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SPEAKERS

Speaker 4, Speaker 5, Speaker 1, Speaker 2, Speaker 3



00:00

I coming to you from the city of the weir, exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown,



00:28

shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality.



Speaker 1 00:33

Welcome to the curious realm. You you



Speaker 2 00:46

well. Hello, everybody and happy Tuesday night. Hope you're doing well. Hope everybody had a fantastic



00:58

St Patrick's Day today.

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Speaker 2 01:02

What an amazing day. I had a great weekend myself. I got to spend my weekend at the first and inaugural Psy games intensive, where, where it was a psychokinesis intensive. We learned to bend spoons and silverware. That was wild. Saw people magnetize things with their mind, all kinds of things it was. It was a beautiful and amazing weekend. Thank you so much Haque Missler for putting that together, folks. We will be having Hakeem on to talk soon about the Psy games. It is an amazing event, and it is really something that I think when it comes to Psy, psi research, it is, it's probably of all the communities that I belong to, my favorite community, because everybody is really in it for the research end of things, and there is truly an ethical component, like there was a whole day of this weekend spent on the ethics of psychokinesis and the use of psychokinesis and forms of biokinesis, things like that. So that's why I love it is because you you discuss those things, you openly discuss them and talk about the importance of them. So thank you, Hakeem for all that you do. On that front, we have a great show for you tonight. In the second part, we'll be joined by Jared Murphy. We'll be talking about ancient technologies and civilizations from your the way that humanity has been rebirth numerous times, and how rapidly we forget just about everything. I mean, even even culturally, it's pretty fascinating. Like, give it a generation sometimes and knowledge just vanishes. And in the first part tonight, we are happy to welcome for the first time, Mark I Cowden. He is the author of spirit voices, the first live conversation between worlds. His website is Mark I cowden.com he is a paranormal investigator. He has been on shows, on BBC, all kinds of things. Welcome to the show, Mark. How are you this evening?

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Speaker 3 03:27

Hey, Chris, thanks for having me. And Happy St Patrick's Day. Everybody from the mysterious Emerald Isle. Absolutely.

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Speaker 2 03:34

It's, it's, this is one of my favorite holidays. I worked in bars and for years as an audio engineer. So it was always one of those days that, like it was just chock full of fun. We always had great bands. It was always something that everybody was there for good reasons. There were rarely problems. So for for you, over there, what is, what is St Patrick's Day like over there is it? Is it as regaled as it is over here, dying rivers green and things like that?

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Speaker 3 04:08

Mark, no, well, they wouldn't go as far as dying rivers green, but I would say it's the one day where the Irish get to be unapologetic about being Irish. All right? You know, it's a day full of community spirit and festivals and fun and parades, and earlier today, I was in a place called Wexford, and I was just ended up in the middle of a St Patrick's Day parade where it's just normal people from the village, driving driving the cars and driving the tractors and driving their go karts down the middle of the street. And so it's just just a day that they can be themselves,

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Speaker 2 04:41

yeah, yeah, absolutely. And with that day comes a lot of myth. Comes a lot of legend, you know, comes, and with that comes a lot of misunderstanding, I think, mark with with truths, realities. And that kind of stay even, even the idea of St Patrick driving snakes out of Ireland, things like that. So how did you first come to live over in Ireland, and what has it been like for you, investigating these stories, these myths,

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Speaker 3 05:18

these legends. My first experience with Ireland was in the end of the 90s. I was living in Seattle, and I had a music project there, and we finished the music project, and we just wanted to go somewhere for a couple of weeks and just forget about everything. And back then, there was travel agents. I don't know if people can remember those, but you went to this shop and you bought a package vacation somewhere, and Ireland was cheap. So myself and one of the other guys, we got flights to Ireland. Before that, I had no notion of coming here. I didn't have any connections here. I wasn't one of these Americans that had every relative from the old countries, you know. And so there really wasn't any reason for me to come here, other than I saw an advertisement on the wall and the flights were cheap. But what I didn't realize the synchronicities were already happening. They were already taking place, even up to a year before that point. So fast forward, and we fly to Ireland, and we visit this place called Newgrange. And Newgrange is a Neolithic monument that's 5200 years old. It's the oldest man made building in existence. It predates the pyramids. It predates Stonehenge. And I remember walking into this place, and this was maybe an hour after we got off the plane. And you go through this little visitor center, right, and it shows you a display of these apparent cavemen who built this place. And then you go into this place and there's not been a single drop of water penetrate the roof of this building for over 5000 years. It's been the exact same temperature inside for 5000 years. It is structurally perfect. And I'm thinking, There's no way these guys and animal skins dragging their their wives by the hair. Built this. Whoever built this was an expert in geometry, an expert in astronomy. And so right from the beginning, I knew there was something special about this place, something special about the people, the history. And it's just it's history all around everywhere you look, you can be set in a bar. That bar maybe sat there for 800 years. You know, growing up in Oklahoma, the oldest thing I saw was maybe an old Civil War building that was 150 years old. Yeah, yeah. And you come, you can literally feel it whenever you're sitting in some of these places that 800 years of history, 5000 years of history. And it's like it brings new meaning to that phrase, If These Walls Could Talk, yeah? Because we eventually found that the walls can indeed talk, and they've got a lot to say. So, you know, I ended up going back to Seattle, yeah, and I just couldn't get this place out of my mind. And I had some connections here that did film and television, so I ended up ultimately coming back here for what was supposed to be six months, and that was about 25 years ago. So I'm still here, and right here in this chair where I sat, I'm literally 10 miles from the location where St Patrick was enslaved by the pagans for two years and worked as a shepherd. I you know, five miles to the east there's a Giants grave. I've got a vampire legend a few miles away from here. I have Bigfoot reports in the spare mountains, which is about a three minute drive from me. So literally, all around me within 510 minutes drive. I've got any kind of legend I want to investigate.

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Speaker 2 08:45

Wow, wow. That is, that is absolutely incredible. And once again, especially getting into just the fact of the age before the show, we were talking about how you lived in Texas for years. And, yeah, while, while we have some age to things the Alamo, things like that, it's only a couple few 100 years old. I remember 1993 was my semester in Rome, where I went, and all of our professors were certified tour guides, and we had, like, mass and the catacombs and things like that, where, yeah, it's one of those, no, this is 1000s of years of history that's here in places that are amazingly built. And when you when you start absorbing all that and bringing it in, and it really does bring about a curiosity in a different way and from a different light, how long after you moved to Ireland, did you make the shift to doing this full time, to investigating these legends, myths and lore?

