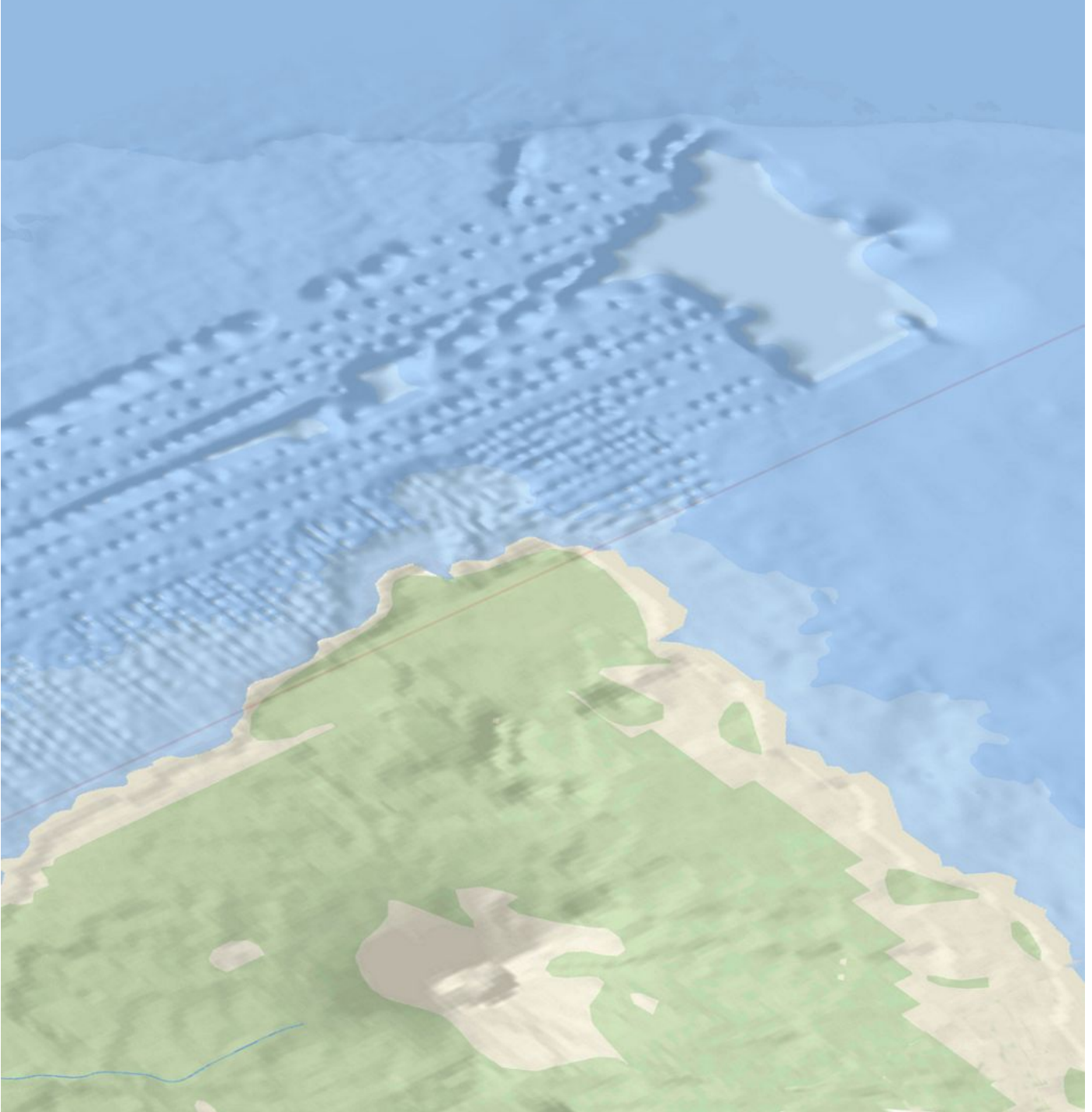


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The Sitka Complex

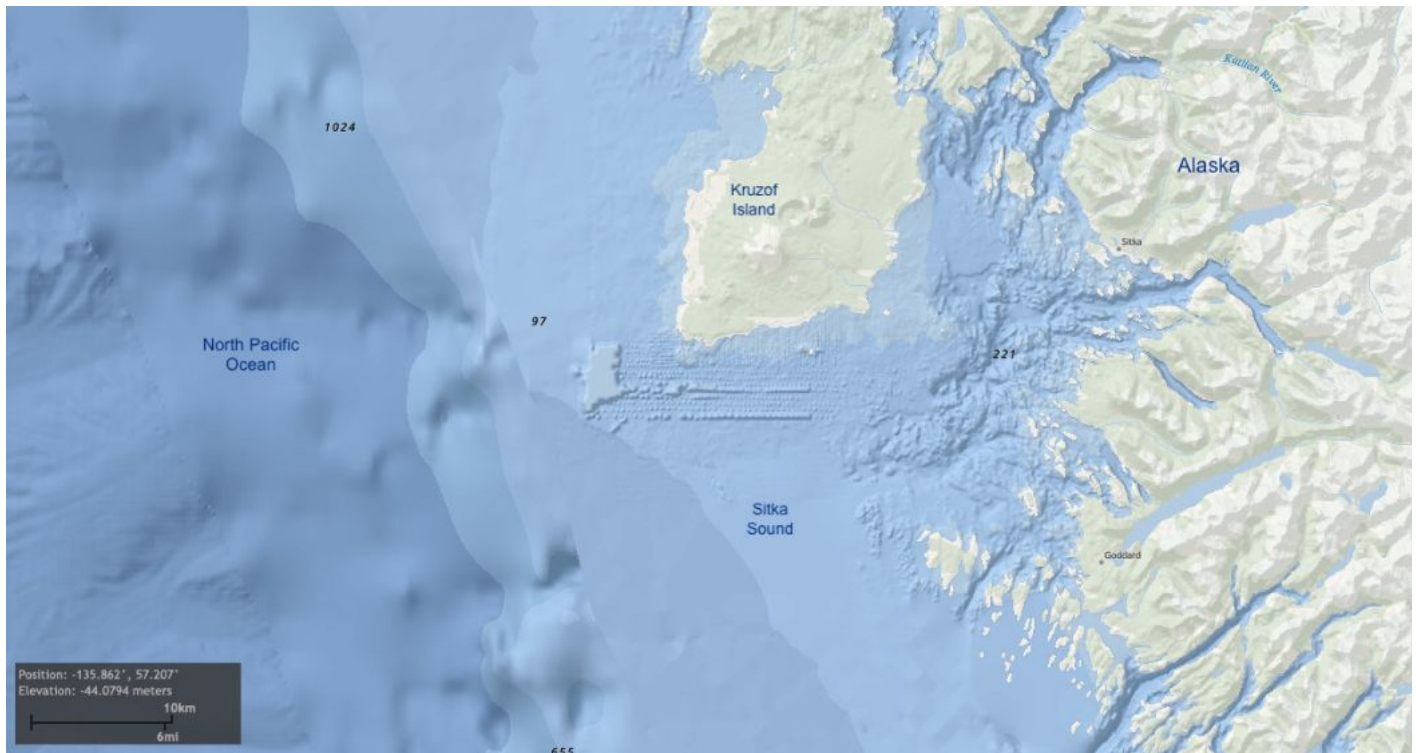


The Sitka Complex

The developing Information Age on our planet holds the promise for great scientific and technological advances, as well as exposing *fake USGS data* in all topographic and bathymetric maps available online. Years of surveying these data sources show systematic censorship of actual data *to conceal ancient sites*.

The Atlantean cities of Zu were constructed into the mountain landscapes of the region known today as the western US and Canada, with the largest city being the capital of Zu, situated in the Bitterroot Mountains of present-day Montana.¹ Many large Atlantean cities once situated along the coasts are now fully submerged.

