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SPEAKERS

Speaker 2, Speaker 3, Speaker 1

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Speaker 1 00:10

Coming to you from the city of the weird, exploring topics, from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm.

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Speaker 1 00:39

Well, hello everybody, and Happy Tuesday night. Started a little tech glitch there at the beginning during the whole session, folks. But things have been wild and crazy here in the studio, we have been getting ready number one for episode 200 that is, that is right around the corner, literally just a few weeks away. We're gonna be having a great episode that will be pre recorded. As many of you all know, with our schedule online, we will be going to a few conferences coming up. That Tuesday in particular will be my travel day to go provide all the AV for the International remote viewing conference for the International remote viewing Association in Cloudcroft, New Mexico. So that's going to be wicked awesome. I cannot wait we have the 911 truth conference coming up. Richard Gage was just on talking about that last week. I am very, very much looking forward to being in in DC for that, talking with the researchers, talking with all kinds of people that will be there, presenting on that, I think, all important front at the very least, we had a Pearl Harbor event that nobody wanted to say anything about. So we'll be getting into a bunch of that over the next couple of weeks. Folks, our guest tonight in the second part, we will be joined by our good friend Ryan Edwards to talk about cryptid cats in North America and beyond. In this segment, we will be joined by Mike Ricksecker the book is travels through time. You can find it on not only Amazon, but also Mike ricksecker.com that is Mike's website. He is all over History Channel, all over the place. He's literally all over conventions all over the country. Welcome to the show once again. Mike, Rick sucker, how are you? Hey, thanks for

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Speaker 2 02:31

having me back, Chris. I really appreciate it. And congratulations on almost 200 episodes now, that's fantastic.

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Speaker 1 02:36

Thank you. Thank you. I'm proud that we brought this show this far. I mean, we transformed from a previous show that went on for 350 episodes. I actively just posted an image today of my old studio from like 11 years ago. It was like, Holy crap. It was just like a sealed up window with an AC unit in it. But just to know that, like we've come that far. We've we've done that many episodes, and never once like done repeat content, taken a week off. It's always, always been new stuff. So it's always exciting. It's great talking with guests like you these days. So let's start getting into your book, traveled through or travels through time. The idea of the stacked time theory is fascinating to me, Mike, where did you first come into this? How did you first come up with this concept of stacked time and the possibilities of time travel? Yeah, well,

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Speaker 2 03:36

time travel has always been an interest of mine, just dating back to when I was a kid watching films like somewhere in time. That was a favorite of mine. Of course, you know, we all grew up Back to the Future and films like that. So it's always interesting to me and the different concepts that people have had in what time travel might really look like. And I always kind of lean more towards travel, or more towards somewhere in time than Back to the Future, even though Back to the Future was super, super fun, absolutely. Yeah, so in a lot of the research that I had been doing over the years, going back, like some 3035, years now, a lot of the paranormal, supernatural research that I was doing, they just kind of, I don't know one day to me, uh, kind of occurred. Well, what if? What if all this, what if all this, what we call time, it was all current, all existed. And what we were seeing as far as, as far as like ghosts and hauntings and things like this were not necessarily ghosts at all, but we were actually seeing another point in time play out, and we were actually interacting with that other point in time. And so I started coming up with, you know, these different ideas of what I ended up calling stack time theory. And as I was researching it out, you know, I was like, Is there any merit to what, where my brain is going with this? And you. Came across that Albert Einstein actually had his concepts of the block universe. And in the block universe again, you know all time is concurrent, past, present, future, all here, right now? Yeah, the way that when you look at dimensions, you know we are our consciousness, is in the fourth dimension. We have access to all the dimensions below us, first, second, third, and there are other dimensions, up to 11 hyper special dimensions beyond ours. So that means we have complete access to object like this water bottle, well, those outside of time, the fifth, sixth, seventh and onward, would have access to time like we would have access to all the 3d objects around us. So that became a really, really fascinating concept to me. And so I likened it, since we are very visual people, that each moment in time is like a photograph in a giant stack of photographs. And sometimes, because everything comes down to frequency, energy, resonance, vibration at two of those moments resonates the same frequency very briefly, and that's when you will have these

moments slip into each other or or meld into each other. And that's where, you know, we'll get some of these. What you might think is a ghost or a haunting or something like that might actually be what we'd call a time slip. Yeah, there you go. Bizarre case of time slips, yes, yeah,



06:23

yeah. And precisely the idea that.



Speaker 1 06:26

And of course, Einstein said that in it wasn't special relativity, but it was the electro model, where light is traveling in all states of time. There is no past, present or future to a particle or beam of light. It just is, and it travels in all all states of time simultaneously. So



Speaker 2 06:52

yeah, just before he passed, he has this fantastic quote that time is just a summerly persistent illusion.



Speaker 1 07:00

Yeah, yeah. And I it's a it's a phrase I say regularly on the show. It's only made up part of science. So only made up part of physics is time, because it's an agreed upon concept that 60 seconds is a minute, 60 minutes is an hour, like that. That's just the math of our planet. You you move to Jupiter, you even to the moon, you need a totally different watch to tell time on the moon, because gravity is not the same,



Speaker 2 07:26

right exactly, and they're looking at actually designating time zones on the moon to try to keep track of it. Now, now we have to branch out to the to the moon, and it's just a way that it helps us to describe a reality, yeah. Help you show up to work at the right moment, help us to, you know, plant the crops and all that sort of thing. But it's, you're right. It is something that we came up with on this planet. And as you go to other planets in the solar system, go to other planets in other solar systems, it's going to work very, very differently



Speaker 1 07:54

there. Well, even the idea of the twin experiment from Einstein, the idea that, you know, a twin traveling at light speed is technically traveling through time at that point. If you sent them 50 light years out and sent them 50 light years back, everybody here would have aged by 100 years while they wouldn't have moved, you know. So, yeah, it's, it's funky when you start getting into things. And once you start getting up to the speed of light, time as we know it, and even physics says we know it, really starts to break down into something totally different.

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Speaker 2 08:31

Yeah, yeah. Time again is, you know, when you start looking at these different concepts of what dimensions are. And I've had people ask me about, well, what about time dilation. I don't think stack time or time dilation works with stack time theory. And they have done experiments like the like the twin experiment with two astronauts. That was twins, and they sent one up and, yeah, you know, because of gravity, time does work a little bit differently outside the planet, and they they're a couple milliseconds off. Now it's not, you know, that big of a deal, but when you get outside the scope of time, like time dilation, doesn't really even matter, because, again, time doesn't really exist. So this idea that, Oh, it's going to work differently outside the planet than on the planet, it's irrelevant because you're outside of time, and it doesn't matter at that

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Speaker 1 09:22

point. Yeah, well, and you brought something up earlier, especially the idea of frequency. That is something that we talk about on the show regularly, especially when it comes to not only the universe around us, but to the physics of the universe around us, and when it comes to time specifically. And the idea of time dilation, the idea of somebody being, quote, in the zone, is a prime example of that where, where a 90 mile per hour fastball slows down for somebody at home plate swinging, you know, um. Interesting, that we can even put ourselves into that moment of time dilation, and that we can experience it in that kind of way, where we are in a suspended moment of time, when we're in an adrenalized moment or or something similar to that, where there is a shift of frequency in our body,

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Speaker 2 10:21

yeah? And a lot of that comes down to, well, it comes down to perception, sure, and it also comes down to the way that our three dimensional body works. So, you know, it's, it's, we are fascinating creatures, and so are a lot of our animals and that, you know, we are a fourth dimensional consciousness inside a three dimensional body. And so yeah, we have a lot of these different frequencies that affect the physical body and our our brains and our eyes and that sort of thing. So yeah, the way that sure gravity works, the way that you know a fastball might work, and I played ball, so yeah, so I understand, exactly what you're talking about. But yeah, all that is still within the confines of the fourth and the third dimension. But once you start moving outside of that, that's where the rules change and become very, very different. And I think, you know, people have a hard time wrapping their heads around the idea of of time not existing and all time being concurrent right now, yeah, and what I I throw a couple of analogies at them, please. Like, with, you know, with the river of time, that's usually what we call it, you know, you know, just running straight when people call, like, the arrow time. But with the river, the time is the water and it's flowing downstream. It's not the water that makes itself move. It's the banks holding it in place. You remove the banks, all the water spills out, and you're in like, this big, giant stagnant pond or lake, where you kind of move about at will. Or the other one I like to use is of taking a town, and let's say you're driving through this town 35 miles an hour. There's some houses, a store, a post office, these sorts of things, a church, a gas station. And takes you about 10 minutes to drive through the town. Well, you have a time

relationship with that town now, say, instead of driving through the town, you're flying overhead. At that point, you're able to see the entire town all at once, you see all the houses, you see the store, you see the gas station, the post office, all that. And once, what you once had a time relationship with, you now have a relationship with in space and you're outside of time.

