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00:17

Coming to you from the city of the weir



00:22

exploring. Topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown, shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality.



00:34

Welcome to the curious realm.



00:42

You Well, hello



00:46

everybody, and Happy Tuesday night to you and happy alien and Bailey invasion day. Apparently, there was a predicted alien invasion by a famed AI, but, but nothing has happened there. There is no alien invasion. As as many, many predictions come to pass, and nothing occurs. You know, much like many, many doomsday predictions, things like that, we'll have to have a whole episode on doomsday predictions because of this. But it's been all over the communities today. So fascinating stuff, even even how that mentality takes over, even how that thought form takes over. We've got a great show tonight. We want to thank our good

friends at the Shakespeare Oxford fellowship. We had a great time going to Denver this year and covering their conference, and they did a great write up on us in their recent newsletter. So thank you guys for that. It was a great conference. It was fantastic to meet all those amazing researchers and really dive headlong into one of my favorite topics, that idea of hidden Shakespeare and who Shakespeare really is. So thank you guys for that. And our second part tonight, we'll be welcoming Ken Gerhard. He is the author of Big Bird. We'll be talking about Thunderbirds, both the traditional Native American aspect of Thunderbirds, as well as modern Thunderbird sightings, much more in the world of modern pterosaur sightings, things like that. In the first segment, we are pleased to be welcoming Mike ricksecker. He is the author of the brand new book, portal to the stars. He is on so many shows, like unbelievable with Dan Aykroyd. He is the host of Mike's morning mug. Welcome to the show. Mike ricksecker, how are you doing today?



02:38

Hey, Christopher, doing really well. Thanks for having me tonight. Absolutely.



02:41

Thank you so much for going on. I have followed your work for quite a while. I have quite a few of your books, your book on travels through time, which came out, I guess a year or so ago. Yeah, 2023 is fantastic, and I've recommended it to a couple people and passed it on to a couple people, and like I was telling you before the show, I just got this book today, got about 75 pages into it, and it is fascinating stuff. How did you first come to the world of Portal and Stargate and time travel research? Mike,



03:18

yeah. I mean, this is something that's kind of always been involved with with my line of research when it comes to time travel, and that goes all the way back to when I was a kid, back in the 80s, actually, the the movie somewhere in time, and that idea of being able to will yourself back to some other point in time, rather than, you know, the mid 80s, when it was a DeLorean in a flux capacitor and whisking off at 88 miles per hour, which would be wonderful. It'd be a lot of fun. But there was something about that notion about using the power of the mind to move yourself into another point in time. And so that was an influence of mine, way, way back when it comes to portals and stargates. Yeah, you could say the film Stargate 1994 when that came out, really interested me. But you know, that was preceded by the mysteries of the sphinx documentary hosted by Charleston Heston. Was John Anthony West, Robert shock, their research in redating the Sphinx. So you kind of couple those things together. And as a young, impressionable what was I, 19 year old at the time, that that kind of really inspired me to look into that, you know, really because I always had paranormal experiences dating back to when I was a young child. I've been an experimenter for pretty much my entire life. And so as I got deeper into that realm and researching the paranormal, I started to. Discovering that there were a lot of consistencies, a lot of connections between what I was researching in the paranormal realm and this idea of portals and star gates in this sort of thing. So it's always been a part of my research in finally going to Egypt a few years back, just amplified all of that. And I just, I dove headlong into all of that esoterica.



05:26

There's tons of it, mountains and mountains of material, especially once you start getting into ancient Egypt, things like that, especially the Lost technologies of Egypt. One of my favorite guests that we have on pretty regularly is Stephen Myers from the corona pump Foundation. And, you know the idea of, no, we didn't need some kind of alien technology to build the pyramids. You know we have, we have reinvented humanity numerous times over and forgotten who we are numerous times over. So the idea of having technologies that we're just now burgeoning on, things like storing data and crystals, that kind of stuff, is brand new to us. But something that in in a in a situation like ancient Egypt, piezo electricity, things like that may have been pretty commonplace. Yeah,



06:25

absolutely. And you're absolutely right that, you know, civilization has risen and fallen and forgotten itself over millennia, and it's something like Graham Hancock talks about, we're a species with amnesia. And that idea actually really isn't all that new. You look back into the works of Plato when he was writing about Atlantis, you have Solon, the Greek philosopher that's down there in Egypt, talking to the priests at Sase and Heliopolis. And the one that he's talking to, Sanchez, is laughing at him, because Plato's, or I'm sorry, so on trying to he'll tell them about, oh yeah, you know, we had the great the great cataclysm, the great flood. These are survivors all that. And Sanchez is laughing at him like you, you Greeks are but children, this has happened many, many times, and you have forgotten again and again and again. So, um, yeah, that concept has been with us forever. And so when we look at some of these ancient structures, and we're like, oh my gosh, you know, how did they build those? I mean, it was with some technology that's been forgotten the time in the traditional academia, they really bristle at the terminology of the ancients had a high technology because they their mind automatically goes to computers and cell phones and things like that. I was like, no, no, no, no, not that type of high technology. They had a higher technology in this area than we have today. Doesn't mean it has to be cell phones and this sort of thing, but it is still a higher technology just in a different area



07:58

well. And you know that is specifically something that we talk about regularly on the show, is exactly the fact of, specifically Egyptology, amongst many science scientific disciplines, the idea that they don't really accept a whole lot of new hypothesis. They don't really accept a whole lot of new theory, even the idea that the great pyramid itself is a tomb like, that's funny. There's, I guess you're doing it to imprison that soul forever, because there's no sacred scrawls on the wall for the soul to read, to have, have their heart weighed, you know, against the feather, to enter the afterlife. There's, there's none of that that, according to Egyptology, teaching you have to have in order to get to the afterlife,



08:46

right? Yeah, you had to have the false door. You don't find that in, you know, the Great Pyramid, or you know the other ones there. You know the Red Pyramid, the last one of these

Pyramid, or, you know the other ones there. You know the Red Pyramid, the bed, none of those the big, giant, huge pyramids in Egypt. You don't find that in. Now, there are smaller ones that were built by that dynastic Egyptians that are really just, they're copying what they're seeing over there. And I can imagine that being a king, like all that great, huge, you know, massive wonder. I want to be buried in something like that. But my guys don't know how to build that whole huge thing, and so they construct a little one. And yes, inside those smaller ones, you can find walls covered in hieroglyphs. You can find stars on the ceiling and things like that, but you don't find that in the bigger ones, because that was an older version of the Egyptian civilization, probably the Atlantean civilization that built those. Because you find no hieroglyphs on the walls. You don't find those false doors. There's no stars on the ceilings. It's a completely different kind of construction. Well, let's



09:43

start getting into that different kind of construction and exactly how it relates to stargates, Stargate technology and other high technologies of ancient Egypt, Atlantis, etc. Mike,



09:54

yeah, absolutely. So when we find the star gates in ancient Egypt and. Tour that we do every year at star gates of ancient Egypt. Tour we're going again next November, 2025 you can find the link to that on my website. And where we find this symbolism is really all over the temples in Upper Egypt. So along the Nile River, you find it at the temple of Abydos or Temple of Seti. At Abydos temple of Hathor Dendera, you find it a Karnak Luxor, and the symbolism was right alongside gateways into the temple, right alongside doorways into some of these rooms that were actually the Stargate chambers. Now there's a lot of ideas and speculation as to what they actually did in the Stargate chambers what they used them for, but it's very plain as day. You know the word Stargate has written on the door. So these could have been used, yes, to travel to somewhere else in the cosmos. They could have been used to travel somewhere else on Earth, another dimension, another point in time, as a communications device. So there's a lot of different ideas as to how exactly that they were used. But you know, the idea of a stargate is really harnessing the power of a portal to use it at your will. Because portals are naturally occurring. We find them in space right outside our planet. They call them x points, and you know, which is really an interaction between the Earth magnetism and the solar wind, which we've had satellites out in space for almost 10 years now, studying these things, and there's no predictive model for it. And NASA has acknowledged, yes, these are portals. We're going to call them x points, because we don't want to, you know, be too metaphysical about it, so we'll call them something else. But they did admit that there are meal portals. They open at random intervals. They don't know how big they're going to open, just it's random. Open at random sizes, close randomly. So they're able to study them, but they could not tell you when one is going to spawn up, and they can't tell you when it's going to close. And these, these type of portals allow the protons and electrons from the sun to enter into our atmosphere a lot quicker than normal. So we know these are naturally occurring, and since they again, it's an interaction between the Earth's magnetism and the solar wind well that goes all the way down that interaction all the way down to the Earth's surface. So these portals can open, really anywhere. And that's, I believe, where we start having some of these stories about people going missing in the wilderness, possibly through a portal. You have some of these missing

airplanes, possibly through a portal. Bruce Gernon has a fantastic story, yeah, down to the Bermuda Triangle, about passing through one of these things and being zipped ahead, you know, over half an hour in time. So, yeah, very, very fascinating subject study here.



