on how humans mixed with a “Mystery Species,” in Australasia, the next riddle to solve is how that species got there in the first place. We are told that humans “originated” in Africa; perhaps they originated in other parts of the earth as well. The other week a BC First Nations spokesperson declared that his people did not come to North America; they were always here. This is the same sort of thing.

Whatever the case, at least scientists are talking about a “Mystery Species,” which is the subject of hominology. As the old saying goes, “Be thankful for small blessings.”

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