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SPEAKERS

Speaker 1, Speaker 3, Speaker 7, Speaker 2, Speaker 4, Speaker 5, Speaker 6



Speaker 1 00:16

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.



Speaker 1 00:33

Welcome to the curious realm



Speaker 2 00:44

Well, hello everybody, and welcome to this very special pre-recorded episode of the Curious Realm. I am currently bi-locating between Austin and Las Vegas. Our guest in the next part is going to be fantastic and fun in this segment, we are very happy to bring back our good friend, author and researcher into the world of cryptozoology and numerous other topics. Our good friend Jason McLean, welcome back to the show. How are you today?



Speaker 3 01:18

Oh, I'm wonderful, Chris. Always a pleasure to be on.

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Speaker 2 01:21

Always a pleasure to you as well. Um, I I say the the mystery guest because well, um, I'm looking for a confirmation on a record this evening that got rescheduled from this morning, which honestly should have happened a few days ago, but I had a massive gout attack, so I had to reschedule them. So it's it's like this whole like imagine me with my hands and actual people that are guests like flying through the air and a gout foot inside of there you know that's that's what this is right now so that's why the mystery guest announcement folks because I'm doing this whole pre record thing for for the always hey always new content, but there you go fully pre-recorded episode this week. So how well sometimes

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Speaker 3 02:10

life's going to be fun like that, right? It's going to throw you some curves and you you know you zig and you zag and you know it'll come out in the end. I've been oh I zig and

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Speaker 2 02:20

zag,

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Speaker 3 02:21

yeah. We all know you do. No, mystery there. I always have to pop a few more allergy pills when you show up, man. So, yeah, no, life's been good working on projects. Hopefully, they'll actually be coming out. I'm very close to finishing up Shoopy Rules. That'll hopefully be coming out sooner rather than later. Then I've got the new book coming out, or that I'm working on. I'm I just secured my last two interviews for it, so maybe in a couple months that'll be out. And working on a new secret project that hopefully, when everything's ready to go, I'll be back to tell you about

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Speaker 4 03:00

it. I love it,

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Speaker 2 03:01

and and new new any new animation things like that. Any any new?

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Speaker 3 03:08

Well, that may be part of this. That may be part of the secret project.

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Speaker 2 03:11

Awesome. We'll see

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Speaker 3 03:12

how that goes. But Juby rules will be a. It'll be a full comic magazine size, black and white. It's very much an homage to like the old car magazines, right? Where it's it's the sort of outsider art. I'm I'm doing every everything is being done by hand. I'm using very unsophisticated tools. I'll say it that way, right? So it's

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Speaker 2 03:34

great,

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Speaker 3 03:35

you know, trying to really give it a rawness and a feel. It's one of those projects I've worked on and off on for years, and finally, it's sort of congealed as to what it is, and so that should be out sooner rather than later. I'm I'm just a few pages off, but they're very uh in they're very intricate pages, and then you know, like I said, when it's ready, I'll let you know. But the new secret project might we're still working on a few things, but there may be some things in there, and another secret, another secret comic project I'm working on as well. That once a few things get out of the way, I'll be able to to move ahead with. So lots, lot coming out. Definitely by you know 2027, going to have a lot of McLean on it.

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Speaker 2 04:16

Well, I will, I will forever and always, my friend. Thank you for the work that you've done for us for the for the great artwork that you have always supplied for Curious Realm. He is the gentleman, folks, who not only animated your host here, Chris Jordan, but also literally helped create all of the animated stills that we used for our new animated intro and outro. So thank you, buddy, for helping make that dream a reality. It was actually absolutely awesome. It was my pleasure. Process was super fun. So speaking of things that are super fun, you will be speaking very soon at the upcoming Lake Worth Monster Bash. That is that is happening at the Fort Worth Nature Center coming up October 24, and I was like, "This is a fantastic number one. You do not get out and speak that much anymore. Yeah, you are not out there, so this is a great opportunity to see a fantastic Texas researcher, folks that you do not get to see on the circuit a whole lot privately on the internet, even on appearances a whole lot. So tip of speak about this backyard critter is great.

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Speaker 3 05:31

Oh yeah, no, it's it's always fun. Yeah, I've I've cut that back just so I could focus on these other projects and get them out. So I don't do a lot of speaking, but yeah, when when I got hit up for this, I was like, "Yeah, absolutely love it. You know, it's it's our personal little thing, and it's one of those deals where it's it's it's the largest single Bigfoot event, meaning the actual Lake Worth monster sighting in recorded history. Yeah, it was seen by the most people in over a period of time. There is a in one things I talk about a lot in Metroplex Monsters, Dallas Demons, Fort Worth Goatmen, and other tears of the Journey River available wherever fine books and trashy rags are sold. There's a there is a long history of this of this creature, are these creatures being here? There's an argument to be made whether or not they are, you know, are they physical? Are they paranormal? Are they, you know, are they actually Bigfoot or are they something else entirely? There does seem to be a very long-standing Bigfoot-related history here, and that's that's the sighting. Like in many ways, this is a big. It was a bigger deal than, you know, because there was no video. It's not shown as often as you know, say Patterson Gimlin. But this was a much larger deal, seen by way more people over a period of time. You know, there's the one photograph, but yeah, it's for for us Dallasites, right? Those of us who live in the area, there it had an impact that I think, and what I'll be speaking on is the impact it had culturally.

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Speaker 2 07:12

Exactly,

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Speaker 3 07:12

that most people don't even recognize. They don't realize it because it's so ingrained, and like we don't realize that the name, because this is where the name Goat Man comes from.

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Speaker 2 07:24

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 07:24

everybody's got a Goat Man Bridge, and that that event reshaped so much of the Dallas, Texas lore, right? In the in the Dallas Fort Worth area, you know, and it's and it's grown. But there's also the fact that there is legitimate sightings of Bigfoot-like creatures going back over a century.

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Speaker 2 07:45

Well, and now here is an interesting part that let's let's get into real quick because yes, you are absolutely right. And what I want to talk with you about is yes, your talk and the idea because we we talk all the time. We talked with Alan Hopps about the idea of the importance of preserving specifically these localized histories and lores of these things because you know Goatman Bridge things like that like the these these names and popular names get out there Jason yeah but in the same breath, you mentioned a goat man, the the Greer Island goat man specifically, um, and a history of Bigfoot like creatures. Now, now, those are two totally different things. Big Bigfoot is Bigfoot is not a goat, man. Well, I don't know. See, that's

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Speaker 3 08:46

where things get. That's where things get muddy. It's

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Speaker 2 08:49

both. Yeah, and that's just it. That's what's interesting is that this whole creature. Now, the the sighting that happened with everybody and and the tire being thrown and like you said, the most witnessed.

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Speaker 3 09:03

Yep.

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Speaker 2 09:04

Like there were like 1314, people in that crowd of people that witnessed this large white figure throw this tire at them from a hilltop, and they they claim it to be like a white Bigfoot like creature, but the Lovers Lane incidents and things like that, and and where the famous picture was taken of this, of this that's being shown from Texas Hill Country right now, kind of looks Bigfootish, but wasn't that much more of a goat man?

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Speaker 3 09:42

So here's where things are going to get wild, and that's what what I love about

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Speaker 3 09:47

all. Yeah, yeah, exactly. So one of the things I talk about in the book is there is there's a there's always going to be a difference between what is actually seen. And what people say is seen, right? And that's where a lot of the convolution definitely comes in on this. So the Lovers Lane sign-they talk about scales, right? That's that's that sort of reporting. And I think the problem is we assume it's always one creature that is that everyone's seeing, but if it's a group of creatures, right? You're going to have juveniles. You're going to have adults,

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Speaker 1 10:26

sure.

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Speaker 3 10:26

And particularly, so I think what we have is a troop or a family group. Multiple individuals are seen, but one of them again. This is where the the goat man stuff comes in. I think he had mange, like real bad bacterial mange. If you've ever seen, you get you know you get it looks really really bad, and so you have people right. They're out there doing their thing, and then all of a sudden this thing comes out of nowhere and attacks you, and it looks all kinds of messed up. The human brain is not going to record that, so you know, just use a turn phrase correctly, right?

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Speaker 1 11:08

I mean, like it's not gonna,

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Speaker 3 11:10

yeah. And so you're talking about wild animals here, so it's entirely possible that what that the Greer Island event, the Lake Worth event, are multiple, or even just it could just be one, right? One got particularly aggravated, but that's where you have these sightings. And what happens though is someone uses the name Goat Man because, and he didn't mean like it had. He didn't the witness when Jim Mars was talking to him, he didn't record having goat-like feet, right? That's not what was what was going on.