12:44

Well, especially when you get into portals, it is, it is absolutely fascinating. We know that we have now teleported light in in the lab. We we have altered time. We know that time is pretty much, as far as physics goes, just made up. It's utterly relative to the observer and only explainable by the observer. So that's why you need a totally different type of clock to tell time on the moon or in space things like that. Gravity is if you went to the IO near Jupiter, it would be a totally different time system than 60 minutes to an hour. Yeah, you know, yeah, they're



13:27

trying to designate time zones up on the moon now, which I find pretty laughable. Have had it? Guys? Yeah, you know, time is just, it's a human concept. It's used to describe our reality. It's used to keep track of things like, you know, when we need to show up at work, when we need to show up at the bus stop, you know, that sort of stuff. So it's a helpful tool for us, but it's just a human concept. It doesn't really exist. You know, what we are experiencing is our fourth dimensional consciousness. I mean, what we call time is the fourth dimension. That's basically where our consciousness exists, inside a three dimensional body. So that makes us really fascinating beings, because we are multi dimensional, fourth dimensional consciousness inside a three dimensional body. When the three dimensional body passes, our consciousness goes, well, that's the big question. Where do we go? Yeah. Do we go to one of those other dimensions, because we have up to 11 of them, or do we go to somewhere else beyond that? And you know, even scientists now, Stuart hammer off Robert Penrose in their concepts of the consciousness being stored in the microtubules of the brain, you know, they've even acknowledged, and these are guys that you know, Roger Penrose like, well, you know, you call me an atheist, but because religiously, he doesn't, you know, sure, believe in religion as a scientist, but he says, you know, that consciousness that is stored inside the body, it goes off to the cosmos somewhere. I couldn't tell you where, but it goes somewhere. And so that's left to, you know, people like us to try to figure that out.



14:55

Well, well, and that's just it. You know, it's the it's the idea that we talk. About pretty regularly on the show that we are, we are conscious vibration, you know, held here by quantum field, what have you, and that that vibration is never ending. It it doesn't change much, like any energy. It can only change form. It can't be created or destroyed, right? You know. So that's, that's kind of a quandary of physics, the fact that you can change the way that energy is, you know, you can, you can change the vibrational rate of it, but, yeah, you can't destroy it. So where do we go? What does happen? And even even when you start looking at things like remote viewing, the idea that, yes, you can remote view something that happened in the past. You can remote view something that happens in the future, but quantum things in between here and then may mitigate what happens to that situation. You know, yeah, oh,

 15:57

absolutely, yeah, there can be changes. So just because you view something in the future doesn't mean that's the way it's going to happen. And you can have things in the future changing things that happened in the past. And so this is where we end up with a lot of these paradoxes and things like the Mandela effect. But yeah, since it, you know, I get this question a lot when I start talking about time. You know, all time being concurrent, past, present, future, all here at once in our fourth dimension. And so some people get hung up and, well, doesn't that mean that, you know, then we're, you know, predestined. It's all mapped out. It's like, No, you can still make choices, and that is going to change things up and down the timeline based on your choices, and the universe is going to, you know, correct that up and down that timeline. Yeah, so, so, yeah, we still have free will. It's just it's different than our, you know, conventional, I guess, take on it, so to speak, that I think we have to think outside the box. We have to think in multiple dimensions. And, you know, not just this, you know, point A goes to point B. No point A can go to, you know, a lot of different points.

 17:09

Yeah, yeah. And that's kind of the idea behind these portals that you were just talking about, that appear in our cosmos, appear between the Sun and the Earth, things like that that randomly appear, pop up, disappear. What would it take? Because there, there's, of course, the the idea of the Einstein Rosen bridge, the idea of a wormhole that can open up between space and time, between that fabric, basically bending space over itself and and shortening the time distance between two points by doing so. But what would it take for one of those to exist? What would it take for one of those to be manipulatable, even even via vibration of crystals or crystalline structures in because, I mean, I'm a huge user and believer of crystals. I believe, if anything, the ancient civilizations were tapped into the piezo electric properties of crystals and into the way that they can change vibrationally a space. So, yeah,

 18:22

that's a great Go ahead, right? Yeah, great question. You have a lot there. So let me try to unpack that a bit. You know, the the big trick with when we talk about the Einstein, Rosen bridge and folding over space and time? I mean, that's the trick. How do you fold over space and time? I mean, I can't, you know, do that with my hands. You can we give the example, right? So, how do we make that happen? There are scientists, couple years ago in the lab Fermilab, where they, you know, they published a paper that they had created a baby wormhole in the lab. This is on the quantum level. They created two small black holes, connected them with a wormhole and sent the message through which is a great breakthrough. It's kind of like the very, very early beginnings of being able to create this in the lab. And, you know, people are asking questions, well, can you send like a dog through it? It's like we're on the quantum level. No, why would you send a dog first? Let's listen to probe or something through it. But so it's very small, and we're able to send a message. I think the ancients were, we're on to a lot of things here, being able to, you know, harness that those portals and be able to use them at their will, which is, again, what we call the star gates. And you mentioned the piezo, electric energy. And, you know, we find a lot of these types of sites built on, you know what we call these, these hot spot energies, or hot spot areas, around the world, there would be triangle areas. We know the stone circles are built on these temples and all of that. And

basically we're talking about the tour current of the earth. And you know where these triangles. Hot spots are at, you know, it goes all the way down to the Earth's core. You have that molten ball of iron spinning around and around, creating an electromagnetic field. And you know, that's great for us, because it protects us from the sun, like we were talking about earlier. But as it rises up through the Earth's mantle and the cross, it's interacting with different metals and minerals, and depending on the metal or mineral it interacts with in the quantity, it creates these different localized electromagnetic fields. So yeah, using crystals definitely would have an effect on these we find the the idea of using monotonic white gold there. In in ancient Egypt, you go to the temple of abados and you find the depiction of it on the wall with the call the, what has routinely been called the muff cuts. But our Egyptologist there in in Egypt, Mohammed Ibrahim, he's been looking at that for a number of years, his head scratcher, and he was like, Why are you calling this move cuts? Muff cuts means turquoise, but you have this depiction of white cakes. And so he's been studying this for a while, and what he has deduced here is that, oh, okay, I get it now. It's, it's the white gold, the then the white cakes from muff cuts land that the turquoise land, which makes sense, the turquoise land was in the Sinai Peninsula, where all of these ancient mines were at. So they were mining gold, silver, the turquoise, of course, copper and all these sorts of things. And this monatomic white gold was a byproduct of this mining, and they're mixing into these white cakes and then entering into the Stargate chambers. So given the properties of what monatomic white gold can do, you know, can it can change your chemical composition. It can basically change, not chemical composition, but change your vibration. Change your frequency, is what I mean to say. And so, you know, some of the tests that they've done on this in the lab where it, like, you know, totally disappears, possibly to another dimension. You know, imagine ingesting something like that. You go into this chamber. So are you passing into another dimension yourself? Are you going to another point in time? Is it almost like, maybe it's, you know, an experience like ayahuasca, where your body is physically there, but your consciousness is pretty much elsewhere, and you're interacting with different beings and having these visions and things like that. So we don't know exactly what it did and how it works, but we can see that there was something going on here



22:31

well. And you know, there are two things that spring to mind whenever you bring up the monatomic white gold. Number one is the mana machine, yeah. And the idea of, where did they get the manna from in Egypt during the time of the Exodus, and what was it? The the concept that, you know, that they actively had a machine that was technology that made this and it was basically monatomic white gold,



23:02

right? That's think about where they where were they walking through during the exits they were walking through the Sinai area, which is where these mines were at. That was, that was producing the monotonic white gold. So, yeah, it it all ties together. All connects.



