

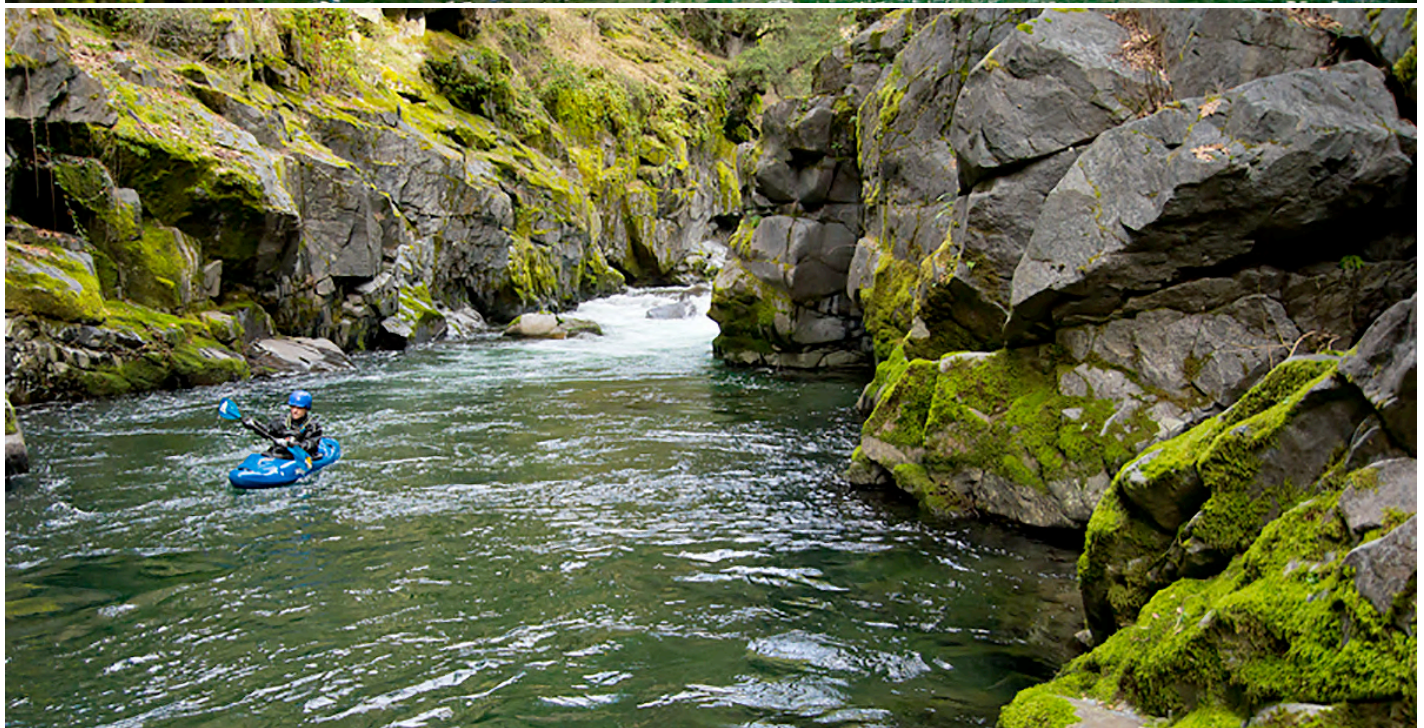


The Parantha Pyramids

The Pyramids of Zu in Alta, Montana attest to many thousands of years of monumental temple construction by the Parantha people throughout the mountainous western region of North America ~30,000 years ago. A decade of experience in the identification of synthetic stone casting patterns among the Atlantean pyramid complex of On, in Central Ecuador, has revealed significant differences from all sources of natural stone.

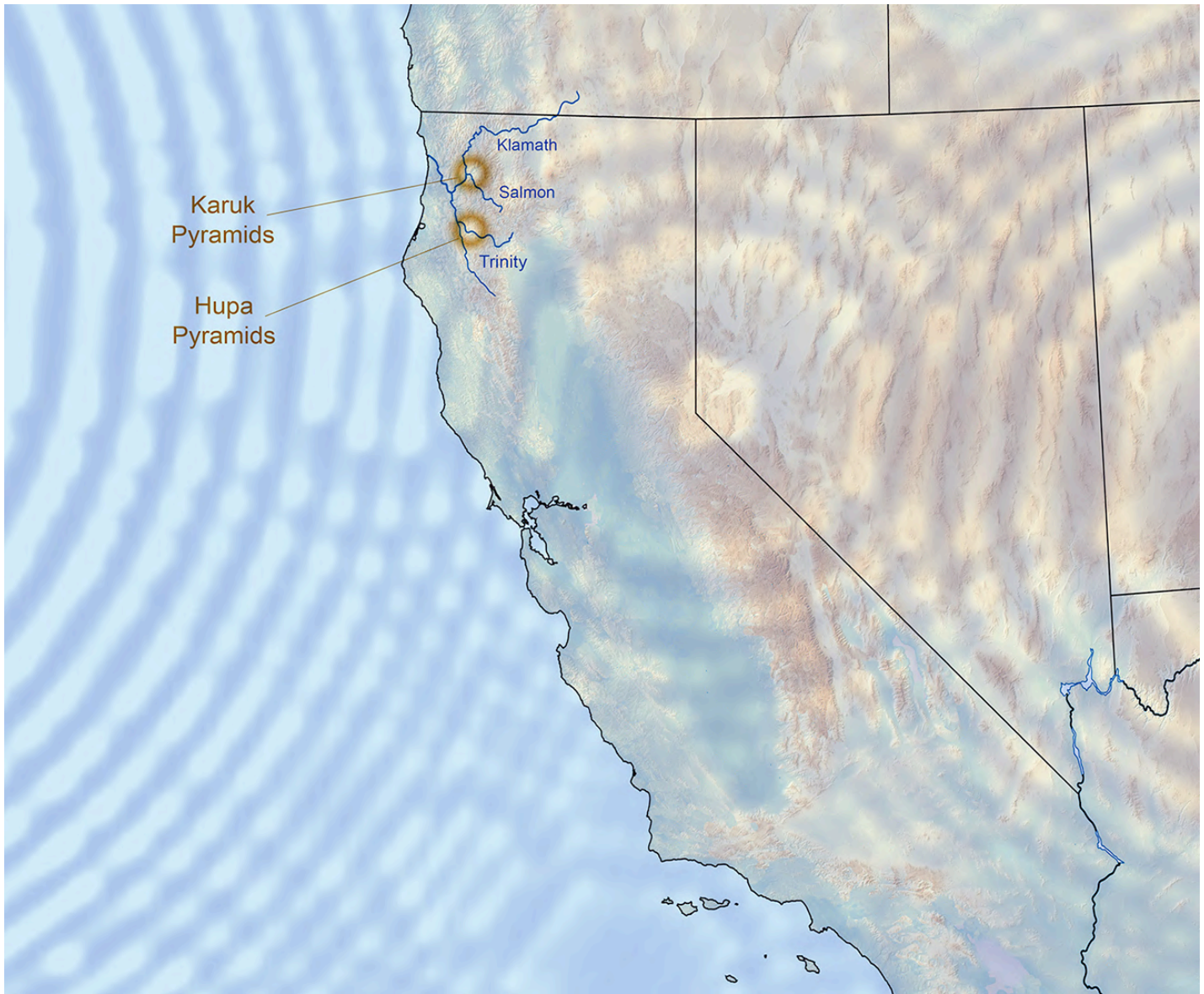


Magnetic geopolymer basalt
Wooley Creek, California



This type of artificial stone was identified by trance medium Edgar Cayce as Atlantean 'firestone' (Reading 440-5), which excavation has proved to contain high levels of titanium, iron, nickel, pyrite, gold and silver.¹ Magnetic 'firestone' basalt and andesite geopolymer stonework of the same type seen in Ecuador has been documented in photographs by kayakers descending Wooley Creek, in Siskiyou County, California (above).

As an independent researcher operating on minimal private funding *without the aid of any fellow researchers or research institutes or supercomputers whatsoever*, I have successfully decoded the Atlantean spherical mandala pattern that precisely defines the nonlinear network of optimal sites for resonant transduction of infrasound resonance worldwide. The Sanskrit mandala is, in essence, a topological map of consciousness.



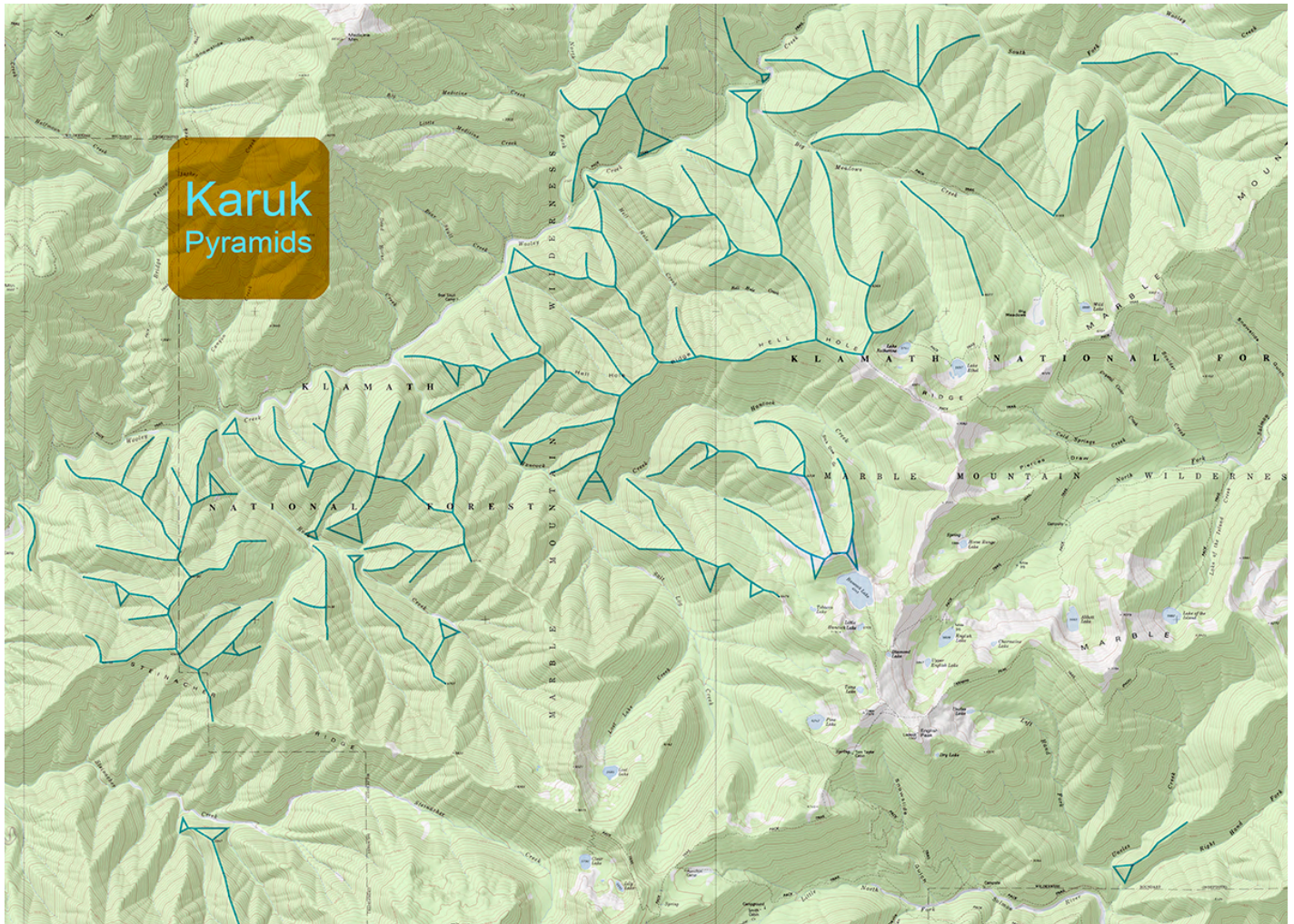
Untiring application of Unified Field physics based on the quantum quadratic function [$z_{n+1} = z_n^2$] beginning in 2003 has enabled global infrasound standing wave resonance maps that indicate specific network nodes. Initial mathematical indications formed the surprising impetus for a search for photographic evidence of artificial Atlantean stonework in the Marble Mountains region of Siskiyou County, California (above).

The primarily *archeological* task of investigating resonant nodal points indicated by these quantum mandala resonance maps has also been independently undertaken with significant financial and research support provided by my partner Suzanne Benoit over the previous decade. Without any aid from supercomputers or research institutes, the quantum mandala continues to propel us on the path of discovery.

We often wonder what the world would be like today had the work of Nikola Tesla been supported by any research institutions during his time, and reflect on the same question that arises today in the context of our own related research trajectories. The Atlanteans of the Zu, in the western US, *used this nonlinear mapping system to built immense pyramid complexes* in the mountainous regions of northern California.

The Karuk Pyramids of the Marble Mountains of northern California are distributed over an extensive area, displaying significant portions of artificially re-*fa*çaded mountainsides that were geometrically reconstructed in magnetic geopolymer stonework. These pyramids were cast during the Atlantean Era along the entire network of Wooley, Steinacher, Rock, Salt Log, Hancock, Hell Hole and Big Meadows Creeks (above).