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Speaker 3 09:55

Well, those are the kind of the reasons why I stayed so long and I. Anybody that's into this kind of stuff will recognize synchronicities and synchronicities when they start happening, it means you're on to something. And this is the first place that I was ever at where these synchronicities immediately started happening. And these occurrences weren't paranormal in themselves, but they were normal things that were happening with with such a rare statistical possibility of them happening that it was mind blowing. And I just got the I got, for instance, I was, I was really had the urge to play music because I hadn't played music in a while, and I got an advert out of one of the newspapers for this band that we're looking for a keyboard player. And I didn't even play keyboards, but I just kind of fluffed the audition and watched the guitar player and hit the same note so I could get into the band. And they thought it was great. So I ended up playing around for months with these guys, and the singer of the band was talking to me about Seattle, and she said, You know, I was in Seattle last summer, and we started talking about this restaurant that both of us knew about. And the next time we had a rehearsal, she brought a photo album and was showing me a picture of her and her friends in this restaurant. In the background of that picture, I was standing there 8 million people on the planet. What are the chances? Wow. You know, we're 1000s of miles away from each other. I had no intentions of coming here, but the previous year, I ended up in a photograph with this with this girl, and she didn't even realize in there, I pointed myself out, and I said, Look. And she was mind blown. On that same road that we had the rehearsal studio on maybe a week, two weeks later, I bumped into this old man that I had met in New York a year before. And, you know, I had a 10 hour layover at the airport in New York, so I left the airport and just went for a walk, and I had a bottle of Bush Mills whiskey in my bag, and I thought I was being sneaky. I was sitting on a bench and having the odd drink of this whiskey just waiting for the time I had to go back to the airport. I spotted this man I thought was a homeless guy, and I saw that he had spotted the whiskey. So I said, Do you want a drink? And he came over. He had a cup. So he and I sat there for about an hour, finished off this bottle of Bush Mills whiskey on that same road. A year later, I bumped into him, and he recognizes me in Belfast, and he runs over and he says, You're the guy with the bush mills. I said, What are you doing here? He says, Oh, I'm a professor at the University. I thought this guy was a vagrant when I met him. Wow. So those two things happened to me within the space of about two weeks on the same road in Belfast. And I just thought, this is weird. This is like, statistically less possible to win in the lottery, and that, combined with the history of the place and the feeling that I got when I was at these locations, I just had decided to stay and and to see what else I could, I could come up with. So I ended up getting the job as a audio visual tech for a little TV company in Belfast that was located in an

old linen mill from the Victorian age. And this linen mill was had the reputation for being seriously haunted. And anybody that knows Belfast, it's they had some political problems in the past. In July, these political problems are usually a lot a lot more amplified because of certain traditions and things that go on in July. And sometimes traveling would be a bit touch and go see there may be riots in parts of the city. So I ended up spending a couple of weeks living in this linen mill. And at night, when the sun goes down, that's when all the stuff started happening. And I had all these experiences of doors slamming in my face and footsteps and and, you know, other people would see full blown apparitions. So that kind of, I was always interested in that kind of thing anyway, but I thought this was the perfect laboratory, while I was living here to kind of study this stuff. So got some recording equipment, and there was one morning I came down to the computer and there was actually an audio message left on the computer for me from an anomalous source. I kind of looked up on the internet, and I thought, well, I should join a paranormal group and maybe some like minded individuals and get some experience going out and investigating different locations. So we ended up getting a BBC TV series, which I was just supposed to be a contributor on one episode, and on that first episode, which was, I think it was a like an old haunted prison that we were at. I ended up recording a few really good EVPs, and the commissioning editor for the BBC was watching the pilot episode, and he says, like, we're really interested in this. I want to see more of this guy. So I ended up getting a cast position, and ended. Appeared in both two seasons of the show, and that's kind of what got me into doing this, professionally

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Speaker 2 15:07

Interesting, interesting, and what was, what was the first investigation that you remember actively going on Mark

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Speaker 3 15:17

Well before we to get, to get the episodes of the TV show. It took a solid year of investigating every attic, Castle, dungeon hotel, to get the final, you know, short list of episodes. So we must have went to hundreds and hundreds of places. There was a an old mansion called Rich Hill castle, and that's kind of where we we used as our base. And we would, we would try out all of our technology there. We would try out our methods there, because this place is seriously haunted. And then the first one we did for the BBC was a place called Armagh jail, which was an old prison that was abandoned. It hadn't been in prison in years. There was no electricity in the place. We were there in the middle of the night. The BBC had sealed the location off, and they insisted back then that we had a skeptic with us, and the skeptics job was just pretty much to disagree with everything, and they didn't have any real qualifications, other than the fact that you know something could walk right in front of you and they would say, Oh, it's a shadow or something like that. Well, the skeptic decided that he wanted to spend some time on his own in one of the jail cells that was supposed to be haunted. So we had CCTV cameras with night vision, so he couldn't see anything. It was pitch black, but we could see him. And he, of course, he sat in the corner of the cell, and we're monitoring these CCTV cameras. And he's, he's being a bit of a smart aleck. He's saying, Okay, if there's actually something here and you want to touch me or talk to me, go ahead and do that. And as soon as he said that, we could see a black shadow grab him by the neck, and he started gasping for air, and went completely white. Had to be rescued. And that was the last time he ever disrespected anything that he couldn't see with His own, His own eyes. Wow, that's that clips on the internet. I think you can find that clip on the internet.

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Speaker 2 17:23

And you know was that the, the only time that you saw something physically interact with people in that kind of way, in a in a hostile kind of way,

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Speaker 3 17:35

that was the only, well, no, there was another hostile location, but we weren't allowed to film that. It was actually a bit, a bit too hostile, and it's actually the, probably the most lively paranormal place I've ever been in my life. But the landowner that owned the house in question just did not want the publicity. Did not want BBC cameras there. But when we were originally there, doing it and doing research on the place and trying to shortlist it as a location, I had sometimes here, when you go past a graveyard, they'll put these colored stones, these glossy stones, on top of the grave. So we drove past the graveyard on the way to this location, and I stopped and grabbed a handful of these because I thought we could position these in different parts of this house with the lights off and the infrared cameras would you could see the glow on the stone, so if any of the stones moved, it would be easier to pick them up on the camera. Walked into this old abandoned cottage out in the middle of nowhere in the mountains in Northern Ireland, and stuck a few of these stones on a mantelpiece and stuck a infrared night vision camera on a tripod focused at these stones to watch it at all times. And I no sooner walked into the middle of the room, and one of the other guys had called out for if there's anybody here, could you move something or say something? One of the stones vanished from the mantle piece and flew past my head. I could feel the wind as it passed by my ear and crashed on the wall in front of me. It sounded like a shotgun blast. It went so fast, and our cameras were filming at 25 frames per second. So we calculated the time that it vanished from the mantle piece and hit the wall. And there should have been at least one or two occasions where the glow of that stone would have been picked up on the camera. And there was nothing. There was like a bullet, wow. And there was, there was a few other things that happened in that location, people were just kind of roughed up a bit, pushed around a bit. You could physically, physically pushed by by an unseen force. And it came down to the point where they just would, they wouldn't let us air it. It was too, too hostile. Those are, pretty much, those are the only two locations where anything's really been threatening.

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Speaker 2 19:59

Okay. Okay, okay. And now when it when it comes to investigation, time itself. Mark you. You mentioned a few times the, I guess, the the person asking questions, that kind of stuff. How frequent is it that that is a part of the process? Is that just a part of the process whenever you're on camera, or is that a part of the regular process of investigation

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Speaker 3 20:26

that you use? I would say it's part of the regular process. We started using a medium named Marion Goodfellow, who's become a good friend of mine, and the mix of people I find is important and intentions to those people, and the energy of those people. And with myself and Marion, we had, we had a great mix, and things always seemed to happen when the two of us were together. And Marion, she can perceive these things in her mind. She can, she can, she can fit. She can actually hear, you know the voices in her head, she can see the visions with her with her eyes. But then I started recording the same thing that she was perceiving at a lot of these locations. So Marion would she would ask questions, and she would speak to to whoever it was, as if they were right there in front of her. In her mind, they were right there in front of her. She could hear him and see him, and see him, but none of the rest of us could, and we find that you get a lot better results by interacting that way. And you know, she would ask a lot of questions and she would get a lot of answers, and I would record those on audio equipment.

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Speaker 2 21:38

Okay, okay. And and of those recordings, things like that. How? What were your methods for capturing things you there is one clip that you sent of a pretty remarkable system that you enable or that you assembled. I'll bring it up on screen here the ITC orchestra, tell us a little bit about that.