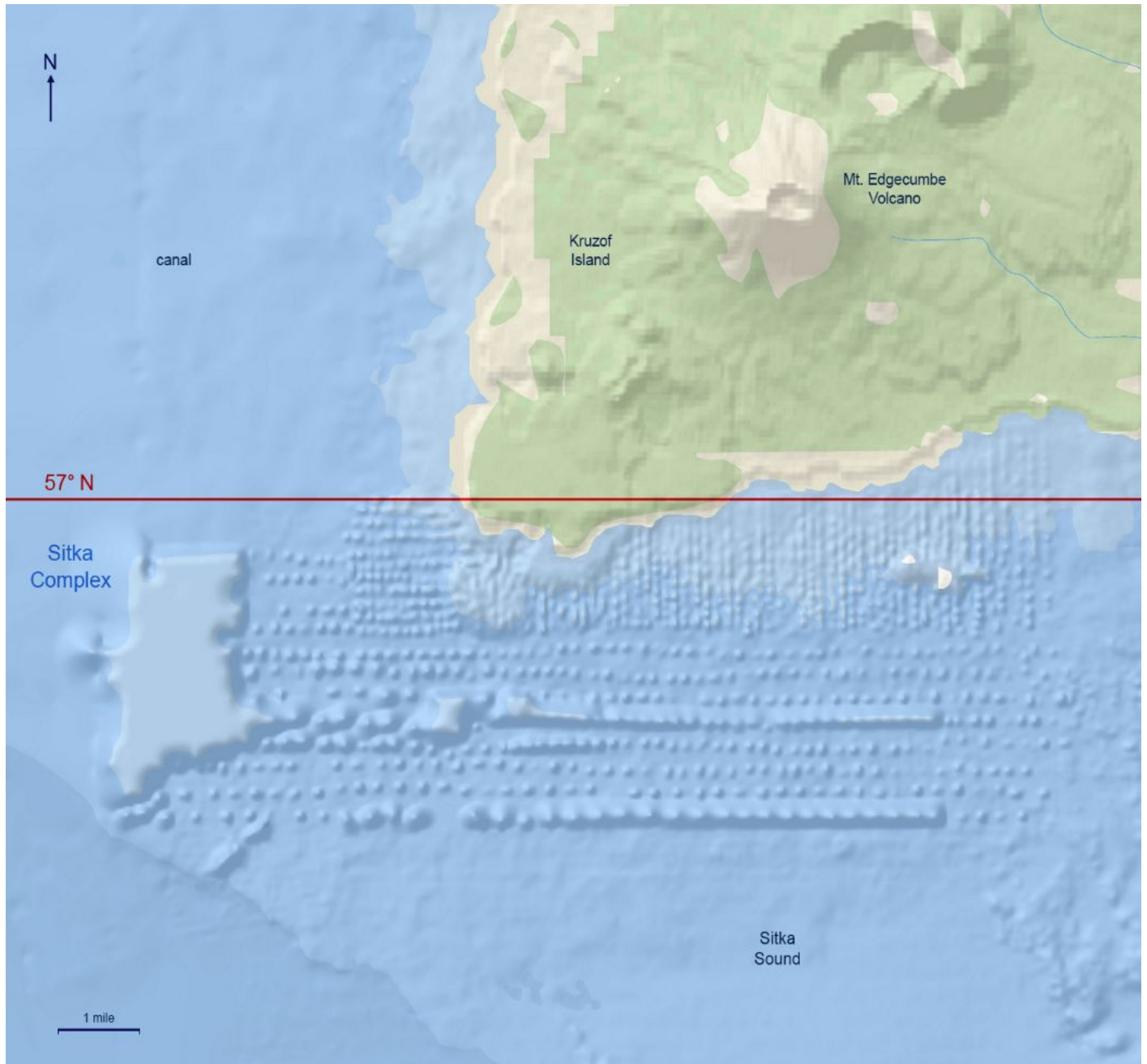
After browsing NOAA bathymetric data² for anomalous submerged structures in the Aleutian Islands, I continued searching southward down the Alaskan coastline. I was immediately dismayed at what appeared in the area of Sitka Sound, just south of Kruzof Island in Alaska's Alexander Archipelago.



Kruzof Island has been formed by successive eruptions of Mount Edgecumbe volcano, which possesses a large, raised caldera, distinguishable from a secondary, lower caldera situated just one mile to the northeast. Examination of the medium-resolution bathymetric dataset provided by the NOAA bathymetry website reveals the stunning presence of latitudinal rows of what appear to be man-made structures; likely earthen mounds, extending for many miles through the sunken cityscape. Are they 'digital artifacts' or data glitches?

After careful observations of the unusual seafloor elevation data, only one logical conclusion can be made. This is a genuine dataset showing the remains of an ancient city complex built on the coastal plain during the Late Paleolithic period, when sea levels were >425' (>130 m) lower than they are at present. The city displays a gigantic, flat-roofed building with several long, latitudinal rows of >1,150 buildings and mounds.

The geoposition of the site also provides conclusive evidence for the authenticity of this bathymetric data, consistent with the characteristics of a sunken city of the Atlantean high civilization that persisted through three phases of development, according to the psychic Life Readings of trance medium Edgar Cayce. A global survey of the relative geopositions occupied by ancient pyramids, megalithic temples and sacred sites shows conformation to the nonlinear mandala pattern defined by the quantum function $[z_{n+1} = z_n^2]$

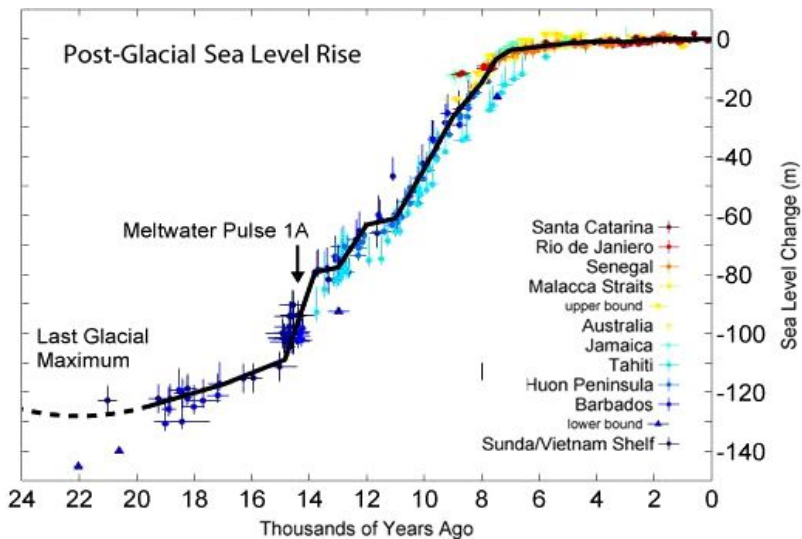


Sitka City Complex, submerged in Sitka Sound, Alaska (56.989515°N, 135.888024°W, above), is located 6,398 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt, showing placement at 57° North latitude. This resonant distance interval corresponds to 25.70% of Earth's mean circumference ($\sim 103/400$), maximizing reception of infrasound resonance focused by the Orion Pyramid Complex. This distance interval reflects the value of Fibonacci #173 ($6,388.17... \times 10^{-32}$) in miles and Fibonacci #396 ($25.68... \times 10^{-81}$) in percent.

Indications from global sea level models and dating of the volcanic eruptions of Mount Edgecumbe, which dominates the landscape of Kruzof Island, provide definitive evidence for establishing reliable dating of this submerged city to the Late Paleolithic Period, from ~30,000-13,000 bp. The ancient votive name 'Sitka' is composed of 3 Paleo-Sanskrit hieroglyphs, reading: **si t ka**, meaning "Your protection following".

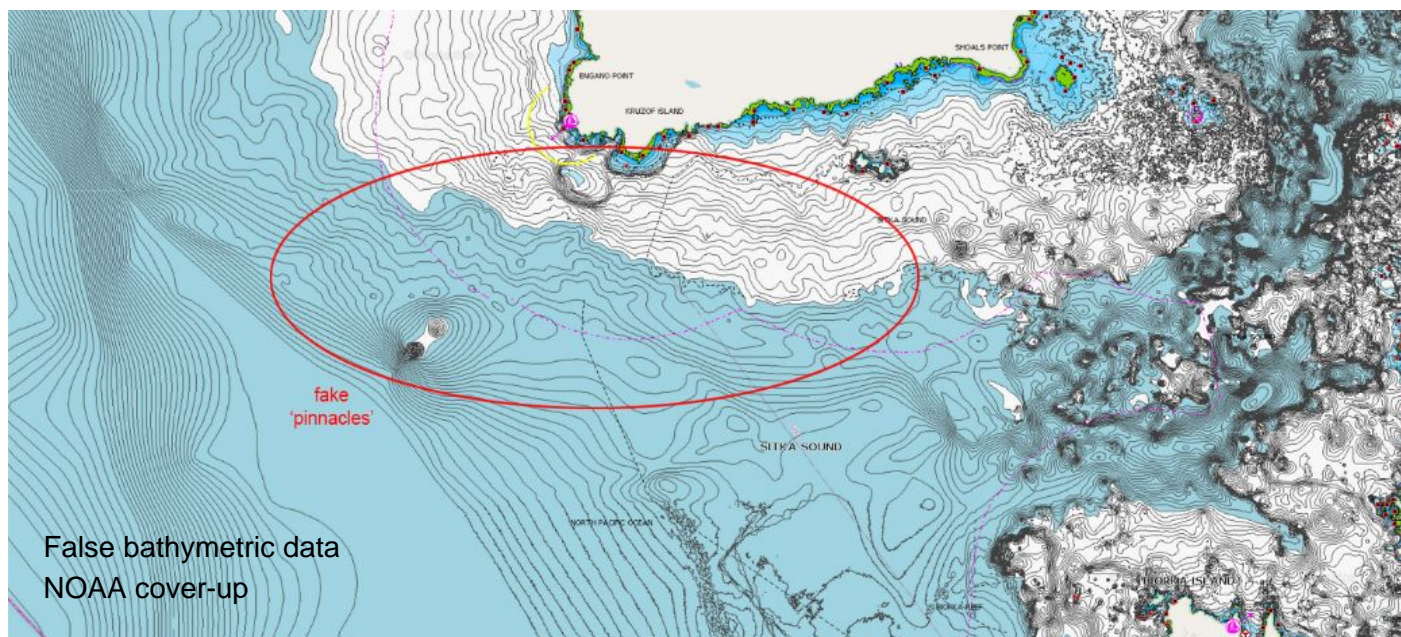
Mount Edgecumbe is a 976 m (3,202') high stratovolcano on Kruzof Island located 24 km (15 mi) west of Sitka, Alaska... Tlingit oral history describes small eruptions from about 800 years ago. Geologic investigations show that eruptions 13,000-14,500 years ago produced... widespread regional tephra (ash) layer around 1 m thick near Sitka and over 30 m thick on parts of Kruzof Island. Smaller eruptions occurred between 6,000 and 4,000 years ago.³

These dates provide an age for the destruction of the Sitka Complex at ~14,000 bp following major volcanic eruptions of the Mount Edgecumbe volcano, while during the same time period sea levels submerged the site over the course of a few hundred years. A chart of global sea level change over the last 20,000 years (below, at left) confirms the Sitka complex remained above sea level until those major eruptions began.