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Speaker 2 11:45

Exactly, he didn't say he had cloven feet.

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Speaker 3 11:48

Yeah, just that he had. It was a. It was like a dude that was covered in fur like a goat or hair like a goat. That was where he was going, and then he saw. He thought he had like fish scales or something on him. Well, you've got something like a Bigfoot. He's just using the language that he has, but even has mage, and you don't have a lot of time to see it. Your brain's doing what it can, right? It's and again, this is where I speak as an artist. As an artist, and this is one of those things a lot of people have a hard time sort of processing. You've never seen anything in your life, ever, what we call vision is your brain processing data. That's it. You've never actually. We imagine it's like, well, hold on, I can see this thing right here. If you something, if you see something for the first time, your brain cannot comprehend it. This is how optical illusions work. The reason I can draw something and make it look like it's three dimensional is because your brain is just processing that data. It can be tricked. That's why my favorite optical illusion of all time to

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Speaker 2 12:54

be a certain something.

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Speaker 3 12:56

Yeah, exactly. Because it was a pattern recognition software. Essentially, is what it's running. My favorite optical illusion is called the Ames window, right? And essentially, it looks like it's a flat board that's sort of cut into what looks like windows drawn in perspective, right? And the they're cut out holes, so it looks like a window that you're looking, but like you were looking down a road, and you spin it, and it looks like it's just flipping back and forth. But then you throw a like a rod through the middle of it, and you spin that around, and it looks like the rod. Yeah, exactly. So it's a setup. So your brain's like, oh, this is a three-dimensional object. You put a rod through it, like a pin or something, and you spin it. The pin, your brain makes it like the pin is moving in one direction, and the window is flip-flopping through it, like it's phasing through it. Even though you know it's not, your brain cannot process it correctly because it's interpreting that data. So you see something for the first time, something like a Bigfoot that you don't know exists, and then you throw in the fact that maybe it's got some age. They're not going to see it the right way, but again, they were trying to describe what they had seen. They were using words, but the name Goatman absolutely becomes part of the local lore around here. Now, every now everything's Goatman. You mentioned Goatman Bridge, that's the old Alton Bridge in in Denton. Here's the thing: there are multiple Goat Man bridges all over the DFW. Yep, all over all of them, and sometimes you know, like out in Johnson County, you have Old Foamy, and it's still a Goatman Bridge, but the reason it's called Foamy. And by the way, that's a terrible name for a cryptid. Somebody needs to get on that. He needs to go. Old

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Speaker 2 14:40

Foamy,

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Speaker 3 14:41

old foamy. So the bridge sounds

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Speaker 2 14:43

like my own like keg chugging name.

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Speaker 3 14:46

Exactly, exactly. You know, but it. So there was. There's this little creek. I've been there, took photos, and it's just, it's a concrete bridge. It's not. I mean, even call it a bridge feels opt feels like you're being generous, right? You know, but it it they needed to have a road running over it, over this creek. I used to get a lot of them from particulates and stuff and whatever, but that's got a goat man legend to it. There's a goat man in Italy, Texas. It's Italy, not Italy, because we're Texan. We got to do it right. So yeah, there's all kind. There are there is no end to a you know goat man lore. Of course, the biggest, the second well, most well known goat man is White Rock Lake, right? And here's the thing: I'm like all the others. We've actually seen a goat man there. People have seen and report seeing a goat man there. Now, there's two who have officially gone on record to report it, right? Because again, there's the myth. There's what people say other people see, and then there's what people actually say they have seen. Right now,

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Speaker 2 15:55

now is it human top goat bottom?

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Speaker 3 16:01

Yep. Oh yeah. Full blown

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Speaker 2 16:03

horns, horns, horns.

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Speaker 3 16:05

Hold, hold up. Actually drew this one. Oh, so yeah. I so here's the thing. There's two accounts. There's only two accounts of actual of people willing to go on record and say that they have seen the goat man. The first was Sandy Grace. This is the one that got publicized the most. Yep. Nick Redfern wrote about it.

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Speaker 2 16:26

Yeah, yeah. That's

 Speaker 3 16:26
the yeah

 Speaker 2 16:28
epic.

 Speaker 3 16:29
However, someone I knew personally, and he came to me, and he's like, "Okay, I got to tell you the story. Will you tell me that you're, you know, you're not, that I'm not crazy? And it was Matthew Colvard again. I had known this man this man for years. It's weird. You come out and you're like, "Hey, I'm doing this kind of thing now. I want to be. People came out of the woodworks like, "Okay, now I can tell you the story. I'm like, "I have known you for 20 years. What the heck? But he came out and he's like, "Hey, I got to tell you this story, and this is the second. So I've increased our data by 50% Yay!

 Speaker 2 17:04
Yeah, you know,

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Speaker 3 17:04

but yeah. So he, he and his friends, right? This is the 80. So this actually predates the Sandy or the Sandy Gray story. It's always a little. There we go. He and his friends went out right late, late one night, and they were, you know, him, a couple buddies, and some girls that they were they were hanging out with, and they're you know they just finished up at Snuffers down the road. The outsiders know what I'm talking about, and they're walking, and all of a sudden one of the girls just like she had run ahead, and you know they were playing, and then she turns around and to say something, and she screams like it's a horror film. They're like, "What the heck is going on? They turn around and they see a full the the drawing they just show the a full on goat man, human being, horns, by for you know the the goat goat like legs just standing under the lamp, he's like, "Dude, I'm going to tell you this for a fact. We didn't care. We screamed and ran. He goes, "I don't mind. Like, I'm not going to pretend like I grabbed one of the girls. Like, we all ran as fast as we could, and I outran the women. There was none of this. Oh, I'll be you know. It's like he didn't. At no point did he try to make himself out to be the hero? Like I grabbed one of the girls, and we like no. He was like, no, we were gone as fast as humanly possible because that was. He's like, I don't know what that was. He's like, but he won't even go back there. He's like, no, I don't know what what's going on there. I have a lot of stories about that. Like, there's a goat man in Cedar Hill, where near where I grew up. Actually, several goat man-esque, but there's one specifically. But people again-that's what people say is seen, right? It's the urban legend kind of thing. The goat man at White Rock Lake has been witnessed by multiple people, and again, it's not just what people like. I saw this. That's far more important than just the myth in general. Like, don't get me wrong, folklore is great. Love folklore.

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Speaker 2 19:04

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 19:05

but folklore tells you about a culture. People tell you about a creature or an entity, and the thing is, whenever that entity gets a little further away from White Rock Lake, it loses the horns. It retains a shape, an overall shape, but it loses the horns, and so yeah. Like I have an account here. Let me see if I can pull it up. And the thing is, this sighting happened at a tributary. Yeah. So this is what was seen by a particular individual's son, and this and was was seen outside his his door, looking at him. Where'd he go? There we go. This is the creature that he saw, and again, backwards facing legs. Yeah, but it was his back door. His room had a had a big glass door going into their back into their backyard. He said this thing was staring at him, and would come quite frequently. This is connected to a story where she had seen a similar creature a couple nights earlier when they had gotten you know it was a very late night run back when Walmart was open 24 hours, right? Yeah, yeah. They were, you know, pulling in groceries and stuff, and look out, and she sees this thing, and she's like, "It was, and she describes it just like he did. She obviously did not tell her son. He's like, "I don't want to scare him, but her husband turns around and it's gone, and she's like, "Okay, maybe I just saw something. Right. The next morning, they're going to church. They're driving down the, you know, this is the back alleyway. This is where they were, and she and they make the turn, and they're drive. And just as they're driving by where this thing was, the car jolts like it hit something. It was such a massive jolt. He gets out of the car because he thinks he hit a dog or a kid or something. He's like, I hit something. Nothing. There was nothing there, but it was the exact same spot where she had seen that thing. Later on, her kid starts talking about seeing this thing staring at him from his from the backyard through the glass door, they live off of a creek that is a tributary to the White Rock to White Rock Lake. The thing we have to remember is all there are no natural. There's one natural lake in Texas, right? That's Caddo.