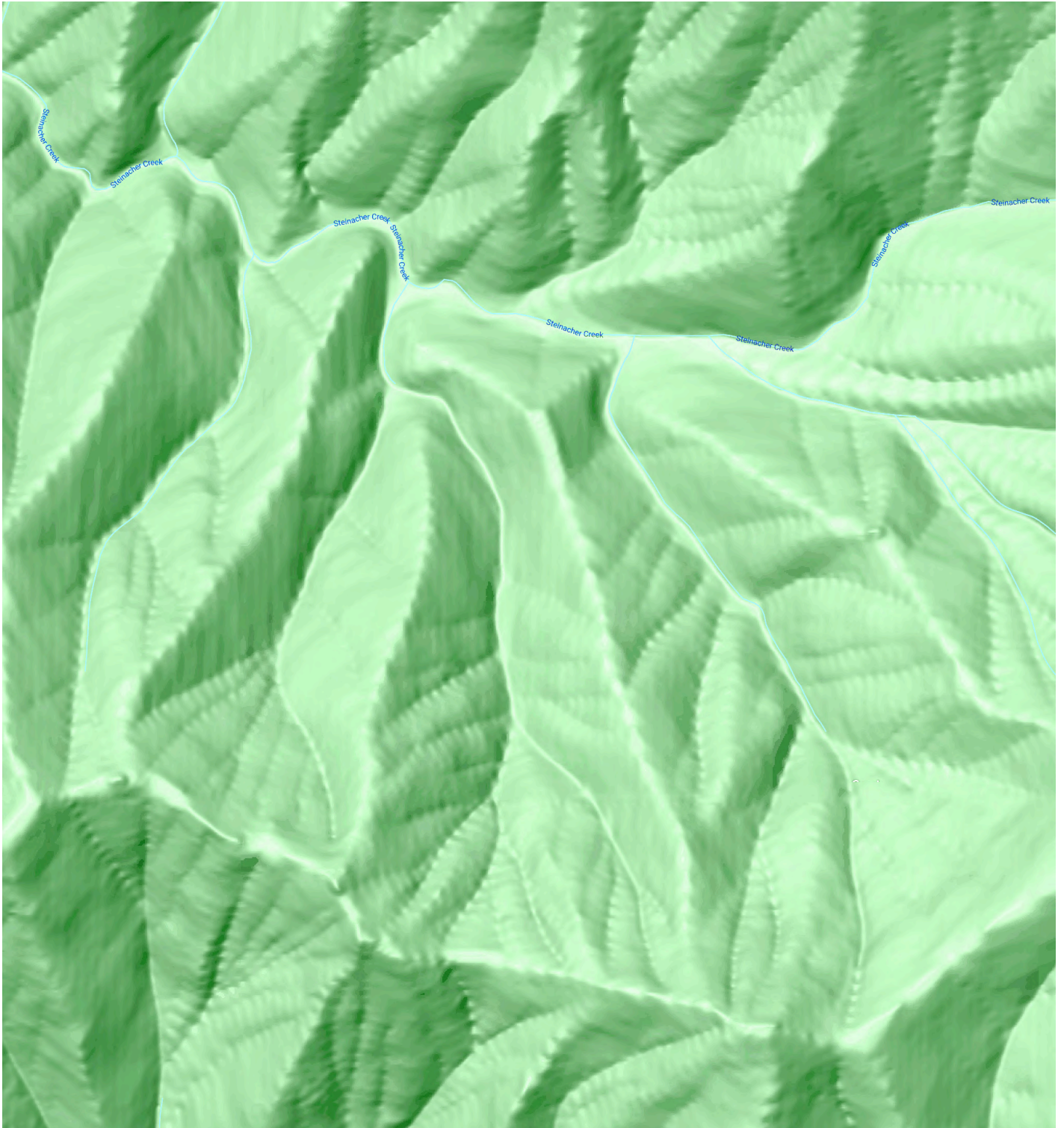
While a high-definition LiDAR scan of the Karuk Pyramid Complex with surely provide a wealth of detail concerning these temples and their extensive network of interconnecting ridgeline walkways, the essential plan of the sites and their well-preserved geometric forms can be clearly discerned by an expert eye.



Outside the secretive sphere of government and military groups with exclusive access to global satellite imaging and surveillance technologies, expertise in such subjects is exceedingly rare. Government disinformation schemes devised decades ago rely entirely on restriction, denial and obfuscation of all valid information concerning ET genetics, Atlantean city sites and related geopolymer stone artifacts worldwide.

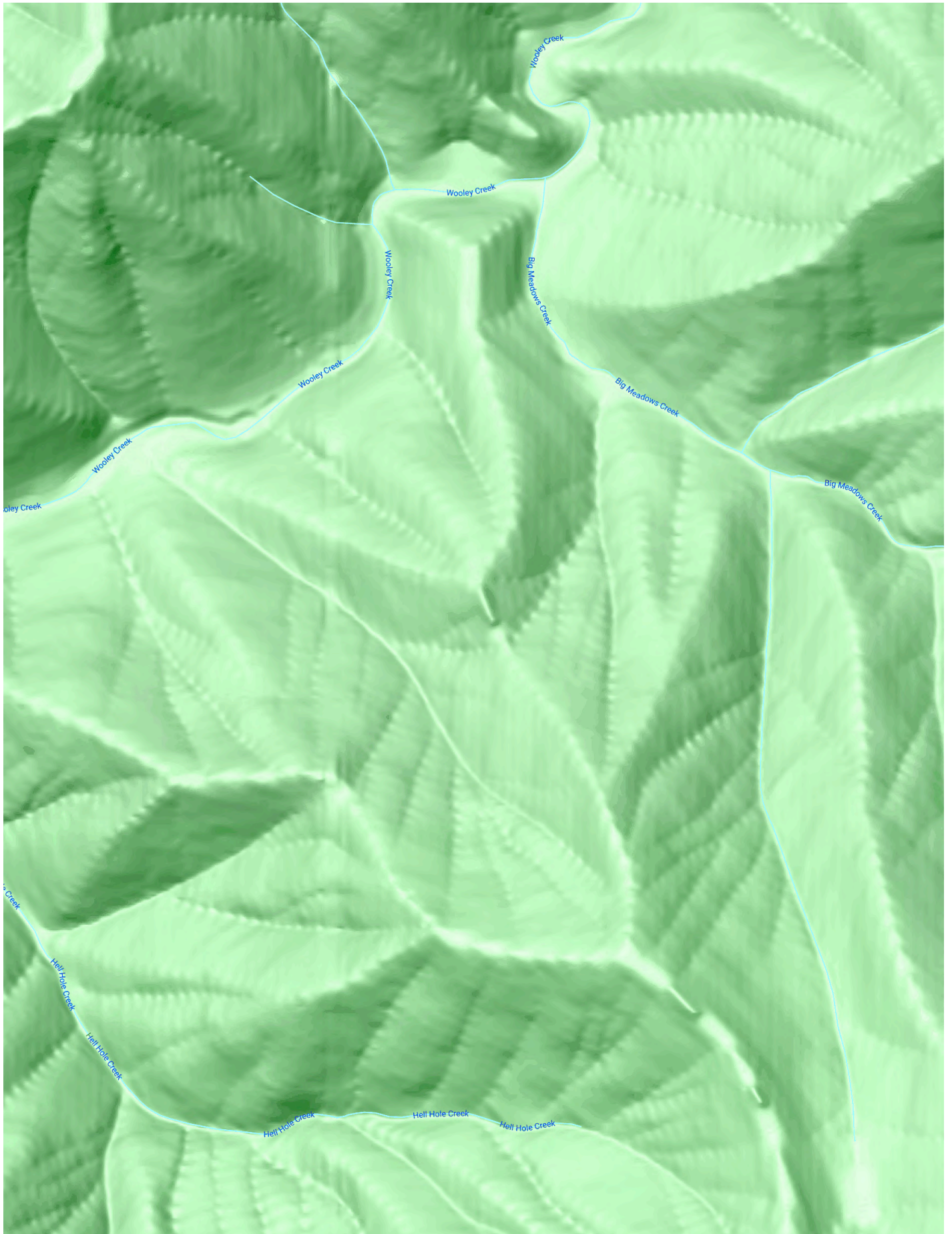
My own independent investigations have been quite successful at making accurate determinations using psychic intuition matched with disciplined onsite research that government agencies have engaged in all kinds of suppressive endeavors. In 2018, electronic 'kill-switches' de-activated all my electronic research equipment (including several computers, drives, cameras, microscopes and metal detectors) and my archeological samples have been blocked from undergoing RC¹⁴ dating and DNA sequencing analyses.

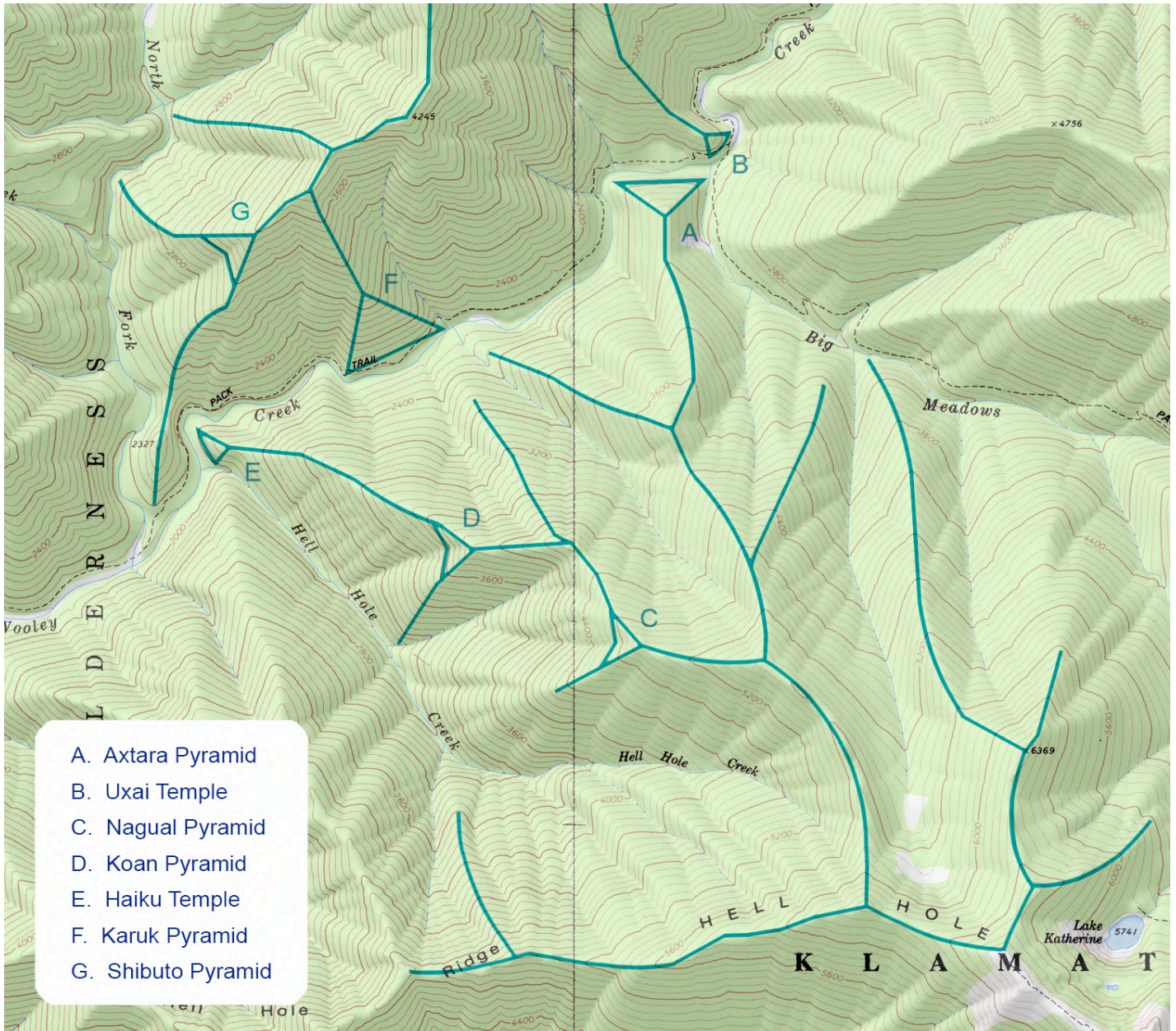
In the bold spirit of perseverance, *and in full awareness of the momentous opportunity that lies before us at this time of imminent cosmic renewal*, the great importance of these newly rediscovered Atlantean temple cities cannot be so easily dismissed. For over a year-and-a-half now, I have been researching and writing on various borrowed devices under time constraints to share my findings through Human-Resonance.org.



Planar features of these mountains present triangular faces that stand out from natural stone weathering patterns; as seen along Steinacher Creek (above) and Wooley Creek (opposite). In both cases, pyramidal frontal façades rise hundreds of feet in height, showing wide, level apex platforms hundreds of feet in length.