Depth measurement taken on the north side of the huge main building present a 4.9 m elevation change from rooftop level to what was once ground level (-78.7 m to -83.6 m). For the eastern wall of the colossal building, depth measurements present an elevation change of just 3 m (-89.4 to -92.4 m). These facts suggest the tiered roof is composed of a series of level, stepped terraces that gradually decrease in height towards the south, reflecting the general slope of what was once the coastal landscape during Late Paleolithic Period. Accurate 3D models based on high-resolution bathymetric data have been available to the NOAA for many years, yet remains restricted from the public domain.

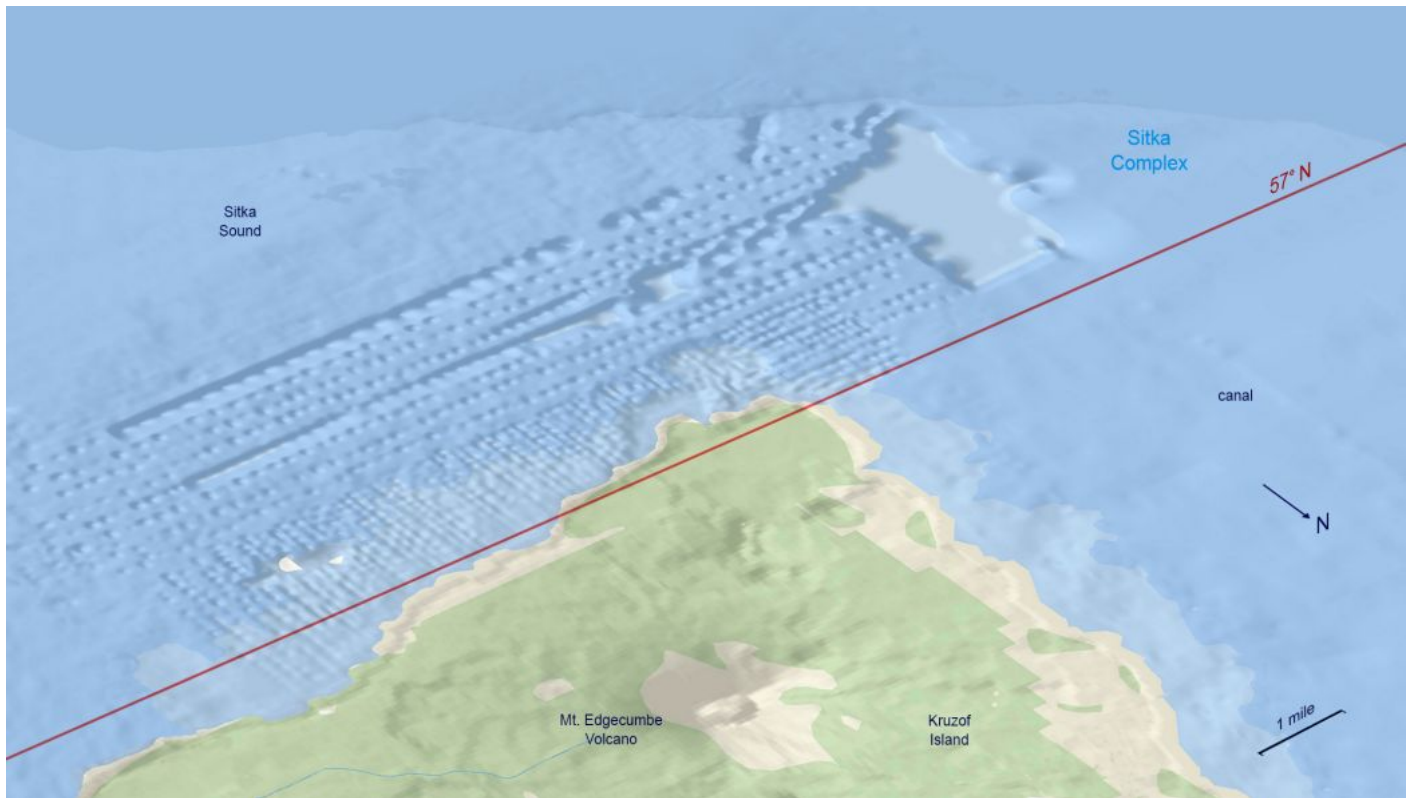
A fake bathymetry dataset has been generated to falsely designate the zone as a natural hazard, listed as 'Groundfish Closed Area - Edgecumbe Pinnacles' on Google maps and other maritime navigation sites providing online bathymetry services. The fake hazard warning for imaginary 'volcanic pinnacles' has been placed directly over the site of the flat rooftop of the main structure, leaving absolutely no doubt that it was contrived as part of a government coverup designed to restrict access to the ancient sunken city (below).⁴



Various nautical navigation websites mirror the same falsified dataset, in what can only be considered a criminal act of concealing an ancient Paleo-Sanskrit temple complex deserving of world heritage status and comprehensive investigations by marine archeology teams applying high-resolution sonar imaging. The monumental scale of this Atlantean building complex is virtually incomprehensible, with the main building sprawling over a total estimated area of ~2.3 square miles (~6 km²). The Sitka Complex represents one of the largest *intact* buildings ever discovered, and shows a strong resemblance to the Great Labyrinth that extends underground between the Giza and Hawara Pyramids, described by Herodotus as having 2 levels.⁵

An aerial view of the Sitka sunken complex, taken from a perspective above Mount Edgecumbe volcano looking toward the southwest, presents an ancient coastal city, partly covered by multiple lava flows (below). A grid-pattern appears to show many latitudinal rows of low shellmounds, with several areas where the overlying lava flows cover them. However, bathymetric data provided for this site *has apparently been altered to give the appearance of low-res digital artifacts to mask the presence of an ancient cityscape*.

Given the basic fact that there are multiple, conflicting datasets that have been provided for this wide zone that was once above sea level, a major discovery appears to be waiting to be unveiled –*whenever the criminal cover-up is torn down by the unstoppable progress of truth and collective knowledge*. At <135', the depth of the site offers accessibility for dive teams to retrieve samples from geopolymer stonework, metal artifacts and shell mound deposit samples from various layers for RC¹⁴ dating procedures.



A grand-scale construction application of magnetic geopolymer basalt and magnetic geopolymer rhyolite may well have been accomplished on this scale over several millennia, having been reconstituted from the pulverized material of basaltic lava flows deposited by prior eruptions of the nearby volcano. The coastal location of this Late Paleolithic urban center is implicated by the presence of a long jetty-like structure on the northwest side of the platform, in addition to a north-south running canal that ran parallel to the shore.

Low-resolution bathymetric data coverage for areas surrounding the inundated Sitka city hide the presence of extensive mariculture activities that dot the seafloor in rows that are entirely unnatural seascape features.

These pits represent the remains of clam nurseries, *remotely seeded and harvested by Atlantean deepsea drone operators* from Sitka city. Hundreds of mollusk nursery pits were excavated to provide optimal habitat, shelter from predators and maximize growth rates. Geoduck clams can grow to >3.5 kg and thrive down to depths of ~100 m, while pacific razor clams can grow to >1 kg and proliferate down to depths of ~50 m.

The eventual release of accurate, high-resolution bathymetric data for this entire area will resolve the origin of this site, in conjunction with RC¹⁴ analyses of a survey of shellmound samples from a survey of different sampling sites distributed around the sunken complex. Sonar scans will likely be able to identify the presence of any narrow canals or geopolymer stone trackways that may run through the straight corridors left between each of the rows of wide mound structures, which may represent the foundations of buildings.

The apex of Sitka Pyramid offers a partial westward sunset view of the low, broad shell mounds along the shoreline of the Sitka City Complex, comprising the remains of geoduck mollusk shells forming mounds aligned in latitudinal rows. The average height of the mounds changes significantly from rows of larger mounds with an average height of ~4 m, and rows of smaller mounds with an average height ~2 m. By contrast, the rectangular structures rise to slightly greater heights of 3-6 m in several places.