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Speaker 1 12:33

That is a very interesting way to put that Mike, because it really does give you, give you the two parts of time in that kind of way and show you how it is fully relative to the observer. You know, because it's the exact same amount of space that you're passing over. The only difference is the way you're looking at it. Either you're on ground level or you're on an overhead level, and

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Speaker 2 12:57

exactly so when you come outside the fourth dimension of time. You're basically looking down on it like we would over in an airplane. But instead of just, you know, a town, we're talking all time from the moment time began until time is going to end, you're able to see

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Speaker 1 13:14

it all well. And you know, this is a I'm, I'm a remote viewer. I was just at side games, things like that. That is where a lot of remote viewing comes from. Is the concept that there is no difference in time, there is no past, present or future. Everything is a localized consciousness, basically, and you and I are sharing in that localized consciousness, we can both pull data from different sides of it, if we want to absolutely and and it is a really, really big concept to try and wrap your brain around. It's a big noodle to try to cook. So,

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Speaker 2 13:53

yeah, and in that, know, one of the things I'd also like to talk about with this is, is what I call eternal knowledge. Carl Jung called it the collective unconscious. You have others, they'll call it the Akashic records. But you know this idea that all the knowledge of the universe is at our disposal? Well, yeah, if time doesn't exist and all time is here right now, that means everything that has been learned and everything that will be learned is all here with us, and it's just a matter of being able to access that. Well,

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Speaker 1 14:20

let's let the because this is a prime time to switch gears in this conversation, Mike to alchemy and, and the idea of not only previous alchemy, but modern day alchemy, and, and the way that alchemy is a technology that, through time, has carried this concept with it. How do we, how do we connect to that alchemical past when we start discussing time in this kind of way and specifically stack time and the non existence of time, the ever presence?



14:56

Yeah. I mean, I what I tried to i.

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Speaker 2 15:00

I teach people is that, since it all does come back down to frequency, resonance, energy, vibration, that moving through time is more, has more to do with the consciousness than it has to do with jumping into a DeLorean zipping off at 88 miles per hour and all that that you know, it's going to take meditation. It's going to take a, you know, I believe everything comes down to intention. You set that intention to, you know, there's a certain time that I want to go to, there's something that I want to go see, and you get yourself into that meditative state, and you'll basically project to that particular location or like it's probably very similar to what you do with remote viewing, but instead of someplace on earth at this moment in time, it's somewhere on Earth at another moment in time. Yeah,

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Speaker 1 15:56

yeah, exactly. And the idea that those things coexist and that, once again, you can tap into it. This is something that has been spoken about in, once again, mystical literature, all kinds of things for millennia now. And I mean, the one of the prime expressions of it is, of course, the Ouroboros. Yeah, the idea of the circular snake, the snake eating its own tail, the fact that time itself doesn't exist, that we are in an ever repeating cycle that we can influence. Yeah, the

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Speaker 2 16:34

Ouroboros is our oldest alchemical symbol, and it is used to signify that constant recycle and renewal. So our first depiction of that is actually on King Tut's burial shrine in ancient Egypt. And of course, they put it on his shrine because they want the, you know, renewal of of His Spirit. I mean, we have a very different outlook on the afterlife than they did back then. For them, it was just another part of the journey. You know, they were headed off to the constellation of Orion. It just didn't have this physical body anymore. They still existed the soul, the consciousness. And so this was for that, that consciousness to return again here. And this was used all throughout the ancient world. This symbol of the snake eating its own tail, for, whether it was for, you know, the consciousness for a person return. It was used for, to signify the recycling, renewal of life on this planet as a whole, when we're talking about, you know, whether it's the trees or animal life or the Earth itself. And this extends even out to the universe. And then, of course, time that yeah, this all of our experiences. Here is this constant cycle, cycle, cycle, even the planet that we're on. Now, this is not the first go around for this planet. Even, yeah, physicists have shown that this solar system was born out of another solar system that existed billions of years ago, and here we are reformed. Well, the same thing is true of the universe itself. So what became what was before the universe, the universe was going to come after the universe, the universe, it's going to form up differently. It was different before, sure, the way it is now, and it's going to reform differently later. But it's this constant cycle again and again and again. So in time is that way?

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Speaker 1 18:22

And at what point do you think that, I guess, between the alchemical means, between the mystical means that we believed in at that point? What? At what point did we diverge and start looking at time the way that we do now, instead of that ever cyclic, ever repeating concept, because that, once again, is a concept that's followed by numerous societies across the globe, numerous religious traditions. So at what point did we lose that and come to the point of a linear timeline. Mike,

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Speaker 2 19:03

yeah, you had, over the course as a work apropos, as as time went on back, yeah, there's no way not to be funny. There's no there, yeah, there's no way not to use the word because it is our, is our experience here, but, but back then, you had a lot of wars, genocide nations, conquering nations, these sorts of things. And so ancient Egypt, for example, went through a lot of different phases. We have the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, the New Kingdom. And there's also the pre dynastics and the pre cataclysmics and all that which you know when, when we had the great cataclysm, the world renewed and in all of that. But over time, in ancient Egypt, you had the Persians invade and take over during one of those darker eras. Then the Alexander the Great came along with the Greeks, the man with. He's from Macedonia, but basically the Greeks took over after that. And then after the Greeks, it was the Romans. And so this knowledge got lost over time. And so these ideas and concepts were were replaced. You know, the old gods went out, and the new gods, or God came in, and so, and then you had, you know, religious persecution and things like this, that kind of stamping out a lot of that knowledge. And it got lost, you know, we're still rediscovering a lot of it today, when we find ancient texts where we try to, you know, read the walls of the temples and are deciphering hieroglyphs and, you know, other languages that have been lost, you know, and I think when it comes to, like Egypt, specifically, because that's kind of centerpiece of what I work on. Yeah, they knew it was happening, and that's why, during the Greek occupation, they covered the walls of the Temple of horse at Ed fu with all kinds of texts. It's amazing the amount of stories and history that are on those walls. And because, I think they knew it was happening, that they'd already seen us start to happen with the Persians. Now, the Greeks were in charge. And the Greeks, like, re changed their their change the name, yeah, the

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Speaker 1 21:13

Ptolemaic period was totally different. Oh, yeah, yeah.

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Speaker 2 21:17

So, you know, they could see the assimilation. You know, when they were like the Rosetta Stone, we found that which was great. It helped us to decipher the hieroglyphs. Well, that had had the hieroglyphs on there. It had demonic on there, which was like a shorthand for the Ancient Egypt, and then it had the Greek on there. So just looking at a stone like that, and these were the steels that they would put outside the temples, so that anybody walking by could decipher and read in their language what was going on here. They could kind of see

apropos they're writing on the wall. Pun intended, yes, yeah, so, and unfortunately, we did lose track of that when it comes to the hieroglyphic language around 300 ad is when the last guy who could read and write hieroglyphs back then passed away, and then it was another 1500 years before we could read it again.