The most remarkable and conspicuous ancient temple structure in this immense sacred city complex is the Axtara Pyramid; a name selected for the perfect North-South alignment of its triangular front face and long, broad apex platform. In the Atlantean Paleo-Sanskrit language, this name translates literally as “Axis Star Pyramid”, referencing the Polar Star (i.e. “Pyramid of the Pole Star”). While the Pole Star is today known as Polaris, the polar axis would have fallen on different stars during the extended period of the Atlantean Era.





- A. Axtara Pyramid
- B. Uxai Temple
- C. Nagual Pyramid
- D. Koan Pyramid
- E. Haiku Temple
- F. Karuk Pyramid
- G. Shibuto Pyramid

The Axtara Pyramid (A) presents 3 completely flat faces perfectly aligned to the north, east and west, while the southern platform extension connects to the mountain ridge behind. The Axtara Pyramid's north face displays a regular triangular façade rising to ~250' (76 m) in total height, supporting a perfectly flat 60'-wide (19 m) rectangular apex platform that runs south for over 300' (91 m) to an adjoining ascending walkway (above). *Sharp geometric façades visible among these structures indicate their superb state of preservation.*

Just upstream along Wooley Creek is the smaller Uxai Temple (B), which displays a curved triangular front façade that rises to a total of ~130' (40 m), approximating half the height of the Axtara Pyramid.

A gradually curving ascending walkway once connected the Axtara Pyramid with ridgeline walkways connecting to Hell Hole Ridge and the Nagual Pyramid (C) and the Koan Pyramid (D) below it. One may descend from the Koan Pyramid along a gradual ridgeline walkway that terminates at the Haiku Temple (E).

The largest refaçaded mountain pyramid in this ancient Atlantean city complex is the Karuk Pyramid (F), located just downstream along Wooley Creek from the Axtara Pyramid. At the apex of its impressive ~420' (128 m) height, the Karuk Pyramid presents a perfectly straight apex walkway that ascends to the much higher ridgeline above, granting direct access to the Shibuto Pyramid (G) by a short descent to the west.

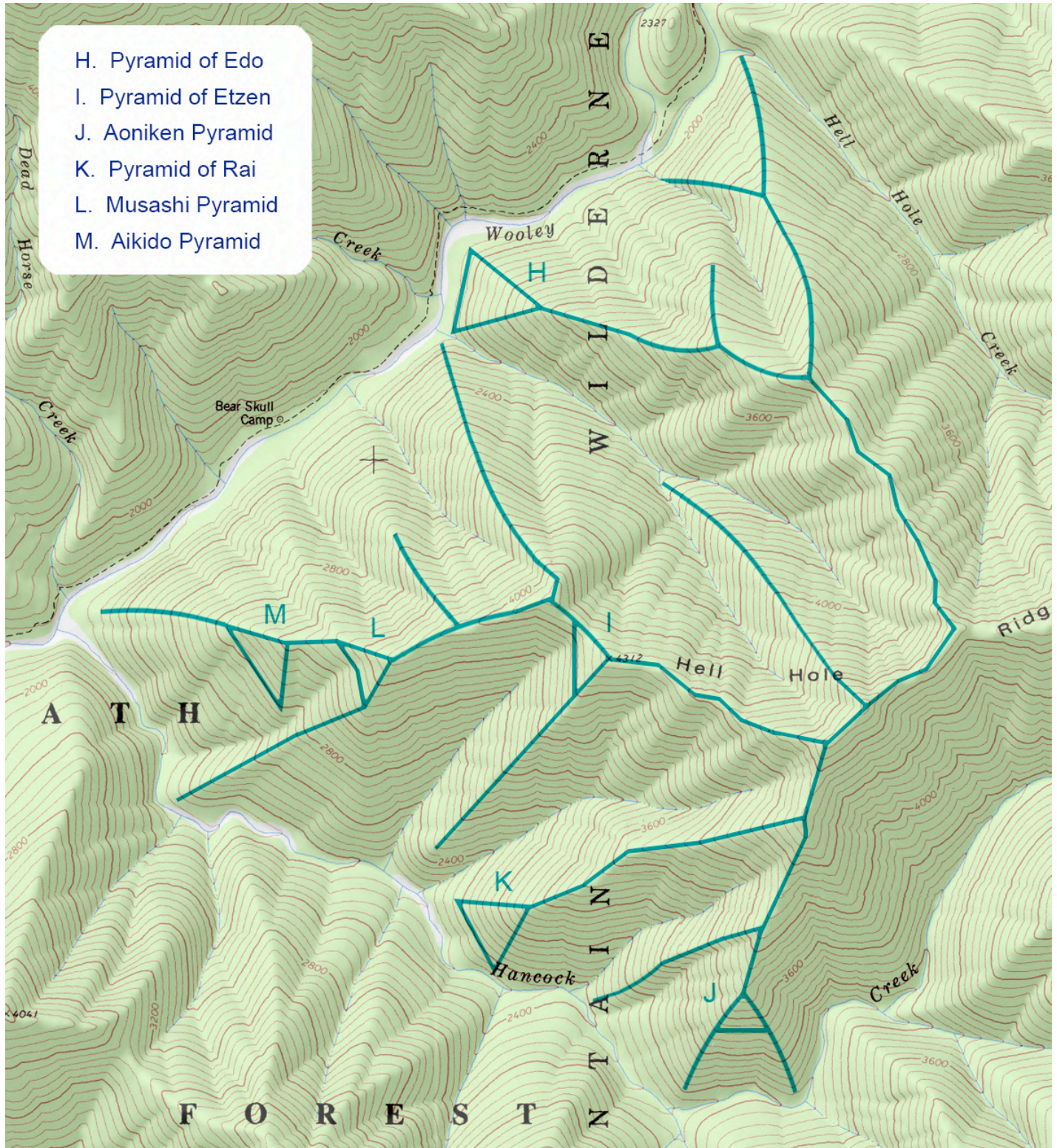


The Pyramid of Axtara, located on Wooley Creek in Siskiyou County, California (41.48243°N, 123.26744°W) is 7,251 miles from the Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt. Marking a broad band of focused infrasound resonance, this optimal distance interval comprises 29.13% of Earth's mean circumference distance of 24,892 miles, representing nearly 4 times the value of Fibonacci #135 ($7.308... \times 10^{-27} \times 4 = 29.232...$).

Highly specialized geometric landscape reconfigurations were accomplished during the Late Paleolithic Period by many generations of skilled Parantha architects, engineers, geopolymer chemists and construction teams using key technologies witnessed at thousands of Atlantean megalithic temple sites worldwide, showing consistent use of huge triangular temple faces with interconnecting ridgeline walkways.

Moreover, these newly distinguished landscape modification patterns display the same structural features of nonlinear branching patterns repeated in the Mandelbrot Set [$z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + c$] (detail above). Reiteration of geometric features throughout the mountain landscape enhances resonant acoustic reflection among the many firestone façades for efficient energy storage within the pyramid network at Fibonacci-ordered nodes.

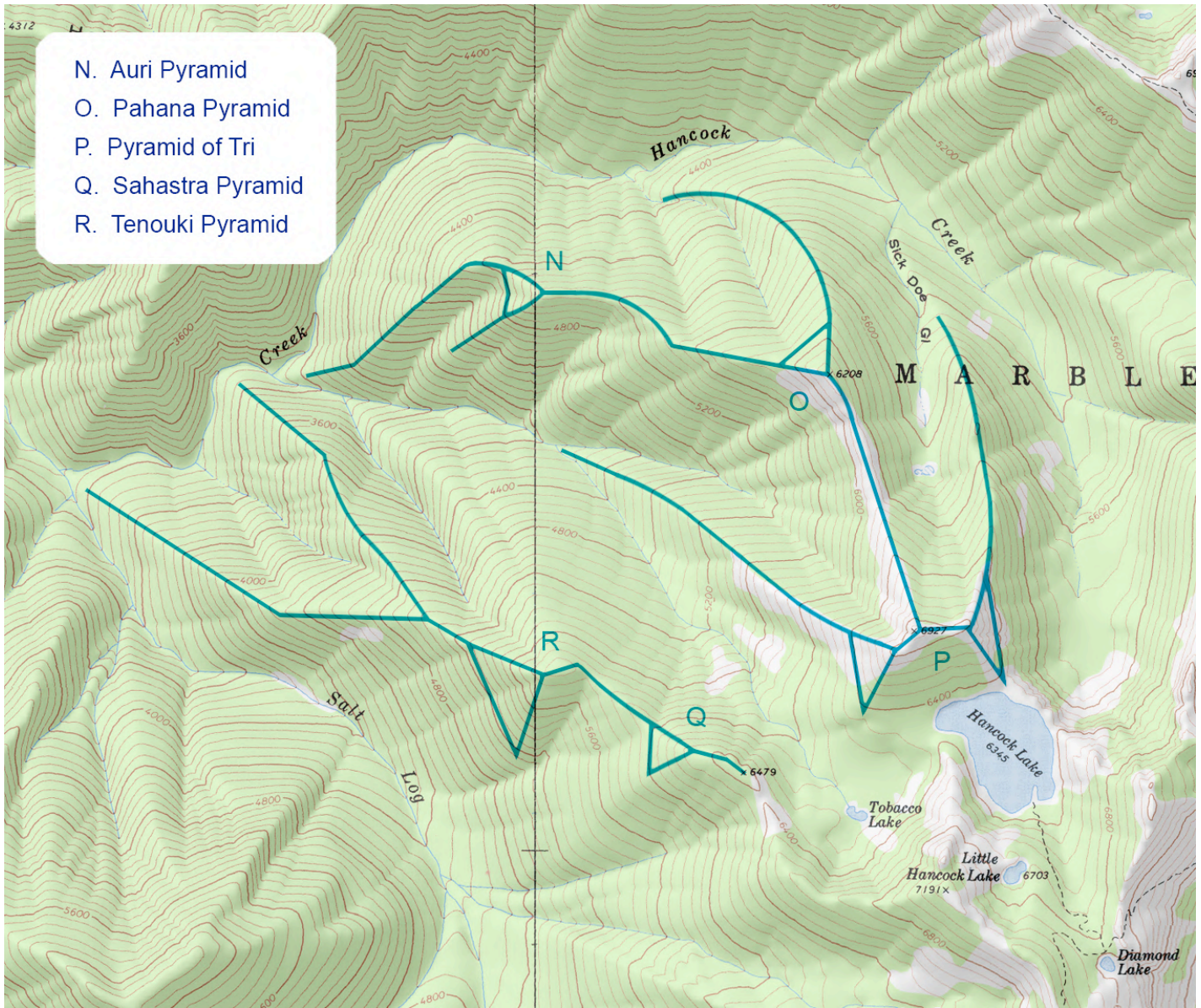
Fundamental frequencies of infrasound resonance transduced by the Orion Pyramid Complex at Giza were purposefully calibrated to the human heartbeat at rest, *chosen for inducing psychoacoustic synchronization*.



The intact remains of a major district of the massive network of Atlantean temples comprising the Karuk Pyramid Complex are visible at the convergence of Woolley Creek and Hancock Creek (above). As seen at other complexes discovered thus far, this group of pyramids is connected by networks of ridgeline walkways.

While many significant sites may be omitted here, the most impressive pyramidal temple constructions include the low-angled Pyramid of Edo (H), the Pyramid of Etzen (I), the Aoniken Pyramid (J), the Pyramid of Rai (K), the Musashi Pyramid (L) and the Aikido Pyramid (M). The selection of names for these ancient temple sites reflects the Pacific origin of the Parantha people, common ancestors of the Ainu and Karuk.