This bathymetric data appears to be altered to give the impression of a digital artifact, in an effort to hide what is likely one of the most important marine archeological sites on the West Coast of North America. The northwest corner of the stepped platform structure may hide the ruins of fine stonework that had an original appearance similar to Egyptian temples such as Qasr Qarun, where a canal fed into entryways to the building complex (below). *The Sitka Sound ruins also hide tunnel entrances to the underground city.*



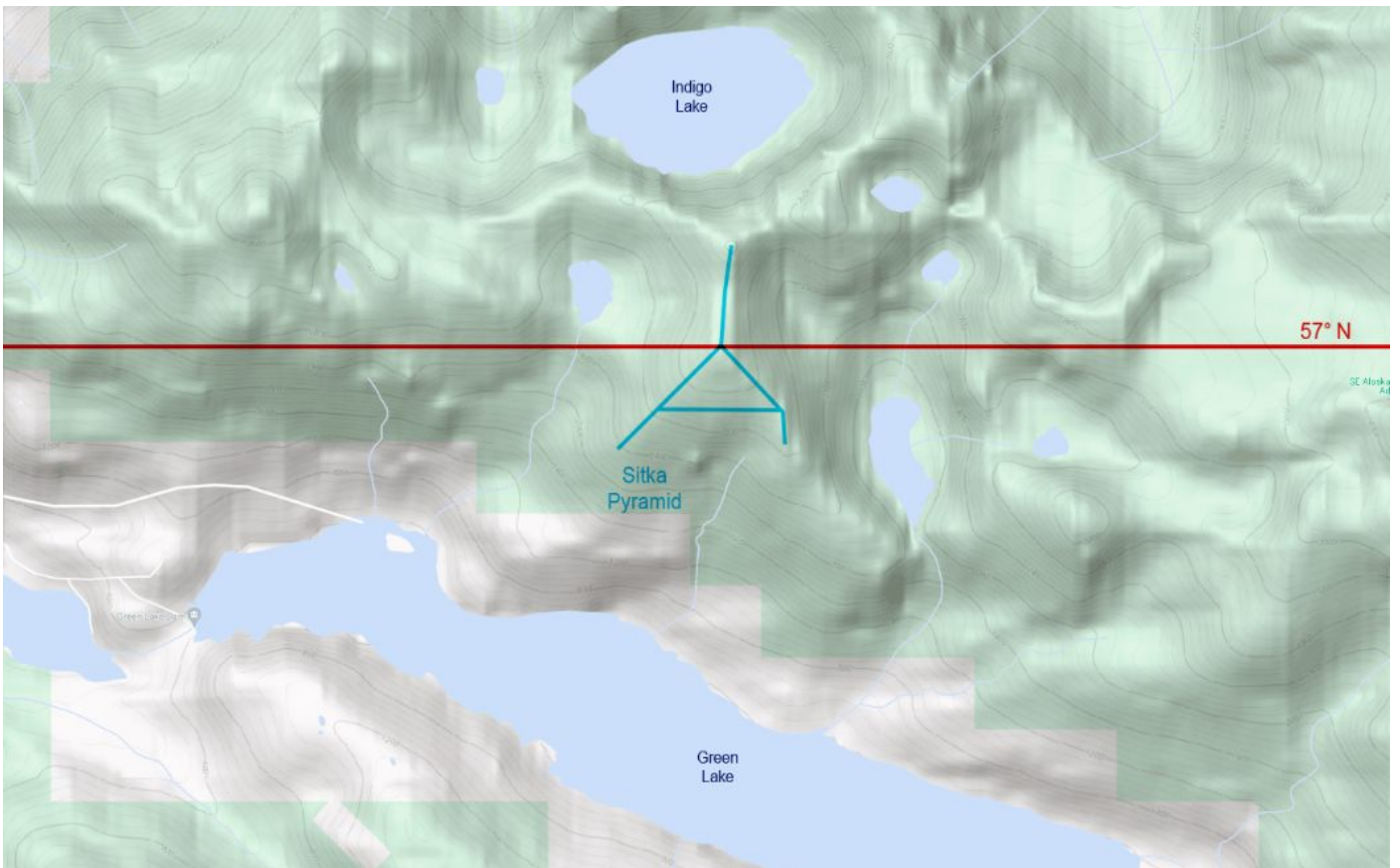
Speculation about the possible architectural origin of the stepped platform structure beneath the waters of Sitka Sound is directly supported by the persistent aerial activity that has been noticed by pilots flying over and by residents in the area. On January 3, 1950, *The Daily Sitka Sentinel* shared the report of Jamestown Bay, Alaska resident Jorgen Mortensen, of a UFO sighting over Silver Bay, just to the south of Sitka.⁶

Deceptive bathymetry imagery concocted by US government agencies also supports the hypothesis of a sunken city complex near the Mount Edgecumbe volcano. The changes in color gradation shown on the maps are completely inaccurate, as revealed by the roll-over feature that provides an exact depth value for each pixel the mouse cursor moves over. As one tracks around the perimeter of this gigantic stepped platform structure –right along the clear gradation change all the way around– depth values displayed in the map legend for each point where the cursor stops range from 72-130 m. *The data has clearly been altered.*

Following eastward from the sunken city below Sitka Sound along the 57° North latitudinal alignment, a large, south-facing mountain pyramid can be discerned overlooking Green Lake (opposite). The apex of the inclined, triangular face of the pyramid is situated exactly at 57.00° North, leaving absolutely no doubt that the builders of the submerged Sitka city complex were also responsible for the geometric modification of the mountain peak. Rising above Sitka Sound to a present elevation of 3,500', Sitka Pyramid would have been a spectacular vantage point to view the geometric layout of rows of shell mounds and single-story buildings.



Sitka Pyramid, south of Indigo Lake, Alaska (57.0031761°N, 135.0588361°W, below) is located 6,388 miles from the Great Pyramid, representing 25.66% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{32}{125}$). This special radial distance alignment provides efficient reception of focused infrasound resonance, in addition to the exact placement of Sitka Pyramid at 57° North latitude, due east of the submerged city below Sitka Sound.



The distance from Sitka Pyramid to the sunken Sitka City Complex (56.989515°N, 135.888024°W, above) is 30 miles to the main temple building, and just 20 miles to the eastern perimeter of the latitudinal city grid.



Chandelier-shaped UFO
Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska - Aug, 2020

In August, 2020, a resident of Sitka, Alaska photographed a UFO hovering above Kruzof Island during the day. The object was captured from multiple angles maneuvering near the summit of Mount Edgecumbe, having the appearance of a large, chandelier-like spacecraft emitting a bright white glow (above).

In 2022, geologists announced the news of magma movements below Mount Edgecumbe, which had been dormant for several thousand years since its last eruption. This trend continued in 2023, with renewed reports of lava flow beneath the Alaskan volcano that are being monitored closely for further micro-quakes.

The prevalence of UFO activity over Mount Edgecumbe directly strongly implicates the covert presence of an extensive underground city complex below the geometric seafloor features of Sitka Sound. The many geometric buildings of the Sitka City Complex were constructed using the same type of artificial stone that was cast to produce a pair of beautiful masks and fine basalt mortar formed with a frog motif (bottom).



Tsimshian nisga'a mask
Geopolymer basalt

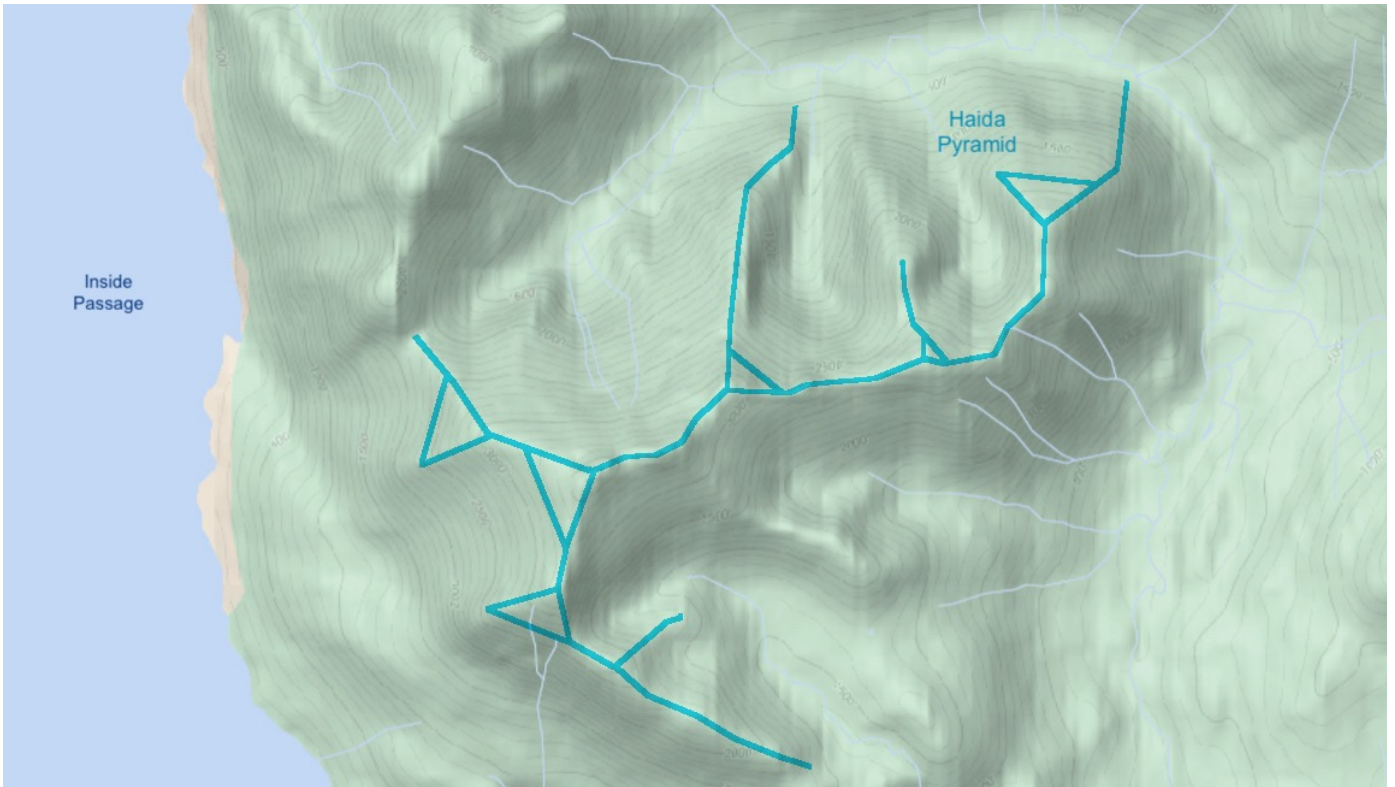
Specialized Atlantean chemistry formulations of artificial stone cast from caustic liquid slurries was used extensively in monumental temple constructions, as well as for production of ceremonial objects. Fine examples of geopolymer basalt objects preserved in museum collections includes the beautiful pair of Tsimshian *nisga'a masks*, from the Northwest Coast. One of the 2 masks presents holes showing the eyes open, while the other mask represents the same face without holes, showing the eyes closed (overleaf).