23:14

That is, that is really fascinating stuff. And you know what? What other evidence do we have of monatomic white gold use in ancient Egypt or in ceremonial high magic use anything like that?

Mike, yeah.

 23:28

I mean, we find that in a number of the temples, we find that in the wall freezes, the bass reliefs that are, that are all over the temples, you'll find that offering. And so basically, you have to, you know, look for that offering. And, you know, look into the higher goes, Okay, is this an offer? You know, there it is. It's, yeah, the heb shayt from mufuts Land is essentially what we're looking for. So we see a number of different temples there.

 23:53

Now, do we have any idea how they went about creating this monatomic gold? Because, I mean, typically, that's not something that you would, you would necessarily mine. That's something that kind of like, you know, monotonic silver, things like that, that you have to create through a chemical process. Yeah,

 24:12

yeah. This would have been a chemical process. And we know that, you know, Ancient Egypt, as far as we know, when we go back into our ancient history, the records that we have to this point, you know, they were our creators of alchemy. You know, they are our original alchemists. Now they may go back further, like we go back to the Atlantean civilization and what have you, it may have been passed down from there, you know. But you know, they were the they're the possessors of alchemy, and so this, yeah, they wouldn't have been specifically mining for monatomic white gun. I mean, maybe, let me put words in their mouth. But like when we look at the work of David Hudson in Arizona, this was a byproduct of the mining that he was doing there. So. Given that they were mining all these other substances, it makes sense that this was a byproduct of what they were mining there in the cyanide and through whatever alchemical process that they had devised, were able to produce this. Now that process is not listed on any of the walls or anything like that, but that doesn't mean that the process didn't exist, you know, because, after all, you know, there are no instructions in hieroglyphs on how they built the pyramids. There's no instructions in hieroglyphs and mummification. So there's a lot of things that they did that they never recorded. So that doesn't mean just because it wasn't recorded, that the process didn't exist for them. Oh,

 25:37

absolutely. I mean, there's, there's a good, good evidence of use of high tech, high technology in ancient Egypt, I mean, everything from gold plated artifacts to which, I mean, you'd had to have either a chemical or electro chemical process to make that happen, which is a pretty decent understanding of chemistry as far as how to suspend something inside of a chemical solution and long enough for the atoms to change place, you know, like, I mean, we I remember transferring making, making Penny silver and things like that in chemistry class in high school. And it was definitely something that, like you left overnight, you know? And that was just a

small item. I can't imagine what it would take for gold things like that, but we know that they had things like the Baghdad Battery, right? For example, that produces easily from one to two double A batteries and strength. So,

 26:42

yeah, absolutely. And you know, even science is shown here a few years back that, you know, you have Christopher Dunn's idea of the Giza Power Plant. Well, you know, Science showed us a few years back that, yes, the Great Pyramid of Giza is harnessing the Earth energy and storing it within the pyramid itself. And then just recently, here, a few months back, you know, China releases this report on some, you know, radar testing that they were doing and discovering that there were plasma balls forming up over the Great Pyramid. So, you know, and that's Today, 1000s and 1000s of years later. So imagine back in its heyday, when it was actively in use, how much more powerful that would have been?

 27:24

Yeah, yeah, exactly. And you know, I think much on a much more impactful scale, especially because while it may not seem amazing to us, you know, the idea that I constantly refer to the idea of piezo electricity, and the idea of, if you take two decent quartz crystals and bang them together in the dark, you'll see a flash of light, you know, so for for ancient peoples, for people 10,000 years ago, Yes, that would have verged on magic, to see that in front of your eyes, that that would have and then to find out that that that same action could actively generate power. You know, so much of our life is run off of piezo electricity nowadays, and it's, it's a very small device. It doesn't take a whole lot to make happen, you know. So the idea that that they could have found out how to coax power out of crystals, how to specifically coax power out of the waiting capacitor. That is granite, you know? I mean, that's, that's layers of mica and carbon and quartz like you, you've got a capacitor waiting to happen at that point.

 28:45

Absolutely. And when you know you look at as one rose granite, I mean that you know there are many different types of granite across the world, but as one rose granite has one of the highest quartz contents in the entire world, and Egypt was loaded with it, and that's what they used in all their I mean, a lot of the buildings were limestone, or maybe even sandstone, but they used granite in all of their constructions, to some degree or another. The important chambers there and the Great Pyramid of Giza were made of granite. You walk into any of the temples, the threshold was always granite, and that was so that as you walked into the temple, it would clear your energy, so it would purify you as you walked into the temple. And then, of course, you know, you have the obelisks, and you know so many other like the massive coffers there at the serapium, all made of this massive blocks of granite that, yes, had the piezo, electric energy involved in it. And of course, we're left scratching our heads trying to figure out how more they even move these things. Yeah,

 29:51

yeah. Precisely like, how, how did they even get them into place? And how did even even the

yeah. Precisely like, how, how did they even get them into place? And how did even even the concept? Because the. Idea of frequency, specifically Mike, when you're talking about even, even moving objects, you know, like we know, you can hop onto Amazon right now and for 80 bucks by a DIY acoustic levitation kit, where it floats a little pith ball on your desk, you know. But if you upscale that, and if you start thinking about, you know, other forms of ultrasonic technology, once again, rubbing quartz together, things like that, to create ultrasonic signals. Even the idea that the great pyramid itself, the King's Chamber, the first resonant frequency, and it is 19 hertz, that is, that is one hurt below the range of human hearing, the the range that is frequently associated with the paranormal, with feeling the presence of something else in the room with you. It is the the frequency at which the water in the eye starts to vibrate and ocular hallucinations begin, you know, so So to think about that in terms of an initiation space, something like that, something that would be used as, let's say, a star chamber, a portal, something that would take you, body and mind to another place because of the resonant vibration in it. Yeah, you know, that's that, in and of itself, is the idea of bringing your brain to the point of time travel and moving into another dimension and shifting your space of reality,

 31:33

yeah. And I absolutely believe that the Great Pyramid of Giza was some sort of machine, you know, we find the evidence for it, you know, all throughout there. I mean, yeah, you could say, okay, nobody was ever found the king's chamber. You have, I call it a coffer, you know, because it's a box. But the interesting thing is that, again, you know, we're talking as one rose granite that's in that chamber, and it's all either brown or black, you know, that only happens through some sort of chemical reaction. And actually, if you look at the blocks or at the very top of the ceiling, you find these other rectangular slats that are in the middle of the blocks, and they line up like really, quite perfectly with that, with that box that's in that room. So when you look up as like, Yeah, this isn't just sitting around over time and somehow became looking No, there was a chemical reaction. Yeah, and even down in the Queen's Chamber, yes, they have found salt and things like that on the walls, a nice layer of it. But that niche that's in there, it's an inset into the one wall. It's a little corbelled niche. And traditional archeology tries to say, well, you know, there could have been like a statue or an idol sitting there, and I guess somehow got stolen. Well, okay, it doesn't make sense. Then that behind that niche there's a small tunnel that goes back about 90 meters, and then the whole back side of that niche, above that tunnel is blackened like something that was burned there. It's charred, and the stone is actually melted. So something extremely, extremely hot happened. There wasn't some statue or idol. So, yeah, the whole building was some sort of massive machine, yeah,

 33:16

and that's kind of the hypothesis that Stephen Myers puts forth with the work of the Pharaoh's pump Foundation, is the idea of it was, it was a very large water pump that that basically operated on a single cylinder principle. And the idea that, yeah, expanding gasses in the king's chamber would, through suction, pull water up and water the entire valley to, you know, because at one point, yes, that was a hugely lush area, you know, before the desert that it is now, yeah, and well, and

 33:49

yeah, in any of these ideas. So the idea of the water pump, the idea of the power plants, I

yea, in any of those ideas. So the idea of the water pump, the idea of the power plants, I mean, they're all interesting ideas. And I don't know if we're ever going to know for certain what exactly it was and how it function, but not a tomb, okay? And we have to remember, you know, the most important thing for the Egyptians back at that time was the inundation season to grow crops. They had a limited amount of time to grow this stuff. It's when the, basically, the, now, river flooded, and you had the rich, black soil that would wash down. And that's where they got their name. The name wasn't Egypt. That's, you know, that's a Greek name. It was Kemet, the black land. And for name for the rich, black soil. And so that was the most important thing to them, was making sure that they had a good harvest. So I think, you know, whatever that function of the pyramid was, whether it was, you know, energy, whether it was generating energy to, you know, help spread across the land, give us better crop, heighten consciousness, that sort of thing. Or, like you're saying water pump, or Stephen Myers saying water pump. You know, any of those ideas I think are on the table because the most important thing to the Egyptians were crops.