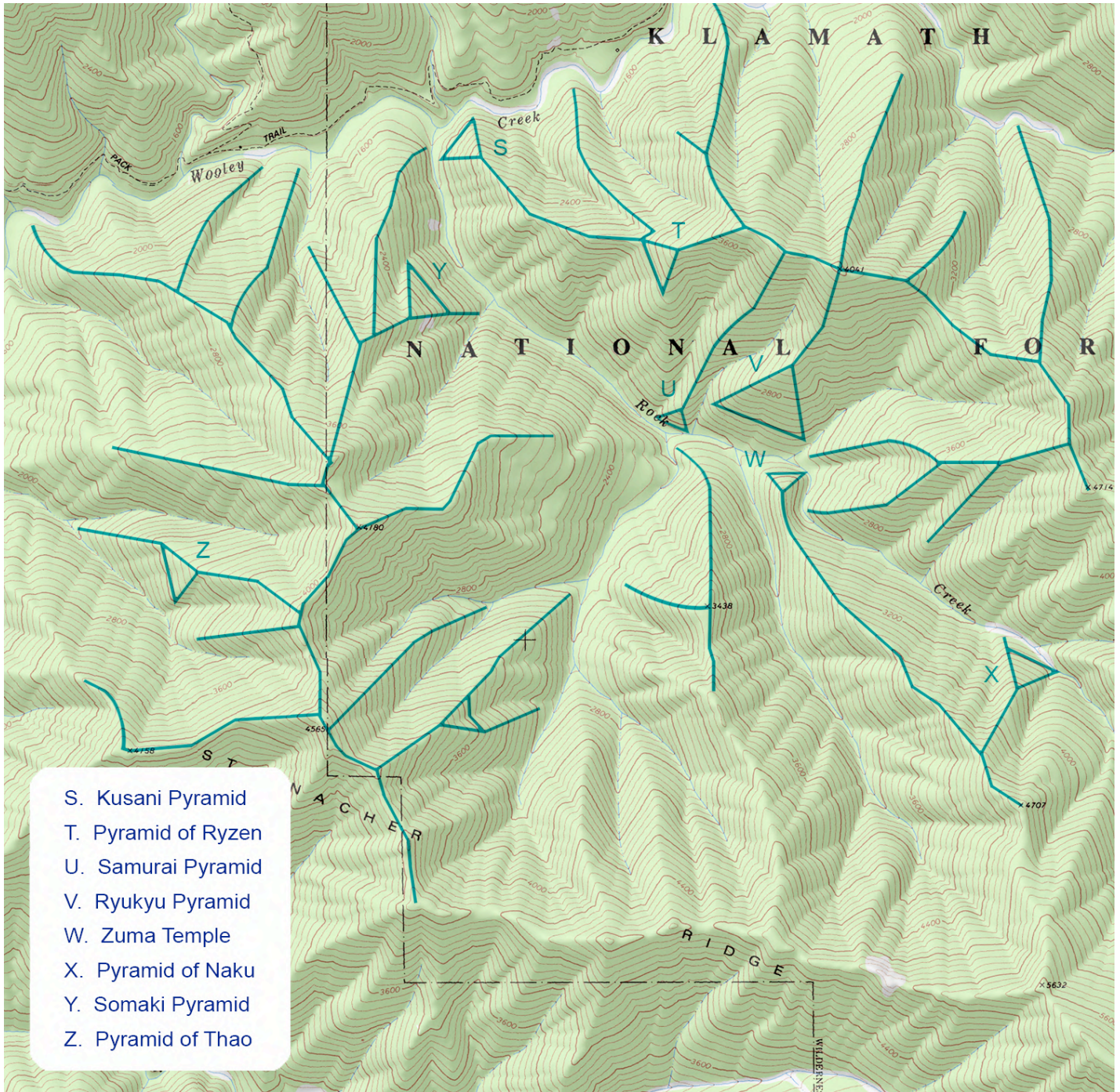
Another outstanding pyramid group is visible in the forms of refaçaded mountainsides above the convergence of Hancock and Salt Log Creeks (above). Ascending walkways lead up a steep ridgeline to the Auri Pyramid (N) and the Pahana Pyramid (O) above. A central apex walkway leading from the Pahana Pyramid is flanked by two other ascending walkways converging at the Pyramid of Tri (P) at Hancock Lake.



Crossing the high meadow surrounding Tobacco Lake offers access by ridgeline walkways to the Sahastra Pyramid (Q) and the Kamuy Pyramid (R) below. Nearly 13,000 years of weathering and forest overgrowth have almost entirely obscured these geometric refaçaded mountain temples and their network of walkways.

As noted in previous work on Atlantean underground cities presently occupied by giant humanoids in the Solomon Islands,² high mountain lakes such as Hancock, Little Hancock, Diamond and the Tobacco of the Karuk Pyramid Complex are typically used as *entry/exit points for glowing aerial plasma ships*. Eyewitness testimony from local residents of the islands of Guadalcanal and Malaita have identified specific high mountain lakes on Mt. Gallego, Mt. Popomanaseu, Mt. Tatuva and Mt. Mala where brightly shining UFOs often enter and exit the mountains.

This supposition is strongly supported by first hand accounts of various extraterrestrial contactees,³ who clearly describe the advanced capabilities of HHO plasma technology, enabling disc spacecraft to pass through the bedrock itself, and set down in large docking chambers within hidden subterranean bases.

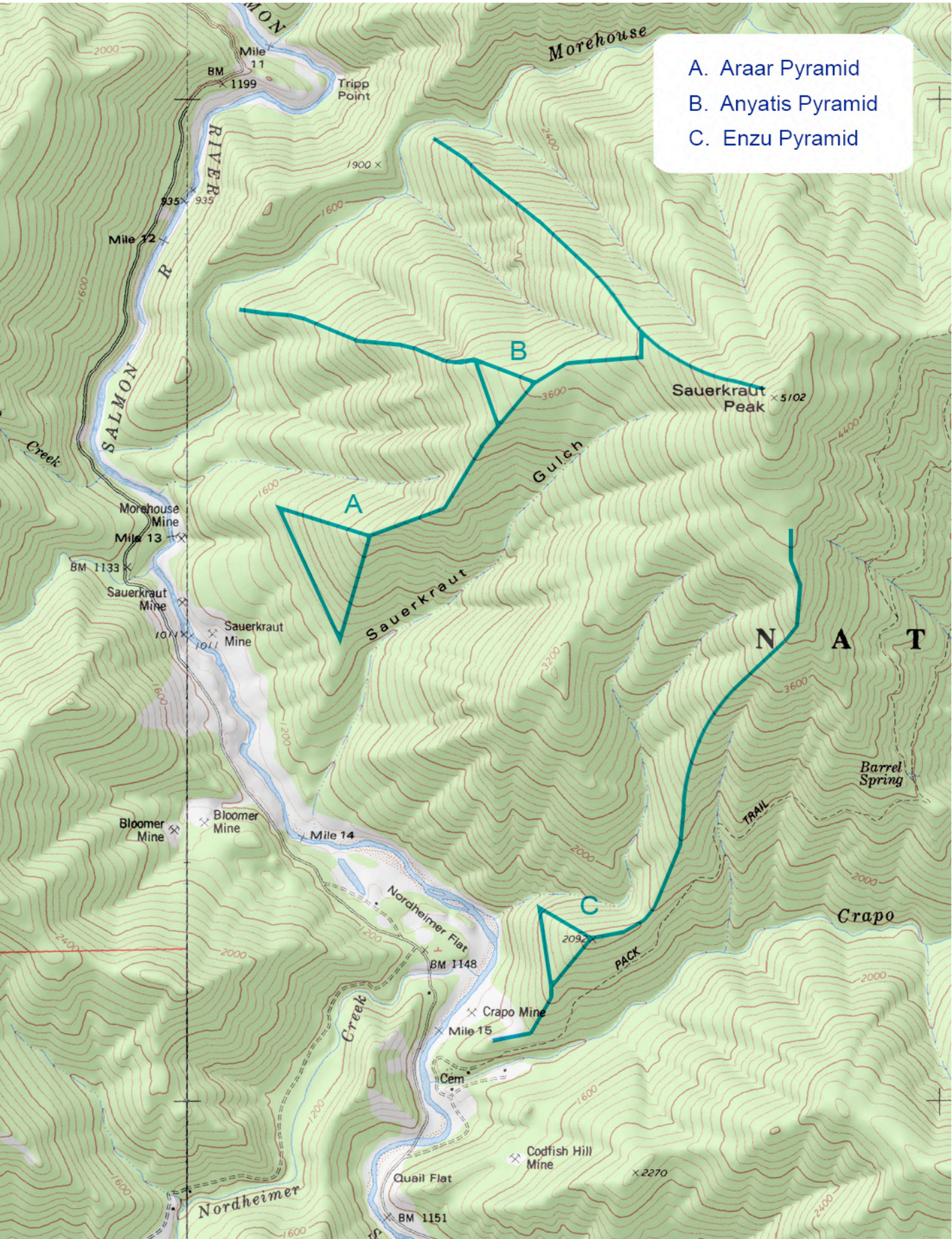


- S. Kusani Pyramid
- T. Pyramid of Ryzen
- U. Samurai Pyramid
- V. Ryukyu Pyramid
- W. Zuma Temple
- X. Pyramid of Naku
- Y. Somaki Pyramid
- Z. Pyramid of Thao

The entry to the Rock Creek pyramid group has been identified as the Kusani Pyramid (S), presenting an ascending walkway leading to the Pyramid of Ryzen (T). Along Rock Creek, adjacent to the Pyramid of Ryzen is the much smaller Samurai Pyramid (U) and the more impressive Ryukyu Pyramid (V).

Facing the Ryukyu Pyramid across Rock Creek is the Zuma Temple (W), with its ascending apex walkway leading up the ridgeline to the Pyramid of Naku (X). On the southwest side of Rock Creek, two more pyramidal façades are apparent, named the Somaki Pyramid (Y) and the Pyramid of Thao (Z).

The triangular façade of the Araar Pyramid (A) rises to ~320' (98 m), standing below the Anyatis Pyramid (B) and beside the Enzu Pyramid (C) (above). The Araar Pyramid is located on the Salmon River in Siskiyou County, California (41.31749°N, 123.38469°W) –at 7,264 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt; a resonant distance corresponding to 29.18% of Earth's mean circumference. This resonant percent distance interval represents nearly 4 times the value of Fibonacci #135 x 10⁻²⁷ (7.308... x 4 = 29.232...).



Relevant stories behind place names in the Marble Mountains like ‘Hell Hole Creek’ (and the even more disturbing site of ‘Man Eaten Lake’ located nearby) are not available to us today, yet must be understood in the context of pioneers encountering the hairy Sasquatch giants in the area’s deep, forested ravines.

The Atlantean city complex in Siskiyou County has been named the ‘Karuk Pyramid Complex’ after the indigenous people of the region. The tribe name *Karuk* refers to the ‘upriver’ people, by contradistinction with the tribe name *Yurok*, derived from the word *yuruk* –the ‘downriver’ people. The Karuk’s endonym is simply *Araar*, meaning ‘human being’, although Karuk is now the official name for the tribe.

The ancestors of the Karuk people also occupied areas to the east of their traditional lands as known today, extending throughout the Marble Mountain Wilderness of Siskiyou County, California. The meanings of Paleo-Sanskrit votive names selected for various temple city complexes located in California’s Siskiyou and Trinity Counties are given in a table presenting individual Paleo-Sanskrit glyphs with English translations:

Ahau	a h au	“ah, (the) imperceptible Aom”
Aikido	ai ki do	“aye, energy (of the) oscillation”
Aoniken	ao ni ken	“Aom within, by what”
Anyatis	an ya tis	“(the) Breath commencing (the) radiance”
Araar	ar a ar	“son, ah, (of the) son”
Aran	a ra n	“ah, (the) granting presence”
Asusen	asu sen	“life forces”
Auri	au ri	“Aum song”
Axtara	ax tara	“axis star”
Ayukii	a yu ki i	“ah, (the) concentrating energy (of) This”
Aztlan	az t lan	“masterful protection (of the) luminosity”
Edo	e do	“submission (to the) oscillation”
Enzu	en zu	“That: the Infinite”
Etzen	et zen	“(the) measuring (of) servitude”
Kamuy	ka mu y	“following Mu: (the) imperishable”
Karuk	kar uk	“works (of) tranquility”
Koan	ko an	“egg (of the) Breath”
Kusani	ku san i	“whereby bestowing: This”
Haiku	h a i ku	“(the) imperceptible, ah, This whereby”
Hupa	hu pa	“receptivity (to) protection”
Huzu	hu zu	“receptivity (to) the Infinite”
Ixalan	i xa lan	“This flow (of) luminosity”
Maidu	ma i du	“(the) state (of) This: being burnt”
Nagual	na gu a l	“(the) Void sounding, ah, (the) essence”
Naku	na ku	“(the) Void whereby”
Natinixwe	na ti ni x w e	“(the) Void: rays within (the) empty marking submission”
Pahana	pa ha na	“protection (of) Those (of the) Void”
Musashi	mu sa shi	“Mu: knowledge (of the) sunrays”
Rai	ra i	“granting (of) This”
Ryzen	ri zen	“song (of) servitude”
Ryukyu	ri uk yu	“song (of) tranquility concentrating”
Sahastra	sa h astra	“knowledge (of the) imperceptible arrow”
Samurai	sa mu ra i	“knowledge (of) Mu: granting (of) This”
Sanal	san al	“bestowing ability”
Shibuto	shi bu to	“sunrays”
Somaki	so ma ki	“Soma energy”
Tenouki	ten o uk i	“locus, oh, (of the) tranquility (of) This”
Thao	t h ao	“protection (of the) imperceptible Aom”
Tri	tri	“three”
Uxai	u xa i	“oh, (the) flow (of) This”
Vishnu	vi is nu	“the pervader”
Wintu	w in tu	“(the) mark within conferring”
Wiyot	w i y o t	“(the) mark (of) This: (the) imperishable, oh, protecting”
Yuruk	yu r uk	“concentrating, turning (to) tranquility”
Zuma	zu ma	“the Infinite being”

While each of the tribal group names chosen for various pyramid structures are all identified as descendants of the builders of these sacred temples, although the ancient Paleo-Sanskrit meanings given for those names *do not correspond to the present-day terms used by Native communities*. The names given here are meant to honor the traditions of living descendant cultures that have inherited these ancient sacred sites.

As one might expect based on common Pacific ancestry on the lost lands of Mu, names of descendant cultures of the Americas have strong affinities to modern Japanese names, as reflected by the site names selected for the Parantha pyramid complexes named after the Karuk, Yuruk and Hupa descendant groups.