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Speaker 1 22:10

Wow. Yeah. And, and, of course, in that time, everything, everything came to the point of science, almost as we know it, not quite as we know it, but, you know, um, pretty, pretty close to modern era with a lot of things, at least with a lot of because, and it's something that we speak about regularly on the show Mike, is is some of the reticence of Egyptology to to adopt a lot of newer findings, so to speak. Um, there. There is a lot even, even the idea of still pushing the idea that the Great Pyramid is a tomb. It's like, if that's a tomb, whoever you were going to put in that sarcophagus, you never wanted him to go anywhere.

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Speaker 2 22:59

Yeah, the whole idea that that huge structure was a tomb, and you would have to have guys working around the clock. You'd have to have, basically, it was like, it's like, once every three minutes a block quarried, shaped, brought up to the pyramid and then placed once every three minutes for if it's supposed to be this 25 year period it was built. So the math just doesn't work out on that. And I didn't I understand the pride that the Egyptian Egyptians have. This is sure one of the oldest nations in the world. They have these amazing structures that are there. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last surviving of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. So there is a there was pride there, absolutely, to redote it and say that, you know, there was an older portion of Egyptians, and whether they were, and I'll use the A word of their Atlantean Egyptians, because you look at the PLATO texts, they do say that the Atlantean country spread through Africa, through Egypt, into Asia, of course, lots of parts of Europe, yep, you know. So even if it was the Atlantean Egyptians, it was still, you know, part of their line is still part of their lineage. I think that they just want to kind of keep everything in dynastic Egypt, meaning, yeah, old, old middle and new kingdom. And it just as we continue to discover more things, some of those pieces just don't fit anymore. But yeah, to me, it's like, it's okay to say it's the older ones. It's

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Speaker 1 24:44

all right, sure, sure. And hey, you know we, we have Stephen Myers on the show probably a few times a year. I love his work with with them, possibly using water locks to build things, all kinds of stuff. I do not believe that we I think that we are. Bunch of, honestly, like professors on the island, on Gilligan's Island, there's, there will forever be a human being that you throw him on that island, he will build you some stuff, man, like, there will forever be an Archimedes out there that that give me a lever and I will move the world. You know, we, don't need, I don't think, alien technology to build the pyramids, but there is definitely a different technology at use, and definitely a different a different method at use than what we would use today to build such a structure. And once again, it's definitely one that is not what they say it is,

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Speaker 2 25:41

it is. And you see that evidence all throughout Egypt of advanced machining that the traditional archeology says that they didn't have, like using circular saws to cut through granite, which you would need a diamond tip circular saw to cut through. And you see the cuts. They're right there. And you can even see that they were circular, one on top of another, as they're, you know, cutting off like a sarcophagus lid from the underside of it, yeah? And it broke off, and they just abandoned the thing. You can see, that's what happened. And no to traditional archeology is supposed to be stone and copper tools and but I'm seeing it right here, yeah. So, yeah, they get hung up on that, you know, there had to be this straight, linear progression of technology, rather than there were ups and downs and peaks and valleys, and,

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Speaker 1 26:31

much like us, modernly massive leaps. Sometimes just massive,

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Speaker 2 26:37

make a massive leap, yeah, you know. And just, you know, in some of the things that we were talking about earlier, when wars or famine or things like this happen, genocide, all that that you lose technology, yeah, a cataclysm happens, and, you know, your entire country is decimated. You're trying to rebuild for years. You're just trying to survive. And you know, these skills that you had beforehand, you're not using them, because you're just trying to survive for that little time

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Speaker 1 27:02

well, and it doesn't take long. The two examples I give, number one, I am Cajun. You are hard pressed to find some. My mother just turned 75 when I turned 50. Happy birthday, mom. But you are her. She's 100% Cajun. She understands a little bit, she knows a few choice phrases, but you are hard pressed to find a Cajun my mother's age who speaks that language fluently to the point that there is a revival of trying to teach kids Cajun in school again, and all it took was like a generation and a half Mike, it doesn't take long for an entire language that's been there since the 1500s unchanged, since the 1500s and forgotten in a generation and a half a generation. Yeah.

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Speaker 2 27:52

Well, the one that I like, like to throw out is, you know, going to the moon. I know some people try to say, Oh, we never went to the I believe we did go to the moon. But they're like, Well, how can we how did we forget to how we got there? And you have to remember, we went to the moon 60 years ago, you know, those guys that worked on that project, most of them are gone, yeah, you know. And we didn't keep going there, you know? We stopped. And then we decided, well, okay, we did this whole shot out there. We made it. The Russians gave up. We don't need to keep spending a bunch of money to go out there. So we stopped doing that. We just did all this stuff around our orbit. So those guys that develop that stuff are gone. Yeah, we have some blueprints and schematics around but you're talking 1960s technology that, yeah, you don't,

you don't have those manufacturers. Some of those manufacturers are gone, or they're not making those parts anymore, or whatever they need to do it. So you have to, you do literally have to reinvent the wheel again just about to do it. Yeah,

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Speaker 1 28:47

yeah, exactly. And one of the examples I give regularly is, if you were to go out right now and take, like, a six by six plank and try to find somebody to carve you a spiral column, there's probably 25 people that will give you a quote on a CNC column, like, we will take that wood, we will put it into the computer, we'll see and see it for you. We'll have it to you in a week and a half. But finding somebody who is like a skilled Woods craftsman,

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Speaker 2 29:13

I can, I can connect you with my dad. He's got his lathe down there, and he'll figure

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Speaker 1 29:19

it out. But that's just it, the idea of even that like it that's within our lifetimes.

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Speaker 2 29:24

It is. And just in, even, just that example there, you know, he has, he has this whole shop, and he's, he was a machinist, sure, for his day job. And then, you know, as for his hobby, you know, build furniture. And I've got several pieces around my house that were built by him. And he's been looking for a while, okay, I have all of these tools and everything I'm getting up there in age. Who do I pass this on to? Because, you know, I know a few things,

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Speaker 1 29:50

but it's valuable to somebody that does it.

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Speaker 2 29:53

Yeah, yeah. It's not my passion. He's been looking at the grandkids. None of the grandkids have really, you know, shown that. Much of an interest. And he's like, I've got all of this, all these skills and all this knowledge that I want to pass on to somebody, but yeah, there's nobody around that that really wants to know. So I gave him a video camera. I said, Start recording this stuff, throw it up there on YouTube, or just record it and, you know, maybe a great grandchild down the road, or whatever. Yeah, yeah, we'll pick up an interest. But yeah, I mean, he's looking at that right now, that his skills and knowledge in Woodcraft and machining is going to get

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Speaker 1 30:26

lost well, and you know, that brings us, I think, right back to the topic of alchemy, and the concept of that, and even the hidden secrets that were occulted with Alchemy. And the fact of that was that was passed on to very, very few, an elite few. Yeah, it

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Speaker 2 30:42

was. And then you had the persecution by, you know, the church for so many centuries that, you know, if you if you were caught teaching or using alchemy or anything that, okay, now you're gonna get burned at the stake or hung or something. So, so, yeah, it was really very super secret and kind of squirreled away, and so a lot of that got lost well.

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31:07

And of course, there's

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Speaker 1 31:10

tons of hypothesis out there as to whether or not governments have tinkered with with time travel, whether or not, whether or not we went to Iraq to go get a go get a stargate all kinds of things, which, which, you know, I don't, I don't really go for the whole Iraqi Stargate story myself.