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Speaker 2 21:36

Yep,

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Speaker 3 21:37

but definitely the DFW region. All of our lakes are tributaries that we have dammed up to create water reservoirs off of essentially the Trinity. Everything flows into the Trinity River, so all of these little creeks and things-that's what they are. But this is very specific a tributary off of White Rock Lake, and the thing loses its horns, but it's still retaining an overall shape. There's another sighting from the book near Old Alton Bridge where doesn't look like a goat man, right? More alien esque, very very similar, but much smaller, right? In fact, there is a UFO associated with it. So a lot of people thought maybe it's more of a alien thing or whatever,

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Speaker 2 22:21

okay,

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Speaker 3 22:21

but it's it's, but this there's this association where people do see a goat man. The goat man that is seen though is only at White Rock Lake, but everything else you get lore where the going back to you know the actual you know Lake Worth monster, what looks like is there was a Bigfoot sighting, right? The name Goat Man sticks and then permeates throughout the DFW culture. Everything becomes a Goat Man, and at least one location we start getting actual goat men showing up, being seen by people. Disappear again. The Sandy Gray story-that's broad daylight.

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Speaker 2 23:09

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 23:10

and it walks out of the thing. It was staring at her. Goes full Jack Nicholson, and then while it's walking up towards her, kneels down, disappears in a blinding flash of light. There are other accounts I didn't put in the book because I wanted to try and narrow in on things that I knew I could really rely on, right? But there is a story not that far from White Rock Lake of they called it an elf, but that again, this weird face appears in someone's home, here's you know they're watching TV. This thing looks around the corner, and it's very it was very low to the ground, but it was smiling at them real big. And then and of course they start freaking out, and then the head, which was towards the bottom, jumps, starts moving all the way up, and they they book it out of the house. Thing yeah disappears. They don't know where it went. It's like yeah, what do you do? What do you do with that? Right. Yeah. So it's like there is, there does seem to be some connection. Something you know, Doctor Bertram and I have talked about for a while now. It's for the paranormal aspect of of all of this world because I'm sorry if something's disappearing in broad daylight in a blinding flash of light that's paranormal that's spiritual it's supernatural whatever moniker you want to throw on it right it is entirely possible that there that these beings either take the form that we expect them to take right or that the power of our own stories are giving them the ability to manifest in that way, and so they they they appear the way because that story is what gives them access to us.

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Speaker 2 24:52

Well, and it's the the rote phrase that I use on the show all the time, and you've heard me use it whenever you. On the fact that I believe that there is a large hominid being known as Bigfoot or Sasquatch roaming the woods of North America and beyond, but I think that there is also something else that is willing to use our want of experience and the trope of our minds as a point of ingress. Yes, and and granted, you know, once again, the sightings that led people to investigate, yeah, there at Greer Island make no mistake were that of a goat man, yeah, were were that of a scaly goat man, and what was found was, or what the experience that like 13 people witnessed that day was not that it was a a large white Bigfoot type creature that hurled a tire at them from over from an overlook,

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Speaker 3 25:58

and and again this goes back to the sighting where even the name Goat Man comes from, right? Like, I again, this is where I'm speaking as an artist. I think what happens was the name gets stuck on because it's a literal interpretation, right? And so the image everyone has is the literal is a satyr, right? If you take the account seriously and not literally, meaning the description, right? Take it seriously, and it's the same thing with like the Jersey Devil, the the big sighting that everyone has. It's like the drawing that is made late by a an artist in Philadelphia for working for a newspaper. He wasn't taking the account seriously. He was just cobbling with the words people were using. If you take it seriously, you get something like a ramp fractoid pterosaur versus what we think of as the Jersey Devil, right? In the same way, if you take what the accounts from the Lovers Lane, where we get the name Goat Man, if you take the description seriously, I think we're probably looking at something like a again could be we don't know we weren't there we don't have a sample, but something like a Bigfoot that may just have bad mange and essentially he's trying to give the best description he has with the language that's available, but then at some point that name Goatman permeates and rewrites all of the local history and all of the local lore. Everything gets slapped on with Goat Man, and wild stuff starts happening. Wild stuff. Because here's the thing again: I actually was able to find in the Cedar Hill Historical Society two sightings later on. Really, of the of you know from that same summer it was in August right Both accounts they describe essentially Bigfoot right just a big tall hairy looking dude but it was right it was just a few weeks after the Lake Worth event and it makes sense that they would be there because one of the things I was able to do in the book was I found witnesses recent Again, all lakes, everything are just dammed up parts of the Trinity River and different tributaries. Right, Mountain Creek or the Mountain Creek, you know, comes down. We dammed it up to turn it into Joe Pool Lake in the Cedar Hill Grand Prairie area. Crew up there. I remember when it opened, right? I heck, half my childhood was down there in in that in that area, going to movies, hanging out with friends, all of it, right?

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Speaker 2 28:30

Yeah.

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Speaker 3 28:30

So I'm very familiar with the area. I was shocked to hear as many Bigfoot sightings came out of it, but at the same time, I'm not surprised because we create. You know, we one of the things I talk about again in the book. I'm just going to sit here and pump this as much as possible. Go buy 12 copies, right? They make great Christmas presents all day. They

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Speaker 5 28:46

do,

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Speaker 3 28:47

but yeah, no. So we build. I called what I've called it the green wall, right? Because think about what we, how do we actually live our day to day lives, right? Particularly here in in North Texas, we have really bad spring floods. I mean, real bad.

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Speaker 2 29:06

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 29:06

which makes sense. A lot of water; it's got to go somewhere, right? So what we do is we have these greenways that we've carved, and we build our roads, and we make certain the water you know goes off the road, and then we mow up to that tree line, so we can have places for things to be. But wherever the the flooding is going to be real bad, we don't build around it. So what we have is these these interconnected green spaces all around the Trinity River, all through the Dallas Fort Worth area, and and south. And again, the mowing up to that tree line is really, really important because when you're driving, you can't see two or three feet into that tree line anywhere,

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Speaker 2 29:49

yeah,

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Speaker 3 29:50

at all. But you get into the tree line 10 feet. It's a it's open because there's all the space because the sunlight is blocked. Now you may have brambles and you know some thorns and things like that to get through a little bit. It's not North Texas gets a little rough, right? But that being said, it's still basically clear. Once you get past the tree line, you're good. You can go anywhere. No one's going to see you ever. There's no seeing unless you're looking into it. It's a green. It's literally a big green wall. The creek where I had my sighting of you know when I was a kid, they have a walking trail there. I even have a photo again. Have a photo in the book. There is a part where the walking trail is. They mow up to this tree line, and I know for a fact because again I grew up there before all that was there. It is a 15 foot drop into that creek from that point, you wouldn't know it because the tree line is in in the and the bushes and things are so thick. You don't even know there's a creek there. It's just a wall of green, and you're walking like everything's fine. It's like there is a 15 foot drop right there. We don't know what's going on when you could move an army through most of North Texas? No one would see it. We have we have at least 1000 wild feral hogs living in Irving.

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Speaker 2 31:11

Yeah, and

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Speaker 3 31:13

for people who are unfamiliar with the Dallas Fort Worth Metroplex, Irving is just a continuation of of downtown Dallas's concrete sprawl. But we have well over 1000 feral hogs. They cause 1000s of 1000s of dollars of damage every year. Nobody ever sees them.

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Speaker 2 31:28

Yep.

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Speaker 3 31:30

So the idea that there could be creatures moving around again. What's the famous phrase from Boggy Creek? They they follow the the creeks, right?

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Speaker 1 31:41

They follow the water.

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Speaker 3 31:42

They follow the water, and so what you have is you have the Lake Worth event. Things get a little hot. They're like, fine. We're gonna, we're just gonna migrate. Maybe they were just migrating through to begin with, right? It's you know, if they are hominids, odds are they're not just camp in one spot. They're doing what other great apes do-they just meander right over a an area. Shelley Covington Montana thinks that has talked about small family groups meandering over you know probably a multi-100 mile area, right? And then every so often these groups will come together for mating purposes, right? Keep the you know bloodline a little diverse, and that those when when they're all sort of grouped together in an area for that kind of thing, that's where you got you start getting a lot of people sighting, you know, seeing Bigfoot, and then it all dies down again. Well, because they they've done what they're doing, and the family groups have gone off. Yeah, right. Back to these things. So they move down the Turney River, and of course you have downtown Dallas. They're even back then. They're probably not going to want to hang out in downtown Dallas. So they follow Mountain Creek all the way down, which then leads out to Walksahatchee Creek, Red Oak Creek, which all go off to the you know to the Turney River eventually right 10 miles sure, and it's like that pattern also follows all of the sightings and all the all of the mythologies that we have in the area. It's like oh these things are using this as a route and have and people have recorded they called it the monster or the creature back in the 1800s. Dallas has the Hinky or De Soto, rather, where I grew up has the Hinky Man, right? And you have the Goat Man sightings that gives us the you know the Goat Man in Cedar Hill, where it's like here's this Goat Man that's it's clearly a a fictitious thing, but where they choose to put him are right next to the sightings I found, and they're right next to the creeks. They're right where you would expect these things to be, and where they're following the water in and out. The Hinky Man is just-it's actually really unique because it's at first you're like this is just some sort of weird urban legend until you realize, because what happened is like there's this guy who's going down there in in the in the 10 Mile Creek. And by the way, if you want to know why it's called the 10 Mile Creek, it's because it runs 10 miles. Texans are 10 miles. Yeah, nine miles exactly. Texans, look, I love us. You know, I fifth generation. We are awful at naming things straight up, like what's mesquites because there are a lot of mesquite trees. Cedar Hill, it was a it's the highest point in North Texas and was covered in cedar trees. We are not that interesting when it comes to naming to naming conventions, right? So 10 Mile Creek, where I literally grew up in it, the Hinky Man's this guy who wears this big fur coat. If if he catch you, if he catches you down there doing you know you know smoking and drinking and looking at dirty magazines, he'll he'll beat you and and stuff you in a bag. Okay, that is straight up Krampus.