34:57

Yeah, absolutely no. So when it, when it comes bringing this back around to stargates and to other technologies, what other what other examples do we have of places where people may have used the the natural frequency of the area, the natural ley lines, that kind of stuff, and amplified them through the technology of the time, through placement of stones, that kind of stuff. Yeah,



35:26

we find that in like, stone circles all throughout the world, it's been a lot of interesting research in the UK. I show some examples in the book on the roll right stones research that's been done there in past years, Avebury where, yeah, there are, you know, resonant frequencies that these stones are harnessing and passing around the circle and creating this spiraling energy, you know, within it. And you know, they could have used this energy for a lot of different things. Whether it was for, you know, healing purposes, it could have been used for, of course, you're performing some sort of ritual with it that could have been entering into alter states of consciousness. The idea of portals, again, is absolutely on the table. There are some interesting stories, like a Stonehenge of people that have disappeared there, and things like this. And so, yeah, you have these measurable frequencies, this measurable energy that's coming from these locations. And when you look at like a place, like the roll right stones, where you see this, you know spiraling energy that is coming out of the ground. Basically, it's, it's a vortex. You know that the vortex is swirling up out of the ground into this stone circle. Well, that's the three dimensional aspect, okay, this world, but two do you just basically take a slice out that's your spiral. And we see that symbolism all over the world of the spiral. We see it in Egypt. We see it in, you know, all over the UK. We see it in Ireland. We see it in Sardinia. We see it in the American Southwest. We see it in Sri Lanka as the same original over and over and over again, yeah, and so and that. And you know, the ancients will tell you, this is our symbol for spiral, the indigenous people the American Southwest, this is our symbol for spiral. And you know, modern academia is like, Oh, that's a migration pattern. What? Yeah, who migrates in a spiral? I mean, yes, it makes sense



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well, and it is. It is fascinating how much modern academia does dismiss the the the teachings of Aboriginal peoples as just hearsay, when it's like, that's funny, because they have, they have fully in an unbroken chain, believe this, for some of them, 10s of 1000s of years. And when you start getting into, especially portals, things like that, star gates, at Sacred Spaces, that kind of stuff it is. It is not a part of of their hearsay or their bedtime stories or something like that. It is a deep part of their religious ceremony and a deep part of their actual religious belief that this is a connection to somewhere else. Yeah,

38:18

absolutely, this was their way of life. And you know, modern academia will say, Well, you know, word of mouth is unreliable. What you have to remember these people that what they were passing down was for survival. If they passed down the wrong information, you know, their their whole entire culture is going to get wiped out. So they were very, very careful with what they passed down. And modern academia says, Well, you know, you remember when you played, you know, the game telephone in first grade, and by the time the message got around to the end of the room, it was completely different. It's like, well, yeah, we were six years old, so by the time I got to the third person, you turned the story about the car into a story about a hot dog because you're goofy kids, you know, that doesn't work, that doesn't fly. So, yeah, the indigenous and Aboriginal peoples were very, very meticulous with the information that they passed down. And you know, I'm, I'm sorry, I'm gonna believe the descendants of those that pass this information down. They were the witnesses. You know your interpretation as as a scholar, I'm sorry, I don't care how many PhDs you have, yeah, um, you weren't there. These people's ancestors were well.

39:30

And you know that is, that is a regular topic of discussion on the show, is the fact that all too frequently, science forgets that first step of science and all too frequently, the experimenter forgets that they have started the science. You know that that first step of science is experience and observation, then you gather data based on that, and then you form a hypothesis. But like as an experimenter, things like that so frequently. We, we people forget that they have started the scientific process. Whether or not they decided to hop on the train of it is a different story, you know, but, but the science has already begun, and so frequently, especially when it comes to paranormal, when it comes to topics like this mike, when it comes to things even like Graham Hancock and I, I love, I love the way Graham Hancock answers it. I had never said I was a scientist, right? I am a reporter,

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and I'm just an investigative journalist. And you know what? Betrayal of

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clues, yeah, nothing more, yeah, this is where



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being in that position. So, you know, I, I didn't have a journalist, a journalist job like Graham, did. You know he was his career started abroad, and he started noticing, you know, the customs there in Ethiopia. So he ended up writing a book. You know, he was on location covering a different story, but he noticed these things going on in Axum, and so he started writing about it. And that's kind of how he fell down the rabbit hole. Yeah, he was an investigative journalist. And that's kind of, you know, my take here. My degree is in computer science, my degrees in simulation programming. So, you know, that's, you want to talk about simulated universe or something. I mean, I can give you, you know, some, some particulars, but so, yeah, I became curious about all of these different things, and it's freeing, because I'm not stuck in the box of geology. I'm not stuck in the box of archeology or some of these other sciences, where I can step back and I can look at how all of these different fields on take a location I don't know, Stonehenge or the pyramids or whatever, and I can take everybody's research on that and find the connections together. And that's, that's what we were able to do, like, you know, Graham saying, you know, put a piece of clues together. Yeah, absolutely, well, and that's



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just it, you know, it's the idea of a,



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you can't really find a Bigfoot expert,



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because we haven't proven Bigfoot, but you can find a lot of people that are expert on the folklore. You can find a lot of people that are expert on primate DNA. You can find a lot of people who are like, you know, Dr Jeffrey Meldrum, who are experts in their field, in a different right, who are studying this. Because scientifically, it's such an anomaly that we can't ignore it, you know, and that's just it. Eventually science is supposed to be to the point of, Wow, this this part we can't ignore. And that's one of the reasons I'm a big fan of the relabeling to UAP from UFO, is because it brings phenomenology into it, which is fully a part of science, and the idea of, like, okay, so, you know, out of your 100% solution, 5% disappeared. Did it off gas? Did it become sediment? What happened? Now we have to solve for the missing 5% you know. And that's the anomaly in the experiment. And if we can repeat that, then we have repeatable science, you know, but, but on both sides of the conversation, Mike, we have to be willing to meet in the middle. Yeah,



43:09

I think that, you know, far too often traditional academia gets hung up on this idea of, you know, supernatural, paranormal, just the term they don't want to discuss it at all. But I like

quote from Dr Hans Holster years ago, where he said, you know, there, there is no supernatural world. You know, everything that we are experiencing is actually quite natural, you know. And, and I love that, because it's, it is very true. You know, these things that we are dubbing as paranormal or supernatural are kind of those exceptions to the rule. There are things that don't usually happen to us. They are, you know, something very rare that occurs. You know, it's that, like 5% that you are talking about, and so it is a part of our world. Is a part of our universe, and it's a fascinating part of it, because they are the more mysterious elements of our universe. And so, yeah, it drives me nuts when traditional academia trust upon it doesn't really exist. Like, no, it does. That's the other 5% what is it? Yeah,



44:14

yeah, yeah. And, I mean, a great example that I like to give there was a recent study that was just done. I love petroglyphs. I'm huge into them. I've been writing an album based on petroglyphs, great, but there was a, there was a big, a big study that was just done on some in South America where it actually showed that the the ones that I've always interpreted as square waves. That's kind of the concept behind my album is, what if the people who drew these things were synesthetic and were actually like drawing the sound wave of what they were hearing in the world around them? When you isolate those and start putting them through algorithms, some really cool sounds come out. But the studies show. The fact that the square pattern specifically at this site was the drumming pattern that was supposed to be used for the sacred ceremony at that site. So it was literally encoded in the wall art. Whoever the sacred drummer was would have been that would have been passed down. Nobody else knew what that was. None of the tribes, at that point, even now locally, knew what that was, right. So at some point even they'd forgotten what their sacred wall art and what that pattern on the wall meant. So the idea of vibration, the idea of those sacred drumming patterns, things like that, whether they be a binaural beat, what have you that activates the brain to another, to another dimension, you know, the same way as meditation, yeah, something like that. Or even, once again, opens a portal because of the vibration. And it could