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Speaker 2 31:29

I don't know if it was a stargate. I mean, there, because I've heard that, and I'm like, Yeah, do you understand what a real Stargate is? Yeah, you always think of the film. Well, I was thinking the film in the in the television show and all that, and that's not really what they were. So I can show you the Stargate chambers and all that in Egypt. And I don't think you're going to Iraq and dragging off these huge blocks with you to rebuild the chamber, you also had to build it on top of specific spots that were energetic in nature. So there's a lot that went into it. I do believe that, you know, because even the Iraqi officials are like, yeah, they came in here, they knew exactly where to go and specific pieces. So I do believe that there were some like kind of power pieces, smaller in nature, that they made off with and stole, but not entire key chambers

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Speaker 1 32:17

well. And you know, it's when you start getting into things, especially time paradoxes, stuff like that. Let's get into that for a minute, sure. So what kind of, what kind of time paradoxes Have you come across in your research? Mike,

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Speaker 2 32:34

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yeah, I have an entire chapter in the book on paradoxes. So you know, kind of the classic ones, bootstrap paradoxes, Grandfather paradoxes, which, with the grandfather paradox, I always kind of laugh at that one, because, okay, the whole idea, and we see this in again, back to the future, where, if you go back in time, and we call it grandfather paradox, because the example is, if you do something to kill your grandfather, so your mother or father is not born, therefore you are not born. You don't even have to take it all the way back to your grandfather and Back to the Future. He went back and he screwed up his parents meeting. And they got a little creepy, because his mother had the hots for him. Yeah, we'll talk about that. So, so, yeah, that's the whole idea, you know? How can he possibly exist if he, if he damaged his parents meeting, and so in Back to the Future, they made it like he was disappearing. I don't think that would truly happen, if such a thing would occur. I think it just continues on. You've, yeah, you've changed the timeline. I don't think you disappear because your physical being is still there. So scientists and physicists like to pawn that off as well. That's That's science fiction. That's great for storytelling. But



33:52

in the 1980s



33:56

there was a discussion



Speaker 2 34:00

that was going around, because there was the Novikov consistency principle came about. And this was a Russian scientist who was discussing that, well, time travel, yes, while it could exist, you couldn't actually change anything, because basically the math that would work out, it wouldn't, you have a remainder? It wouldn't equal out to zero. And therefore, you know, it's not going to work because of math. So that a couple other physicists, Kip Thorne and Joe polczynski, that were discussing this, and polczynski came up with this idea of, well, what if we shot a billiard ball through a wormhole, and wormhole based on Einstein's theory of relativity and the Einstein Rosen bridge, let's have that the end of that wormhole come out at such an angle that the billiard ball would pop out of the end. And just before it actually entered the wormhole and knock it off course. So therefore, how could the billiard ball go into the wormhole and knock itself off course if it never went in there to begin with? You know, hence your paradox. But when you look at all the players of this billiard ball in there and knocking it off course so it off course, I wouldn't go in there to begin with. It's the exact same thing as the grandfather paradox, except it's using billiard balls rather than people. So I just kind of laugh. Oh, okay, it's it. We're okay to discuss that, because it's billiard balls and wormholes and and not and not grandfathers and time machines.



Speaker 1 35:42

So, yeah, yeah. Well, and the the idea of yes, because at some point, and that was, that's what I was going to bring up with, Back to the Future, is, if he stayed there, at some point, he would actively be running into himself, you know, like he does later on, where, where they're both in

the in number two, where they're both in the same locale, and he has to be careful not to, not to hit himself, much like the billiard ball would eventually come out of the pocket, or be there before the pocket and run into itself. Yeah.

S Speaker 2 36:15

And back to the future, if he decided to say again, I don't believe he would have actually disappeared and his parents get together. But we'll go with the fact that, okay, the parents get together. He's going to be born. Let's say he didn't go back to 1985 just hung around and lived. Yeah, at some point he is going to run into a younger version of himself. And we see that in I don't know if you ever watched a television show dark. It was a German television show that ran on Netflix. No and they they were running into multiple versions of themselves. They did a great job, because it was most of the story centered around three different generations, even though they did go into some others. But those three generations, my gosh, the casting was phenomenal, because you're really looking at these three different versions of this person, you're like, Yeah, that could they could really all be the same person, even though they're three different actors or actresses. And that's pretty amazing. Well,

S Speaker 1 37:11

you know, I think, honestly, the the Avengers movie did a great job with kind of breaking the wall on all these things and going that is not at all how time travel would work if you're if you're going to be well, and of course, we're just talking hypothesis here. But it's also one of those, like, yeah. The the a lot of Back to the Future is flawed when you

S Speaker 2 37:34

looking at Yeah. And even with, like, The Avengers, so they had just the glowing blue cube that they called a tesseract. And it's like, that's not what a tesseract is. But okay, you're using the term. So that's,

S Speaker 1 37:45

I know, I know that's that was the first thing I said, too, was that's not a tesseract at all. It's not a

S Speaker 2 37:51

test interstellar had at least a much better idea of a Tess, and they did a great job with that. And they had Kip Thorne when one of the physicists I mentioned earlier. They had him as a consultant on that film. And so their their idea of the test rack, there was this whole huge world, essentially, where Cooper's in there, and they have every moment of his daughter's bedroom there, every single moment, and they don't know what the right moment is. He has to go find it, but he's able to access every moment like, you know, it's three dimensional space,

S**Speaker 1 38:25**

yeah, yeah. And that idea of being able to manipulate time, that idea of being able to, because, once again, if we get close to the speed of light, we can, we can begin to manipulate time all day, all kinds of things. But we would, we would have to get close to the speed of light, which is, at least by our current technology, almost impossible, either that or having massive gravitational field of some, some way, to be able to actively warp the fabric of time and space as we know it,

S**Speaker 2 39:01**

yeah, there's a scientist out there, and I forget his name off the top of my head. And, you know, I, I empathize with him, because his father passed away when he was young, and so he's been trying to figure out ways to travel through time, basically, you know, spend more time with his father. I get it, it's sad, and his ideas center around, you know, slingshotting around a black hole, which you know, black hole does bend space and time, or at least time as we conceive it. Here in this dimension, is interesting ideas about how that would work, such as the black hole, if you were able to slingshot around, it, would only be able to take you back to the point in time in which it was created. So in other words, if you wanted to go back to the time of the dinosaurs, but this black hole was created, um, we'll say. 5 million years ago, or whatever, dinosaurs went extinct 64 million years ago, you wouldn't be able to take it back to the time of dinosaurs. You can only take it back 5 million years, which is, you know, interesting. And I guess theoretically, maybe that's true to the point of that point in space time, right? Exactly? A lot of issues with it, though, for one the closest black hole from us is over 1000 light years away. You know, we're not getting to there anytime soon. You know the amount of time it'll take you to get there and come back. You know, is all that time would have, would have been spent anyway. But also, when you get to the black hole, the gravitational pull is so strong that even if you didn't somehow pass in over the event horizon, get lost into the black hole, the gravitational pull is so strong that you'd go through this process called spaghettification, in which it would like, you know, basically pull you apart like a string of spaghetti, which is, yeah,

P**40:57**

into a string of individual atoms.

S**Speaker 2 40:59**

Yeah. So both your, your craft and you would be obliterated. So, you know, it's, it's kind of irrelevant to even think about how we could use a black hole to travel through time

S**Speaker 1 41:13**

well. And, yeah, I mean coming off that, that slingshot concept, I guess, from the way that we've recovered spacecraft in the past, things like that.

S

Speaker 2 41:26

Yeah, it's using that. And like, you know, the way that, you know we've gone around the moon, or, you know, other objects around space, and how we've moved satellites through the solar system and things like

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Speaker 1 41:36

that. We do that, yeah, yeah, yeah. And, you know, we definitely know now that there are interstellar super highways that there, that there are, like massive tunnels that are hyper drive highways, basically within our solar system, and they connect our solar system to the sun, to all other points and other points within the known galaxy and beyond.

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Speaker 2 42:03

My whole platform is the connected universe. And a lot of my imagery that I use for like my branding, they're probably gonna, they're probably gonna nail me one of these days for it. So the Chandra X ray telescope, about 15 years ago, took this fantastic image of the universe. And it's, when you look at it, you know, it's like this whole kind of because of the way they colorize it, this whole purple background, and you see these yellow and orange dots, and they're all strung together with, like, this fibrous, almost spider webby, sort of material, looking at it like, when the world's that it's actually an image of the universe. And each of those yellow and orange dots are galaxies, and those spider webby strings, those are all gaseous filaments that are connecting the galaxies together. So when, when we say we're all connected, it's not just, you know, metaphysical woo sort of thing, although we are all connected, yeah, no, physically, physically we are connected to the rest of the

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Speaker 1 43:02

universe. Absolutely, absolutely. And that's a point that I bring up regularly. Like one of the only classes I made better than CS in Mike, was science ever. I always made A's in science. And as I remember distinctly, ninth grade science, the fact that we are 90% empty space. Yeah, that my electron shell extends for hundreds and hundreds, like I'm sharing an electron shell with my brother in Houston right now. We're commingling, you know, the only thing is that quantum field that's holding me together, that causes this repulsion of electrons, that makes me feel this table. But aside from that, the table doesn't actually exist. It's just an assemblage of electrons that are repulsing against mine.