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Speaker 2 34:57

Yeah, yeah,

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Speaker 3 34:58

100% I was just about. Say, it's Krampus, and here's why that matters. That is essentially, I mean, for anyone who knows, if you don't know what Krampus looks like, hold on, I got you covered because that's what I do, right? I draw comics and I know things. That's Krampus. He's he is Santa's very. Very unhappy helper, right? He takes the the bad kids and beats them with switches and puts them in a basket. Krampus is part of you know Czechoslovakian and Eastern European lore. Well, guess what? We have a lot in this area.

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Speaker 2 35:39

Yeah, a lot

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Speaker 3 35:40

of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovakians, and again, West. It's called West Texas, not West Texas, but West, the city of West Texas. It's off of 35. You stop there. You go to the old Czech Bakery or the little Czech Bakery. I always forget it, and you get you get your club Osniks there. Yeah, the check stop. Yep. You now across the street is is Slovaceks. I always mispronounce it. Their stuff's pretty good. It's it's larger. Go get your drinks there. Use the restroom there. Their barbecue is actually pretty good. But if you want a kabaznik, people will call them kolaches. Kalachi is the fruit.

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Speaker 2 36:16

They're not kolaches.

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Speaker 3 36:19

No, Texas called the Texas Kalachi. Technically, is what it's like. No, they're called Kobasniks, but that's you got to be in the know, right? Get yourself a Kobosnik from there. Also, they make a really mean pastrami on rye. Ooh, oh, it's good. It's real good. But anyway, point being, we have a lot of we have that here, particularly yeah, around 35 and 45. So they have the goat. So again, you have this goat man mythology, and what do they do? They reinterpret that goat man mythology through Krampus, which is their local goat man version, right? Yeah. So that's what we're seeing. Is it looks like you have these stories that you have these encounters that turn into stories, and the stories then get reprocessed through culture again. That's why folklore is important. Folklore tells you about the people, not necessarily the phenomena. Right? Folklore is not phenomena, people, but it is important. Same thing going back to old Alton Bridge, right? The evolution of that story is really important culturally because it's just a all literally all iron truss bridges in North America have a hanging man story attached to them.

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Speaker 2 37:32

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 37:33

that's just what it is. When people talk about the goat man at Old Alton Bridge, they the story that is told is of a of a black man who's murdered by the KKK. That's the most recent story. That's not the original story.

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Speaker 2 37:48

Oh,

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Speaker 3 37:49

it's not. Originally, it was a it was a white guy who murdered his family. He was executed by hanging off of the bridge. However, he was rather rotund, and it took his head off. And so, what he did, where the body, the ghost, you know, without its head, you know, rises up, finds a goat, rips its head off, and puts it on him, on his body. That's the original Goat Man story. But what happens? Culture changes.

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Speaker 2 38:22

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 38:23

now that goat man story is is sympathetic. It happens around the 60s. Well, you have the what do you have the civil rights movement? It was about it went the story went from, hey, here's this scary story, so the kids don't go on the iron truss bridge at night, right, and get themselves in trouble or hit by a by a train or something, because that's actually what happened in Italy. We'll come back to that, and then it changes into it's still the scary story. It's still don't you know going the trust, but now it's like, hey, here's this sympathetic figure, right? Here's this black guy who you know and his family doing nothing wrong, and it's it is designed. The culture changes and the story changes to it goes from here's an evil man who did something bad in his in his damned soul is haunting us to we damned ourselves with our behavior by persecuting an innocent person. Yeah, right. It's changing that narrative. It's changing that story as cultures grow and adapt. The the goat man down in Italy, right? Again, there were earlier goat man stories. This is not to say that everything was called something else. Rather, the Lake Worth Monster Goat Man rewrites everything. But there were prior Goat Man stories, and in Italy, it was about a kid who didn't lock up his goats, right? And they got out, and so he goes looking for them. He gets hit by a train, and so it's his spirit that's harmed. The railroad tracks. Well, that's kind of if you're an adult, you're kind. That's kind of obvious as to what's going on here. It's hey, kids, don't you know? It's the traditional don't do stuff that's going to get yourself hurt, and you could imagine that story being necessary in the late 1800s when it's a new technology, right?

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Speaker 1 40:16

Sure. So

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Speaker 3 40:17

it's a moral tale. It's what to do, what not to do, right? Put up your goats. Don't go running after them at night. You know that kind of thing. So it has all of the traditional stuff. But what happens in the '60s, particularly with the Lake Worth monsters, it rewrites all of it. It rewrites everything into this new paradigm, so now everything's a goat man, and everything starts changing, right? All the lore begins to become something new. Again, you get the Hinky Man show up in De Soto because they because the the the checks. I'm you know from Scotch background, McLean. It's shocking, right? So you know, you know that meant nothing to me, but to the but to them, it was oh, that's Krampus, and so they reinterpret him in that way. Yeah. So yeah, I mean, it's it's an important event, and something happened, and there's enough accounts of people seeing Bigfoot-like creatures in broad daylight, right? Even in recent times, where it's it it makes perfect sense, but then there is there are these events again where you're seeing an actual goat person, and you're like, what just happened there, right? Lake Worth is a new lake; it's brand spanking new from a you know historical perspective, it was open in the 20s, right? It's like it wasn't like there was this long history of some sort of goat spirit hanging out there. It's like no, it was a creek, you know. And so it's it is, but yet we have it there. People see it. Not people say people see it. People see it, and there's all kinds of these other things that get sort of lopped into the box. So it goes back to that question of rivers, creeks are those liminal spaces, right? Going all the way back to the Greeks.

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Speaker 2 42:16

Well, and and you know, once again, the idea, and we've talked about it with you. We've talked about it with Ian Gerhard, we've talked about it with Ryan Edward, we've talked about it with Lyle Blackburn. The idea of these cultural stories, and especially when it comes to lovers' lanes, things like that-you know, places the kids are prone to go to at night, stuff like that. Like this, it's it's like the old, you know, warning tales of Irish lore of don't don't follow the whistles into the woods, you know don't don't follow the the songs of fairies into the darkness, you know Cajuns with the rouger rougeroo, you know that kind of stuff. These are all cultural tropes that get crossed over into our Western society as as we culturally group ourselves together as immigrants and move over here, and with with that in mind, what is the latest? What is the what is the last and best Reported sighting in recent history. When was the last sighting, and was it credible?

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Speaker 3 43:30

So the latest one I will give right that I I find credible because there were several accounts that came out of BFRO that I do reference, but most of what I use in the book are stuff that I got right. Let me see if I can if I can find it real quick. But this is someone who was known personally to me, and I want to say it was 2005. Let me make certain I'm not lying to you about that. Oh, by the way, yeah, this is what the old Alton Bridge creature that I said you know a lot of people get associated with aliens because there was a UFO sighting. That is what was described, right?

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Speaker 3 44:08

So again, very similar to the other story where it's like yeah, it's close to a goat man thing, but you move away from the actual location where the myth is. It seems to evolve. You know, it becomes a little less distinct. But yeah, I'm terrible with names. Where'd she go? I've gotten to yeah, Mountain Creek Monster. Here we are. So there were several stories. So this person, Miss Maharis, known to me personally, she was. This was back in I want to say two. No, I'm sorry. It was 2011, 2011.