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Speaker 3 22:06

Well, especially working with the BBC, because it's it's visual, you have to come up with these things that are appealing for people to watch. And one of the ideas that I had was I always wanted to work with the acoustics of musical instruments. And so I started researching the frequency responses of violins and cellos, and I found that they they should be capable of amplifying frequencies close to infrasound and ultrasound, which are two frequencies that are above and below our hearing range, but there's frequencies close to those that we should be able to hear, technically, if our ability to hear these were amplified a bit. So my mission was, or the thought that I had was, there's probably, you know, like the headlights for your car at night, you can only see what's in front of you, but that doesn't mean there's not a whole other world around you. So I thought that there could be a lot of potential audio and visual phenomena that are maybe just outside of our visual and hearing range, that we could maybe use tools to amplify and get a better look and a better listen to. And the violin was one of those things that I was driving past the music store, dropped in, grabbed the violin, headed off to a location, stuck a couple of microphones and an amplifier to it. First time we tried it, it worked like a charm, and that on screen is the first time that we tried it.

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Speaker 2 23:32

That in that is a fascinating concept as an audio engineer, Mark, fascinating concept, the idea of using the already resonant body of an instrument in that kind of way, because then we got into it a little bit before the show. I've gotten into it numerous times on the show. I firmly understand, especially when it comes to EVP, the the original concept of EVP, the idea of a ghost being able to manipulate the weak magnetic field of a record head. And even even the idea now, the way, some of them were attained back in the day, sweeping through white noise frequencies, stuff like that. Not really sure about that. I'm not really sure about a lot of spirit boxes in that kind of way too, because you can paradolya a lot of things together, sweeping, sweeping through frequencies in that kind of way, picking up bits and pieces of stuff, all kinds of things. However, when you're talking about just pure resonant frequency, when you're talking about basically using an instrument as a contact microphone in that kind of way where, like, yes, a ghost could vibrate the strings. That kind of stuff, and you can pick everything up in that kind of way, you would be able to hear very, very subtle sounds in a room that you might not be able to pick up otherwise.

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Speaker 3 25:14

Electromagnetic frequencies and acoustics are really the only two ingredients that you need. You don't need super computers. You don't need the latest iPhone, which pretty much cancels the noise that you're trying to record anyway. And you don't need radios that scan frequencies back and forth and give you used car advertisements while you're trying to record EVPs. And I got the idea about the electromagnetic the first time I saw the northern lights here in Northern Ireland, you know, I was outside. We're not quite up as high as Iceland, where they can just see everything with their their naked eye. We would get the northern lights here a lot, but when you look up in the sky, you can't actually see it. But if you take a picture, it immediately shows up on the camera. So it's just outside of our visual range, but close enough that it can be picked up on electronic equipment. And scientists don't argue with this. So EVP works the same way. There's voices and audio phenomena that's just outside of our hearing range, but when you record it onto electronic device, it becomes audible.

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Speaker 2 26:17

Yeah, yeah. And once again, I've held for a long time that, yes, I think that a ghost could definitely vibrate and move the the wafer of quartz that's inside of a piezo electric microphone. You know, that's that's in most digital recorders. And there's a far cry difference between like a field recorder and a handheld palm quarter, even whenever it comes to humidity and the way that they act and the way that the microphones act with humidity on them, things like that, you get all kinds of wild artifacting from just plain old digital recorders, because, yes, they do have built in noise cancelation. They do have built in filtering that kind of stuff, as opposed to being able to manipulate, not just manipulate other things, but also manipulate the weak magnetic field going on to celluloid tape. I don't think that a ghost could manipulate the ones and zeros that are the digital assumption of the actual sound that is being recorded in that kind of way, like the encoded sound, you know, even right now, like we are being recorded on a digital recorder, and while that shows a wave form and things like that. It is a digital one and zero binary assumption of the actual sounds going into this microphone. It's not a physical recording. It's it's kind of the same as what's happening on a digital camera. Is not an actual photograph,

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Speaker 3 28:02

yeah, you know, yeah. I like the old stuff. Some of the new stuff. I just think it's, it's, it's too complicated, it's too technical, you know, I've just never needed to go that far. I like to use things I find on the location. I've used sea shells as acoustic chambers. They work quite well. I've used laser beams bounced off of panes of glass. That works really good at recording EVPs, you know, I got that idea from David Gilmore, Pink Floyd, yeah, that light show just blows me away. How can I incorporate that into recording paranormal activity? So we went to a location, got a pane of glass, got a laser pointer, fired it off, reflected it onto a photo cell, recorded that into an amplifier and a tape tech, and recorded voices from a pane of glass using the laser. Yeah, yeah.

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Speaker 2 28:57

And, and, you know, that's just it, using methodologies like that, using different means by which to capture stuff, I think is fascinating mark, because it really does bring about a different aspect of how to process this data and how to bring this data to bear in the community,

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Speaker 3 29:23

and anytime you get a chance to use your own creative spirit to do anything, I think that flips a switch to some sort of untapped resource of energy that kind of helps amplify this stuff, because that the creative people that wonder about the human body having a soul, explain the creative spirit. That's what that's the proof for me. You know the effect music has on us, the effect art has on us. You can't show a cow a painting from one of the greats, and it's not going to have an emotional effect on it. Not to say that a cow doesn't have a soul, but it doesn't have. The kind of soul that we have, you know, we can look at a painting and be touched by it. We can hear a song and be brought to tears, you know. And there's, there's a if you either have a creative spirit to create or you have a creative spirit to be affected by the art others create. But to me, that's proof of a soul, and that's, that's the frequency I unlock anytime I try to come up with any kind of system to do this stuff.

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Speaker 2 30:26

Yeah, yeah, exactly. It's, it's the idea of that expression of experience and and as I try to tell people all the time whenever, whenever they're like, Yeah, I don't, I don't. I don't really like that painting. I'm like, great. It did its job. Like art achieved it, yeah, like, even, even your dislike and disdain of it proves the fact that it is art,



30:53

you know, like it,

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Speaker 2 30:56

just the fact that it caused the conversation in your head validates it as art. So and that's just it. When it comes to paranormal, when it comes to these things, when, especially whenever it comes to the locations there, in Ireland and other places that have been around for hundreds and 1000s of years, stuff like that, it's, it is the idea of, how does it change the conversation? Does the conversation carry forward? Do do experiences at some of these locations still carry on? Are there still experiences to this day in Ireland, of let's say, like leprechauns, things like that. Just just with it being St Patrick's Day, I think it would be remiss of us not to get into the people of the fae



31:49

and things like that.

S**Speaker 3 31:51**

Yeah, leprechauns are kind of a mascot of, it's kind of a modern day interpretation of ancient folklore of, you know the fairy spirits and the elementals and like, there's not little green men smoking pipes running around the countryside, but there's a bit of truth that that sparks all of these, these myths. And in terms of, are there creatures beyond our realm that that run these, these parts of the countryside. Yeah, I can say that there are, there's, there's strange lights all around me, there's, there's sightings of things all around me. Maybe not leprechauns, but I can see where the leprechaun came from, and St Patrick ridding the country of all the snakes. Well, every scientist knows there's never been snakes in Ireland, but that's not what they're talking about. They're talking about disconnecting energy lines. They're talking about getting rid of a prior way of thinking to pave the way for Christianity. I have a few problems with St Patrick and a few problems with things that St Patrick did. You know, sure, but that's what they're talking about all around me, there's there's stone circles, there's Neolithic and, you know, these people didn't just put these stones in a circle because they thought it looked cool. You know, these were circuit boards. These were energy directors, these were portal openers, these were all sorts of things. And when the when Christianity came into to affect ridding Ireland of the snakes. Well, snakes represent knowledge, hidden knowledge, thinking. And that's that's what they they did. And when you transcribe that into a storybook, it becomes the guy with the staff and the beard getting rid of the snakes of Ireland. But there's a whole big story behind that, and a whole hidden truth that a lot of people don't know about.