S

Speaker 2 43:48

Yeah, it seems solid, but it's really not, yeah.

S

Speaker 1 43:52

And even the idea of being able to. like. drop this crystal on my desk. but the fact that. by all

real physics you could design, you could divide that distance in half infinitely, and no, it never actually touches the distance. Never touches it, yeah. So yeah, there are, there are all kinds of principles out there that are actual, real things that tie to this



44:18

in a very, very interesting way.

S

Speaker 2 44:22

Yeah, if you could figure out the proper, you know, frequency and vibration of that table and somehow synchronize the atoms in your hand with that of the table, you could pass your hand right through it

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Speaker 1 44:34

absolutely and, you know, in the last few minutes, let's get into how these phenomena, because that brings up, literally a story that I heard from Kathleen Martin at one point on my show, then all of a month later, heard from Hal Puthoff about the same case at the International remote viewing Association, and that was somebody who was near a craft. I went to touch the craft, and their hand passed through it, okay? And they were inside of the craft. And the whole idea of vibration, the idea that is, do we need a physical craft in that kind of way? And the the answer is absolutely not.

S

Speaker 2 45:15

You know, no, we don't. And I, although I do believe physical craft most definitely I'm here, yeah, but I believe a lot of the different things that we are seeing and experiencing are we might call interdimensional in nature. When we talk about some of these beings, rather than extraterrestrials, they are probably Ultra terrestrial, so other beings and things that are alongside of us, that are in another dimension, and it's just yeah, again, that frequency, resonance, energy, vibration, that's coming from another dimension, that it's we again, we're talking about our experience here, and we don't have the, really, the proper geometry to see those other dimensions properly. Our eyes only take in a very, very narrow band of the spectrum of light. So what we're seeing and observing here is very, very small compared to what all is out there. So yeah, when people have these experiences of passing into these other realms. I mean, it's a rare moment, so we call it supernatural and all that, but it's really part of the natural world. It's not really supernatural, other than the fact it's not something we normally experience. So yeah, a lot of these, you know, extraterrestrial stories of missing time or going into, you know, the spaceships and the mothership, you know, right here on Earth. Very, very, very similar. Shock file did a lot of research on this, very similar to stories from the past, like fairy experiences that people had back in the 17 and 1800s where they were being taken into these other realms and missing time and these things, I just think that they were other dimensions beyond ours that they had the opportunity to or something was imparted to them by those other dimensional beings to make that experience happen for them.

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Speaker 1 47:10

Yeah, yeah. And you know, dr, Michael P masters, I love his work. He's an anthropologist, but he has posited the hypothesis that perhaps at least many of these visitations that we have, especially from extraterrestrials, when you start listening to their questions that they ask people, when they start list, when you start listening to the warnings that they give people like take care of your planet, you know, don't Play around with nuclear things, stuff like that. He projects out the fact that if you look at the evolution of humanity, the way that we have evolved, gotten skinnier, our heads, bigger things like that, that if you project humanity out by 10,000 years, we kind of start to look like the Grays a little bit. And it may very well be the fact that many of these things are almost us trying to come back and decode what happened. They could be,

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Speaker 2 48:12

and they could be when we talk like the great aliens. I mean, they could be. They could be ancestors of ours, we've descended from this. Or they could be us in the future. And these sorts of things, when people ask me, or throw out there, because there are some people in the field that are just adamant that every single extraterrestrial experience is an experience with just us from the future, like they're not extraterrestrials. They're just us. And it's like, well, it could be us from the future. Yeah, I'll give you that. But that doesn't mean they all are, because there's a lot of different things that can happen over that time again. You you take the dinosaurs went extinct 64 million years ago. Well, that's just over this percentage and a half of the lifespan of the earth ago. You know, Earth is about four and a half billion years old in 1.5% of that ago, the dinosaurs went extinct. So a lot going to happen. So 64 million years from now, another percentage and a half of the time the earth is going to be here. Are we still going to be around? Yeah, we might not be. We may have annihilated ourselves by now, or made the planet uninhabitable for us, so we had to leave. But another intelligent life form could have evolved and built their civilization everything, and maybe they discovered, you know, time travel technology, and went back in time. Or could actually be extraterrestrials from the future that again, maybe we were gone, weren't around anymore, and found our planet like, oh, that's habitable for us. Colonized, developed their civilization, developed time travel technology, and went back. So yeah, could be other life forms that are earth bound in the future, whether that's one that evolved here or extraterrestrials that. Colonized here in the future, there's a lot of different possibilities. Absolutely, yeah,

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Speaker 1 50:05

yeah. And, and, you know, like we say all the time, it's, it's, I've, I have a rope phrase that I use Mike, and that's, I firmly believe that there is a large hominid being roaming the woods of North America and beyond, known as Sasquatch. But I also think that there is something else that is fully willing to use the trope of our minds as a point of entry, as that point of consent by which to whether you want to call it, enter this dimension, whatever. So the idea that I believe that quite a few of these things on all fronts, paranormally, are much more an interdimensional slip? Yeah?



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Speaker 2 50:43

Yeah, it's something that's a little bit beyond our normal understanding and grasp of the universe, that, you know, we call it. And you know, even, like with our with our physicists, you know, they they debate and bicker over how many other dimensions there are? There really only 11. Are there more than that? You know, even the age of the planet now they're saying, well, it might actually be double that. It might not be, you know, 13 and a half billion years old might be closer to 27 billion so, you know, they're always disagreeing, too on this. I think there's just, you know, a lot more that we still need to learn about our universe, and we're trying to put the pieces together. So, yeah, these are ideas and concepts that that I have now that I write books about that 20 years down the road. I mean, a lot of it's probably going to be incorrect at that point. I have to

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Speaker 1 51:29

write another book. The thing is, though this, this is where we get quantum physics from, Mike. This is, like, people forget the fact that quantum physics, most of physics came from pure thought experiment. Yeah, you know. And somebody was like, Hey, this is, this is kind of what I came up with in the lab, in my head. Go go through my math. Go go through my concept here with a fine tooth comb. Tell me what you think. To the point that, like, even when Einstein released, released his equation, there were a couple issues with it, you know,

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Speaker 2 52:03

yeah, well, yeah, nine sign wasn't the greatest mathematician. Oh no. He hired guys out for that. He

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Speaker 1 52:09

whiffed that plate a few times. Man, just, just swinging at the bottle and totally missing. I just watched a great, great courses series about him, and my son was watching it with me. He's eight, and he's like, in Einstein, like one of the smartest people in the unit, like in the world. And I'm like, Well, sure, but it doesn't mean he wasn't wrong, right, wrong. And that's the beautiful thing about science, is it? That's why it's in a circle the scientific method, because it never stops. It never stops. We will always be finding out new data. And that's why I kind of have problems. To loop this back to the beginning of the conversation, Mike, that's why I have problems with some of traditional Egyptology, because, you know, hey, science is supposed to move. It's supposed to flex. You know, you're you're supposed to be able to re look at a hypothesis and gather new data from it, or even go, you know, hypothesis doesn't hold water anymore and move forward

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Speaker 2 53:12

science, right? Yeah, you can't take something that you've discovered and just try to cram it into your narrative. If it doesn't fit, it doesn't fit in somewhere, the narrative needs to change a little bit. And so, yeah, you have to be open minded when it comes to all that, that there's, you know, there's always going to be new ideas out there, new discoveries. And you know,

something I like to say is, because a lot of people, when, you know, we talk about star gates, when we talk about time travel, when we talk about a lot of these things that we're discovering in Egypt, and we're making the connection Stargate and all that. A lot of people say, Well, this is just, you know, pseudoscience nonsense. Well, today's science was the pseudoscience back then. That's right. So our pseudoscience now is going to be the science of the future, and we're just, you know, we're just that stepping stone for for the next generation. Yeah,

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Speaker 1 54:00

no. I mean all of 500 years ago, the Earth was still flat, right? And to say otherwise, was an excommunicated or burnable offense. Burnable offense, yes, burnable you would be set on fire in the public square and made an example of within the last 100 years, we started washing our hands before surgery, because we figured out that, you know, it wasn't just for four volatile substances in our body, like phlegm and ether and bile, that made us operate, that there were tiny little critters that made us sick inside, you know, like, this is, this is science, but before, but before then there was tons of other science, you know that was like that was literally fighting against the fact of No, no, what you're talking bacteria don't exist. You're a crazy person. There was tons of science, like actual founded science saying no to that. So science has been nailed. Years, yeah, yeah. It's it's interesting. And when you start getting into the realms of time travel, when you start talking about, literally, modern day alchemy, like, like CERN and things like that that are changing the way that we look at reality period, changing the way that we look at the physical universe and our interaction with it. It's amazing and beautiful stuff.