The Emishi warrior culture of the samurai sword was inherited from Atlantean traditions of Mu and La, who diligently manufactured superhard metal alloys for achieving supersharp edges, according to Edgar Cayce (Reading 470-33).⁴ Screams, shouts and loud roars made by samurai during battle focus electromagnetic *ki* energy into the force of the strike, and display similar qualities to vocalizations made by Sasquatch.

Distinctive syntax audible in a variety of Sasquatch vocalizations recorded by Ron Morehead in the 1970s in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California have been aptly described by various crypto-linguists and investigators as “samurai chatter”, *highlighting an ancient linguistic connection to the Atlantean language*.

A traditional Karuk story concerning mountain giants entitled “Wrestling Medicine” documents several brothers wrestling a giant Sasquatch at a high mountain lake.⁵ In July of 2000, a quality video recording taken by a group of 18 hikers from a meadow below Marble Mountain captured the silhouette of a giant male Sasquatch high above. Interestingly, the hairy giant can be seen to make agitated hand movements as he descends along a straight ridgeline of the same type seen at various Atlantean temple city complexes.



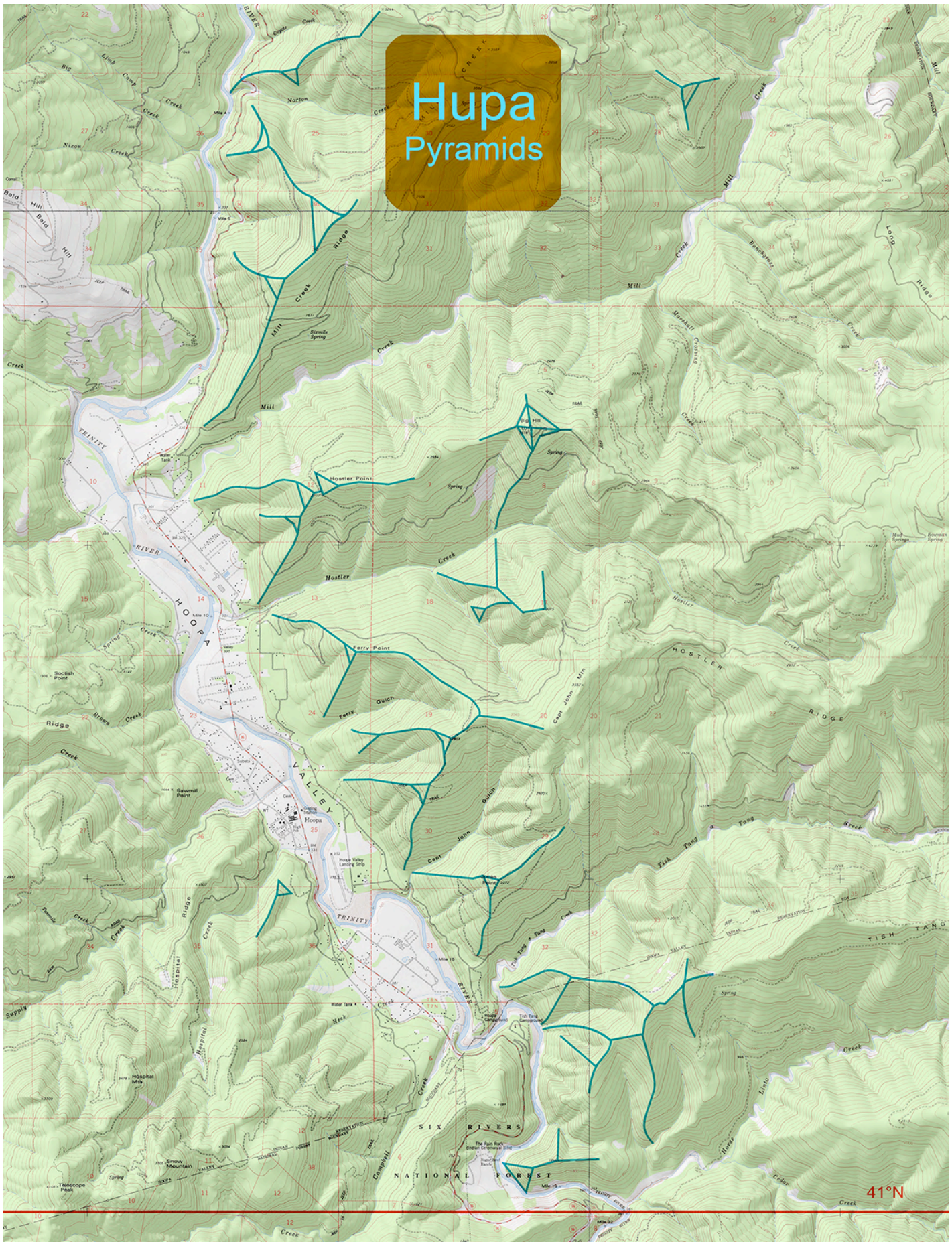
Drum & small baskets
Karuk traditional crafts

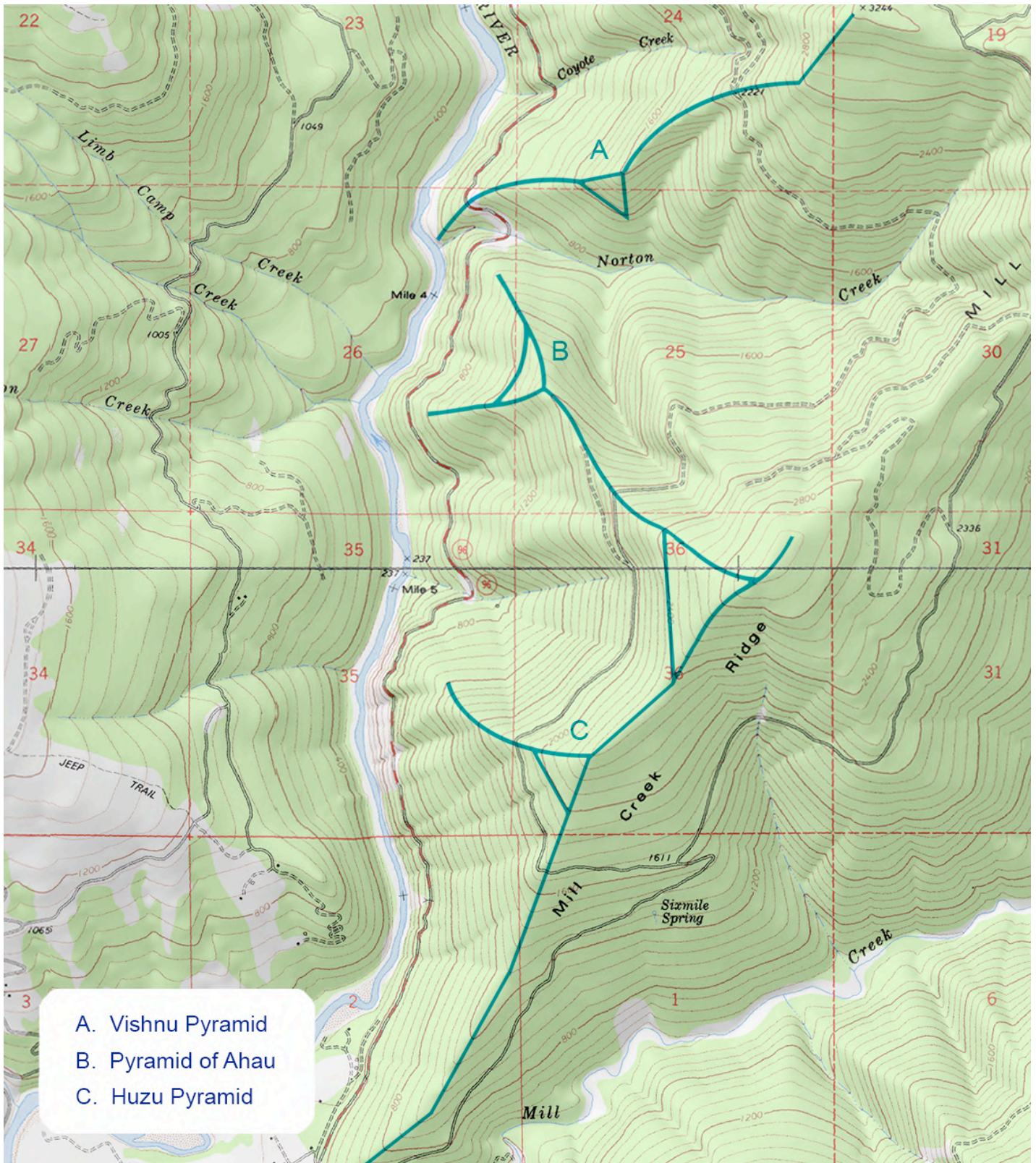
Traditional hand drums crafted by the Karuk people display the square shape that took on a powerful votive meaning during the Paleo-Sanskrit Era, signifying 'Indra', the giant planet Jupiter whose deep infrasound resonance so greatly influences the vibration of our Earth to the benefit of all living organisms.

As with all of the descendant cultures of the Parantha people of Zu, fine basketry of the Karuk culture preserves a multitude of geometric symbols in their mesmerizing patternwork, including beautiful repetitions of the votive ligature: **upama plava** , meaning "the highest inundating" (above). Like the Karuk, the Hupa people share similar traditions and common ancestry, despite linguistic differences between the groups.

The Hupa Pyramids, on the Trinity River in Trinity County, California (41.06715°N, 123.6680°W, opposite) are situated 7,285 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt; along a resonant distance interval corresponding to 29.27% of Earth's mean circumference of 24,892 miles. Taken as a percentage of Earth's mean circumference, this distance measurement represents nearly 4 times the value of Fibonacci #135 x 10⁻²⁷ (7.308... x 4 = 29.232...). This located also exhibits specialized geopositioning along the 41st North latitude, which represents a major factor indicating the Atlantean origin of the Hupa Pyramid Complex.

Hupa Pyramids

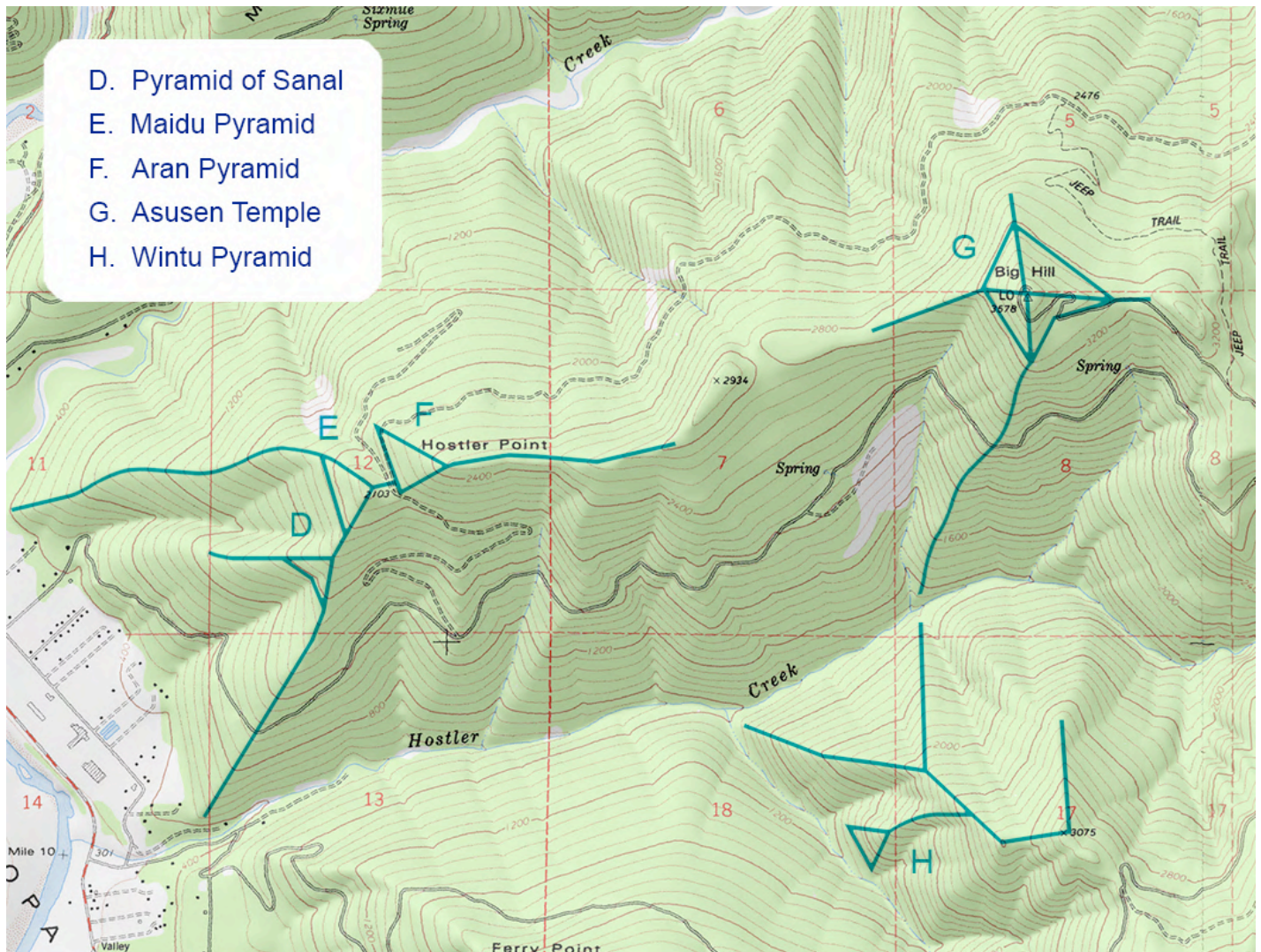




The northernmost structure in the Hupa pyramid complex is the Vishnu Pyramid (A), which was accessed by a long, curving entry stairway leading to its base, with another long, curving ascending stairway leading upward from the apex (above). The concave façade of the Pyramid of Ahau (B) was apparently connected by curved ascending stairways to the lookout point above, and by descending stairways to a long, straight and level walkway terminating at the apex of the Huzu Pyramid (C) below. Ascent to the base of the Huzu Pyramid was granted by long stairways from the floor of Hupa Valley, along the sacred Trinity River basin.