46:00

be. And, you know, one of the more fascinating experiences that I had had was at it was a smaller stone circle in Ireland called drumbe stone circle. It's an axial stone circle, which basically means that one of the stones is lying down horizontally as part of the circle, and it lines up with, I think, that one is the morning of the winter solstice, if I recall correctly. But when you walk into this thing, you pass through these two very tall, erect stones, and yeah, there you go, dramatic stone circle. And they call them the portal stones. But when you stand in the center of that thing and just talk like you're the dead center. And you just talk you feel the reverberation around you. It's almost like you're in a bubble, or like that fish bowl effect, right? And, and that's just from talking, yeah, today. Now imagine, you know, a couple 1000 years ago, when this thing was in its full glory and all the stones were there, because there's, there's only 13 of the, what they believe were the original 17 that are, that are there. They're not weathered down like they are right now. There would have been full height. So imagine doing like a ceremonial dance in the middle of this thing, or playing some instruments in the middle of this thing, and how that sound would have reverberated off those stones, that resonance that would have been coming right back at you. You can use that for a lot of different things. You know, weather was a specific meditation. We have seen how sound can be used for healing purposes. You know, to, you know, get rid of tumors and things like this. You

know, the medicine list Hospital in China is, like, you know, fascinating, what they've done with sound technology there, or entering into alter states of consciousness, maybe opening portals, these sorts of things. Yeah, it's just, to me, that was just truly fascinating, just staying there's talking and feeling that, yeah, wow. Okay, yeah.

 47:57

And that was, that was a big study that was recently done at Stonehenge as well, was the fact that, and I brought it up on screen, the idea that the stones themselves amplify sound. And there I'm trying to remember, I was just trying to look it up, the scientist, who's a paleo musician, who showed that, you know, they, they actively had stones that they chipped and honed and got to a point that you could strike it and it rang like a xylophone key. So the idea that the stone circle itself may have been an instrument that was played or beaten like a drum while somebody was inside of it to expose them to frequencies, even one of my hypotheses with the Great Pyramid is the two shafts and how they are slightly offset from each other, and how that, especially with the baffles in it, would almost make like a perfect straw to be able to provide a pitch to resonate the chamber, you know, in a binaural beat fashion. Yeah,

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you'll like my hypothesis. Then on some of these bigger pyramids, okay, talked about the Great Pyramid of Giza being a machine. You look at that Grand Gallery and just the corbel structure in there, you look at the construction of the Bent Pyramid, which has other corbel structures, and then the Red Pyramid. So I think that these were harmonic resonance chambers. Absolutely. I think it was some sort of sound technology that was used within these giant pyramids, yeah, yeah,

 49:21

yeah, which, which? You know, once again, if you're, if you're talking about the baffles, the because, if it's a, if it's a, if it's there for the spirit to escape, then why the baffles to block them in? Yeah, but, but if you're using that as a means of pitch control, because, much like any straw that you have, you know, blowing with the breeze by it, you're gonna have a pitch coming out of it. And if you lengthen or or shorten that straw, you're gonna get a different pitch. So, yeah, you can tune the room with those two different angles. Okay, absolutely vibrated at the frequency that you want and be producing it. Piezo, electric result, which explains a lot of the damage things like that, that that look like the sarcophagus that's in there has been chipped away, broken things like that. So yeah. So

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we had, on our last star gates of ancient Egypt tour, this past April, we had a woman with us. She's a performing artist in Europe, primarily, like Switzerland, Germany, Steph le, Chef is her. Is her name. And so we were in the central chamber of the Red Pyramid, and she sang in there. And it was just beautiful. It's like, yeah, that's what this room was used for. Yeah. Something to do with sound, yeah, yeah,

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no, precisely. And when you, when you start looking at so many places like Malta, those chambers where, once again, resonating at almost 19 hertz, things like that, where it's very much tapping into the next dimension, what's around us, whether, whether you're trying to tap into it for connection to your ancestors, what have you, but, but the ancients had an amazing Epidaurus was always one that I remember going there when I was 19 years old and hearing my professor strike a match at the bottom of Epidaurus While we were up top. I'm an audio engineer by trade, and it still just blows my mind to know that like that, that wouldn't match. Sounded like it was right next to me, right next to me, and it was two, 300 feet down, blew my mind and and that was geometry that they knew. You know, for us, high technology we use, we use computers to tune rooms like that for construction. Now, right, whenever you're building an opera house, that kind of stuff, they did it on the regs, yep. So it's pretty

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it was a different type of high technology, but they absolutely had it, yeah,

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yeah. And these things do lead to different connections of reality. They do lead to different opening of chakra points, yes, things like that. So yes, as far as I'm concerned, whether you're talking an actual travel through time, or whether you were talking somebody's altered perception of time, where they go, they have a visionary experience, and they come back. I don't necessarily consider them different. Mike,

 52:32

yeah, all these things, and that's part of my platform, you know, connecting universe for all, all of these things are connected, and it's just, you know, we're putting the pieces together now through through our modern lens. And I think, you know, we talked a bit about here, about the differences in what you know, high technology really is between us and the ancients. And I think we our modern society a lot of times forgets to put that ancient technology into the context of the Ancients, we try to put our modern lens on it, and it just doesn't work. We have to put ourselves into the mindset of those ancient peoples, in the way they would have lived, the way they would have worked, in the way they would have interacted with their environment, which is far different than the way we interact with it today.

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Oh, absolutely, absolutely. And, you know, it was very much a live or die interaction. Mike, like we were saying a while ago there, it wasn't in their vested interest to obstruct or corrupt the stories that they passed down, if you didn't pass down the proper story as to why that constellation rose in the sky when it did suddenly, crops ain't getting in the ground, right. Um,

right. You aren't moving as a society with the with the food that you need to hunt at that point. You know, like these are, these are life breaking decisions that you make sure you pass them down accurately. Oh, yeah, absolutely.

 54:02

And people ask, well, you know, if you know these things were so important, like the building of the pyramids, and, you know, all, all this other, you know, the high technology that we've been talking about, how, you know, constructed these, these blocks and tools that we know that they had to have had, but haven't shown up in the archeological record yet. Yeah, you know, people always says, Well, you know, why didn't it write down? Or why didn't they pass that down? And I think people tend to forget that, you know, yeah, if you make a mistake like that, and you don't survive, and there's famine, you know, your civilization can get wiped out. Or, you know, we're talking about some barbaric times where, you know, you didn't just, you know, invade the territory and say it's ours. You wiped out. That's right, the entire population so whatever they knew was gone, yeah, you

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win lion pride on it. You came in, you killed the firstborn, you know, to assert your dominance and to make sure that there was no vendetta afterward, you know. And kind of, the example that I give regularly, I'm Cajun. It does not take long. Long there is now a movement to re teach Cajun in Louisiana, because unless in one generation, Mike, all but gone. Yeah, the language is all but gone. It does not take long for us to forget these things. Yeah,

 55:16

absolutely. Well, you know, the the last scribe that knew how to write the ancient hieroglyphs. I mean, that was 300 around 300 ad, and, yeah, that wasn't long after, you know, you had the, you know, the Greeks took control, and the Romans, and you know, through all of that, you know, they started losing their culture. And finally, you know that last guy dies, nobody knows how to read the hieroglyphs anymore, and it's taken us, you know, would it take us 1500 years to finally figure it out? And even still, we're kind of iffy on some aspects of

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it. So, yeah, without the Rosetta Stone, we would have nothing. Oh, yeah, without the

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Rosetta Stone, we would have nothing. So taking Napoleon and even then,