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Speaker 2 55:22

All of that neutrino research that that came out of Antarctica a few years back, you know, you had the scientists a peer reviewed published paper actually liking, likening what they were had discovered down there to a parallel universe running in reverse time. These are the scientists saying that, you know, which, of course, catches my eyes like, Wow, that's amazing, but they're taking it a step further. Now, okay, that came out of just neutrino research that they were doing. Now they're actually actively trying to do things with neutrino. So they grab some old gold mines in South Dakota, retrofitted them with all this equipment, and in in Chicago and Fermilab, they're shooting neutrinos through the Earth, 800 miles to this other facility that they've built out there in South Dakota to study matter and anti matter, which is which is really fascinating. So they're actually studying duality here, after they had just discovered all these things down Antarctica or parallel universe or any reverse time, that would mean duality. So now matter and anti matter. So they're putting the pieces together, and it'll be interesting to see where it goes.

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Speaker 1 56:37

Well. And once again, it's it's amazing research. I love what you've done with travels through time. It's fantastic. It is a really, really great conglomeration of all of these concepts. And the idea of stack time, like, like you said, a stack of pictures or leaves in a book, is really phenomenal. I want to thank you, as always, for your time. Mike, let everybody know where they can go to get not only travels through time, but the other books that you have. Mike,

S**Speaker 2 57:06**

yeah, absolutely. The latest is portals to the stars, which is the second part. This is the connecting the Universe series. And yeah, you can find those and all my other books. Mike ricksecker.com, there you go. And yeah, you can jump on my YouTube for all the latest that I'm doing out there. Of course, I'm all over social media. I have my own platform, which is connected universe portal.com, and then yeah, Alaska's mysterious triangle, we got walk in the shadows. And then 10 others after that, too. So,



57:39

wow, wow. Absolutely

S**Speaker 1 57:41**

awesome, man. Well, once again, as always, thank you so much. I'll be sharing links all that kind of good stuff. Once things finish out tonight, take care of yourself, Mike, and we'll talk to you soon. Have a great night. Absolutely while you are online, checking out everything from Mike ricksecker.com everybody make sure to stop on by Amazon. Grab his book travels through time inside the fourth dimension time and a stack time theory connecting the universe. You can also find that and all of the books from our guests, as well as videos, classes and more at curious realm.com, forward slash store. When we come back from this quick commercial break, we will be joined by our good friend, Ryan Edwards. We will be talking about cryptid cats in North America and beyond. I will be sharing my cryptid cat story, which is, which is literally the only cryptid story I personally have, as far as personal experience. So we'll be getting into that and more right after this, folks,

S**Speaker 1 58:52**

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, watching in a backroom, 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.

S**Speaker 1 1:00:15**

Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick break. Thank you so much for staying tuned. Also. Thank you so much to our sponsors, especially true hemp science. If you're a user of CBD products like I am, stop on by truehempscience.com today. Christopher Lynch and truehemp science make some amazing products using a spideric process. They use every part

of the hemp plant, the seeds, the stems, the roots, the buds, the leaves, every part of the plant is used, reused, combusted and reused, and that process followed until an Amazing Spider product is the result, complete with terpene profiles and all stop on by and check them out. Truehempscience.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. Our guest in this segment is the amazing Ryan Edwards. We will be talking about cryptid cats. Welcome back to the show, Ryan, how are you doing? My friend and Absolutely, man, always great to have you on. This is a topic that is near and dear to my heart. Ryan, I've talked about my experience. This is one of the only cryptid experience, the only cryptid experience that I have, as far as I know, and I it's not Bigfoot or anything like that, but this is why I say all the time, I will believe the experienter until proven otherwise, because I've had my own and, um, my aunt, at one point, who lived in Louisiana was was dating one of The chiefs of the kushada Indian tribe, um, and we went spent a weekend with the family at the kushara Ranch in Louisiana,



1:02:09

and while sitting around the campfire,



Speaker 1 1:02:13

I got up, turned around, and walking down the dirt Road, was a mountain lion. And I don't mean like, Hey, look at that cat, or, Ooh, there's a really big golden retriever. This was a effing mountain lion walking down the dirt road behind the cars. And I said something, and people like and I mean, hey, people are known. I'm prone to a little bit of reefer. People are known. I'm prone to a drink here and there. Ryan,



1:02:49

however,



Speaker 1 1:02:52

I was like, I'm telling you what I just saw. And it was that. And now there, there are many sightings of mountain lions in East Texas, you know, things like that. That led me down the road of proving this. For some reason, feeling like I needed to prove my experience to somebody to begin with. But it also led me down the road of finding out about the Jaguar under which is, which is one of Texas's own cats this, this thing is apparently not extinct in Texas. Once thought to be extinct here, but not extinct ranges everywhere, from Mexico to coastal Texas to East Texas, even even into Louisiana. So, and many say it is one of the reasons that the Houston Cougars are named for what they are, is the Jaguar rundy and the spottings of them on Buffalo Bayou, things like that along along Houston. So let's get into cryptid cats. Man, how did you, how did you first come to the research of cryptid cats to begin with?



Speaker 3 1:04:09

Well, really, what it was is because I always see myself as like a generalist ornithologist. I

well, really, what it was is because I always see myself as like a generalist cryptozoologist. I don't just study big photo dog. Man, I say a little bit of everything. And one crypto zoologist I really look towards in my research is Dr Carl sugar and sugars book ghost cats, and his research and unknown felines really led me to the research of like, hey, notice, weirdly, a lot of feline cats that are cryptids around the world, especially here in Texas, we Have a lot of Black Panther sightings here in Texas. Yep, like, it's funny, when I'm driving in East Texas, I always see the town of Palestine. The Palestine cat back, I think is like 2000 60,000 like early 2000s. Supposedly, the story goes on this fence line in Palestine, Texas, there was. A Black Cat body that was found, and people would always drive by it, and all the locals like, yeah, there's this black cats that live out in the woods. And initially it's such a mystery, because a lot of people say, Oh, Woody is this mountain cougars? But it has been proven that the mountainous gene does not exist within Felis concula Mountain Lion. So what are these cats? And then looking into books of like Dr Lo and comb by from Dr from low and Coleman from other researchers like Bernard huelmans, do you see other like these big black cats, these Panthera a trucks, they like to call it these giant unknown cats in around United States and around the world as well. Like, for instance, some researchers still think that American lions might still exist into the modern day in North America. I'm not very supported that, just because how large that animal was, but also my interest in pre history really brought into it, because, for instance, the neti tiger in Africa, the neti tiger on the annetti Valley, was described as a lion, but with a short tail, a slowed back, and large teeth coming out of its mouth like long fangs. If you look at that description, you're pretty much talking about a smile on fatalis, or some type of Mac I rhodium, these Saber Tooth cats. And that brings into even more research, like auto maybe Saber Tooth cats still surviving through the modern day, and other prehistoric felines that will presume They're st including even ones I once found in the range like, for instance, the Jaguar, like we know there is, right now, researchers estimate is probably eight to 10 Jaguars that are living in Arizona. Most of them are very much large home ranges. But people don't realize that the Jaguar existed everywhere from Arizona all the way up into the Washington State back in the Pleistocene. It wasn't until, like the 1960s that the last Jaguars were killed in North America because of Europeans entering the continent. So that's even equipped in and of itself is maybe some of these black panther sightings are jaguars



1:07:25

well, and you know that



Speaker 1 1:07:29

the idea that I've been bringing up the articles about the Arizona Jaguar that literally just posted all of a week or so ago, before we recorded this, and These are things that are once again regular, that are, that are starting to happen in Arizona, where these sightings are much, much more common, and they go back for a while, you know? And it took a long time for there to be trail cams, security cams, that kind of stuff, that actively started catching them on a regular basis.