Tsimshian frog mortar
Geopolymer basalt



Tsimshian nisga'a mask
Magnetic geopolymer basalt



Haida Pyramid Complex, near Wrangell, Alaska (56.5463307°N, 132.2905361°W, above), is located 6,394 miles from the Great Pyramid; representing 25.69% of Earth's mean circumference ($\sim 10^3/400$). This resonant distance reflects the value of Fibonacci #173 ($6,388.17... \times 10^{-32}$) in miles and the value of Fibonacci #396 ($25.68... \times 10^{-81}$) in percent, matching radial alignment presented by the Sitka Complex, to the northwest. Wrangell beach geopolymer petroglyphs site is located directly across Sumner Strait (below). Yet another nearby pyramid (56.5036963°N, 132.0743728°W) is linked with the origin of the 'Devil's Country' story.⁷



Geopolymer remnants
Wrangell beach, Alaska

Mountain goat (antelope)
Geopolymer ruins, Alaska

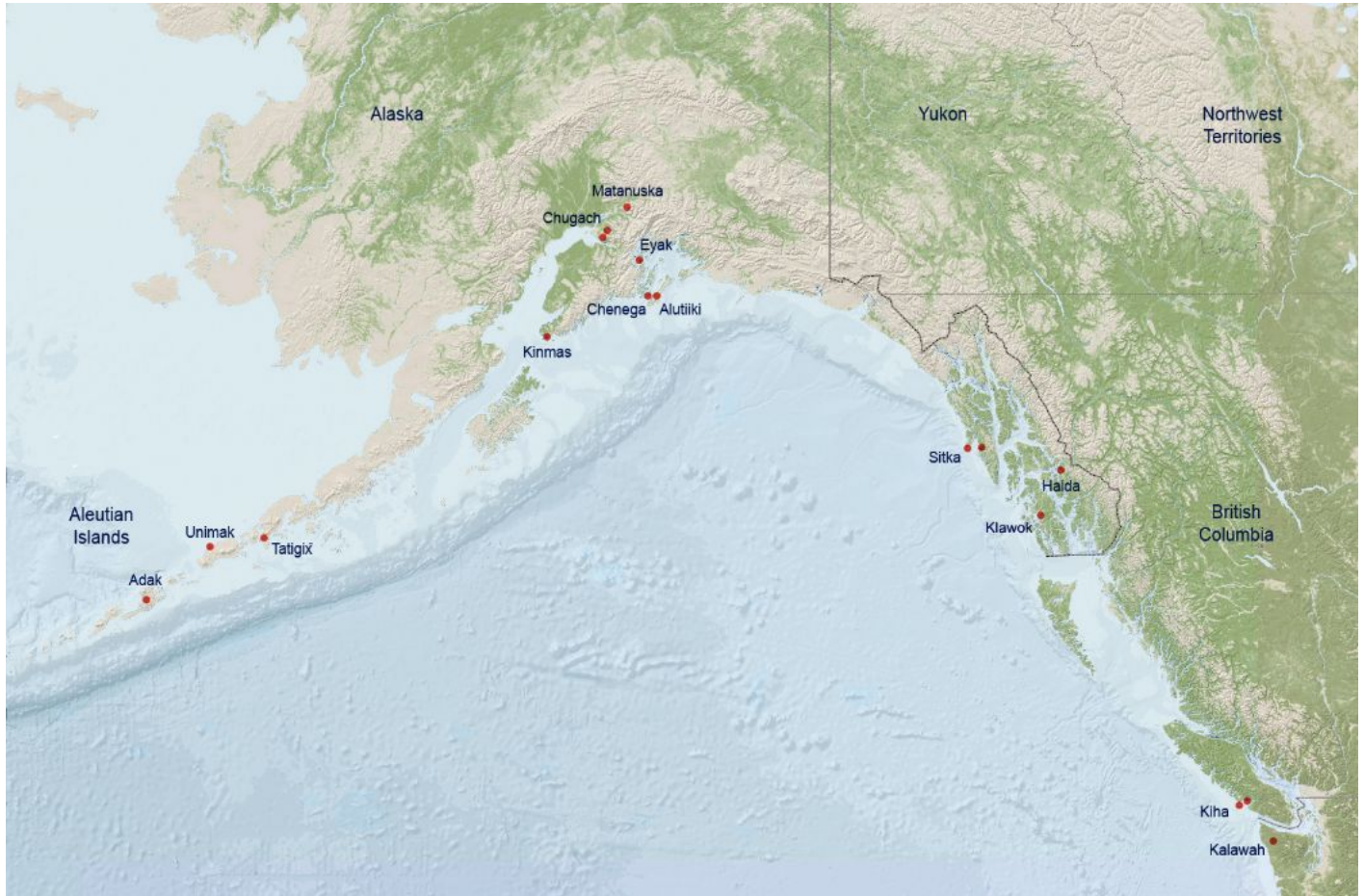


The presence of great subterranean city complexes below the Alaskan coastal mountains is supported by the accounts of the Paiute Elders of Nevada and southern California, who have related a similar situation regarding ancient underground complexes in Death Valley. A vast network of underground sites was found, interconnected by long, straight tunnels that include grand halls exhibiting the mummified remains of giants.

The surprising origin of mountain goats in the continental US (*Oreamnos americanus*, above) is linked with the hidden presence of geopolymer stone constructions from the Late Paleolithic Period. Large goat herds were shipped in ancient times from Sitka, Alaska to the underground city complex of Shin-Au-Av, located below the Panamint Mountains of present-day Southern California.⁸ The importation of mountain goats to the southern California complex was accomplished by both aerospace vehicles and large sailing vessels, which were able to sail directly into the ancient bay that existed at ~70,000 bp, to dock at the stone quays.

Archeological excavations of miles-long tunnel systems below Shin-Au-Av Pyramid Complex will confirm the presence hair and skin traces left by the transit of mountain goats in ancient times, which were even observed and reported by Paiute eyewitnesses being ridden by white-robed inhabitants of the city. Genetic studies of dirt samples can be matched with mountain goat populations in the vicinity of the Sitka Pyramid.

A regional map covering the present-day American state of Alaska and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories presents the relative geositions of Atlantean pyramid city complexes that display artificial geometric mountain façades that stand out from the natural landscape.



The concealed presence of large underground cities below each of these sites is attested to by scores of UFO sightings and encounters with ET humanoids of varying descriptions, including fair-skinned giants, hairy sasquatch giants, hobbits, leprechauns and the frail, ominous grays. The array of Paleo-Sanskrit pyramid complexes identified here represent coastal cities –many more city complexes are found inland.

The existence of an underground city below Quinmas Valley, at Chatham Sound, Alaska, was reported by an Aleut Elder in *'The Legend of Quinmas Valley'*; an article by R.D. Howard published in December, 1946:

The storm had become quite bad, and Chatham Sound was no place for small craft such as ours, so we put about and into a nearby harbor. Further cruising into Alaska waters would be held up till the storm abated. Overlooking the harbor was an Indian village, and having nothing better to do, I took my pencils and sketchbook and went ashore to look around. I do a bit of sketching, something I fondly believe to be my artistic talent.

This town was a far cry from the day when the Indians lived in log and shaik lodges,... however luck was with me in that I found sitting on the front steps of his home a very old man, who when I spoke to him, immediately called to someone inside the house. A young lady came to the door. When I made known my wishes, she, after translating to the old man, readily agreed to tell me all the legends and tales he could recall. While he talked in his oddly drawled, yet smooth dialect, the girl, his great grand-daughter, translated the odd tale:

For several days Nis-We-Bask had been following the banks of a large creek; his friend Kae-lth had decided to return to his canoe at tidewater, thence to his summer camp. But Nis-We-Bask was determined to explore this river as far as possible, now during the low water season, just to see how many beaver colonies and other fur-bearing animals could be located. Kae-lth had suggested, rather apprehensively, that it wasn't safe for one man to venture into unknown territory; in fact even hinted that other creatures other than just wild animals might be found, with unpleasant results.

Nis-We-Bask had laughed at his friend's fears; moreover he was young and strong and a good hunter as well as the fact that many other hunters of their tribe had at different times gone out hunting alone, and with one or two exceptions had always returned. Aside from such wild animals as were usually found in these parts, what was there to be afraid of? Surely not the stories old squaws told their grand-children by the lodge fire; stories of giant men who long ago had paid their tribe a visit and taught the tribe many things now forgotten.



Musing this, Nis-We-Bask walked silently along, sometimes along animal trails, sometimes along trails of his own devising. At the mouths of several small tributary streams he had noted beaver cuttings along the banks; thus Nis-We-Bask traveled, mentally charting and placing the spots he and fellow hunters would return to in the springtime. Beaver pelts stacked the height of a long rifle could be used to buy the rifle, at the new trading post at Fort Simpson. With such pleasant thoughts he came upon an ideal camp site, and gathering some dry twigs, made a small fire and prepared his evening meal of smoked fish roasted at the fire, then, having eaten, he rolled in his blanket and was soon asleep.