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and even then, that's only a portion, and only a very specific type, you know, because there were, there were religious and then there were regular hieroglyphs. So it's kind of like, kind of like saying that, like, Latin was a spoken language. No, not really, not really what. Nobody went around, like, you know, everybody that didn't, that isn't how it worked. So, yeah, there

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are still hieroglyphs today. They have no idea, you know what they were, because, you know, there'll be, like a singer hieroglyphs sitting there, and, you know, they'll try to put it into some sort of context, or might mean this, but they don't know. You need to find multiple representations of it to really try to figure out what some of the I mean, yes, most of ancient Egyptian is a phonetic language, but you have a lot of these other determinatives. You do have some ideograms and things like this in the mix that, you know, leave you scratching your head sometimes, especially if there's only one of these, you know, particular ideograms that's sitting there. And you know, there's one with the, you know, looks like a bird man. It's it at the temple of city and Abydos. We have no idea what it is. Maybe it represents flying there's another in a tomb there at Saqqara looks like a flying saucer. So people say it's a flying saucer,

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like the one that looks like the helicopter. Well, there's,

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there are those that's at, yeah, at abados on the lentil and so those are controversial about, you know, are they modern machinery or something like that? And so, you know, traditional archeology says, Well, you know, they were plastered over, and the plaster fell out, and you know, all all that. And so, yeah, those are little iffy. But well,

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and that's just it. You know, even when it comes to, once again, the idea of Egyptology and what is and what isn't. It's, it's one of those that almost verges on, on, on being religious, where, where a whole lot of new hypothesis is not really brought in, brought to the table, or what's there is not really questionable, right? Even given new data set, not really, not really supposed to be questioned. Well, here's

 58:11

the thing about those particular hieroglyphs. Yeah, there. There are definitely hieroglyphs throughout Egypt in which the ones that were chiseled in, because you have two different kinds, ones, you know, that are exposed our and others that convex and concave. Yeah. So the ones that are concave, you know, inset into the into the stone, rather than like the embossed



58:41

convex,



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you know, other variations of where they have filled in that those hieroglyphs with the plaster and then carved other hieroglyphs over the top, because that's what they're saying is happening. We do find that throughout Egypt, where that has been done, the problem is when that plaster has fallen out. We haven't seen the strange combinations to create modern machinery. It's only in this one spot where this happens, and there are hundreds of other examples of where that hasn't happened, when they free plaster it over. So, yeah, so it's hard to say, yeah, it's



59:23

a fascinating mystery, to say the least, and one of those that I think will probably remain a mystery for a long time, but the research that you have done for portals to the stars, Mike, absolutely incredible. Once again, I am about 75 pages in, and I cannot wait to tear through the rest of this over the week. Thank you so much for your time tonight. It's been fantastic. The time flew by before we let you go. Please do let everybody know where they can go to follow Mike's morning mug, where they can go to keep up where they can go to vote for your book. In the conscious, conscious awakening awards all that kind of good, conscious life Expo, yeah, time for shameless promotion. Let everybody know they can find everything. Yeah. My primary



1:00:14

website is Mike ricksecker.com



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my other site, which is a community online learning portal that's connected universe portal.com, and that's the site that CRISPR has up here. But yeah, you can, you can find my books through there. You can find my books through Mike ricksucker.com, sign up for my newsletter. All that fun stuff too. Yeah, the conscious life Expo, which is at the beginning of February next year. It's this, I want to say, the seventh through the 10th. Yeah, the Book Awards, portals to the stars is up there now for the conscious life Expo, Book Awards. So conscious life expo.com/book-awards, yeah, vote for portals to the stars there. I would definitely appreciate that. And then, yeah, if you want to join on the star gates of ancient Egypt tour with us this coming year, 2025 you can find that I that should be updated. Yeah, that's the new one. There star gates of ancient Egypt, November 11 through 23rd 2025 you can also find that link through my mike ricksecker.com website. So yeah, we'd love to have you join us. We're visiting a couple of new sites this time around. But, yeah, we'll go through all of those Stargate temples. We have two hours in the Great Pyramid just to ourselves. Our group, the entire thing is open to us, so we get into all the chambers. It's really a phenomenal time.



1:01:38

Too. Cool. Man. Awesome. Once again. I love watching everything that you do online. You were out leading these tours and doing this kind of research all the time. So thank you so much for your time. It's been fantastic. I look forward to having you back on the show again. Yeah, absolutely.



1:01:53

Thank you so much, Chris, for it's a wonderful conversation. I look forward to coming back again.



1:01:58

You bet. Take care. Have a great evening. Mike you too, enjoy holidays, you bet. Man, amazing stuff from Mike rider. Everybody make sure to stop on by and check him out. His books are absolutely amazing. His his work is phenomenal. Speaking of phenomenal work, when we come back from this break, we will be talking about Thunderbirds, both modern and native, from the book Big Bird by King Gerhard. King Gerhard will be joining us as our pre recorded guest in our upcoming segment right after this commercial break. Folks, you



1:02:45

the key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from Curious Research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, squashing in a back room, gathering EVPs or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP, activity, this easy to carry pocket sized scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher, you can find your copy of the Curious Research field observation and encounter log@amazon.com or visit the official curious realm store at curious realm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family or a mind that you want to open that website again is curious realm.com, forward, slash, store. You



1:04:00

music. Well, hello everybody. And thank you so much for holding on through those quick commercial breaks. And thank you so much to our sponsors, especially truehim science, they are your source for amazing CBD products. Stop on by check them out. Truhim science.com, is the website that you want to go to curious seven is the code that you want to use to save 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more and get two count them, two edibles for free on the way out the door. A guest in this segment is the amazing King Gerhard. He is a cryptozoologist. He is a talking head on so many shows. The new proof is out there. Season is out there, and he is on numerous of those episodes. We will be talking about his book, Big Bird and Thunderbirds, pterosaurs, things like that. Welcome back to the show. King Gerhard, how are you doing? Bud,



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hey, Christopher, it's always. An honor and a pleasure, my friend. Thanks for having me on



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Absolutely. Thanks for coming back on. It's always great talking with you. I got a chance to catch up with you a guest a couple weeks ago before the last symposium of the strange and yeah, as I was there, I got to thinking about my upcoming schedule, and I was like, You know what? I have never I've done I've done shows with Jason McLean, things like that on pterosaur sightings. He wrote, of course, the DFW Monster Book, but your book Big Bird specifically, and the cases of Thunderbirds back in the 70s, things like that are fascinating, especially the way that they tie in with Native American lore, things like that. So how did you, how did you first come to the world of Thunderbird study and



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come come into this Kent?



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Well, thanks for asking.



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Yeah. I'd say about 2530 years ago, I started doing, you know, active field research for, you know, Bigfoot and some other cryptids. I knew about the Thunderbird phenomenon because I'd read some books, obviously, by other crypto zoologists like, you know, Lauren Coleman and Dr Carl schuker, Janet Colin board, and some of those folks that had Mark Hall, some of those folks that had covered the Thunderbird, the Big Bird phenomenon. And then in 2000 in October of 2003 I was introduced to a gentleman in Houston who claimed that he had had a sighting and of one of these living pterosaur creatures back in 1983 when he was a young man, and he was fairly, you know, blue collar kind of guy. His name was Ralph Guzman, and he was kind of a blue collar guy. Worked as an electrician, didn't really know a lot about science and zoology and paleontology, so when he first described me, he's like He told a friend of mine. He said, I don't know anything about Bigfoot, but I saw one of those prehistoric birds like on the Flintstones. So that was this first description of this thing. And I knew right away what he meant. So I interviewed him at length, and he came across as very sincere, incredible. And according to Ralph, back in 1983 he and his friend were leaning on a their old Chrysler out in the front yard. This was in Pasadena, which is just southeast of Houston, yep. And he claimed that this thing just flew over their heads. He said it wasn't huge. I mean, it had a wingspan, like six feet across. He said it was completely featherless. It had like a leathery, kind of brown or tan hide type covering. It had these two indentions in the side of its head, which were very strange, not the eyes, but other kind of pockets. And then it had like a head crest, and then a