33:44

Yeah, well, let's, let's get into

S**Speaker 2 33:48**

some of the stories of people of the faith, things like that, and how they persist to this day.

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Speaker 3 33:57

Well, there's, there's a lot of what they call fairy mounds, and these are mounds of earth that are 1000s of years old that farmers will not touch. There could be a ring of trees growing around these, these mounds, and it could be in the middle of a field, and the farmers, for hundreds of years to present day, will plow that field, will plant that field and harvest that field, but they will not touch that mound, because a few instances where somebody did touch the mound, disastrous things happen as a consequence. And I was speaking to a man maybe a year ago who has a bit of land beside his house that this this guy had bought, and he took a bulldozer in and moved some of the Earth from one of these mounds to build a shed or something. And he says, I kid you not. He came to me crying, and he said he looked out his window and one of his cows was levitating in the field. Whoa. And that was the result. Result of tampering with one of these mounds. And you know, to this day, they just, they won't touch it. They call it troubled, troubled ground, or cursed ground. And you can, you can drive along the road, we did this earlier today, and there'll be just a big, massive tree on the middle of a field, and that tree will set there until the day it is, it gets blown over. Her dies of old age. They will not cut it down. They will not tamper with it because of the consequences and things that happen when you do. You know, the St Patrick did a good job, but he didn't get everything well.

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Speaker 2 35:36

I mean, the effects are still there. The only difference is whether or not you have, you have crushed the legends into submission, you know, or you know, I mean, as I say it all the time as a Catholic seminarian, that's, that's one of the things that we learned, was all the ways that we came in and usurped local traditions and basically just absorbed them into the faith. And would be like, oh, yeah, well, you have a celebration at that time. So do we? Hey, it's really easy

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Speaker 4 36:11

to join. See, you don't even miss your parties.

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Speaker 3 36:16

All the places they build the churches are they're not by chance. Those churches are built on ground that's already sacred. These St Patrick's sacred wells, they were already sacred before they put the St Patrick name on them. You know, you look at a Catholic mass, and it's completely a pagan rip off of the altar and everything.

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Speaker 2 36:36

Well, I mean, it's, it's, it's truly a Jewish high service is what it is. It's a like, if, if you've ever been to Jewish Temple, anything like a like, that's exactly what it is. It follows the exact same cadence. It has the exact same parts. The only difference is we read from the New Testament

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Speaker 3 36:55

Christmas tree, you know, that's put up every year. That's pagan tradition, pagan even the day in this club,

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Speaker 2 37:03

exactly, exactly. And that's just it, these things, and that's some of what we talk about with Jared Murphy in our pre recorded segment. Coming up next is the idea that we lose these traditions so fast. The example that I give regularly is I am, I am Cajun by birth. We'll be having my family reunion coming up soon. There are maybe three people at that reunion that speak Cajun. That was an indigenous language to this country at one point that when when it was basically beaten out of kids at school, they were put in the corner for speaking it things like that. It becomes a fact of a culture, and the language disappears. And it's interesting how that happens. And once again, with that, go many other stories. Go many other traditions that are there. That even though those traditions may have been attempted to be wiped out, it doesn't mean that the occurrences that caused those traditions have stopped.

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Speaker 3 38:18

And I think that would be maybe one of the differences in Ireland and a lot of places, is a lot of those traditions hung on, and a lot of them were incorporated into the modern religions. And you get a bit of both worlds. And you know, even some of these ancient sites, I've brought remote viewers and to investigate some of these ancient sites, and these remote viewers, all they get is the code number. They have no idea I'm talking about Ireland. They have no idea I'm talking about an ancient stone monument. But yet they're able to. I sent them back 2500 years at one location just to tell me what was going on there. And some of the stuff that they come up with was pretty mind blowing. You know, we're talking UFOs and and people and cloaks and and yet you're able to buy a code number describe the countryside and the terrain and the stone monuments. And if you get all that stuff right, why am I going to discount the UFO that you're seeing over the top of it?

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Speaker 2 39:13

Yeah, yeah. And, and, you know, with that in mind, what are, what are some of the other paranormal things, aside from Ghosts, aside from people of the Fae, things like that. What are some of the other local legends, traditions, things like that?

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Speaker 3 39:31

Mark, well, about five miles to the east of me, I've got what they've called up Iraq's grave, and abarak was a vampire. I empire. He was a dwarf of the time. This was hundreds of years ago, but he got the vampire legend because he was a fierce, evil warlord of a dwarf who was killed and come back to life. And they apparently killed this guy. Two or three times, and he kept coming back to life. And they got advice from a druid priest on what they're meant to do with the guy's body the next time they managed to kill him, to keep him from coming back. And so they were told to bury him upside down and put a big standing stone on top of the grave. And that should do the trick. Well, that standing stone is still there to this day. This is a few miles away from the house local legend. All the locals know about it. They won't go near it. They won't touch it. And it was the inspiration for Bram Stoker's Dracula. We've got the university here, Queen's University, who has investigated this extensively, and looked at the timings, looked at the history, and found that Bram Stoker was in the area, writing and taking research and inspiration from from the local place and actually used used. And then when you translate the name, it translates something that sounds sort of Dracula. The aburak translation is kind of a Dracula. And so there's so many things that just fall into place that they do actually think that this place, five miles from my house, was the inspiration for that story, wild, wild. And go ahead, there's a town called right? So Northern Ireland is where I live, okay? And to give, to give people an idea Northern Ireland, the country, is the same size as the Dallas Fort Worth area. So this is not a big place. This is a place the size of a big American city. But this little place has all of the ingredients of the great supernatural things that we have in the United States. We have the equivalent of the Roswell UFO crash. We have Bigfoot sightings. We have a vampire. We have ancient stone monuments, you know, UFO sightings. And for such a small play, imagine all those things going on in Austin. Yeah, that's how condensed and ancient and paranormal this place is. And in the locals just they don't even give it a second thought. It's like everyday, everyday stuff to them. You know, 1956 the next town over from me, there was a farmer who him and his wife are having lunch, and egg shaped UFO lands in his field, and this thing is about waste height. Now this there's police reports for all this, and I was getting this information from the police reports. This farmer goes out and he's like, What the heck is that? So the only thing he knows to do is to pick this thing up and take it to the police station, because there was an American military base not far from there, and he thought this must have been some of their technology that fallen out of an airplane or something like that. So he goes over and he grabs this egg shaped UFO, picks it up, and he's carrying it to the police station, which is about a half a mile away. But to get there, he has to leave his field, go through a hedge and get onto a road. So to go through this hedge, he sets the thing down on the ground while he climbs through the hedge, and his plans were to reach back through and grab it. As soon as he put it down, the thing shoots up into the air, leaves the contrail behind it and and vanishes off in the space. So he goes ahead and goes to the police station, fills out the police report, and the Chief Constable of the police station put a note in the police report. I know this man. He's not a drunk. He doesn't drink. He's a God fearing Christian, and if he says he saw that thing shoot up into the sky, this police force believes that that's what happened. Wow.