Toward dawn Nis-We-Bask was awakened to instant alertness. That there was something watching him he could not doubt, and the feeling was almost physical, then in an instant the feeling was gone. He was certain that it was *not* an animal that had caused him to awaken so suddenly... any animal would have made some slight sound in leaving that his trained hunter's hearing would have registered. At the first rays of dawn Nis-We-Bask was on his way, ever up the river. Despite the odd experience of the night before, he was determined to reach the headwaters of this river before returning home.

The river lessened in size as Nis-We-Bask proceeded, and toward afternoon he arrived at a high walled pass through which the stream ran. The river being low, it was not difficult to find a way along its edge, which on the inside opened into a fairly large valley, through which the river meandered. Following this, Nis-We-Bask came upon a burned over area fully the length of six war canoes and fully half as wide, the surface being as smooth as the surface of the deep water in the river.

Vaguely troubled as to what may have caused this burned area, Nis-We-Bask prepared to spend the night, and on the morrow start the journey home. Even as he sat by his fire Nis-We-Bask became aware of being watched in the half-light of twilight. He could not see who or what could be the cause of it. There had been no sign of bears or other large animals, yet that feeling of being watched persisted. Then he remembered Kae-lth's remarks to the effect that this was where the legendary giants had vanished. Still, why believe old squaws' tales?

Those were only to frighten small children. The feeling of being watched became stronger, then the creatures appeared; the things that had been watching Nis-We-Bask. Even as he saw them he knew what they were. They were the Bow-iss, neither man nor animal yet with the cunning and vileness of both –creatures which, since ancient times, had boldly stolen children and women from the tribes; but they were supposed to have disappeared a long time back. The Bow-iss slowly shambled toward Nis-We-Bask making peculiar sounds as if laughing at some monstrous joke. Panic stricken, yet quite unable to move, Nis-We-Bask watched the slow approach.

Then the creatures circled him, removed his bow and arrows and knife; then with two in front and two behind they marched him back the way they had come. Nis-We-Bask, though terrified, had time to observe the creatures closely. Each was about the size of a youth, though in shoulder breadth equal to a man, bow-legged and with long unkempt hair of a dirty brown color. Each was clad in loincloth and sandals of some smooth, shiny material, and at each belt was a knife and a small box-like affair which appeared to be a weapon of some sort.



The creature in the lead headed for a low overhanging cliff at the base of which an opening to a cave was visible, followed by Nis-We-Bask and the other Bow-iss. Nis-We-Bask would have fled there and then, but even as he turned one of the Bow-iss aimed his little box-like weapon at him, causing extreme pain and paralyzing him completely. Amid wild, pealing laughter Nis-We-Bask fainted.

When he regained consciousness, he and two of the creatures were traveling in a weird conveyance that made little sound yet traveled at great speed, along a wide shiny road. Inside the cave it was quite light for the very rock overhead shone with a pale silvery color. Ever downward their conveyance went, then finally came to a stop in what seemed a vast cavern.

Nis-We-Bask had no choice but to follow the creatures. He looked about for an exit should escape be possible, but saw none save the way they had entered. On all sides towered terrifying monsters of metal that somehow or other seemed to have lives of their own; one or two even glowed with a weird blue light. Beyond that his mind could not conceive or describe.

One of the Bow-iss aimed his little box-weapon at Nis-We-Bask causing that intense pain and paralysis, after which they dragged him over and chained him to a ring set in the floor of the cave, then they proceeded to place around him in a half-circle a pile of wood, collected for this very purpose. This wood was then set afire.

He knew what his fate would be; he was to be roasted alive. Already the heat from the fire was becoming unbearable. Realising their captive's crazed fear the Bow-iss screamed and danced themselves into a frenzy, as moans and cries were forced from Nis-We-Bask's seared and cracked lips... then merciful unconsciousness.

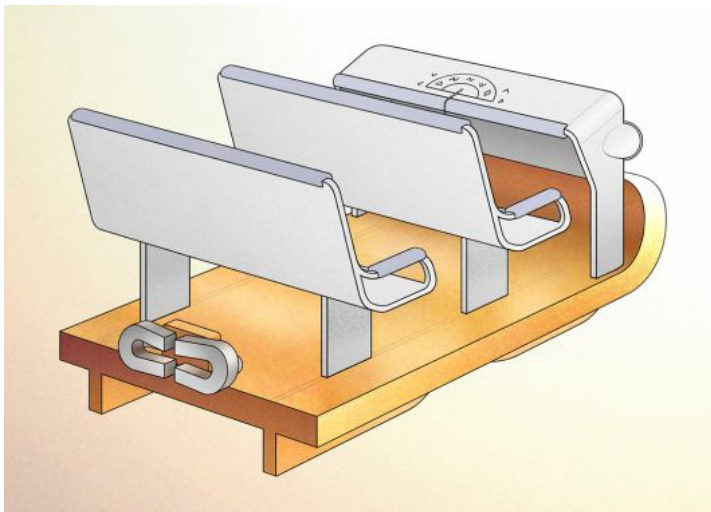
Nis-We-Bask awoke to a feeling of infinite coolness and comfort; then he realised that he was still in the cave, but on that strange vehicle and being returned to the surface; but instead of the hideous creatures that had taken him down into the cave, the other occupant of the conveyance was a man, huge and fair of coloring.

The giant seemed to be aware that Nis-We-Bask was awake, for he turned and smiled, then he spoke though his lips did not move. "Have no fear Nis-We-Bask, you will be returned to your people, those whom you call the Bow-iss in this cave are no more. While we were absent our home was discovered and occupied by the Bow-iss. The gods were kind that we returned when we did." Through Nis-We-Bask's mind ran the stories told him in his childhood of the giants who had visited his people in ages past...

Soon they reached the cave entrance and the giant and Nis-We-Bask got out of the now motionless vehicle. Dimly Nis-We-Bask could discern the outline of something huge resting where the burned patch of earth was and he knew somehow that this monster had caused it. The giant broke into his thoughts, in that way of speaking without uttering a sound. "I will return you to your canoe at tidewater, do just as I instruct you. Stand within this circle I have inscribed, close your eyes and do not on any account open them."

With that the giant left Nis-We-Bask and entered the cave again. Just then Nis-We-Bask felt a sickening falling feeling as if he were falling from a great height, then the feeling was gone, and he looked about to find himself on the sand near his canoe. When Nis-We-Bask returned to his native village and tried to tell of his adventure, he was scoffed at as having a bad dream or falling and hurting his head and dreaming it all. But there were a few who did believe and some who still do..."⁹

The serendipitous rescue from a nearly fatal abduction experience related by Nis-We-Bask is not unique, and presents astonishing similarities to another pre-1946 abduction account involving a subterranean city reported by a pair of prospectors at Mount Lassen, California. While Nis-We-Bask was not able to offer any description of the high-speed vehicle transit system below Alaska's Quinmas Valley, the Tehama, California subterranean abduction case provides a more comprehensive description of a similar single-track vehicle:



We came to a place where the cavern widened out a little and we saw some kind of machine... a very strange contrivance. It had a very flat bottom, but the front was curved upward something like a toboggan. The bottom plate was about 8 inches thick and it was the color of pure copper. But it was very hard tempered. Although I have had a lot of experience in metals and alloys, I had no opportunity to examine it closely enough to determine just what it was. I doubt very much if I could. It had a seat in the front directly behind a heavy dashboard affair and there was a dial shaped in a semi-circle with figures or markings on it... If there was a motor, it was in the rear. All I could see was 2 horseshoe or magnet-shaped objects that faced each other with the round parts to the outside.

When this thing was in operation, a brilliant green arc seemed to leap between the two and to continue to glow as it was in operation. The only sound it gave off was a hum or buzz... The seat in the front was very wide. The only method of operation was a black tear-shaped object, which hung from the panel by a chain.

One of these men sitting in the middle took this thing and touched the sharp end to the first figure on the left side of the dial. When he touched the first figure, the contraption seemed to move almost out from under us. But it was the smoothest and quietest take-off I ever experienced. We seemed to float. Not the slightest sound or vibration. And after we had traveled for a minute he touched the next figure on the dial and our speed increased at an alarming rate. But when he had advanced the black object over past the center of the dial, our speed increased until I could hardly breathe.