long tail, drag you behind with a little and he just, you know, he drew a sketch for me. And the tail was like a very diagnostic kind of a fin shape, like a rudder type thing. So it was very actually struck me at the time. It was very similar to another sighting that it occurred in the same year, 1983 down in right outside of Los Fresnos, Texas, which is down in the valley. And in that case, an ambulance driver named James Thompson was coming back from an inspection with his ambulance, and he claimed one of these things flew across the road in front of his ambulance, and it was about as wide as his ambulance as he described it. And this that was actually covered by the local newspapers. They called it a strange bird, but again, clearly what he described had no feathers. And we have to remember that birds, one of the characteristics of all birds that class of aves is that they all have feathers. Yeah, so this thing he said was featherless, had these bat like wings, and again, the same long tail with the same exact shape on the end he described as Ralph Guzman. So I thought that was compelling. So that kind of catapulted me into the mystery a bit. From there, I drove down to the Rio Grande Valley on several occasions and connected with a guy who was an old time researcher there, who had researched the sightings for years and years, Guadalupe con two the third. And, you know, he turned me on. He had had a sighting, and he turned me on to some other folks down there. And there are certain, if you're familiar with the valley, obviously you've got Brownsville right there in the border, but just north of there, you have los Fresnos and olmito San Benito Harlingen. And then if you a little bit west, you got like, McAllen and far, yeah, far and Edinburg. So there have been sightings all around that area going back to the 1970s and I was familiar with that case, so that kind of spawned me, my interest in the phenomenon. And I decided at that time that no one had ever really written a book on The Big Bird phenomenon in Texas, and maybe cite. These are living pterosaurs and Thunderbirds. And I guess we need to delineate Christopher, because when we say Thunderbird to a lot of people, just implies something with wings. You know, a bird has got wings and something flying through the air. But we we do generally get two types of reports in this field. There are many eyewitnesses. I've interviewed dozens of seemingly credible people who swear they've seen giant feathered birds. Yeah, about a, you know, wingspans ranging from 12 to 20 feet across. Huge birds, usually dark color, solid dark color, and a kind of a hooked beak, like a separate or Raptor, and those connect very well to the Native American traditions you talked about. If you go around the North America, you hear about the talanawa and walking Yan and binessa and chegui and Hu Huck and all these different Native American names for giant birds, Super Eagles, Thunder beings. But then we have the other types of reports we get, very similar to Jason McLean sighting, and also the Kling brothers had a sighting when they were young. And several people I've interviewed have clearly described flying reptiles, you know, typically featherless, and sometimes they've got that head crest that we we can we think about when we're considering, like, you know, terror pterodactyls, or the long tail, which is kind of like indicative of these RAM for incoids, as they're called, the earlier, smaller pterosaurs. So with regard to Big Bird in South Texas. Now, the name Big Bird was actually invented by the media, and it was, in fact, a play on the Sesame Street character, which was pretty big in the 1970s I grew up in the 70s, and I watched a lot of Sesame Street, so big bird was a popular name. But if you delve into the eyewitness descriptions, what a lot of people are talking about. At least in the the Texas and South Texas are more of the living pterosaur types. Yeah, they say they have bat like features, the leathery wings, faces that are described as looking like, not so much a bird, but sometimes bat like, or cat like, or there was even a name, is interesting.



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Many of the

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Mexican American people in the valley actually referred to the Big Bird as a talk watch a which actually means possum in Spanish. So it was the possum even though it had wings. So that was kind of weird. So yeah,

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and there was even the interesting case growing up in Houston, there was even the interesting case of the NASA gargoyle. Oh yeah, that was spotted years ago. And knowing that these things, especially, once again, that differentiation between this pterodon, like creature with leathery wings with bony structures inside of them that are very visible. And the what would be traditionally considered Thunderbird, and once again, very large feathered birds, you know, which probably, probably one of the largest here in Texas, would be like the the great horned owl, something like that, close to about a five foot wingspan. But we do have large turkey vultures, things like that, not uncommon, but something, something in the ranges that sightings have been, once again, between 10 and 20 feet. That's, that's a different that's a horse of a different color, even the, even the sighting mentioned in the book Big Bird, where five feet tall with a with a three foot long beak, you know, white, whitish, color to the chest, black bird. Interesting features.

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Yeah, this is true, and you bring up a good point. Now we have to consider that at least some percentage of eyewitnesses are actually misidentifying large birds. Sure, perhaps they just get a fleeting glimpse. They're scared, they're surprised, shocked. There are some what I refer to as Big Bird mimics, and also pterosaur mimics. And in terms of the Big Bird mimics, it depends on where you are in the country. Obviously, if you were out in southwest California or Utah or the Grand Canyon, you could actually possibly see a condor. There are California condors, a few 100 flying around in those areas, and those have about a nine foot wing span. But as far as the large, largest birds in North America, you have the white pelican. Pelican is americanus, which has probably about a 10 foot wing span. They're pretty big. People know what pelicans look like, though, right then you get into like your your Eagle. You know, your golden eagle, Aquila crisis has about a seven or eight foot wingspan on the female bald eagles close, close to that, storks and cranes, sandhill cranes, wood storks and and the like. And, you know, I, I often like to discount the the vultures. Chris, right. I'm sure it's the same for you. In Austin, I see 100 vultures a day. I mean, they're so common, yeah, I doubt anyone would identify a vulture for a mystery animal, but and big horned owls, so they're, you know, you have these candidates of big birds that could potentially be misidentified as, you know, these Thunderbirds, Big Bird type thing. So that probably does happen. Now I do have an Excel spreadsheet where I've amassed all of the traditional Thunderbird, Big Bird, not the pterosaur type, but the big bird type reports. I probably have the largest database I would think of any researcher of sightings going back to the 1800s and some interesting archetypes emerge. So for example, in terms of the traditional Thunderbirds, the average estimated wingspan that people describe is about 14 or 15 feet across. Some describe bigger 20 feet. Some it's a little bit shorter, or, you know, 12 feet. Some of this is obviously due to the difficulty in estimating the size and wingspan of something that's flying up in the air, probably easier if something were perched on the ground or on a building or

something, but when people see something in the air, it's hard to get that perspective right. Is it bigger and farther away, or is it smaller and closer? But if you go through, you know, the hundreds of sightings of 14 to 15 feet is the average estimated wingspan, solid dark color, as I mentioned, mostly typically black feathers, but sometimes dark gray or gray and sometimes Brown. White is kind of rare, but you do get a couple of those. And then, as I said, the hooked beak, which is usually like, you know, like a predator, like a raptor type of beak. So that's, that's pretty, you know, with with some degree of variation, but overall it's, it's pretty consistent with that. Now, in terms of the other type, let's talk about our living pterosaur group. Yeah, those creatures, there's a much more variation in terms of what people are describing. Some people describe the massive 2030, foot wing spans of, you know, a pterodactyl, as you know, Christopher the largest. One of the largest specimens ever found was Quetzalcoatlus Northrop ei which was discovered in Big Bend back in the 1970s as fossils were, it was huge. It was about 14 feet tall, and had 40 foot wingspan. So and they, typically, many of the later ones had that kind of a sail on the top of their head. You know, what we think of as a crest or a, yeah, probably help them with propulsion and or, you know, it's like a big rudder or something. Other eyewitnesses have described the smaller types of pterosaurs with like a wingspan five to six feet across, and often describe that long tail, like a long reptilian or serpentine tail with a diamond shape on the end. Yeah, and there's a technical name for that on pterosaurs, and I can't remember. It starts with a C, but anyways, so you have a lot of variation in color and size. So that's a little more problematic as a researcher if we're trying to make a case for an unidentified species, which is what we like to do in the field of cryptozoology, that's the fun part. If you want to speculate in terms of the feathered Thunderbird types, because you have a fairly consistent model, you could make a case that it's some type of unknown giant bird species, probably very rare, and many researchers will relate it to the ancient Terra torn so now it's confusing, because we're talking about there's No P in terra torn only in pterosaur Okay? Terra tours Were these giant aceptorids, or birds that lived in North America during the Ice Age. They had 12 to 18 foot wing spans, so they actually fit the descriptions of the modern Thunderbirds quite well. But now, if we're talking about the pterosaurs with the P



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I mean, those were around for 160 million years,