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Speaker 2 43:43

And they, you know, when, when it comes to that we, we regularly talk to police officers. We talk to all kinds of law enforcement. Now, I am a huge fan. There's a group out now. UAP, PD, hey guys, Mary and Rob and others that are out there that are former first responders, things like that. Are the cases of first responders being involved with sightings, things like that, as common over there as they are here, Mark,



44:21

but you wouldn't really

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Speaker 3 44:24

first responders here because of the security issues, and there's still a slight threat of terrorist activity in Northern Ireland. Occasionally, you wouldn't get an openness from from police forces like you would in a lot of places like they wouldn't they wouldn't. They would never go on a radio show or even identify themselves as a police officer, but I would get most of my information from them. I have a stack of police reports here at the minute, of big cat sightings in Northern Ireland. When I say big cat, I'm talking like pants or mountain lion size cats. Yeah, Northern Ireland doesn't have any predators. There's nothing here larger than a fox. That's that's the apex predator here. Is a fox. There never has been big cats here. But yet, these police reports, when I look at them, I see four people in the same location. None of them know each other. None of them know that the other three had spotted anything like this, and they all say the same thing in the report. You know that we saw a big cat running through the trees, it looked like a panther, or we saw a big cat running across the field, it looked like a mountain lion. So we're trying to figure out where are these big cats coming from? Because there are, there are big cats. And folklore, Irish folklore. So is there a supernatural aspect to these or are they somehow getting into the smuggled into the country and then turned loose? But you know the amount of reports I have from the police, it's just it can't be ignored. They're here well.

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Speaker 2 45:57

And when you say that there are stories of large cats and Irish folklore. What are those stories?

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Speaker 3 46:04

I don't know the exact story. I just know that in various points of ancient Irish folklore, Phantom black cats appear, and they have some sort of a symbolic meaning in regards to the folklore. So this is something I'm freshly investigating at the minute. I'll know more about this in the future, but I just I wanted to see if there were any accounts of big cats and folklore. And I found that, yeah, there were, there were in a few different areas of it. So I've kind of got that angle now that I have to figure out are these actual, you know, flesh and blood, big cats that people are seeing are these, the cats of ancient folklore that are popping up again because we're in the solar maximum at the minimum. And I've found that throughout history, these creatures appear a lot more whenever the solar activity is amplified, and they kind of go away again whenever you're back into the solar minimum. And there was another guy that at the university that that traced us back and did a did a thesis on it that I have, that I've been reading through it, and all the, all the tales of dragons and all the tales of, you know, mythical creatures, almost always happened during the solar maximum. Wow.

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Speaker 2 47:20

That is, that is a fascinating piece of data to add to things. Is especially whenever you consider just the the association of frequency things like that mark and and the idea of parallel places, that kind of stuff. The concept of portals, all kinds of things comes to mind with and

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Speaker 3 47:47

when you, when you see all the stone monuments, you know, you see the stone circles, you see the standing stones. They were working with energy. They were, they were definitely round energy for some purpose. So, I mean, were they tapping into frequencies that made these things real? Are these things in folklore actually witness accounts, you know, rather than the result of a, you know, a very good

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Speaker 2 48:09

even the spirals all over the stone circles, things like that. Like that is normally a symbol of the Sun itself, the spiral. So, yeah, yeah. And with that in mind, what, what kind of especially with cryptids, things like that, you mentioned Bigfoot a minute ago. There is, there is a large kerfuffle going on right now, coming out of Austin, Texas during South by Southwest. About this, this new documentary capturing Bigfoot where, where? It claims that the Patterson Gimlin film from so long ago is absolutely faked, that it was part of a documentary that they were trying to shoot all kinds of things. I have yet to see it. I don't think it's available outside of that screening that just happened yet. But what are the stories there? Because I, I have a rope phrase that I use on this show all the time, Mark, and it is, I believe that there is a large hominid creature roaming the woods of North America and beyond. I also believe that there is something else that is fully willing to use the tropes of our mind as a point of consent through which to enter this dimension. So the Bigfoot sightings there. How far back do they go? And how frequent are they?

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Speaker 3 49:43

Well, the Bigfoot sightings here. There is a big, hairy hominid creature in Irish folklore. Think it's called the wood boost. And these reports go back 1000s of years as well, and they were put. To, you know, an overactive imagination and put to folklore stories, until people started spotting these things out in the countryside. Now you can convince me that a flesh and blood creature, 10 foot tall, could possibly live in the Pacific Northwest, because I've been there and I've seen how vast those wildernesses are. But whenever you see something like that here in this country, when there's virtually no trees left, no forest left, and it's a small island, well, there's literally no possibility that this could be a result of evolution, so it has to be paranormal. The last report that I heard was from a military man, a retired military man, an avid hiker. He had hiked every peak in the country, and he was hiking in what we call the sparing mountains a few miles away from me, spotted a big, 10 foot tall, hairy creature, you know, walking the fence line up, up the hill from where he was. And this is a man that is familiar with the wilderness. He's familiar with military tactics the government, you know, they they put their face in this guy for decades to keep the country safe. So there's no reason to not believe what he's saying, and no reason to not believe he wouldn't even give his real identity when he made the report, because he knew what that would result in. But the people I spoke to who took the report said that he's legit. He is the real deal and perfect sound mind and body, and he saw this thing. There have been other reports in the same area of other people seeing this thing as well. So if it's not the result of millions of years of biology and evolution, where did it come from? And why is it there? And it's got to be paranormal well.

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Speaker 2 51:47

And once again, because this is, this is a conversation that we have. And just so you know, folks, yes, we will be getting King Gerhard on to talk about this documentary once we have both seen it, things like that. We've already had that conversation, but, but the conversation that we typically have with any cryptozoologist, King Gerhard, Adam, Davies, Lyle, Blackburn, all kinds, is a can can, the creature that you're talking about live, thrive, survive, breed in the the area that you're talking about, you know, is there ample shelter for it? Is there ample food for it to forage, things like that? Um, and when you're talking Yes, the Pacific Northwest, the thick woods of East Texas are a huge sighting spot mark, all kinds of things. But that is not the dense forestry that exists on the island of Scotland. Is there dense forestry like that on the island of Scotland in that kind of way,

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Speaker 3 53:03

there's not, there's not here, there's there's not in Ireland, there's not in Scotland. There's just not the habitat that would be required for a biological result of evolution to live and survive. There's not the food source. So that's what gets me about the Bigfoot community, is you've got one crowd of people here that think it's a flesh and blood evolved creature. You've got another crowd over here, and the crowd that believes it could be something supernatural are usually the ones that have actually seen it, you know. And I'm sitting here in Ireland telling you that whatever this they're seeing in this country is impossible, that it could be the result of evolution, because we just don't have the components for that thing to survive that way and to become undetected for so long. So it has to be something that sometimes is somewhere else, sometimes is here as a result of some sort of Portal, some sort of energy fluctuation. And in the folklore there are giants. Everything here is named after a giant. We have giants graves. We have the Giants Causeway. These giants were the when you see a drawing of them, they look like what a Bigfoot looks like. So I think what we're seeing today could be the same thing that's that spawned these myths and legends of giants, you know, from years gone by, interesting. If only we could get into the Smithsonian's basement. We could possibly see one well.

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Speaker 2 54:30

And you know, even whenever it comes to Stonehenge and the circles of Merlin, things like that, that was the story behind them, was that the stones were carried from Ireland over by giants, things like that. So yeah, there is a long held tradition of these things, and once again, the idea that at least Sasquatch as we know him, now, don't get me wrong, there's Yao. We, there's Yeti, there's, there's all kinds folks, there's, but once again, you're talking about large, vast areas that something like you could, you could, smooth, get lost in Australia, and nobody ever find you, ever it's, it's a whole continent, but something the size of Ireland that'd be, once again,

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Speaker 3 55:28

take a direction and walk there, and eventually you're going to hit water, yeah. It's not that big of a place, yeah?

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Speaker 2 55:35

So the idea of this being a remnant species that's kicking around and has ample place to hide, has ample place to shelter, has ample place to breed successfully, things like that, not necessarily the case.