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Speaker 6 44:49

Okay,

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Speaker 3 44:49

and she and they're driving down, and again on Mountain Mountain Creek. You know, literally, I have Dallas in the background. I know the area that she's talking about. I used to drive it all the time, right? Yeah, it's a little hard. Everything's backwards, right? She sees this thing just drinking water, and she's like, "It was straight up a Bigfoot. This is like from 2011. If we go from if we move the idea of what a sighting is to sounds, again, personal friends of mine, and I want to say this was 2017, 2018. Again, the 10 Mile Creek. They literally lived up against it in Lancaster, and they were home. It was late at night, and they heard. So, first story, a few days or even weeks earlier, she was you know midday. She's home with with the kids, and she's got the back door open. One of the kids is out playing in the backyard. You know, five six years old, and so she can hear them. Everything's fine. Kids start screaming bloody murder, and she goes out there, and this kid is inconsolable. Finally, gets him to calm down, and he talks about how a monster looked over his fence and smiled at him.

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Speaker 2 46:13

Wow!

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Speaker 3 46:14

And now this woman does believe in Bigfoot, but she's like, I'm in Lancaster. Like this is not a thing. So she didn't know. She just thought,

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Speaker 2 46:21

yeah, yeah.

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Speaker 3 46:22

He he was a kid. He was like, okay, so maybe she was playing. He was he was playing, and he, and that's all it is. That's all it was.

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Speaker 2 46:28

Here's here's the thing, though, and and that it it reminds me of the very very Simpson esque story that came out, and like I want to say it was like 22,005 something like that. It may have been 2014, actually 2014. Of of the girl that was rescued,

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Speaker 3 46:53

yes, by the bear. Yes, yeah.

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Speaker 2 46:55

Like she, she just described like being rescued by a bear and and taken to a cave and cared for for days. Like showed up like 656, days later. No signs of malnutrition. No signs of dehydration. Perfectly cared for. Decently kept. You know. And yeah, yeah. It's exactly weird,

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Speaker 3 47:23

and so yeah, it's like it was. It was a six foot high fence, and she and the guy and the kid told her again. I know this kid personally, you know, but so she just he must have had a dream, like he must have taken a nap or whatever, and had a dream. She writes the whole thing off a couple days or weeks later, though. Um, there, and again, her husband who does not believe in Bigfoot at all-that's important. They're at home. It's around 10 o'clock. They hear a howl, and they stop. And like they realized all of the dogs and all the other noises you hear in a neighbor in a suburban neighborhood are they've stopped. They hear this howl, and they're like, "What in the world was that? And then they hear it again a few minutes later when it sounds like it's right next to their house, right? Because again, they they live right up against the the 10 Mound Creek, and even he's freaking out a few minutes later, they hear it again, and it's gone further, further east, right, heading towards the Trinity River.

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Speaker 2 48:28

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 48:29

and in between the, and so she goes and she looks it up. Let me finish that story first. Okay, go ahead. Yeah, like there's kind of there's like three events here in in in between, but so she goes online. She finds the Sierra sounds, and the you know the infamous howl.

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Speaker 2 48:46

Yeah, yeah,

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Speaker 3 48:47

and and she and she's like to her husband, "Hey, what does this sound? And she goes, "He's like that is what we heard, and he does not believe in Bigfoot,

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Speaker 2 48:58

yeah,

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Speaker 3 48:58

at all,

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Speaker 2 48:59

yeah.

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Speaker 3 48:59

Like he's like, no, I don't, and he's like, I don't know how to explain this, but that's what we heard, and but it

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Speaker 2 49:05

was a boy. It was a boy. I'm sorry, it was a boy who said that the beat kept him company, and yeah, it's that's the thing. Nobody can prove that didn't happen,

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Speaker 7 49:17

right?

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Speaker 2 49:17

Like all signs point at like straight magic eight ball. All signs say yes. Yeah,

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Speaker 3 49:25

something happened again. It's like something happened. We don't know what it is, but at some point you got to say, okay, what is the what is the answer that requires the least amount of assumptions? Right, Occam's razor. And again, the the other event that happened between the kid, you know, screaming that a monster had looked over his fence, and the sound and the these howls. Her and her children were again midday. She had taken them out on a walk, you know, just to get some exercise, get some sun, kind of things. They were they were homeschooled. They were going by this little again drainage ditch that would that led off to the 10 mile. Creek, and she said they smelled the worst smell she's ever smelled. She's like, she thought someone had dumped rotting garbage in in the creek, and she looked and she didn't see anything. She's like, it was just so bad, and she again didn't think anything of it until the sounds. That's when she's like, Jason, I think this maybe one, or if it's howling, then maybe a whole family of them were hanging around in that area for that time, and that was them. Because after the sounds, nothing, nothing at all. Wow! So again, it's like was the smell them? Maybe, maybe not. Did the kid actually see something? Maybe, maybe not. But they definitely heard the sounds. And at some point, you're like, okay, we hear, we have these sounds associated with with the seer sounds. We do have the kid freaking out. We do have a smell. All of these things are reported. It's very, very common for Bigfoot to be seen staring at kids and women, and I'm actually of the opinion I think they're feet. I think those are females. I think they're just watching kids, right? They don't all have to be, but I think I my personal thought is they're just like, oh, hey, there's a kid. What are we? You know, what's going on here, right? Like that's it. They're just interested, like anything else would be. Well,

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Speaker 2 51:25

and it is it is interesting that you bring that up because the the one thing that is fascinating is that once again there are regular sightings, at least a couple few a year reported to beef row in the area, and as opposed to most other sightings in Texas, these are square in the middle of the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex. Yes, it is square in the middle of the city, and it's the joke that I make on the show all the time. Serious joke. You want to get into this field, get into conservancy, get into conserving the land because the further we encroach, it's like complaining that you see cougars outside of of a school or or outside of you know like oh man we have bears digging through the neighborhood trash yeah because bears lived there like six months ago till you decided to put a neighborhood there. Yeah, you know exactly. So yeah, it's fascinating to see that 34 or 60 years later, almost.

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Speaker 3 52:35

Oh yeah, from 1969 to now, that zero dent, zero dent. As the city has grown around that, because make no mistake, in 1969, Greer Island was not nearly. It was still a sanctuary, I suppose, to an extent. Yeah. Um, but it was it was undeveloped land. Oh, things have fully developed around it. Oh, 100. You could go out and shoot in the 60s. Like you can go and shoot. You're right. Like it was. It was. Kids did that. Like you would. They'd go target practice in that area. There was nothing out there. Again, that's where the tire came from. It was just a. You know, they were people would dump their trash out there. It was. It was far more rural. And I do think that they had that that whatever's coming in and out has definitely slowed down with with the recent expansion we've had over the last few years. But that being said, I don't think it stopped them that much. There there is there are accounts again. I don't know how much I put into them, but of of people saying that they've seen them in Greer Island, or not on Grier Island proper, but in that area. And like I said, with the green wall, there's all kinds of stuff that you can move. Nobody would ever see it.

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Speaker 2 53:54

Yeah, and these

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Speaker 3 53:54

things are are designed. If these things want to not be seen, they're not going to be seen. And when people say, "Well, it's too much. I point this out a lot. Remember the the Atlanta City bomber from one man. They knew who he was. They knew his name. They knew what he looked like, and they knew where he was. He went and he hid in a in a little national park that was 10 miles squared. There were fewer sightings of that man. Like he'd come out, he dude was selling weed the entire time. Nobody could find him. The FBI knew he was there. The Park Service knew he was there. They couldn't find him. They had no evidence that he was there except he'd come out every every once in a while, buy a handful of things with with the money that he made selling weed, and then he disappear back into the park. The only reason he's that he got locked up was because he got tired of it and turned himself in.

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Speaker 2 54:54

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 54:55

now that's a human being, a normal human being who. Wasn't entirely living off the land, and we still couldn't find him in a when we knew he was there and were looking for him in a 10 mile park.

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Speaker 2 55:10

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 55:11

we have

S

Speaker 2 55:13

well people

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Speaker 3 55:15

hundreds of miles, completely uninhabited.

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Speaker 2 55:17

The example that I give, just like you're giving right now, I grew up spending summers in Alabama on some property that my aunt and uncle were caretaker of. They had numerous stock ponds. Hey, hey, those those ponds had fish in them.

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Speaker 7 55:40

Yep.

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Speaker 2 55:40

All right, you could walk. It wasn't like, where's this pond end? I can't see the edge again. Like it goes to the horizon. Um, like you could chase each other around these ponds. Jason, they had fish in them, and I mean Eaton size fish. No, absolutely, no doubt, you know. But you could fish out there all day with the bait that they loved and catch nothing.

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Speaker 3 56:09

Yeah,

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Speaker 2 56:09

you'd think there were no fish. You could two, three days. I'd go spend a week, sometimes three, four days in a row. We'd catch nothing, fishing for hours during peak time with stuff that they loved. Yep, you know. Yeah, and you're talking about like you know maybe we'll catch something randomly with a jar of peanut butter out in the woods. It's it's one of those like just because they ain't biting doesn't mean they ain't there.