On the south side of Mill Creek, another pyramid group can also be distinguished, with three successive triangular façades that were once connected by ascending ridgeline stairways. The Pyramid of Sanal (D) sits below the Maidu Pyramid (E), with an apex platform leading to the base of the Aran Pyramid (F).

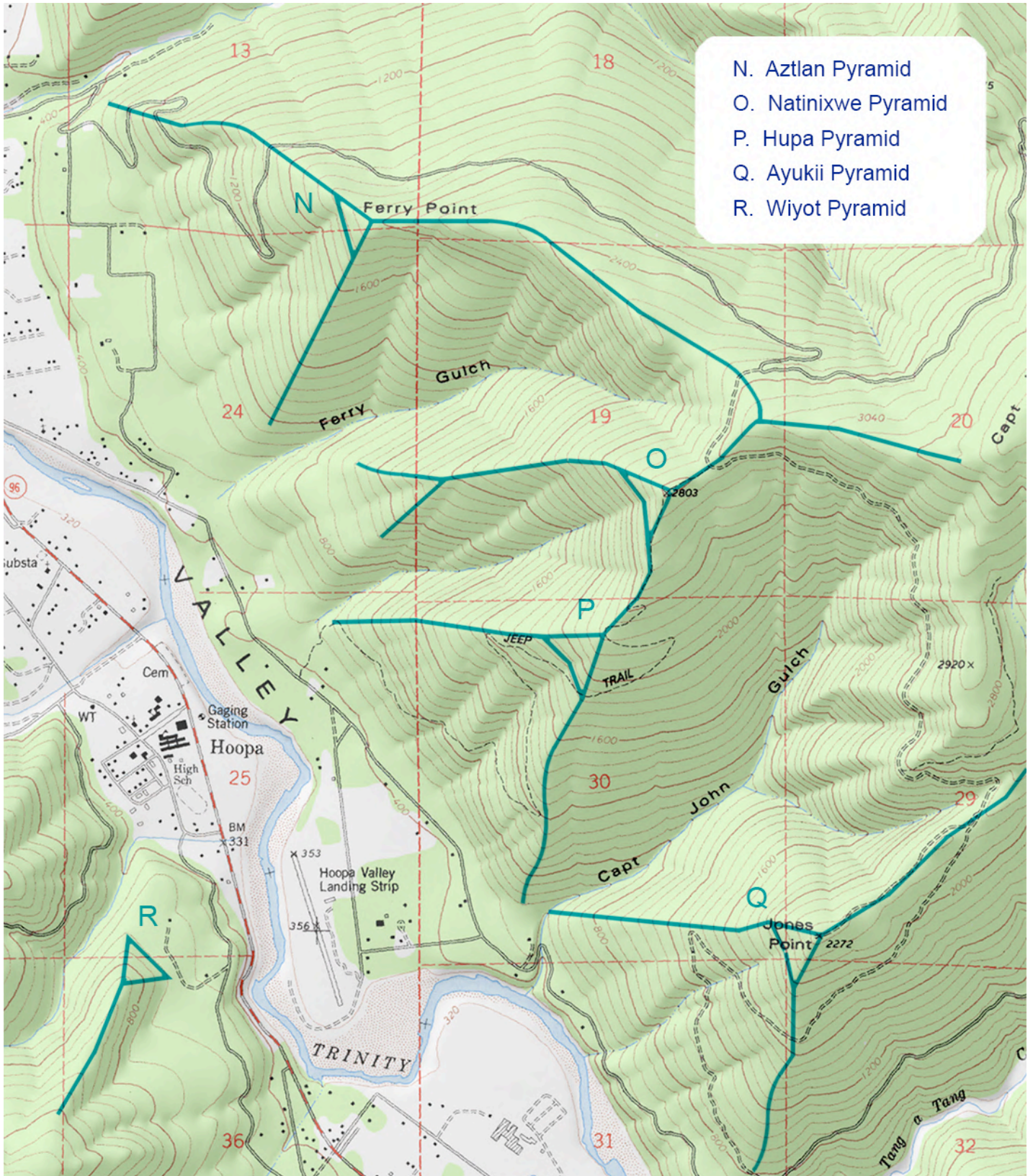
A long eastward ridge presents a series of broad platforms leading from the apex of the Aran Pyramid to the entry to the asymmetrical Asusen Temple (G), which can also be reached by a winding decent from upper Hostler Creek. Another smaller network of ridgeline walkways connects lookout points directly across Hostler Creek from the Asusen Temple, one of which forms the apex walkway of the Wintu Pyramid (H).



Another group of structures is apparent on the south side of Hostler Creek, suggesting the series of scenic lookouts between what is now called Ferry Point and Jones Point were shaped by human hands in the far past. While the cultural memory and traditional crafts of the Hupa people still preserve many aspects of their ancient ways and land heritage, the most magnificent temples of their ancestors now lay dormant.

Like most Native American indigenous cultures, Hupa traditional stories offer a wealth of ancient knowledge that has yet to be fully understood in the context of temple psychoacoustics and the related cycles of global catastrophe that directly result from the abuse of advanced planetary resonance technologies.

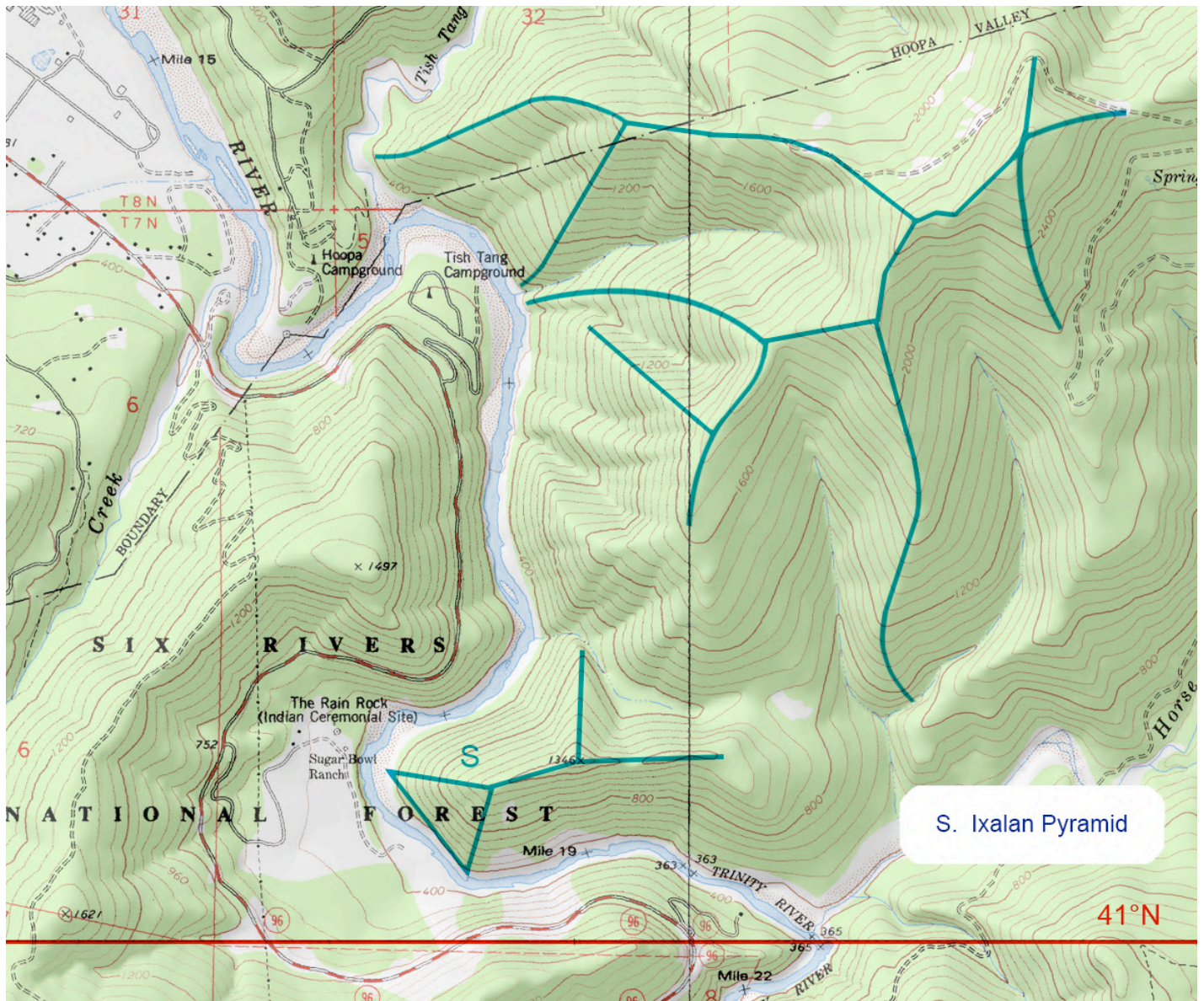
As the Hupa people still occupy their traditional homeland that includes the Hupa Pyramid Complex, they possess exclusive rights to the investigation and excavation of their own ancient cultural heritage from the Atlantean Era, prior to 13,000 years ago. Hupa Elders have forbidden entry to certain sacred high mountain areas in the reservation due to the well-known presence of hairy Sasquatch giants that occupy those sites.



Among the most visible features of Atlantean ‘firestone’ temple construction include the Aztlan Pyramid (N), which is linked by ascending ridgeline stairways to the Natinixwe Pyramid (O) and the Hupa Pyramid (P) (above). On the north side of Tish Tang Creek, ascending ridgeline stairways over 650’ (198 m) converge at the base of the Ayukii Pyramid (Q), displaying a fairly level apex walkway that runs back hundreds of feet to the peak above. West of the Ayukii Pyramid, across the Hupa Valley is the Wiyot Pyramid (R).

Continuing on the south side of Tish Tang Creek is another network of refaçaded mountainsides that bear the same contoured ridgelines that reveal the work of ancient Atlantean mining and engineering groups. The interconnecting network of ascending ridgeline walkways were apparently designed to provide easy access to the lookout point high above, offering panoramic views of the entire Hupa Valley (below).

Located right at the 41° North latitudinal line, the Ixalan Pyramid (S) is the southernmost temple structure in the Hupa Complex, nestled along a protected curve of the Trinity River. Steep inclines curving around all sides of the Ixalan Pyramid offer many viewing positions above all sides of the riverside pyramid. Synthetic Atlantean 'firestone' basalt samples can be easily obtained from the more accessible sites such as this.



Despite the obvious fact that *there are no perfectly shaped pyramids in the Hupa Pyramid Complex*, more than a decade of specialized research has enabled the remote identification of these ancient Atlantean temple structures according to very specific mathematical and archeological investigations that continue to be validated in all parts of the world, wherever applied.

As witnessed in equal measure at the Visoko Pyramids of present-day Bosnia situated at roughly the same latitude, the overgrowth of thousands of years of forests atop these ancient pyramid cities has deposited from 3-9' (1-3 m) of soil during the last 13,000 years, which is about 1/3 of similar soil/clay accumulations witnessed atop Atlantean structures in tropical forest regions such as Java, Indonesia and Central Ecuador.