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from the Lower Triassic up through the end of the Cretaceous, the end of the Mesozoic era. And those ones, you know? I mean, that's a long time ago, Christopher. I mean, yeah, it's suppose that something served the last 10,000 years without science catching on. But now, if we're going to push that window back 65 million years ago, there is no fossil evidence that I'm aware of that is more recent than 65 66 million years ago of pterosaurs. So that's a pretty big gap. Yeah, so I don't know it's a fascinating mystery, because you have all these. Different variables, and I'm certainly not crest questioning the veracity of the eyewitnesses that have seen these things, because I've interviewed dozens and dozens of you know, and they're usually pretty credible. People that have a pretty seem to have a pretty good head on their shoulders and some knowledge of you know, what birds look like, and what these other things look like, and so forth. So,





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yeah, yeah. And, you know, one of my, one of my favorite things about you, Ken, and about reading your work, is that you will, you will absolutely give a case, give an example, things like that and and if you yourself think that you know, well, you know that this witness was okay, but there was something with them that was a little amiss, I think, like you fully say that in your work. So I have you are not a you are not a researcher that's prone to flights of fancy. You aren't a researcher that's prone to necessarily coaxing a an account to fit the narrative you know, and that that's one of the things that I love about your work, is that you truly do keep the science involved with it and and even, even when it comes to the, once again, the hard classification of these kinds of sightings And and the differentiation between them.



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Well, I appreciate that. I, you know, I try to approach these things as pragmatically as possible. And the scientific method is about, you know, trying to remain agnostic objective and look at just evidence and data and not, you know, wishful thinking. Too much. Now, I have to say, I hate to call anyone out by names, but there was a gentleman that contacted me a few years ago. I think his name is David ver Hines, and he has a website, super Thunderbird. And he contacted me to let me know that he had cited a Thunderbird flying over Pennsylvania when he was working as a truck driver years ago, and he had written, but he wanted to write a book about it and his experience, and he wanted to reference my book, which he was gracious enough to ask for permission and stuff. Said he'd give me credit and stuff, but his, his estimate, was a wingspan, 270 feet across. So, yeah, that's, that's a little bit out of the scope of what we could even imagine in biology, to be real. And, you know, I've always Christopher, I always try to be respectful to people. I'm not gonna, you know, but yeah, you know, we've had, I had that discussion with him. It's like, that's impossible. There's no way there's anything flying around with a 270 foot wingspan. This doesn't work. That



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bird would be massive. It, yeah, it would be 300 feet tall, almost, yeah.



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The like, Godzilla, yeah, yeah. That is, that is, yeah, that



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is a monster status creature. But,



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if, but anyways, if anyone wants to go, look out for his website, super Thunderbird. It's, you know, he's a colorful guy, and he's got a book for sale. And, you know, maybe he has a story to tell. Who knows. But so, yeah, we have to disregard those types of sightings, obviously. But,

you know, typically, people are within that range. I mean, you know, you get the upper end of 3020, 30 foot wingspan, which is pretty shocking. But I think, you know, 1415, feet is a palatable estimate in terms, I mean, it'd be darn big. And for someone, for example, you know, like we talked about Turkey vultures, if you've looked at turkey vultures your whole life and you saw something three times as big as a turkey vulture, you would probably know that, you know, yeah,

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as somebody who hunted as a child, things like that. Spent time out fishing and observing wildlife, birds, things like that. I remember the first time that I saw a, an owl up close and B, that same owl fly off, and it was in the middle of Houston, like dark road near where my mom lived, and there was a fire hydrant, and I saw something next to it, and it was the same size as the fire hydrant. Oh, wow, and its head turned around, and its eyes were just golden saucers because of my headlights. And when the wings unfurled, they were massive. They were met. I mean, it was a huge owl. It was easily a wingspan the width of my vehicle. And I'd seen vultures up close, things like that, you know, over road kill, all kinds of things. But to see that in the middle of the night, you know, when you wouldn't see a vulture flying or eating or anything like that, that will scare you. Um, yeah, when, when you're just turning, turning a blind corner, and that thing turns around, you see its eyes, you see the wings unfurl, and then it flies directly in front of your vehicle. Um, it'll send you for a swerve real quick. So if you see something that is, let's just say, three. 100 feet while you're driving a truck, I can imagine it would be something that would be a life shaking and life changing moment. Can you know, even if you

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see something 20 very sincere,

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even if you see something 20 feet, that's that is very, very large. Now, historically, what do we do? We have anything in fossil record, anything like that. Because, of course, South American condors are considerably larger than American condors. You know, do we have anything locally in fossil record, anything here in America that would fit the bill, anything that may have amongst the great wilds of America have gone unnoticed,

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yeah, well,

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so again, Quetzalcoatlus Northrop ei was a massive pterodactyl that lived at the end of the Cretaceous and probably had about a 30 to 40 foot wingspan. So I've stood now, I've stood next to a recreation of one of those, and it's, I mean, mind boggling. That would be pretty huge, you

know, if you can imagine something with a 40 foot wingspan, just, you know, as wide as a trailer or a mobile home or something, you know. And then we have, I think there were some, oh, man, there have been a handful of pterodactyls found in that, in that size range, nothing larger than that that I'm familiar with, I think 30 to 40 feet is the largest estimated wingspan of anything that's ever flown, lived and flown on our planet. So, yeah, so you know modern, modern wing spans. You know you mentioned the Andean Condor, probably an 11 foot wing span on the top end. The wandering albatross actually has the longest wingspan of any bird in North America, although they're very thin, kind of grass aisle wings, yeah, there you go. There's some pictures of a Quetzalcoatlus reconstruction was stood about as tall as a giraffe when it was on its the ground. Now, pterosaurs were interesting because they walked on four legs. You can kind of see that posture there. They're they're front similar to bats, an example of convergent evolution here, because similar to bats, the pterosaur had a an incredibly long digit. Their wings were their hands basically, or a membrane stretched across their finger bone so their their pinky finger was incredibly long, and then the membrane of skin kind of attached to that and then spread across to their body. And they had kind of short legs, and they had finger, finger like projections, fingers sticking out of the top of the wing, so they could actually get down when they were on the ground, and kind of walk quad repeatedly. So that's kind of an interesting adaptation. My friends who are paleontologists tell me there's still a lot of speculation that goes on about some of these fossil forms. You know, we we glean more and more each year as we study them and find better fossils. But it is believed that most pterosaurs were probably, you know, fish eaters probably live near water, probably similar to condors. They probably use, like, high bluffs and kind of elevation to kind of fall and glide,



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find the thermoclines and glide, rather than actually try to use muscle mass to flap their wings.



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Yeah, there you go. Okay, so Quetzalcoatlus, yeah, they're estimating 11 to about 40 feet long, and then the fourth digit is the elongate one. Oh, yeah. We need to talk about the fibers. So, oh, please there. There have been some really remarkable fossil discoveries in recent years of pterosaurs that clearly show that their bodies were covered, not necessarily their wings, but their bodies were covered in these feather like structures called pycno fibers. They were kind of like early proto feather type things, and it probably helped them thermo regulate. So there's a good chance that pterosaurs may have been warm, blooded or endothermic, like modern birds and some dinosaurs and so, you know, they had these, these feather like structures on their body, which kind of adds to the the confusion a little bit Christopher, because you know people, you know, if they've asked me, well, How can we have two types of Thunderbird reports? We have the, you know, the traditional Thunderbird, feathered Thunderbirds, and then we have these living pterosaur reports. Well, is it possible that



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either pterosaurs looked



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more like birds than we ever imagined? And there are some reconstructions of them that make them look more bird like because of these feather like structures, and that could potentially lead to them eyewitnesses referring to them as birds because of that bird like appearance, or if there are, in fact, living Terra Tours The the Ice Age, giant vulture type birds from the Ice Age. Could they look so weird and prehistoric to us that some people, you know, will mistake them for having more of a reptilian appearance or a Prius. Prehistoric is a word that comes up a lot when people are trying to describe these things. What does that mean? I guess it means different things to different people, right? It looks kind of ancient and, you know, like a fossil or something. So, so, yeah, there's a lot of cool science behind this, if you really get into it and study the different types of sightings and reports and these new fossil finds all the time there. Yeah, there you go. Archaeoptery. Archaeoptery.