I can't begin to estimate the distance we had traveled or our speed, but it was terrific. The two horseshoe objects in the rear created a green light that somehow shone far ahead of us, lighting up the cavern for a long way. I soon noticed a black line running down the center of the cavern and our inner-mountain taxi seemed to follow that.¹⁰

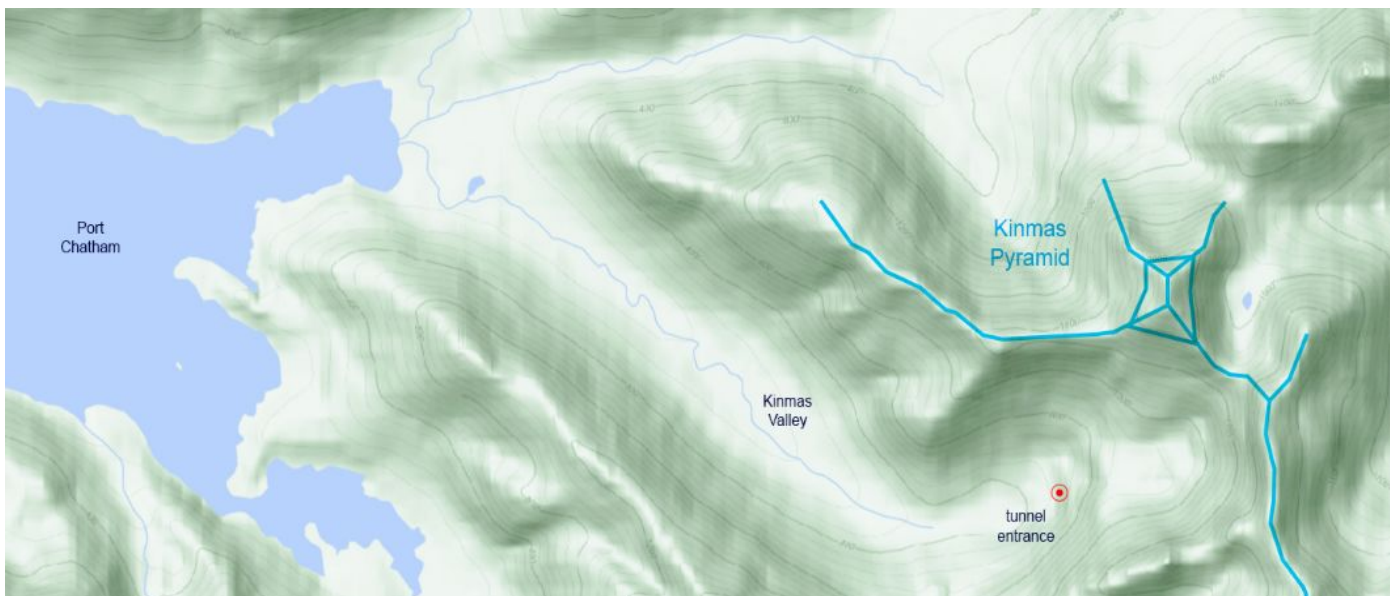
The California prospector's thoughtful account of the high-speed levitation sled transit system used during subterranean abduction by the Horlocks allows our identification of the levitation metamaterial; composed of Atlantean superalloy *aurichalcum*, with its fiery red-gold appearance. Conveyance by high-speed levitation sled explains the velocity and silence of the vehicle driven by the Bow-iss below Quinmas Valley, Alaska.

The Mount Lassen, California account described a single-track levitation system running down a tunnel, whereas vehicles operating below Kinmas Valley, Alaska most likely used a dual-track format offering greater maneuverability. The Kinmas trackway platform was lined with a highly reflective resonant alloy, refracting overhead illumination provided by specialized geopolymer ashlar forming the roof of the tunnel. Double-grooved levitation sled trackways have been documented by this author on every inhabited continent of the world, cast in geopolymer stonework that has partially survived the test of time.

In both cases, the victim only survived to relate their experiences by the heroic rescue of positively-oriented members of ET civilizations occupying and monitoring the underground complex. The Aleut was returned to his boat by HHO plasma levitation beam transport from the large discoidal craft that left landing burns.

Multiple sasquatch encounters have been reported in Port Chatham, situated at the southernmost point of Alaska's Kenai Peninsula. An entire village of gold prospectors was evacuated in the 1940s after the bodies of slain hunters were more frequently discovered floating downriver, just 3 miles away from Quinmas Valley.

The unusual abduction and rescue account provided by Nis-We-Bask indirectly identifies the location of the tunnel entrance to the underground city complex as being located below a cliff face. A review of available satellite data for the upper section of Quinmas Valley show great efforts have been made to mask an area with low cliffs that match the Aleut Elder's description of the location of the entrance to the tunnel system.

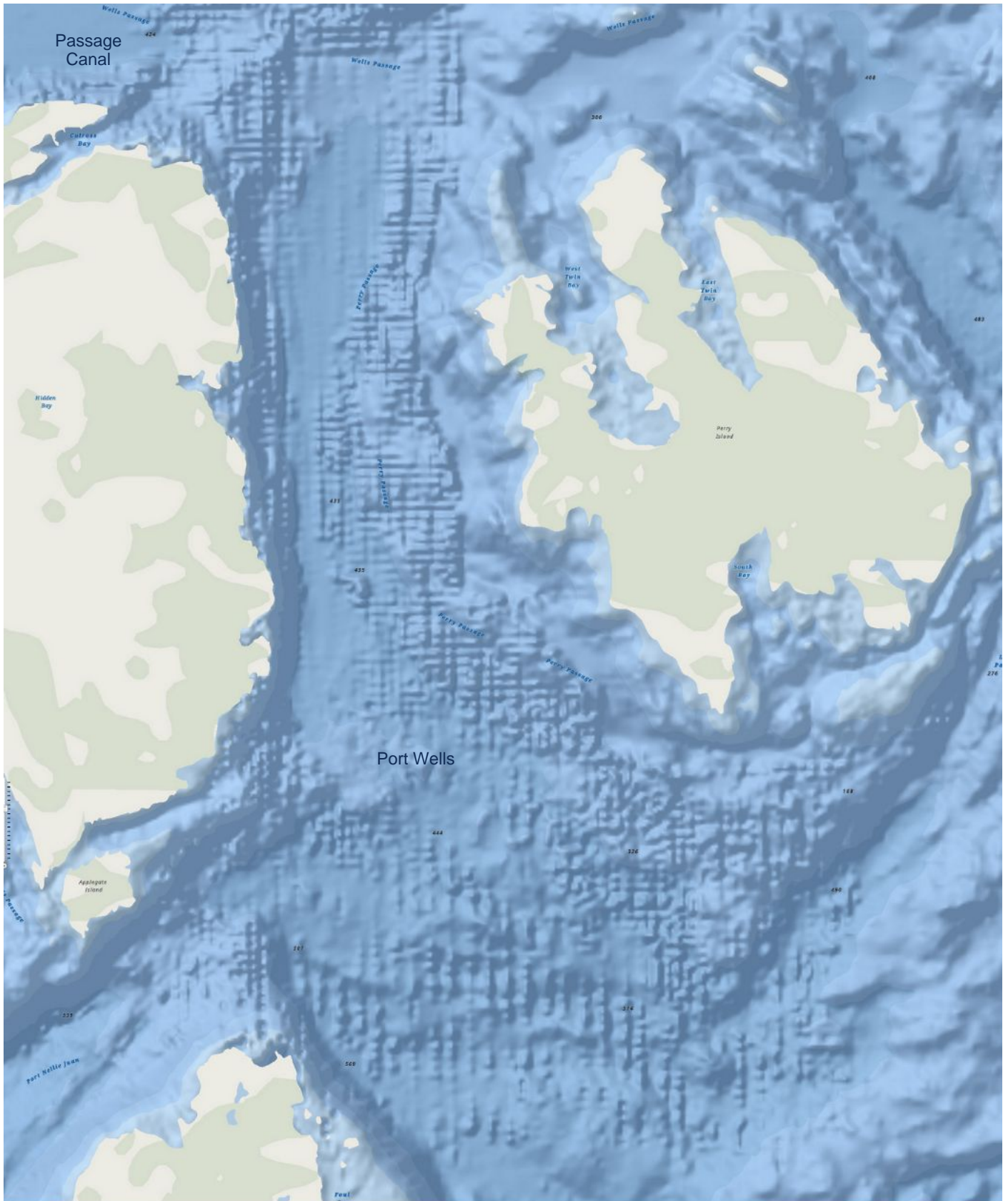


Kinmas Pyramid, near Port Chatham, Alaska (59.2152231°N, 151.6389197°W, above), is located 6,287 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 25.26% of Earth's mean circumference ($10^{11}/400$). This resonant distance interval ensures efficient reception of infrasound standing waves focused by the Orion Pyramids.

The level, elevated area at the end of Quinmas valley, situated immediately below the south side of the pyramid, is the location of the landing zone where Nis-We-Bask encountered the large circular burn scar and the giant, disc-shaped spacecraft. He was asked by the friendly light-skinned giant to shut his eyes to mitigate the extreme fear he would experience while being quickly transported back to his canoe through the air –hanging below the great spacecraft, safely suspended within an HHO plasma levitation beam.

The ancient votive place name 'Kinmas' is composed of 4 Paleo-Sanskrit hieroglyphs, reading: **ki n ma s** , meaning "Energy (of the) essence, being from within". This spiritual name references the bioelectrical meridian system of the human body called 'qi' or 'chi' by ancient east Asian cultures, which becomes highly focused and amplified by Atlantean temple practices involving ingestion of special photoluminescent elixirs.

Another votive name from the same area of the Gulf of Alaska is 'Eyak', composed of 3 glyphs, reading: **e ya c** , meaning "Submission (to the) initiating cloud", referencing standing wave domes of water vapor.



The seascapes of Port Wells, Alaska display a similar geometric distortion pattern that is very similar to the data distortion observed in the Sitka Sound area, with rows of dots that are designed to hide the actual data while somehow looking like a digital artifact (above). Why would the bathymetry data be maintained with such obvious defects, *unless the actual data has been classified 'Top Secret' for nearly a century?*



The answer to this conundrum is informed by major UFO flotillas that have been seen in Passage Canal and Port Wells. Tantalizing tidbits of information regarding periodic submarine and aerial UFO traffic through this area of the southern Alaskan coastline are being commercialized for profit from add revenue during mass media television programming which repackages information already in the public sphere.