1:08:00

So how do we

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Speaker 1 1:08:04

now, especially when it comes to cryptozoology, most things begin with story. They begin with local local folklore, things like that. So the idea that people had talked about these in local tradition, at least back a generation or so, is, is not that crazy and and once again proven now. So what other what other examples do we have here in the United States of things like that?

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Speaker 3 1:08:41

Well, one big thing is not just the Black Panthers. One other cryptic feline that's Luna talked about nowadays is the Anza. De Anza originates from Aztec Aztec folklore. Deonza was supposedly a golden cat that was as large as a mountain lion, but with a golden color, and that was as fierce as a jaguar. They would say, supposedly, Montezuma had a Anza within his own zoo in the Aztec capital. And when the conquistadors came over, they said they found this Anza. And the answer was much more fierce than like the more actual, like indigenous cats in the region, but all the sightings have really died out since, I think, early 1900s so a lot of these examples, if you look back in history, maybe these are cat these will fade. Felines are found here in North America, and that have gone extinct since, like some researchers, believe the Onza might have been a subspecies of a mountain lion or maybe a subspecies of a jaguar. It's funny, because the modern Jaguar feel us on originally originates from the name Anza o. NCA, but jaguars, Their scientific name is Panther on C A, so you literally have kind of a cryptid living within a known species. And you have a lot of examples like that, especially here in North America, you have a lot of unknown felines. But I think the biggest one here would be the Panther Aatrox, these unknown black cats seen around the country. Because if you look at it, these signs always originate, always from the west coast all the way to the East Coast. And one example of a crypto that now let people think about is the Eastern Cougar. Yeah. Like, supposedly, according to zoologists, there's no cougars east of the Mississippi. But you go to Pennsylvania, Vermont, parts of even North South Carolina, the signs of these mountain lions. So not a lot of people, when people think cryptozoology, they immediately think of sea serpents, Nessie Bigfoot, the one big thing of cryptozog is on is animals outside of their natural ranges. The Eastern cougar is a great example of this. It's possibly these are Cougars that are entering into regions that they were once founded, because Cougars were once found along the eastern seaboard, but due to Europeans, they were mostly killed out until the east of the Mississippi, even back in the day in Texas here, supposedly for the longest time, like for instance, here in San Antonio, up in north of San Antonio, there were signs of mountain lions, but lot of biologists say there's no mountain lions in South Texas, until only a couple years ago, they emitted, yeah, this mountain lions in here, in this in this region now, but yeah, they were really excited years before they were ever officially determined to be here by officials, like actual zoologists. So that can even be an example of, like a cryptid, like of the Eastern Cougar entering regions that they were once founded, just like how the Jaguar, modern day, is moving into regions they were once founded. It's kind of like an idea, like we wilding, like predators that were found, found in a region now re entering it after a while. Like, for instance, wolves, wolves have been introduced into areas that they were once founded. Like, yeah, there's wolves being reintroduced into northern Mexico. Because northern Mexico you once had, you literally had jaguars, mountain lions, black bears, wolves and even Mexican grizzly bears. So you see this, like we wilding campaign, that kind of goes hand in hand with cryptozoology, because a lot of these ideas are stories and sightings of these creatures before you ever reintroduce them or officially say that they're there just because maybe one gets hit by a car, or just because the amount of sightings, officials have to admit that the mountain lions or these other creatures are

in the region, like that you brought up with the Jaguar. Stories of Jaguars in Arizona and positive southwest have been going back for generations, stories until, I think it was 1996 the first ever Jaguar was cited in Arizona. I think eh he was the first ever Jaguar I've seen. So okay, now we have the evidence to back up the stories.

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Speaker 1 1:13:34

Yeah, yeah. And once again, I'll pop this map up again from American scientist folks about mountain lions in the end, if you if you notice that whole left side of the United States, pretty much from West Texas over through the Colorado Rockies, everything else those are that is known Cougar range. So when you start looking from Central Texas up and over. You got a lot of sightings of cougars, man, and yeah, you know, there's like a one off, a one off, a one off, but there's areas with two, five, some of them 16 to 50, some of them 51, to 100 sightings, you know. So when you start thinking about the idea of a cats, cats don't really herd like that, like mountain, like lion, lions do. Tigers are social. When they see each other or meet each other, you know, they won't really mess around with each other too much. But aside from that, they have crossing territories kind of stuff. And even if you want a good example in a micro size, folks, feel free to like GPS your cat, if it's an outdoor cat, and watch that thing. Yeah, because over a week you will see your cat range for like a mile or so, you know, and you Oh, you know, he goes a couple couple fences over, you know, I know a couple neighbors down the road have seen, like, no, your cat, once it has a range that home range is miles in radius. It's a good, it's a good three mile swath for the average house cat. So when you get into an actual, an active predatory situation of hunting grounds and things like that, as opposed to the sociability of house cats, where they've kind of been bred to be in groups, things like that. Mountain lions are not like that. Tigers aren't like that. Jaguars aren't like that. They're like that when they are breeding and brooding. But aside from that, they don't, they don't really hang out in groups in that kind of way.

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Speaker 3 1:15:56

Yeah, it's like though, what I always tell people animals don't believe in borders and stuff like that. Like, just because, oh, this is a mountain this isn't where on the map mountain lions are found. Doesn't mean the mountain lion is not going to enter that area. Like, there's a lot of these creatures, lot of these animals that go outside of their natural ranges. And it's funny, because if you look at what a lot of these of ladies Cougar sightings, you also get these black panther sightings. So some people think, well, if this is a population of cougars, could easily amount us to cougars. I don't personally think so, but think about it, if a known cat species can survive here. So kind of unknown cat species, because they might be going off the same pre items, going out to the same areas, like, what I think is this like when it comes to these unknown Black Cat sightings of North America. What I personally think they are is, I think they might be Jaguars that were from prehistoric times, because during the Pleistocene, these jaguars are found in North America, were actually a subspecies of the ones found currently in South America and the Southwest. They're a little bit larger, and there's a possibility that maybe these mount, these became mountainous to go over time, because think if you're a black cat, you don't get seen as much. So maybe because that black pattern is more sufficient to survive, maybe it was more selective for those genes. Yeah, so maybe it's possibility that maybe a lot of these black pancakes throughout the United States are actually surviving Jaguars. Another example, like, for instance, where you brought up a Jaguar woundly. Some

people also think maybe some of these black, black kinds of societies, especially here in Texas and parts of Louisiana, because part of East Texas might be juggle woundies, because juggerooni Aren't the largest cat. But a lot of times, if it's nighttime, darker, not, not a lot of people are exactly trained observers, a little bit larger than you actually, than it actually is. Like, it's always a fishing story, like, oh yeah, I caught a fish that was this big. Even though it's this big, you caught it, it was this big, that idea, yeah,

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Speaker 1 1:18:23

well, well, and once again, moments like that, you are typically adrenalized. You're normally going to see something like this close to nighttime, because they aren't necessarily daytime hunters in that kind of way. It's much more early morning, dusk, things like that, but, but once again, a Jaguar under hidden a small critter, it's it. I mean, even a weasel is pretty dang big, even a river otter is pretty big. But a jaguar rundy ranges and goes almost to the size of a good size, big cocker spaniel. You know,