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Speaker 3 56:37

Oh yeah, honestly, the amount of the amount of research and time we've put into the into looking for Bigfoot, and this is as a community. This is everything.

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Speaker 2 56:44

Yeah, it is the

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Speaker 3 56:45

equivalent of walking out into the ocean, put it you know getting into a boat, sticking a a glass in it, and pulling it up and saying, "Hey, I don't see any whales.

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Speaker 6 56:56

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 56:58

it is, and I think there's a lot of assumptions. Again, I will, for the record, I'm going to focus on on the physical Bigfoot. I call them nobies, naturally occurring biological entities. Right? Yeah, \$10 every time you say it. But it's, I do think there's a paranormal. I I have no problem using the word spiritual component to this. I think. In fact, I would suggest a lot of encounters are straight up supernatural. I don't. If it's talking to you telepathically, if it's vanishing in in front of you, that ain't that ain't an Obi. That's something you shouldn't be dealing with, right? Like, stay stay away from that. I think a lot of people are getting hurt with it. Honestly, I do. But going back to the physical thing for a second, I think the problem is there's a small. I think there's a much smaller number than we realize, right? And they are survived by staying the hell away from

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Speaker 2 57:52

us. Yep.

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Speaker 3 57:53

And the problem is we go and we research the areas where they're seen, not recognizing that that's where they have passed from where they were to where they're going, and we're we're looking for them in this one spot. And it's like, guys, they don't. They are not nesting there. That's not where they have their summer home. That's where they've passed through and where we've interacted with them. They're staying away from us in areas where we're not going to go. Most people, again, the vast majority of people have never been more than a mile off of an actual road. I don't mean paved, although probably what more than 50% have never been off of a more than a mile off of a paved road, but an actual road that has been made by people to get into places. Most people never go more than a mile off that. In North Texas alone, look at a satellite map of North Texas. It is people. We live on these little concrete islands. It is vastly uninhabited. Even the DSW area, it's mostly uninhabited. That's what people don't really get. We cluster in these little areas because so we can have food and water and safety and things like that, you know, go see the movies, you know, easily. But even people who live a more rural existence, they're still off of a paved road most of the time, right? Or they're not that far from one because they're out there growing corn or sorghum or cotton. Cotton's real big down here, so it's like there's civilization, but then there's all of this land that is completely uninhabited. And you know what we tend to do again? We build the green wall because there's stuff that we can't control. Like, yeah, that's just light, right? Which, but it's like you look at how much black there is. That there's nothing there.

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Speaker 2 59:43

That's just it. And like I bring up this point all the time whenever people are like, "Oh, you know, we've settled so much of America. We there's Bigfoot. We'd have found him. And feel free to just look at ISS. You know, United States IS. From night, you know, United States at night from ISS or from space, and you will see this same thing as here, where the light is is where we are.

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Speaker 7 1:00:11

Yep,

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Speaker 2 1:00:11

there is much more empty dead space in Texas than there is sundown space by like 95%

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Speaker 3 1:00:21

Oh, absolutely! And and here it's like look at like just go like if you're looking that big spot towards the top of Texas, that's the Dallas Fort Worth Metroplex, right? That's all of it. Now just go up into the right a little bit. There are whole areas that are completely black. Yeah, and that and like I am here to tell you. I again, I used to live in Nacogdoches, Texas, not too you know, not too far east. I am here to tell you there is so much that there's just nothing there. There's nothing there. There are little towns, and then there's nothing, and there's nothing but forest that is filled to the brim with deer and feral hogs and all the food you could ever want to eat, and

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Speaker 2 1:01:04

so thick you can barely see 20 yards past your nose.

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Speaker 3 1:01:09

Oh, my father and I used to go deer hunting around Richland Chambers, like not too far from where I'm at right now, like 40 minutes. Right, I have several accounts out of there where I'm like, I know that for a fact there were people here. People, there were sightings that were coming out of there again around the 2017 area, 2015 2017 time. I never had anything larger than than we would go hunting with SKSs Chinese. The Chinese made SKS, right? Why? Because there's, you're never going to shoot more than 100 yards. Like if you could make 100 yard shot in the Richland Chambers area, you're you're you're not just a sniper. You're you're a frigging magician because there's too many trees to shoot that far.

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Speaker 2 1:01:54

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:01:54

you can't see more than 3040 yards. Period. It's too green. Yeah, and I have seen evidence of feral hogs big enough to move trees that are 100 foot tall. Like just pick them, like they had fallen over the thing, picked it up and moved it so you get to the grubs and stuff underneath. Yeah, I've. But did I ever see a feral hog that big out there? No, but there was definitely evidence of it, so it's people do not begin to understand. You could fit the entire planet, population-wise, of humans. Mathematically speaking, it's not a logistically possible thing. But some dude at MIT a couple years or like 20 years ago now. Again, so maybe it was back when we only had 7 billion people, but there was enough room to put the entire human population in the state of Texas. Give them, I think, was you break them up into you know the 2.4 family, you know two, you know you know two parents, couple kids, and a quarter acre lot, and you'd still have enough room. So not like everyone's in an apartment complex. Everyone has a house, you know, a modest-sized house, and still have enough room to grow enough food to feed them, and then have enough room left over to build things like televisions and cars. Like the room is here.

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Speaker 2 1:03:17

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:03:18

there is there is, and then you expand that out to the rest of the United States. We've this isn't even an apple core that's been touched.

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Speaker 2 1:03:27

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:03:28

there is nothing but room out here, and we're finding new things all the time. All you need is a small population, less than maybe 10,000. I tend to think it's less than five, personally, of of things that are smart enough to want to stay away from us. That's all. That's all it would take.

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Speaker 2 1:03:43

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:03:44

and and then you and what you have is something that's only ever occasionally seen, and so you have mythologies and folklore growing up around it. That's where we are. That's how we got here. And this event is just one of those times where they got seen. Yeah, that's it. And now we get to have festivals with games and guided tours, and I get to talk at you and draw pictures and stuff. So it's all kinds of fun.

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Speaker 2 1:04:08

Well, exactly, man, and that is coming right up on october 24 there at the Fort Worth Nature Center. Tell everybody a little bit. I mean, you've told everybody a little bit about what you're talking about. What kind of things can they be looking forward

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Speaker 3 1:04:26

to? Oh, they've got guided tours. There's all there's all kinds of games by Daniel

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Speaker 2 1:04:30

Allen Jones, no less.

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Speaker 3 1:04:31

Yeah, yeah, exactly. It's gonna be fun. And man, let me tell you. So that center, there is so much there. Like when I was there last time, they had snakes you could hold. They have local animals that you can look at. The history of of you know the natural history of the area. There's so there is so much fun. Fort Worth has really gotten into that's making this a part of their yeah they've really embraced this, and it's a lot of fun. It is a lot. Of fun, and there's going to be all kinds of things you can see and handle. I'll be out there drawing pictures. Like I said, there's always games and fun things. It's a good, it's a great time. And you're out in the you're you're out in a nature preserve. Go see some buffalo, man. Right? There's buffalo just down this like that they have. That's always a fun time. Again, go hold some snakes with the kids, you know. Throw rings at things, you know. There's all kinds of games. It's going to be fun. It's a it's a good timeout. Bring the kids and you know, show them nature. You know, show them what grass looks like that isn't on a screen.

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Speaker 2 1:05:32

Yeah,

S

Speaker 3 1:05:32

you know. Yeah, and it's going to be cool enough. You know, it's not going to be that hot. Go out and have some fun.

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Speaker 2 1:05:38

You bet, man. Always great talking with you. I'm going to be trying to make it up to the event, so hopefully I'll get to see you and Lyle and Daniel and all those good guys up there. Yeah, you take care of yourself, my friend. Thank you so much. Do

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Speaker 3 1:05:50

my best.

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Speaker 2 1:05:51

Hold the line real quick while we close things out for this segment. Man, always great chatting with Jason McLean. Everybody, stay with us through this quick commercial break. When we come back, we will have more exciting conversation right after this. 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-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 at Amazon.com or visit the official Curious Realm store at curiousrealm.com/store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family, or a mine that you want to open. That website again is curiousrealm.com/store. Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick commercial break. Thank you so much for staying with us, and also thank you so much to our sponsors, especially True Hemp Science. If you're a user of CBD products like I am, everybody stop on by TrueHempScience.com today. Christopher Lynch and TrueHemp Science uses spygeric process where every part of the hemp plant is used. That's every part, everybody. Not just the, not just the leaves, not just the buds, the seeds, the stems, the fibers, the roots. Every part of the plant is used, combusted, reused, and that process followed time and time again until nothing but an amazing spideric product, complete with terpene profiles and all, remains. Stop on by truehamscience.com today, use your code curious seven to save 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more, and get free edibles on the way out the door. Our guest in this segment is none other than our good friend Jared Murphy of ArchaOX. We will be talking about lost technologies, lost civilizations, all kinds of things today, as we always do whenever he comes on the show. Welcome back to the show, Jared. How are you?