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Speaker 3 55:53

And all these giants graves that we have in this country are all vacant. There's nothing in them, so something's taken whatever was buried there and moved it somewhere else. And they're built the same way, with stone walls and stone caps as the ones in South America and the ones in other places that they found that people reported that actually see bodies. And, you know, the archeologists reported that, you know, they did find some with bodies in them. The ones here don't have any bodies in them, but they're built exactly the same way as all the other ones, you know, in places that weren't supposed to be communicating or coming in contact with each other. You know, there's a, there's an ancient burial mound not far from here, where they actually found Egyptian artifacts. And they found a Barbary ape skull and two mounds in Ireland that, wow, predate any historic contact that Africa and Ireland were supposed to have had. And it's like, you know, well, how did that stuff get there. Where did these Egyptians artifacts come from? And then that's, that's something that's not even speculation, that's historically documented fact that two of these mounds in Ireland, they found Barbary ape skulls,

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Speaker 2 57:15

that is, that is fascinating. And you know, something that, literally, we'll be getting into in the next segment with Jared Murphy, the idea that these, these cultures, long ago, were connected. We have forgotten these connections time and time and time again. Mark Much, much like the stories, the the legends, things like that, that for some reason we we forget them, we push them aside. But it doesn't mean that the occurrences stop. Even though we have culturally pushed aside, even though we have religiously pushed aside the validity of these things, it doesn't mean that they stop happening, which, which, in and of itself, I think points more to the validity of the paranormal in that kind of way. You know,

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Speaker 3 58:13

I went the opposite way you're supposed to go. Usually, when you're a kid, you believe in all this stuff, and then as you go get older, you know, you kind of grow up and you forget about it. I went the opposite. The older I get, the more confused I become, yeah, because you visit these places and you see that this stuff's actually real

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Speaker 2 58:29

well, well, and it's interesting because it, once again, former Catholic seminarian, I immediately go to the Nicene Creed as just proof of it, like it is the, it's the first pillar that's mentioned is, I believe in God, the Father Almighty, creator of heaven and earth, all things seen and unseen. Like, I'm pretty sure there's a lot more unseen than seen in the whole universe.

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Speaker 3 58:55

The Bible's the biggest collection of paranormal stories ever written. Exactly, exactly there's giants in it, you know, there's yep, yep, giant with a name like them, with a name like Jared Murphy, I'm sure he'll know a little bit about Ireland. It's the perfect person to have on for St Patrick's Day well,

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Speaker 2 59:13

and I want to thank you for your time tonight. I want to thank you for your candid, candor and conversation. I would love to have you on again and again, to dig more into these topics, because once again, I think it's fascinating to see the cultural root behind some of these things. You know, it's something that I bring up regularly, even living here in Texas, the idea of the dog, man triangle here in Texas, when you start looking at cryptozoology through a cultural lens, and you start considering the cultures of the people that settled Central Texas, you know, the French, the German, things like that. They. Had lupine cryptids in their history. They they had lycanthropy, that kind of stuff in their history, Beast of jevredan, stuff like that. So the idea that that would come along with the settlers and be here, you know, and and get mixed into the lore. And people just forget the root, people forget the the origin of it and where it came from, and it just becomes the local tradition, no different than the Rouge roux in Louisiana, for my Cajun people out there, you know, like that. That tracks straight back to France. Yeah.

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Speaker 3 1:00:45

Well, I'm planet wide now, so Texas is definitely on my hit list. I'll look you up when I'm over there, and we'll go find that pterodactyl they see along the Rio Grande. Oh, you

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Speaker 2 1:00:55

do that, buddy. You do that absolutely. Please do before we let you go. Let everybody know where they can go to pick up your book. Let everybody know where they can go to find you on shows, all that kind of good stuff.

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Speaker 3 1:01:10

Mark, well, my website is Mark I cowden.com you can get information on books or adventures or anything I'm up to on that. The book is, it's 15 year anniversary this year, so there's going to be a re release, a collector's item re release. It's going to have a lot of extra content and some extra chapters in it, and that should be out in the next month or two. It'll be available in Amazon, Kindle, all those places where people go and get books and Yeah, anything I'm I'm up to will be on the website.

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Speaker 2 1:01:44

All right, well, man, thank you so much for your time once again, we will be sending links out all that kind of good stuff you have yourself, I guess, a great morning. I'm going to bed. Thank you so much for your time again tonight, Mark, take care, and we will be in touch Absolutely. Man, what a great conversation. And you know, it really does ring true, folks. We, we forget our our own humanity so many times over. We, we have a very, very short attention span when it comes to humanity and history, and we will be getting into that with our friend Jared Murphy from archaeox.

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Speaker 2 1:02:40

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, squatching in a back room, gathering EVPs, or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP, activity this easy to carry pocket size, 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.

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Speaker 2 1:04:00

Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick break. If you're a user of CBD products like I am, stop on by true hemp science today. Christopher Lynch and true hemp science make some amazing products using a spigeric process. They use every part of the hemp plant, everything from seeds, stems, buds, leaves, all of it roots, all of it is used, reused, combusted and reused to provide an amazing spideric Prod product. In the end, their website has all the details about all of them, complete with terpene profiles and everything across the country, it is, hands down, the best CBD products that I have found in any dispensary, stop on by check them out. True hemp 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 a free edible on the way out the door. Our guest is. This segment is our good friend and founder of RTO X, Jared Murphy. We will be talking about his book. It's not aliens. Worse, it's us. This is, this is one of my favorite topics in the world, Jared, welcome back to the show. How are you this evening? My friend, really great. How are you always good? Man, always good and you know, it's there have been some rough times in the world lately, but to know that we are still able to connect in this kind of way, that we are still able to have these kinds of deep conversations, I think, is something that society and the world needs to try to remember a focus on. These are the things that we need to be able to talk about to move humanity forward. So thank you for taking the time tonight.

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Speaker 5 1:05:48

Yeah, thank you for having me again. It's been so fun, the adventure of all this over all this time. And yeah, this is stuff people. Sometimes people get hung up. I've realized on the word history or that it's about knowing our past like it's a factual thing, which it is at one level, level, it's so fascinating to know. And on the other hand, there's these things we're all navigating, our health and our consciousness, and that history is, I think, part of the focusing point. It's not just a factual you know, I feel like I'm hearing the Beatles in my head go, there was, uh, they counted how many 1000s of holes in LinkedIn link this year, and they had to count them all.

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Speaker 2 1:06:31

Yeah, yeah, yeah. Well, and also just the fact of, you know, um, history has been written and rewritten numerous times. Yes, that was, that was one of the we unfortunately did not get to have our conversation with Graham Phillips. But that was, that was one of the things that I wanted to talk about, especially with Merlin King Arthur. Things like that is like that, that history, in and of itself, has been written and rewritten, you know, and we're looking at the same thing right now in society where, like, history has been rewritten. In some places, it's pretty fascinating to see that, like we're right amongst it, but it takes less than a generation, and that's, that's one of the points that I bring up all the time, whenever you and I talk, whenever we talk about ancient civilizations, whenever we talk about how quick a society can forget. I'm a Cajun, and right now there is an active movement to teach the Cajun language in school, in junior highs and elementaries, things like that, because everybody from my grandmother's generation spoke it. There you but they were also punished in school because it was the language of the ignorant. So you learn English, you learn English. You learn English. Is what they were told. You don't speak Cajun. They spoke Cajun at home. My mom understands a little bit. She speaks maybe four or five phrases, you know, but the fact that that entire language that is unique and indigenous to America is almost dead in one like, within a generation. It doesn't. It doesn't take 1000s of years to forget. It it doesn't. It takes like 50 man like, within our lifetimes, this language has almost gone dead.