Many present-day indigenous groups of Northern California, including the Karuk, Yurok, Modoc, Wiyot, Wintu, Shasta, Tolowa and Maidu descend from those lands' original inhabitants: *the Parantha people*. During the Late Paleolithic period, all regions of the Atlantean global civilization spoke a single logographic language –a form of hieroglyphic Sanskrit now referred to as Paleo-Sanskrit. *While a great variety of original Paleo-Sanskrit hieroglyphic signs and votive ligatures are still used today, their meanings have changed.*

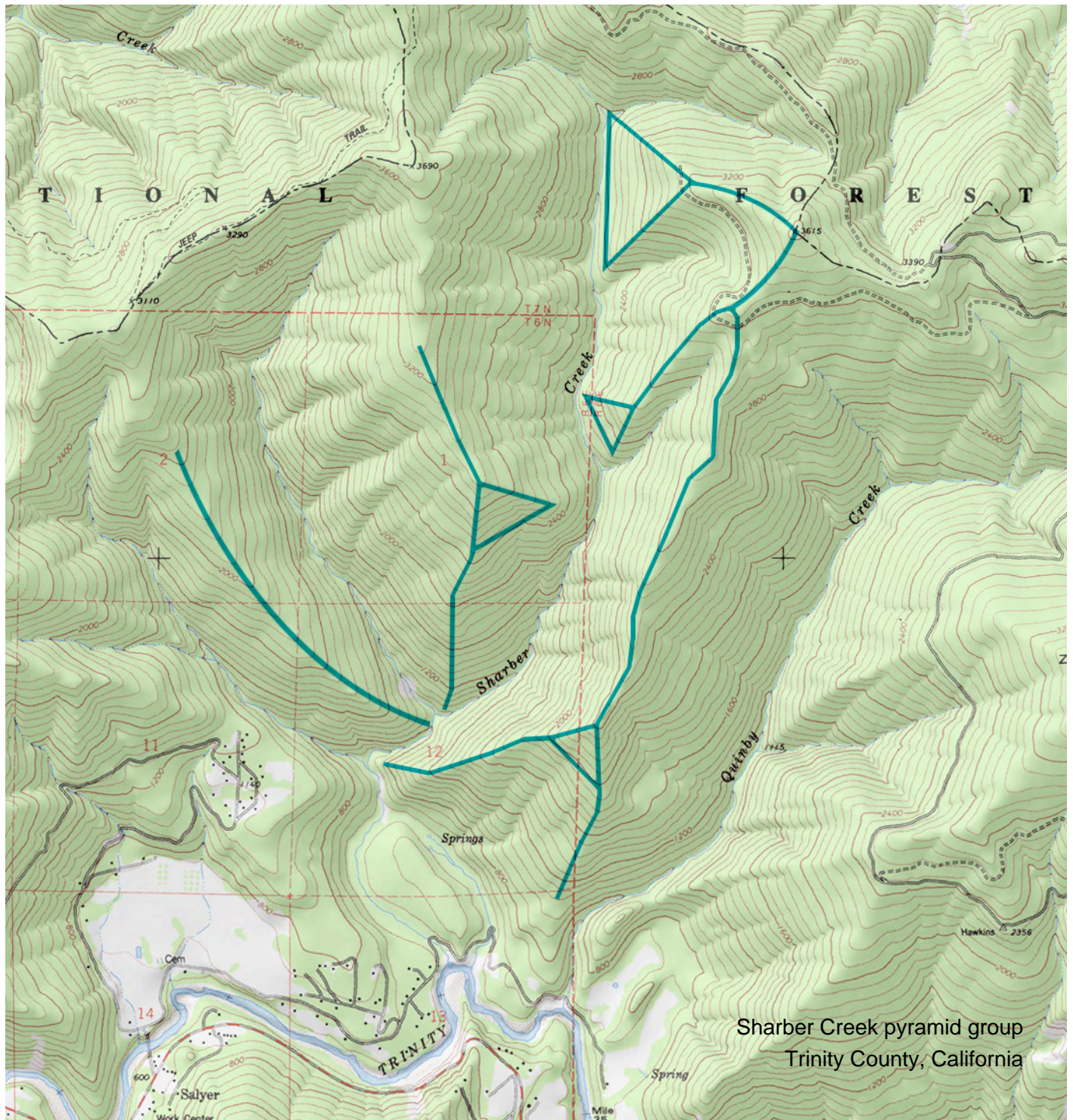


Julian Lang - Karuk linguist
Eureka, California

Revival of Native languages is of great importance to community Elders, whose traditional knowledge allows us to retrace the paths language divergence from a unified Paleo-Sanskrit source. Hupa traditional dentalium-shell currency and leather purses bear ancient geometric designs common to all regions of the Atlantean world culture at that time, reading: **kar raua raua** , meaning “ works roaring, roaring...” (below).



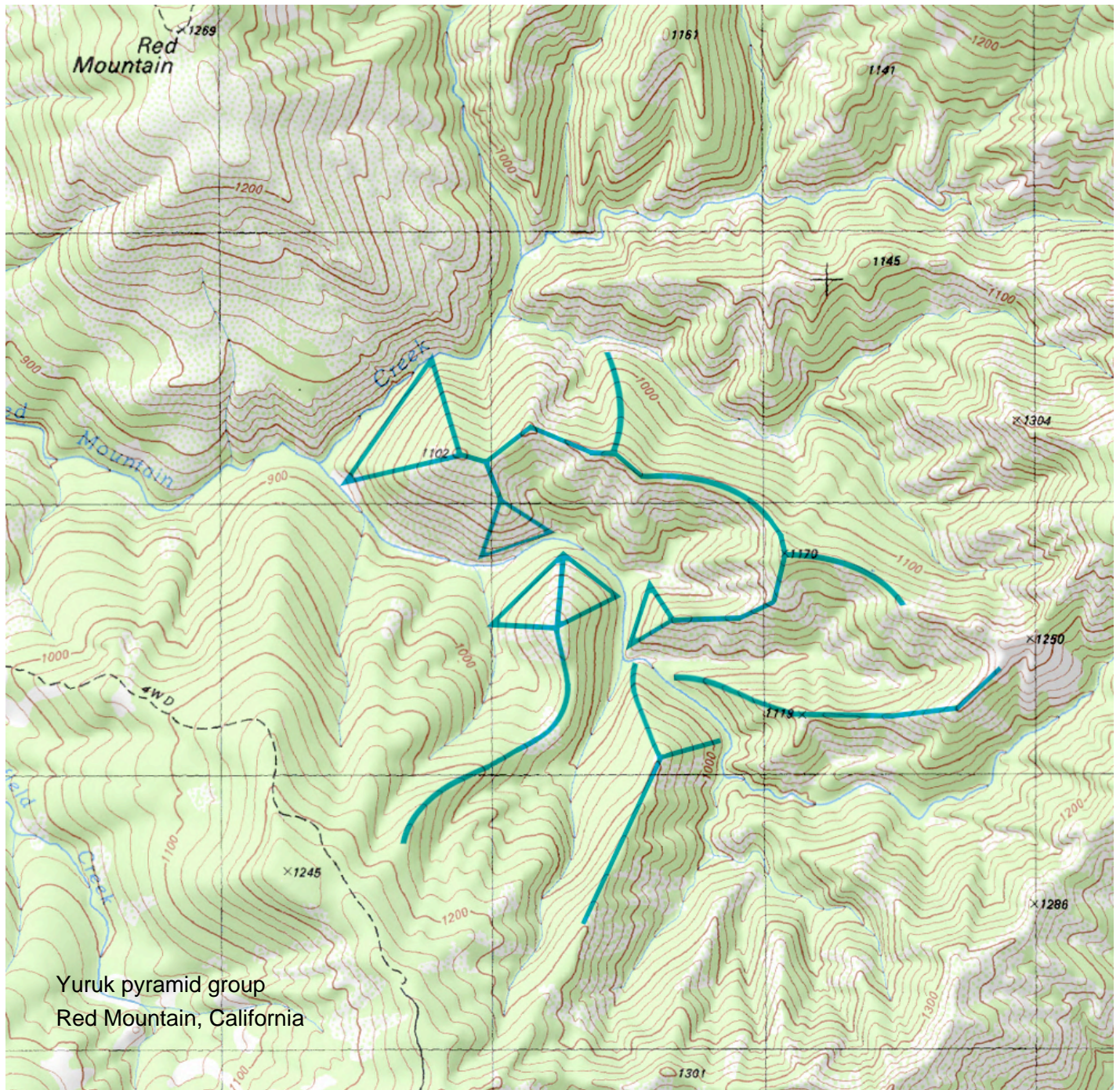
^ ||| |||
kar r^au^a r^au^a
works roaring, roaring...



Sharber Creek pyramid group
Trinity County, California

Another easily observed pyramid group has been discovered upriver from the Hupa Pyramid Complex just north of the Trinity River, in the Six Rivers National Forest. Situated along Sharber Creek above its outflow into the Trinity River are at least four major pyramid sites that are closely clustered and connected by apex and ridgeline walkways (above). While still unnamed, the largest structure in this complex stands at ~380' (116 m) in total height, along with smaller pyramids rising about half that height; to ~190' (58 m).

The Sharber Creek pyramid group, located in Trinity County, California (40.93430°N , $123.55238^{\circ}\text{W}$) is 7,291 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt; a resonant distance corresponding to 29.29% of Earth's mean circumference. This geoposition displays special alignment near the 41st North latitude, which is more precisely marked by the Hupa Pyramid Complex just downriver.



Red Mountain is a well-known sacred site that has been regularly visited by the Karuk and Yurok peoples for many thousands of years, when driven in search of spiritual guidance from the Grand Creator. Red Mountain Creek flows on the southeast side of the sacred peak, across which one can easily discern the sharp triangular geometric facade of the Yuruk Pyramid Complex (above).

The Yuruk Pyramid Complex, located on Red Mountain Creek in Trinity County, California (40.07761°N, 123.22615°W), is situated 7,339 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This resonant distance interval represents 29.48% of Earth's mean circumference distance of 24,892 miles.

The Yuruk Pyramids are geopositioned on the 40th North latitude; being exactly 1 degree of latitude away from the Hupa Pyramid Complex located on the 41st North Latitude. *These alignments leave no room for doubt.* While the structures are certainly poorly preserved, as plainly observable from satellite imagery, they represent *clear indicators of associated subterranean tunnel networks that may be occupied by Sasquatch.*

An extensive compilation of Bigfoot reports from northern California reveal the hairy Sasquatch giants are specifically active in the vicinity of their secret cave dwellings in the prevention of unwanted logging activities and roadcut construction work in their territory. Reported encounters with giant Sasquatch in northern California appear to occur in clusters⁶ near the Karuk, Hupa and Yuruk pyramid complexes:

Hundreds of people have reported seeing a large, hairy, human-like creature lurking in the remote regions of California, mostly Northern and central California... The highest rate of sightings and recovered footprints are in the Northwestern most part Northern California near the Oregon border around the Humboldt Forest, Bluff Creek, Hoopa, Weitchpec, Orleans, Somes Bar and Willow Creek, located between Crescent City to the North and Eureka to the South; between Interstate 5 and Highway 101 on Highways 299 and 96...

Orleans, California

Mike Burke, Buck Ferguson and Bill Mueller find BF tracks with a 5-foot stride beyond Twin Lakes Turnoff at Camp Creek near Orleans, California.

1960 -1963. Benjamin Wilder sees a BF at night east of Orleans, California.

March, 1960. Ivan Marx finds BF tracks near the lookout on Offield Mountain.

1952. A man sees a Bigfoot on a dirt road north of Orleans that comes out at the mouth of Bear Creek After driving on, he later stops and gets out of the car. The BF comes toward him menacingly, then turns and stalks down the road, then suddenly charges back to attack the car as the man drives away. The BF holds onto the car for 200 yards before letting go.



Weaverville, Trinity County, California

April 2, 1966. Nick Campbell sees a Bigfoot searching through the trashcans at a campsite north of Weaverville in the Trinity Alps. The next day, he sees the BF again 3 miles west of camp and spends a half hour playing hide and seek with it. Several other campers see the same BF raiding the trashcan at night.

1966. Larry Browning sees a BF near his campsite north of Weaverville in the Trinity Alps. Weeks later at the same campsite, he sees a BF wading the South Fork of the Salmon River. The next day, a female BF follows him for 30 minutes, then charges him.

April 8, 1968. At the same campground, Mike Melton sees a BF leaning over the river to get a drink of water.

July, 1969. Don Ballard and a friend riding horseback see a BF in the Trinity Alps near Trinity Center.

1958. While driving on Hwy 299 east of Weaverville, a pair of doctors see a BF cross the highway at night.

Bluff Creek & Blue Creek Mountain, California

August 1958. Road builders Ray Wallace and Jerry Crew find 16-inch BF tracks all around a parked Caterpillar Tractor 20 miles *south of Weitchpec* just South of Bluff Creek. The tracks reappear a month later and plaster casts are taken. Weekly thereafter, Jerry sees Bigfoot tracks going from Northwest to Southeast on the same logging road. Ray Wallace finds human-like droppings the size of those a 1,200-pound horse would make.

Wilbur Wallace, Ray's brother, finds a full 55 gallon oil drum carried to the edge of the road and thrown down the hill. He also finds a 20 foot length of 18" culvert carried some distance away and a 700 pound tire & wheel for a "carry all" which had been rolled for a quarter mile and hurled into a ravine.

January, 1958. Mrs. Bud Ryerson and others see BF tracks on Martin's Ferry Hill near Weitchpec, on Hwy 169.

September, 1958. Bigfoot tracks are seen 4 different times on Bluff Creek Road.

October 1, 1958. Jerry Crew finds a quarter mile of BF tracks on Bluff Creek Road and makes casts.

October 12, 1958. Ray Kerr and Leslie Breazeale see a BF cross a 20' road in 2 strides and find tracks several miles south of where they are usually seen on Bluff Creek Road. Hired by Ray Wallace to track BF, they employed their hunting dogs, which disappeared a few days later and are never seen again.