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Speaker 4 1:08:54

I'm so good. It's so good to see you.

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Speaker 2 1:08:56

So great to see you again too. This was supposed to happen about a week ago, and I had a gout attack, and life happened. And but I'm always wanting to entreat the conversation whenever you come on, man.

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Speaker 4 1:09:09

Hey, man! I I we've been doing this. It's such a great thing for. I feel like we're just getting started. Like it hasn't been a bunch of years. It's been like a few days or something. Yeah. Yeah. So thanks for having me on.

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Speaker 2 1:09:22

Oh, you're welcome. And you know, to kind of start the conversation before we get really thick and deep and stuff, you you had brought up a a pretty cool study that that kind of went into mycology a little bit and the whole idea of there being kind of kind of in the way of avatar stuff like that. They are finally figuring out the fact that, like, yeah, there is almost a super highway within the world of nature that's right under our feet. It's it's mycology. It's literally this arbuscular microsia of. Which is which is like a huge mat of mycelium that live just under the surface of the earth that connect all kinds of things that like literally and and this is the stuff that like if you if you pull up trees and bushes and stuff like that it kind of looks like a almost like a web inside of the dirt around the roots, that kind of stuff, and yeah, it's fascinating.

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Speaker 4 1:10:24

Yeah, yeah. Peter Walhol, you know the secret life of trees. Peter Walhollon's work. That whole the whole idea of bringing attention to the fact that well, we we've talked about pando, that that that, but there's a lot of things that people don't know about aspen trees. Pando's 80,000 plus aspen. What looks like a forest is actually the roots of sprouting of a single living organism. And pando is the largest organism in the world. However, there are other networks of aspen trees that are single entity beings that just happen to look like a forest of separate trees, but they're not. Then there's another layer, which is this microsal fungi layer that is connecting to not only all like this study is saying 70% 100

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Speaker 2 1:11:14

quadrillion kilometers in length, 110 quadrillion kilometers.

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Speaker 4 1:11:22

Yeah. So, so we have networks of of Peter's work about the secret life of trees is that interspecies connect, and they connect physically with their roots, energetically above ground, and then there's these networks, and it's like, oh, these trees and these plants, anything growing is connecting to these network, these fungal networks, and so it blows my mind to think that well, it's just something to look at when when we say, "Hey, are we separate from nature? Or you know, we have pieces of it. We're connecting with the earth, doing barefoot grounding, but there's clearly a intelligent, and they're talking about the intelligence of these fungal networks, like the intelligence of Pando, the intelligence of of life that we don't is not four legged, and and I think the complexity of what these fungal networks are bringing, and or their memory, it's like in my mind, I'm like, Chris, how do you think they like get across the ocean? Are they really separate? I mean, are are all birds that are migratory? Are they actually bringing information from trees to the other side of the ocean? You know, I wonder.

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Speaker 2 1:12:32

Yeah, and I mean, I just brought up this is quite literally from this time last year, October 26²⁰, 25, from Ohio State University, living computers powered by mushrooms, and this is talking about using mushrooms as a as a medium of storage and transmission of information, like all kinds of stuff, man. It's pretty fascinating when you stop and think about what the what the applications for these things are and you know it's really cool because these are the reasons I love AI. Jared is things like this, like the one the one light of hope that I point to with AI all the time, and and this was like four years ago, the last time that I covered CES, but one of the last times I covered CES with Todd Cochran, rest his soul. I remember making the announcement because it had just been announced like three hours before that Microsoft's AI in 24 hours. It may have been 10 hours. Found 100 plus organic substitutes for lithium. What? Yeah, yeah. They put it to task, and within it was like the equivalent of a decade of hard organic chemistry lab lab work done within 24 hours by their AI that found over 100 organic substitutes for lithium. I I will literally find this headline. Watch Microsoft AI finds substitutes. substitutes for lithium.

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Speaker 1 1:14:30

Yeah,

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Speaker 2 1:14:33

screened 326 million potential inorganic materials in just under 80 hours, down to 23 top candidates, 18 previously unknown materials before laboratory synthesis.

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Speaker 4 1:14:53

That that that that these are the kind of things where you know some of these top AI people are saying this. This was three months ago. A tech billionaire who had done-he created one of the AI systems and Indian and a British Indian-and I can't remember his name, which sucks because this guy's brilliant. I'd like people to listen to him, but he-he was one of the first people. This was months ago saying, and you and I have been talking about to tie in video making, they could only make video in eight second increments, and now it's up to a half hour to 45 minutes.

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Speaker 2 1:15:27

Yeah, yeah.

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Speaker 4 1:15:28

So like, it's crazy. That's just a few months. And his point, like five months ago, was we have 800 at the time. His prediction was, and he's been in tech for like 40 years, and he said, "We have about 800 days left of life as we know it. Not as in we're going to die, but as in the way that we work, the way that we commune, the way that we make money. Yeah, and yeah, there's these people who want to just scream that, 'Hey, hey, we're all going to be out of work. But I think it's more going to be more of a case of somehow we're going to have our own these kind of things that Ray Kurzweil's whole the singularity is near the idea that by 2036 we're going to be able to live indefinitely that all life that we know chemistry wise that we're going to cure all disease and right now we have Brian Johnson but you know the sidetrack what a perfect example these these realizations about lithium,

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Speaker 2 1:16:22

yeah.

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Speaker 4 1:16:22

So you have what about these speculative guys that spend? You know, we have these those farmers that are like we have trillions worth of lithium here in the United States.

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Speaker 2 1:16:33

Oh yeah, no, we're sitting on top of a massive lithium deposit right here in Texas. As a matter of fact, Arkansas.

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Speaker 4 1:16:40

So now, is it worth nothing now? My God,

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Speaker 2 1:16:43

dude! There was the whole conspiracy theory all of a couple years ago, all of all of a year or so ago, when when all the massive floods and stuff were happening across Missouri and Arkansas. That like black water was behind all these things, using using weather modification to crash the area because they own the lithium rights underneath the ground, and they're going to mine all the lithium, and they're trying to get people off their property. It's like, wow, wow, the extent to which apophenia goes, and that is that is the tendency of the mind to make connections between things with which there is no real actual connection in that. This

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Speaker 4 1:17:27

is a great segue to wait. It's your show, but I think we should talk about those about about the scans from one of the Great Pyramid because this is exactly that.

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Speaker 2 1:17:37

I will because yeah, and we we talked about it. We we had our good friend Stephen Meyer from the Pharaoh's Pump Foundation talking about that study when it first came out from Beyondi and Beyondi, a few others. But this this was just released a couple weeks ago, september 7, 2026. It's like new by a month, Jared. That Newsweek had it up that the scientific journal Remote Sensing, which which is literally a white paper journal, all of like by the people who make and use this technology, and and the one issue that I had was the methodology with which this data was gathered, because much like there's a case with Mufon right now where they're where they have gathered quantum data from this video, this company has used their proprietary methods to gather quantum data from a cell phone video, and it's like your proprietary method that nobody else can replicate. That's very interesting, and that was that was some of the interesting things that were brought up by the people who run remote sensing when they removed this. The original claim from from Filippo Bianchi and Carada Malanga was published in Remote Sensing, a peer-reviewed scientific journal that covers satellite imaging, radar, and other technologies used to study Earth and their environment. The research used researchers used a radar-based imaging technique called synthetic aperture radar Doppler tomography, which they said could analyze tiny changes in radar signals to create a picture of structures hidden inside the Pyramid of Khufu, named after the Egyptian pyramid or Egyptian pharaoh. They argued that the satellite data could be used to map previously unknown rooms, corridors, and other features without physically entering the pyramid. Remote sensing said it opened an investigation after a reader raised concerns about the study's methodology and later retracted the article on august 10. Controversy grew internationally. Attention after the interest from YouTube creator mr. Beast, and and yeah, my my my whole thing with it, Jared, has been the fact of when you look at the technology, it it barely penetrates loose soil with any great, with any great actual, especially from a satellite, like if you if you were like, hey, we're scanning the ground right here with this with this laser tomography, that's different. Its penetration range is different, but to to go through the solid rock of sandstone there in the desert. It doesn't penetrate that far, and even in even measuring measuring the shift in it from seismic wouldn't necessarily. You would still need the penetration depth.