1:08:30

It's crazy that

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Speaker 5 1:08:32

you get to the Caribbean, you got creole, and you got all these languages that are really and there's a history behind them at the same time they're spoken. And Minnesota, where I'm from, there is the one happened all over the country, but the all the indigenous, all the Native American peoples that were forced to be in schools, to forget their languages, forget their culture, forget their you know, to try to wipe out. And, you know, I was in Arizona with Rex from leak project, and we were looking for the GE and cave, if you remember, a couple years ago. Yeah, yeah, and, and, and I thought, you know, I was a kid when I was at Mesa Verde and these rock dwelling ruins. And I thought, I've been there since I was a kid. So I haven't told you this, but in in what I find quite unfortunate. I'll say, I won't say die ball. I wanted to say diabolical, and was gonna self edit, because let's not get like people will shut down the minute you say, you know, I won't, I won't say the words for the trigger words. But what I found, Chris was they had put, they had left for the sake of in quotes preservation. They were now letting the weeds, these wrangly bushes, grow into these walls of of these indigenous ruins that are going to be destroyed by the roots and destroyed by the trees. And they're like, Well, we're preserving it. I'm like, in what way? When I was. Kid, you guys kept this stuff pristine. Yeah, and you walked up and there was just, you know, you go, you look up the wall, and all you saw was the ruins. And now you're letting the bushes and the trees and the things grow over some of the lower things that were created, and they're being demolished by nature itself. And I'm not saying we have to preserve every old ruin, but it seems pretty in line with the erasure of our of our past, of our histories. It's hard to watch well under the guise of preservation.

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Speaker 2 1:10:37

You know, it's interesting because we just had dinner stone on all of about a month ago. And I love Dennis stone. He's a great he's I love Dennis stone because I could literally, I could literally talk for about five minutes in that program, his knowledge of that location and everything about it like I normally have about four questions written out, yeah, that I'm going to ask, and I can wind him up and let him go, yeah, and it's like he's recording a documentary about it. It's so great because his knowledge is vast and huge about it. And one of the things that we talk about is the fact that they eventually got to a point with the structures there, that they stopped rebuilding the structures because, well, if, I mean, you didn't have a picture of what it looked like before. So some of what you're doing, this was, like, back in the 50s, things like that, yeah, where they had rebuilt some of them. But it's one of those, like, well, you don't know if that's actively how it looked.



1:11:40

So that's so you're totally right, and that

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Speaker 2 1:11:43

was only a couple of the structures there. But what they do do is make sure that they are maintained. They make sure that they're maintained to the best possible, that they maintain the way that they were, the way that they were found, everything else. So the fact that, yeah, this location is letting these basically native ruins go to ruin. It's sad. It's sad, and I'm sure a lot of it has to do with budget and things like that. But yeah, it's it's also like, yeah, there's a difference between preserving it in its original state and like letting it, letting it go to seed in that kind of it reminds me of Fletch. I don't know if you're a Fletch fan, but Fletch too, where, where? He inherits the mansion, and he drives up to it, and it's dilapidated, and the real estate agents, like, you're you're out like, to keep things in their natural state. He's like, Did she ever comb her hair? Like exactly weeds growing out of the walls and stuff like that, you know? But, but that's just it. It's one of those we can't forget rapidly and and let things go to seed and literally get to the point. One of the stories I've heard in the last couple years is the story of a Polish town that went to do some construction things like that, did some ground penetrating radar and found a mass grave. Nobody knew what this mass grave was, where it came from. Ended up it was part of a concentration camp, and they had killed like a mass number of people, and the whole town just like decided to never speak of it again. And the people that were part of it and were there when it happened died off, and they never spoke of it. They never told their children. So their children had children, and brought them up, and underneath this entire town was like a mass grave of 1000s of people, not like 10s of 1000s of years old or something like that, like within people's lifetimes. So we forget this stuff rapidly.

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Speaker 5 1:13:52

I agree, there is. You've seen it. Well, I saw it in South Africa with the stone circles. Michael tollinger kind of brought a lot of I mean, there was British officers that brought up the stone circles over 100 years ago, and they counted 1000s, and they counted 10s of 1000s, and they counted 100,000 then it's like, well, there's like, millions of them. And these stone circles are the either the foundations of buildings. And they're not like, they're like, to give everyone an idea, if you have a ranch style or a Rambler style home. These are circles that are big enough for your home to be in the middle of. And the stone circles look like they had entrances and like maybe they were the foundation, like the one in the middle there. And they look like they're just like a pattern. But what they are, what When? When you get there, they look like they were walled. They look like they're protected you. Or some people say, Oh, they were for cattle. But there are millions of these things. The last count, officially was like a half a million, but there are millions of them. And what you can't see, which I did see, we used a drone, and we were able to see that those stone circles are connected by. Kind of like walkways of the same rock. And these are Chris. They're everywhere. We explored for a month. Michael and I went out, and we were drowning and looking for many square miles. And so it was stone circle connected by, if you could only look from aerially, and a certain time of the year you can see because the brush would be low, because there's wildfires, but there's also paper mills, and I'm going to get to the part where there's some of the greatest paper mills for all of us to have paper. We need paper. And these paper mills produce in this area of South Africa. And those stone circles, many of them ones that you can only see from from the air. They frequently are being built and seeded up by these paper mill trees, and they're destroying and there are millions. And these stone circles are connected by these kind of walkways that seem to be rowed with and you only see them from the air, and it's like on the ground, it looks like there's just rocks, but when you look from the air, and what's crazy about them is that they figure they're seven to 9000 years

old. But here's the thing, they're all in these like rolling mountainous areas where there's a whole bunch of stone circles, and there seems to be these rock roadways connecting stone circle, stone circle like they maybe they had walls at one point, but then they'll hit a creek bed. And it's clear that the stone circle and the and the road or the barrier wall that was connecting one circle to another side. It's clear that they were built before there was water, and you can see that the creeks have come after these stone circles and these roadways were abandoned and and they go over acre and acre and acre, and they run right in these ruins, run right under these massive tree farms, paper tree farms. So they're growing these trees to create paper. So they're fast growing, but they're, you know, they get to be over five to eight inches, and they go fast, but they're building them on acres and acres of these, I don't know, millions of square miles of acres of ruins, and they're being decimated by trees, same thing as Gobekli Tepe. You know, Jimmy from bright insight got in trouble for pointing it out that they're building rows. And then what? They just tore them out. But they're there. They were building rows and rows of trees on the ruins. And here we are in Arizona. They're letting the trees in the you know. So you got ruins that are maybe only 1000 or two that, well, look maybe 1000 or 5000 years old. Maybe they're on a size. Maybe they're really old. But then you have Gobekli Tepe, 10s of 1000s of years old, and you have these stone circles and these connecting kind of road pathways that are at least seven to 10,000 years old, that could be as old as Dennis Stone's is Stonehenge and older and and yet again all over the earth. Not that there's a the word conspiracy attached. But there's a systematic work of these trees, you know, why put the olive trees to begin with? You know, as you're pulling it up, you know, why would you do this? Unless there's this concerted effort language, creole, Cajun, the the folklores and the and then, like your point of a mass grave from less than 100 years ago, just 50 years of a generation not speaking on it. What do we do with a history that's blatantly in our face by by millions of acres all over the earth? Yeah, versus, you know who? And you could say there's a different group that is, well, there's a group religiously or politically that wants occasion to go away and or you could say there's a group about indigenous people, and there's a modern history to the origins of America or the origins of a country, or the first explorer from Britain to go to a Place, or from Portugal to discover Brazil, you can't have the bay. It's literally called the Bay of an fora jars. I put it in. It's not aliens. Worse, it's us. In the book, which, yes, that was the original book, a new one will come out. I keep saying that, but it's true. But in that book, I'm discussing the fact that the Bay of anfora jars is 1000s. They don't even know. And there they said, one or two Roman ships got off course and off in this bay, there's all these amphora jars, which Romans used to transport wine and grains and seeds and you name it. They put them in jars. They didn't have cardboard boxes. They didn't have metal boxes. They had an fora jars. So there's a whole Bay of enfora jars which the which it's documented that the Brazilian Navy buried some of it to in quotes, protect it. And the reality is that the Portuguese were supposed to discover Brazil. The Romans are. Are not supposed to have an open trade route. The Phoenicians are not supposed to be coming to America. And the reality is that the complex history of humanity, and even the last 5000 years, shows a history that people are extremely either uncomfortable with, or I sound like Dennis stone right now, don't I you could just drink coffee, have some cereal. I just,



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that's the idea, buddy,

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Speaker 5 1:20:26

yeah, and boom, goes the hour.