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Speaker 3 1:19:06

even, some people even say they get the size of, like, almost an ocelot, like, they get fairly large, especially, and everyone that's very plentiful forward game, like, look at East Texas, local parts of even parts of South Texas, there's a lot of game out there, especially game large enough that they can take down like rabbits, things like that, that they can get fairly

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Speaker 1 1:19:29

large. And can I just give a shout out to friends real quick, because when you search Jaguar rundy in images, three, four down right there, bam. There's our boy, Chester Moore with how you're calling wildlife. I love it, but, but yeah, so it's, it's one of those there are. There are numerous options out there. And yes, a jaguar rundy could definitely be melanistic, things like that. But that doesn't normally run in. Cougar Ville, so to speak. So the the idea of Black Panther sightings, the idea and even Chester, as I popped up on screen a while ago, had had an article about Black Panthers. We had had him on chatting about that at one point. And the idea of most of these would probably be misidentifications of something along the lines of a melanistic Jaguar under something like

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Speaker 3 1:20:29

that. Yeah. Well, even some people like, when you look at like, a lot of these videos of Black Panthers on YouTube and stuff like that, you look at it like, No, that's a, that's just a large house cat. Like, lot of people might look at a large house cat, but, oh, that's some type of giant black panther. But you look at it closer, see the pointed ears, see how the tail is, is a little bit shorter than a wild cat's tail. So, yeah, that's just a misidentification of a known species. Like, that's one big thing too. Is misidentifications of known animals is especially, especially with cats, because with cats, oh no, there's like, almost like, this innate fear when it comes to humans, like, especially with like, black cats. Like, think how many stories go back when demonic cats always like giant black cats. And it's kind of funny, because you choose throughout not just

North America, but even parts of like Europe, like you see the beast of x more, Beast of Baldwin more, these big black hats seen in Europe as well. So you see this kind of seeing a big, single, large black hat at night, is what make you think, even if it's a house cat might turn into a Black Panther or something like that, just from this kind of ideology around us.

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Speaker 1 1:21:47

Yeah. Yeah, exactly. And you know that that brings us to one of the things that you and I talk about regularly, Ryan, which is, which is the way our brains process things, the way that we put things together to create a narrative, even even from very short pieces of data, even from very small pieces of data, our brain wants to create a larger story that it can comprehend and understand. Yeah, so

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Speaker 3 1:22:18

it's funny, like, for instance, like a lot of it might just be like psychosomatic, one group of crypto felines, though I know psychosomatic, are these British big cats that we just brought up. Because with you, if you look at the British big cat phenomena, especially into the modern day, a lot more officials are really bringing it up, saying, Well, maybe there is something going on here, because it's the amount of sightings, and also livestock depredations that's been going on down there, going on over there. You've have to be, yeah, the story Puma that was first seen in the 50s. Then you had beast above and more. That was much more during the 70s, 80s. Now you have the beast of x, more. And what lot of people think, what I think as well, is that these war big cats that were released during the big cat creates on the 70s became illegal to own big cats in Great Britain, they're probably released into the wild areas and found an environment that they were able to actually adapt to and survive it due to livestock, sheep, cows, things like that, and also big, expansive areas. So this is almost an example of not really an invasive species, because if you look at Great Britain, not nowadays, it doesn't have any large extant predators. Older predators will kill out hundreds and hundreds of, hundreds of 1000s of years ago. These animals have found a niche that is still there, but it doesn't have any animals living in it currently. So no, like, almost like a wee wilding, you might say, not by, not by, like they weren't planning it. But these big black cats, these big cats, because even you see Puma signings out in great bread, sure, like regular black, not just black cat, but also like regular, like mountain lions, niche that they can use into the modern day. Well,

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Speaker 1 1:24:17

wouldn't that have to belie a breeding population, though, Ryan, because, I mean, while the average house cat, don't get me wrong, can because of its sheltered life, because of specialized diet, because of just general love and affection, which helps us all longer, as we know by science, literally, The average house cat has a lifespan of 13 to 30 years, you know? I mean, feel free to just Google that, folks. You'll see that pop right up. However, when you're talking about larger cats, when you're talking about cats in the wild, things like that, you're you're talking much more of a 15 year range. Fish, you know. So the idea of still having sightings from cats that like you would have to have a breeding

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Speaker 3 1:25:08

population. It's funny, because there have been sightings in parts of Great Britain of kittens. People have seen these. It looks like almost like a, they say like almost like a lion kitten, or like, it's a kitten, but it's not a, you can't you can tell it's not a, like a household cat. So it is suggested that there might be a, maybe not a large population, but a small population of breeding large cats in Great Britain into the modern day because of wild releases. Even looking here in Texas. Like, oh, yeah, absolutely. Listen, Texas has not all laws and exotic animals. Like, I think I remember hearing that there's more tigers in Texas and are in India. Yeah. How many collectors are here? And how many times have they gone, been released, or have gotten loose that we don't know about. Yeah. Great story I always like to tell about is a mutual friend text Wesson up in no up in southern Oklahoma when he was up there. We know that there are multiple Tigers released into the area that he does his research. And, oh, wow. One day, he was walking on a path at night and he literally heard a growl. It's not like it was one big, big cat. And he thought, Wait, no, yeah, I think it was a tiger King. Had it had a property out there. He released a bunch of big cats. Oh, wow. So we noticed black there's we noticed big cats out there, and we possibly, there's been no signing since. So that tells you, if a tiger can hide out there, cats are really good at hiding. Look, yeah, no being very cryptic in of themselves.

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Speaker 1 1:26:56

Wow, wow. And yeah, you know, I mean, I've, I've just brought up a tiger loose in South Texas, from the San Antonio, from my San Antonio. So that was all of last year. These things happen. They they get out of my God, my dad told me a story. It was hilarious. My dad telling me a cryptid story. It was so great. I was like, whoa, hold on. Like, I need a fresh beer for this. But he was, it was, I guess it was my,

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1:27:30

my, yeah, my stepmother,

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Speaker 1 1:27:35

whose cousin was out hunting and out on a buddy's property, stuff like that. They were, they were just out hog hunting, that kind of stuff. He was in the blind and thought he heard something messing around. Was like, hey, you know, we're, we're hunting in here. Like, be Be careful. You know, just letting you know there's armed individuals in here. And the thing kept messing around, kept messing around before he knew it, an arm literally reached around. A huge hairy arm reached around and grabbed him inside of the deer blind. It was an orangutan, wow, that had gotten loose from somebody's enclosure and was was loose out in the wild, in the woods. So, you know, it, these things do happen. They get out all the time, and who do you report it to? You know? I mean, you, you really ain't supposed to have an orangutan, you know, there, there was a day and time when, yes, you could. But when, when those laws stop? What happens to them? You know, like this is literally how you end up with stories of alligators growing in the sewers, right?

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Speaker 2 1:28:51



Speaker 3 1:20:51

Yeah, or even, like, we've, I've talked to Chester more about this is literally here in parts of South Texas, there is a population of monkeys. I believe, their macaques that were released, and they were literally surviving into the modern day in South Texas, I think it's called Monkey Island. Out in Florida, there was a bunch, I think, macaques that were used for research center, and then when Katrina and other hurricanes came through, released all the monkeys and literally surviving nowadays in Florida, and it's a known tourist area that tourists go down and check these monkeys out living out in these swamps. So a lot of times, a lot of these exotic animals are released or either purposefully or by accident, and especially with that orangutan story, orangutans are known escape artists. Like, there are certain stories, and a lot of zookeepers say, yeah, a lot, not a lot of zoos keep orangutans because how good they are with their hands. They're really good at watching humans learning from them and knowing how to use tools. Like, I believe there's one certain range thing. I think it's. The LA Zoo, he got out literally four different times. Because when he was being raised as an infant, he was raised around humans. He learned how to use a being. Learned how to use, like wrenches and stuff. So when someone would drop a tool into the enclosure, enclosure, no one would think about it. He would grab it and use to literally get it out of the enclosure.