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Speaker 4 1:20:58

It would depend on it would depend on the equipment, and and and a lot of this we're either talking military grade or we're talking

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Speaker 2 1:21:06

oh yeah yeah

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Speaker 4 1:21:07

yeah we're talking about like you said the the the signals sent into the ground have to reflect and that's a lot of things that that's a part of that was up for interpretation. There was never it wasn't okay. I'm not suggesting for everyone listening, one we're taking spirals. The diagram that everyone saw was an AI interpretation, yeah, and it caught on really fast. And with crazy

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Speaker 2 1:21:29

definition, crazy definition, man. And that's just it. And that's just it. Is it that? That's what they get into, and what people, and that's what caused the retraction, was the crazy images that are attached to it. Where it's like we got this resolution, and it's like there's no way, and that's what they say. Like there's physically no way, even with a combination of these technologies, that you would get that resolution.

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Speaker 4 1:21:57

So the problem is for me is where well is okay. So I got to interview Paul Wisewig, the the gentleman who yeah did the Cuba work. And again, the the pictures of the pyramids that are underwater are an interpretation. They are not what they saw. They saw sonar images. Yeah, and so the same thing. And what what there's two things that could be very quickly a distraction right now. One is say, hey, that we could talk forever about why and how that image wasn't close to what it is. But more importantly, the anomalies interpretations doesn't mean that there's not anomalies. That's one layer. So there's there's there could be something there. But what we're saying from the attraction is that hey, the technology like you are saying can only go a few feet, and nothing can be interpreted. However, sonar and ground penetrating radar, all there are different kinds. In fact, yeah, yeah. So some some go 40 to 60 feet. Some go 120 feet to 160 feet. They they're not the same technology. They're they're different. Yeah. And so so they go into solid ground and they're like the GeoNav group that I've worked with, Tom Elmore and his group. This is real technology, but to do it, like you said, you have to be on site. You have to do it from space.

S Speaker 2 1:23:24
Yeah, yeah, you can't do it from a satellite from space. Yeah,

S Speaker 4 1:23:28
no, yeah, and so there lies there. Does this now? Okay, so so distinctly before we brush it all off,

S Speaker 1 1:23:36
go ahead.

S Speaker 4 1:23:37
One is, and I don't mean we are going to brush it off, but I think for we as collective community need to ask some really important things, and this is where the nuances where people just shrug it off. So, one, my question would be: Is say we're sitting in the coffee shop and we're talking about this, or at the bar and wherever, and then you say, "Hey, look, the the the credited Society of Radar specialists and their papers say they're retracting it because it's technology. Oh, okay,

S Speaker 2 1:24:06
yeah,

S Speaker 4 1:24:06
valuable information. The technology they used is only accurate to five feet within solid ground, and from space, it's fill in the blank.

S Speaker 2 1:24:16
Yeah,

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Speaker 4 1:24:16

so there's the we could easily just go, oh, that sucks. Too bad. I wish it was real. But here's what has not been happening has kept us in the dark. Why Göbekli Tepe is only less than 5% dug up? Why they're putting roads over ruins? Here's here's here's my here's my suggestion to everyone to start asking these questions. Okay, how about a follow up study? How about the right ground penetrating radar? How about the right radar that goes at least hundreds of feet in.

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Speaker 2 1:24:43

Yep.

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Speaker 4 1:24:44

Well, but we're not even discussing it.

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Speaker 2 1:24:46

Well, I don't think any of these guys, and and any of them that even called the data into question, are sans that or against that. Now, I think it is very interesting. And I've got it highlighted here at the end of article. End of the article. I think it is very interesting and possibly even somewhat telling that the researchers who proposed the work to begin with are not available for comment and don't want to comment about it and don't want to talk about it.

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Speaker 4 1:25:19

So see,

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Speaker 2 1:25:19

I think that that's very interesting, you know the the people the people who retracted it and said, "Oh wow, yeah, now scientists and other people have come forth and questioned the methodologies with which it's been done, and now we question it. They're perfectly available for comment, but the people who put forth the study to begin with or not? Yeah. So there's

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Speaker 4 1:25:43

that, and so I and and here's the thing: is so easy to dismiss a conversation for anyone who's trying to step into this or become discerning or they've been in it intermediately. I feel like it's important that we get millions of people on board to question. Look, but what what I think a lot of people

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Speaker 2 1:26:01

do a study. It'd be great.

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Speaker 4 1:26:04

Yeah, and and I I want to call attention to the part where what happens is it takes very little for some people to dismiss something, and they don't ask these follow up questions. They're like, okay, well, yeah, yeah, but ask yourself the question, why why would you retract a study? But the but the but the people yes oh you can say well they're just duh they're embarrassed it's like there's too many active ruin preserved sites that are being neglected that are being covered in shrubs they're not being maintained in all the biological intrusive weeds, vines, trees, and whatever are doing nothing less than turning our history to dust. And and and and there is no effort. Go back 44 years. Klaus Schmidt works on Göbekli Tepe.

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Speaker 2 1:26:55

Yeah,

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Speaker 4 1:26:55

and not just that. There were six Tepes that were in the limelight when when I wrote when I wrote my book, this is almost six seven years ago now, and and then again nowhere, not on the Wayback Machine, not anywhere can you get online and see the biological evidence that was found that showed those sites to be 24 to 36,000 years old that was found well within situ, and it's never discussed. No other further work is being done, and it's example after example of you. You find an anomaly, and the best answers are discredit. The best way, Laco. How could we never talk about this? I just get mad about this shit, but like you remember Wayet Laco that was brought into the limelight. Virginia Steen McIntyre, her group. These are the petrologists of of geology. They're brought in to verify archeological finds, and Michael Crimo has crawled like a tortoise and discussed this for almost three decades, that Virginia Steen McIntyre was thrown out of academia because her and her petrologist geologists confirmed that the things that these archeologists had found were not a few 10,000 years old, but were 360 to half a million years old, and over and over, we have this duality parallel of the true human timelines, and not the rise from dirt to up. But we clearly have advanced ruins between the Great Pyramids and and Göbekli, and and and yes, these spiral they're not spirals, but 90% of Egypt, and this is coming from Muhammad Ibrahim. This is coming from Yusuf Eoan. These are just two names. I know people are familiar with them now more in our communities. But the first interview I did with Muhammad, he's like, Jared, 90% of Egypt is buried, and the first thing out of my mind was, well, yeah, there's a lot of sand, and it was it was a tropical paradise, even 5000, right? And then he goes, "No, no, Jared, you don't understand. The megalithic, the advanced, large, highly advanced ruins-they're not buried. They were built to be underground. That there is zillions of square miles, like those fungal networks. There's zillions of square miles of of underground building, just

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Speaker 2 1:29:26

yeah.

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Speaker 4 1:29:26

I don't want to say I don't want to put I don't want to put labyrinth. I don't want to say palace. I don't want to say a warehouse. I don't want to say all the things that people. No, this is a well constructed society that was living below the surface, and we are like the Serapeum where those giant boxes are that Christopher Dunn went to, a lot of people don't know this. Muhammad brought it up. He goes, "Jear, there are rooms that not everyone has access to, and the amount of those they call them sarcophagi, but they're not. These hermetically sealing containers go on for a few miles under there. There's not just. A couple. One of the biggest ones, Chris, was 100. This is straight from Muhammad eyewitnessing. They go there privately. 120 tons. 120. That one there is said to be about 60 tons. But there are one, and it's been chicken scratched on the outside with all these hieroglyphics and shit. But the epoxy. When you go inside it, there's pictures of Christopher Dunn and the glass surface. There are spots where whatever they were using to polish the interior, no one's done material science testing on it. Nobody, but but further down in locked, chambered, gated places where that where that hermetically sealing container is further down, and in places that the public doesn't get to view, in the miles and well, for everyone out there, for kilometers, there are other containers, hermetically sealing containers like that, and and like I said, Muhammad said the biggest one that he saw was 100 about approximately 120 tons, and and and and it's like always. So what and who and what society was precision building those things? And but and that's the other thing. That sealed container is built out of a single piece, right? So how the hell did they? How did they cut it? How did they build that lid? How did they get the interior? How did the epoxy finish it? Why is it there? But then they're building up to 120 tons, maybe more, in an entire underground mile square kilometer thing. You have the Great Pyramid Anomaly, and one way or the other, again, it gets discredited, or we get caught up in the tech. But there's no follow-up investigation. There's no,