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Speaker 2 1:20:30

But quite literally, you know, when you're talking about these forgotten trade routes, when you're forgotten, you kind of like the idea of Hawaiians having having histories of going to Antarctica.

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1:20:46

Yeah, you know Hawaiians

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Speaker 5 1:20:49

all their ruins, all their all their big megalithic ruins that are underwater in Hawaii that show the same writings,

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Speaker 2 1:20:55

even the fact of cocaine and transitive coca being found in Egyptian mummies. There is only one place in the world that coca grows. Yep, only one place.

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Speaker 5 1:21:07

Yep, there's one place. And the Romans, clearly, it wasn't just the Romans traveling to and from Central and South America. There's no way.

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Speaker 2 1:21:16

Yeah, and well, and is it possible? Heck yeah, it's possible, you know, I mean, that's, that's how, that's how people got to Rapa Nui, you know, for ease, also known as Easter Island, folks. You look at where that is, it is way down at the edge of the world. Man, there ain't, there ain't nothing near it. Nothing near

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Speaker 5 1:21:40

I mean, Chile takes claim to Easter Island, but it's way off the coast. It's way in the middle of nowhere, and again, we base our entire history on what's above water, yet when we speak to human origins is now pushed back. Okay? Michael cream and I are doing a new podcast, and we've been recording. We just did Episode Two for the Forbidden Archeology. So the man who writes Forbidden Archeology, we're doing a podcast called The Forbidden archeologist. It's gonna be me and Michael, and we just recorded about how modern acceptance, academic acceptance, that modern, anatomically correct humans are half a million years old, which is a joke, which is great, positive. We moved from 250 300,000 when you and I were young to Hey, humans are half a million when we have bones. Anatomic I say that because there's anatomically correct humans shown to be back 1.3 to 60 100 million years old, there's clear indications of humans here for a long time. Yeah, and the routes that we traded and moved, and these Polynesians and these Native American the Phoenicians, are moving around the world, yeah, land mass, if we just take let's not go a half a million years, but if we go even eight, oh, look at Dogger land. Yeah, it's a great image for everyone to look at, because Dogger land is all of Scotland, all the way to France, with a massive amount of land. And so when you say humanity is a half a million years old, and when you say we were going Phoenicians, and we're going to the Great Lakes, to mine copper and Dogger land. And when you look at the size of it, this is, and there's a chart of up there on the left corner of the graph. It says, what dark to light areas were above water. And we're looking at an area that's 16,000 years ago, if we want to find where humans were. Humans lived on coasts. And you look at those coasts and those are kilometers off of the existing and I see kilometers for shout out to Europe. But the the spaces where we look for human antiquity are not in the middle highlands of what is currently Scotland and Ireland, but on these lowlands, on these coastlines, on these tributaries of these rivers and streams that are showing, yeah, that if I was a human 16,000 years ago, I'm living on that coast. And if I was living on that coast, what's the coastline 100,000 years ago? So yeah, anyway, just saying that it's we're in disbelief of the obvious travel of cocaine to Egypt. Cocaine to Egypt. Hello, we got, we got Eric Clapton, 5000 BC doing cocaine. I mean,



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can you imagine it cocaine?

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Speaker 2 1:24:39

They just well. And specifically when you talk about the fact of it being found in mummies, because the mummies were, you know, people of royalty, people of ilk, things like that same, same thing. Coca was treated the same way by the Indian people and stuff like that in Peru. You know, the fact of it was for, it was for. The Kingdom, for the royalty, that kind of stuff. So, yeah, they knew he was used every day as far as Coca goes. I mean, heck, our vice president used coca because he was climbing in the Andes. They make a tea out of it, and it helps you breathe the thin air better. You mix it with chemicals, things like that. You get cocaine. But just the fact of that substance being and proven to not be cross contamination, things like that, it's it's fascinating to see, you know, and when you start looking especially at the even in South America, when you start looking at the surgeries that took place amongst indigenous people that kind of said, the implantation of jewels into teeth. That kind

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Speaker 5 1:25:53

of the practice skull with the metal plate in it that is so advanced and the skill and the shape of it, it looks like something on a Star Trek that that parachus skull, metal plate in that head, not only shows a complex, you know? What blows my mind? There for everyone, if you see this image of this skull, having this intricately almost Starfleet Academy, not exactly shaped like the insignia, but a extremely surge, the surgicalness of the plate. And here's my one. It's an elongated skull, and for everyone listening, yeah, this is it has a different suture line. This is not cranial deformation. This is not squeezing ahead to make it big. It has a single suture line that almost connects with the metal plate at the top. At the point it doesn't, it doesn't have a normal suture line, which is unusual and not classically human. And then it also has the form Magnum, which is where the arteries go in under your under your chin, there are two main arteries that go into your skull to feed your brain. And the location of the form Magnum are completely different in those skulls. So now you're looking at a surgery for everyone listening, here's your tidbit metallurgy, and what is the chemical and metallurgic compound of that metal plate? No one's looked no one's asked that complexity of placing that in a human skull, let alone one that is doesn't have the anatomy of a human as we know them, but that human, elongated skull has a metallurgy placed into its skull that was healed, surgically done, and then we don't know the compounds. Now we know today the complexity of there are altars all across Europe that are 1000, over 1000 years old. There is metallurgy that shows that the ancients, we're talking back to the Greeks. There is okay, cell phone technology. There is non moving parts in here. There's metals in here, yeah. And you're like, oh, it's all really tiny. There is proof, and I put this in non aliens in my book, that there is a they knew how to thin metal so thin that it exceeds the technology in our current phones and our current computing. They had the ability to not just coat an altar, but they had an ability to thin metal to nano technology, nano nano film. Yeah, that is a high technology using the metallurgy to put in a human plate in a skull to Yeah, the Antikythera device, yep. The reality is that we are, you know what? I should finish the thought. But go ahead, throughout Antikythera device, 2000 years old, first computer, something, Chris people ask me, why did I get into this, or how did I get into this? One of the things that was a benefit of me growing up Catholic is that I had questions, and the questions were met with, Okay, well, here's an answer, here's an answer, but very quickly it would be, have more faith, and have faith. There's and then I realized my real question started where you stopped asking answering my questions, right? Yeah, and, and that line of questioning has led me to early, early in life. When you see an article that says, world's first computer I understand it, you're selling newspapers, you're selling an ad, you're selling clicks, you're selling an interest in our news story. However, what you're did just irritate me. It's like upset my stomach, like it's a not only is it a lie, it's I don't it feels like a lie, even though it's not a lie. The misleading statement of world's first computer

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Speaker 2 1:29:57

granted a an act. Abacus is a computer, yeah, okay. Like, you're just moving it. The only difference is, this was a wind up, like, gear operated abacus, basically made for calculating specific things. So that's why it's computing. That's what they mean by computer. Like, well. And here's the thing, it's like, it's kind of like saying UFO