1959. A husband and wife flying a private plane over Bluff Creek see and follow BF tracks until they pass over it.



16" Sasquatch track cast
Bluff Creek, California

October 23 & 28 & 30, 1958. 2 miles of 16" BF tracks are seen on Bluff Creek Road, going off & down a hillside

November 2, 1958. Bob Titmus and Ed Patrick find BF tracks on a Bluff Creek Sandbar.

December 18, 1958. Betty Allen finds 6 miles of BF tracks on Bluff Creek Road, expressed fear in her articles.

August 16 & 30, 1959. Bob Titmus finds more than 300 yards of BF tracks along Bluff Creek Sandbar.

November 1, 1959. Bob Titmus finds more BF tracks at Bluff Creek Sandbar.

November 2, 1959. Betty Allen finds BF tracks coming down a canyon and along Bluff Creek Road.

January 30, 1960. Betty Allen finds BF tracks around a shovel loader on Humboldt Fir logging road at Bluff Creek.

June 19, 1960. Dr. Charles Johnson & family find BF tracks on the Klamath River a half mile west of Bluff Creek.

August 19, 1962. Skip Clark finds and casts Bigfoot tracks at Bluff Creek sandbar.

September 26, 1962. Bob Titmus finds miles of BF tracks on Bluff Creek Road and in the creek bottom itself.

1962. Enis Schofield described how his fencing was torn down fencepost by fencepost the week after it was erected nearby the Bluff Creek Resort. Each post was pulled up out of its concrete piling in the ground, which Schofield said required unheard of strength and was probably done because it blocked a pathway the Bigfoot people used to reach the creek every night...

June 13, 1963. BF tracks 16 inches long are found crossing Notice Creek near Bluff Creek only 100 feet away from where 3 men were sleeping in a car.

June 22, 1963. Skip Clark finds and casts a 15 inch BF track on Bluff Creek sandbar.

1963. Thomas Sourwine says a 300 pound boulder was used to repeatedly smash road building equipment parked at the time near Bluff Creek upper road.

June 30, 1963. BF tracks 10 to 15 inches long are found and cast in the Bluff Creek area.

1963. Pat Graves follows BF tracks for 5 miles from Laird Meadow to Bluff Creek Road at Notice Creek. Sticks 1-inch-thick are found broken in the tracks.

1963. Dave Blake finds BF tracks where a barrel of diesel fuel was thrown off the road.

1963. BF tracks 15 inches long are found at Bluff Creek logging operations, with boxes of spikes thrown around and sticks of dynamite bitten into.

August, 1963. BF tracks are found on Bluff Creek Road at Notice Creek bridge.

October 1963. Al Hodgson finds a set of BF tracks a few hundred yards above the Notice Creek bridge at Bluff Creek sandbar. The sandbar was washed away in the 1964 flood.

July, 1964. Scout Master Joe Christensen Sr., and Boy Scout Camp medic Dick Beathel found (a mile from the camp) 17 inch by 7 1/2 inch bare footprints in the mud and cast them. The stride was around five feet between imprints; five toes. Photo of casts were published in *the Modesto Bee* on July 16, 1964. The location was 7 miles northeast of Mariposa, Mariposa County, California

Summer, 1964. Dave Blake often finds BF tracks at Laid Meadow at Blake and Tregoning Logging operation west of Bluff Creek. A culvert 4 feet in diameter and 20 feet long is thrown into the canyon and 450 pound barrels of diesel fuel are moved around.

August 21, 1964. Roger Patterson finds and casts 17 inch tracks with a 52 inch stride on Laird Meadow Road.

September, 1964. Samuel Brewer Jr. finds and casts a 15 inch BF tracks with a 47 inch stride along Bluff Creek.

Fall, 1964 Dave Blake sees BF tracks around his logging equipment every morning for a week. A trailer load of 18 inch culverts is overturned while men are working nearby.

1965. Indian road grader operator Dewey Haupe hears distant night whistles while bear hunting with Titmus, one whistle would cause a return whistle from opposite direction. Titmus tells Haupe it's BF.

September, 1965. Mark Karr said he drove his vehicle into a tree to avoid hitting a Bigfoot that was in the road. Wednesday, June 30, 1993 Source: By Hugh Dellios, Chicago Tribune.

1965. Jay Rowland finds BF tracks along Bluff Creek a short distance from Notice Creek.

July, 1965. Steve Sanders and 2 others sleeping the a tent awake to see a large finger or stick opening their tent flap. Their yells scare it off. Investigating the next day, they find BF tracks 17 inches long and 7 inches wide around their tent at Blue Lake near Bluff Creek.

1966. Jason Edwards' parents told him that they saw a family of 4 BF while hunting bear in the Bluff Creek area; two adults and a medium size and smaller one. This was before Jason was born; probably 1965. The senior Edwards hunted with Marx and Titmus.

1966. a logging truck driver who didn't want his name used because of his employment claimed he was knocked down after running smack into the chest of a Bigfoot on the front porch of his cabin. His friend, Bud Jensen supported his story and described an eleven-inch handprint that was also found on the porch door.

1966. Richard Sides sees a BF squatting at Bluff Creek drinking water with cupped hands.

Fall, 1966. Jay Roland sees BF tracks on a road a Scorpion Creek in the Bluff Creek area.

October 25, 1966. Dan Mullens finds BF tracks and an unopened case of oil cans crushed on Notice Creek.

June 19, 1967. Dewey Haupe finds large tracks around his road grader 8am on a Monday morning; tells friend Larry Omeg then phones Titmus from Ed Saunder's place.

Summer, 1967. Jim McClarin begins carving his now famous "Willow Creek BF Statue." No specific date given, just summer and said it was on the same day Patterson filmed the female Bigfoot.

August, 1967. BF tracks 16 inches long are found for 3 miles on Bluff Creek Road going from East Fork to Notice Creek by Bud Ryerson; he notifies Bob Titmus.

August, 1967. J. Crew and D. Haupe mention to Titmus a disturbance around the equipment staging area down near the bridge, vandals or BF? Bud Ryerson sees hundreds of 13 to 15 inch BF tracks on the road he is building on Blue Creek Mountain, west of Bluff Creek. Tractor parts are scattered all over the area...



Giant female Sasquatch
Bluff Creek, California

October 20, 1967. Bob Gimlin and Roger Patterson see and film motion pictures [above] of a female BF just above Notice Creek between Onion Mountain, Bee Mountain and Fish Creek Butte. Her tracks measure 14 inches long.

1958. Lawrence Omeg sees a Bigfoot outside his shack after work on a logging job. He quits his job and leaves the following day. Two other Indian fellows walk off the job the same day.

August, 1967. Several BF tracks are found and cast by a road crew on Onion Mountain, west of Bluff Creek. The tracks measure 13 and 15 inches long.

August, 1967 Al Hodgson see's Patterson's 9" track on Bluff Creek Sandbar; casts a 14" track

August, 1967. Bud Ryerson sees hundreds of 13 to 15 inch BF tracks on the road he is building on Blue Creek Mountain, west of Bluff Creek. Tractor parts are scattered all over the area. Notifies John Green by company radio phone saying, "What you're looking for is here..."

August 15, 1967 Road grader operator Dewey Haupe arriving early to work discovers hour glass tracks near water tower, notifies Titmus and Ivan Marx.

Summer, 1967 Roger Patterson poured a plaster of paris cast of a left & right 9" child's track and shows Al Hodgson the tracks while he was up there.

November, 1967. In remote area John Wenger of Summit City, found huge footprints showing only ball and five toes, no claws on the north shore of Shasta Lake. The tracks went across sand isthmus towards brush covered two acre island off shore two miles east of Shasta Dam. Wenger counted seven clear tracks. Barry Hennings of the Record Searchlight newspaper took casts and photographs; published them November 10, 1967.

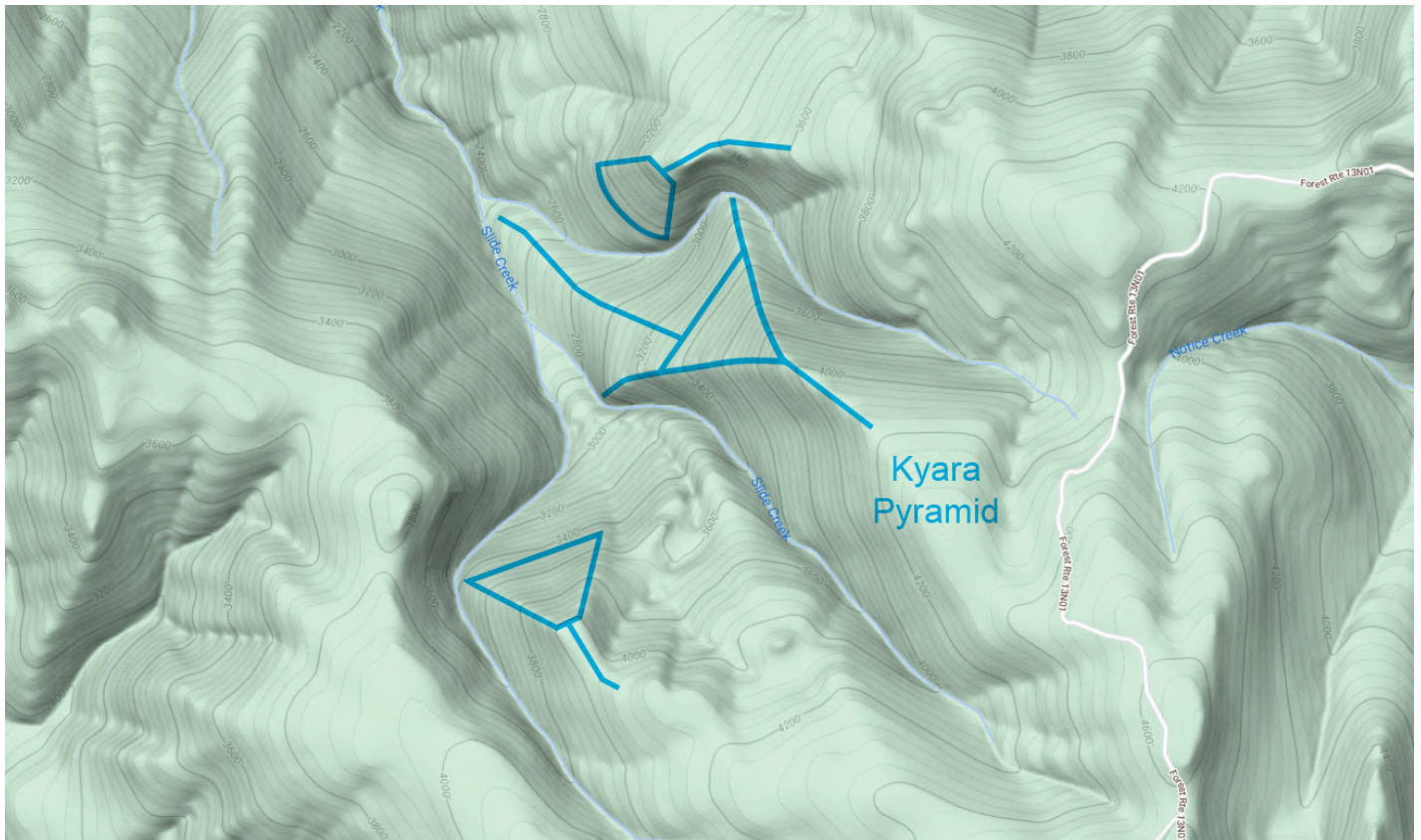
June, 1968. Steve Marlin and Bruce Cornwall find BF tracks between Bluff Creek and Fish Lake.

January, 1969. Pat Graves sees BF tracks from a plane between Blue Creek Divide and Nikowitz Road.

1969. Peter Byrne, Brian Matthes and Steve Matthes find Bigfoot tracks along Bluff Creek...

Late May, 1969. Dr. Bernard Northrup and a party of San Francisco Theological Seminary Students find over 1000 16" BF tracks in the Bluff Creek area. They also find torn, twisted bark stripped from the trees near the tracks in the sand. It may be that the individual who left the big 16" tracks after the summer 1967 at Bluff Creek was one of the survivors; and it may also be that this was the same individual whose track Jerry Crew first cast...

August, 1969. The owner of the Bluff Creek Resort and a small cluster of fishing cabins, Ed Saunders found a line of 16-inch Bigfoot tracks in the sandbar at the mouth of Bull Creek in the Bluff Creek area. Bill Saunders, Ed's brother acted the mechanic and handyman there in and around the resort...



The 1967 Patterson film of a giant female sasquatch at Bluff Creek, California represents the highest quality footage of its kind, yet the giants' dominant presence in the area –evidenced by the largest concentration of sasquatch footprints ever found, with miles of trackways from multiple individuals belonging to the same social group– is not widely recognized. These facts reveal the hidden presence of a subterranean system and pyramid complex constructed in artificial stone by the Atlanteans of Zu, now occupied by giants.

Kyara Pyramid Complex at Blue Creek Mountain, California (41.4077653°N, 123.78467°W, above) is located 7,266 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This resonant distance comprises 29.19% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{73}{250}$), facilitating efficient reception of infrasound standing waves.