An enormous fleet of hundreds of discoidal spacecraft emerged from below the ocean floor of Passage Canal, rising through the seawater and into the sky above. A brief but complete eyewitness account of the UFO fleet emergence at Smitty's Cove, in Whittier, Alaska, was given by bartender Beverly Waltz:

I was looking out my window, just because I like to look out over the water [of Smitty's Cove], and I noticed something odd out there over the mountains [across the cove]. I saw these objects... all these different lights.

So, I took my binoculars and I was looking out, and I saw the ships. They came from very low, just rising up. It just seemed like thousands and thousands of those ships out there, coming up, up, up, up, up... And then when they got into the skyline where you [almost] couldn't see anymore, it would [shoot off] so fast and just disappear.

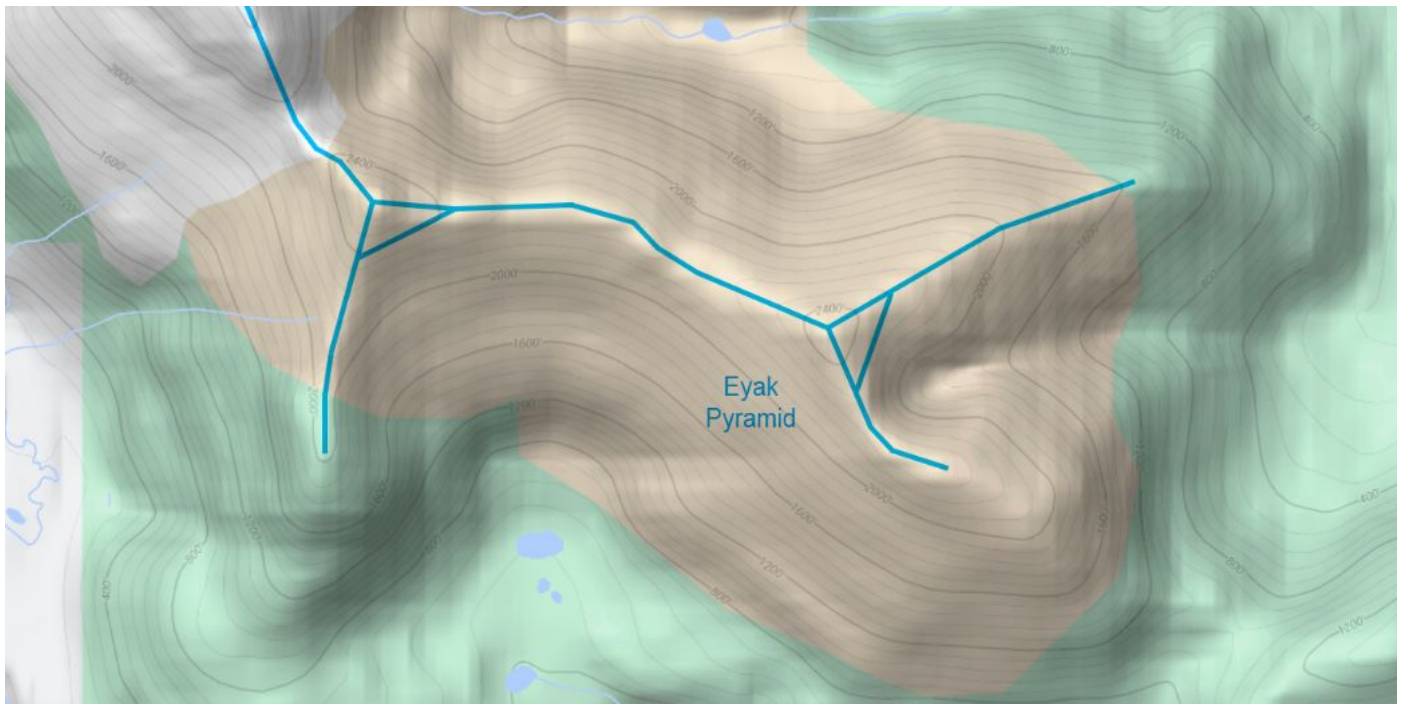
I was freaked out. I was like, "What is that? What's going on?"... ummm... Really strange, I had never seen anything like it. Nothing our military has... I didn't attribute it to anything man-made...¹¹

This spectacular sighting reported by Waltz reveals the point of origin for an entire UFO fleet emerging *en masse* from the waters of Canal Passage –*by the hundreds!* The relatively poor visibility conditions and brevity of the flotilla departure event, lasting only a few minutes at most, explains why it may not have been witnessed by others in Whittier, who missed out on a rare opportunity. The date of the event was not given, and the estimated number of "thousands and thousands" of ships may be exaggerated, but there is much more evidence that supports the report made by Beverly Waltz, including satellite video from many angles..



A regional map of Alaska presents the distribution of both land-based and submerged ancient sites in this broader region, including the main Aleutian Islands, Canada's Yukon and Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The staggering number of ancient cities discovered by this author in the North American Arctic region represent undeniable evidence that *Late Paleolithic glacial ice sheets were perforated by nodal hotspots* generated by heat transduced from infrasound waves focused by the global pyramid network.

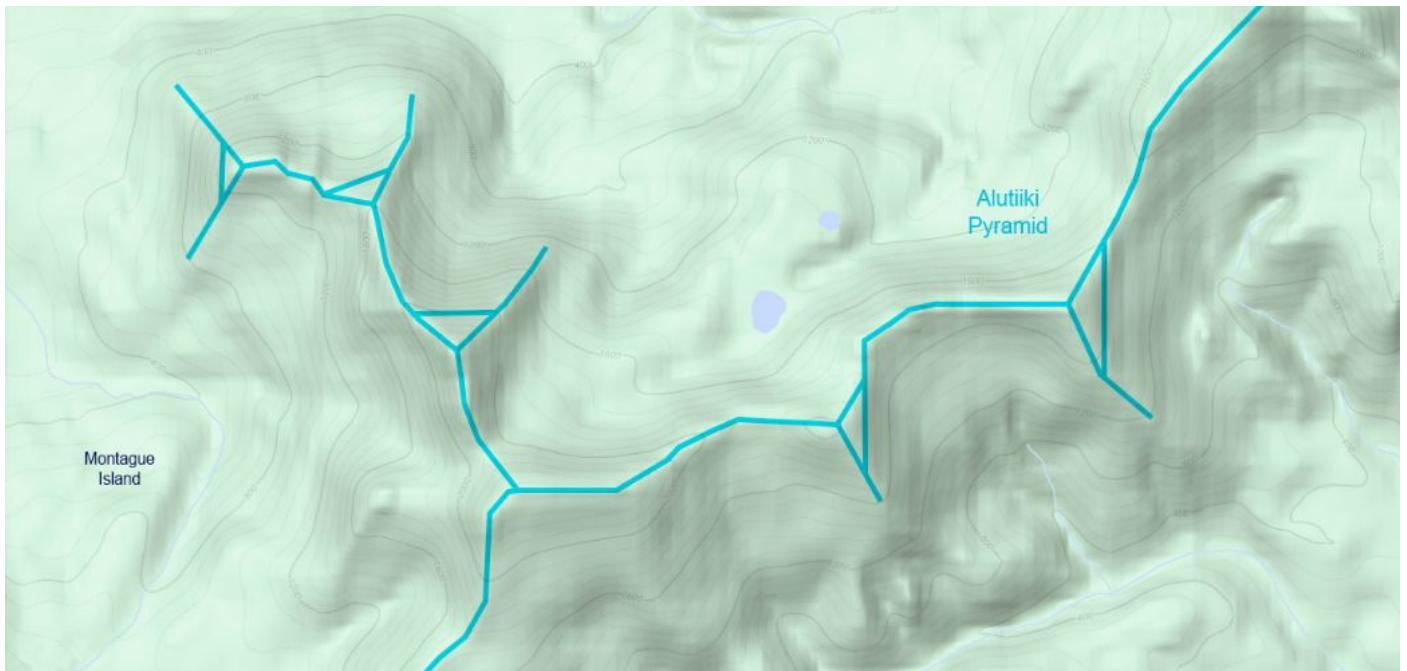
Overlooking the juncture of Perry Passage and Port Wells is a pair of southeastward-facing granite peaks that have been augmented to form triangular frontal façades linked by a series of elevated walkways running atop the ridgelines cast in geopolymer granite from the apex of one mountain to the other (below).



Eyak Pyramid Complex, overlooking Smithy's Cove, Alaska (60.8423971°N, 148.4589372°W, above), is located 6,176 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 24.81% of Earth's mean circumference ($3^1/_{125}$). this resonant distance interval confers efficient reception of infrasound standing wave resonance, reflecting the values of Fibonacci #149 (6,161.31... x 10⁻²⁷) in miles and Fibonacci #372 (24.769... x 10⁻⁷⁶) in percent.



A group of pyramids is located at the highest elevations in the center of Montague Island (60.007103°N, 147.5544135°W), overlooking the entire area of Patton Bay and the expansive seafloor marine farming zone (circled, above). This cluster of temples represents the northernmost precinct of the Alutiiki Pyramid Complex, while central pyramid group is situated at the southern end of the island above Jeanie Cove.



Alutiiki Pyramid on Montague Island, Alaska (59.8576676°N, 147.7218495°W, above) is located 6,233 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 25.04% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{1}{4}$). This radial distance alignment compliments the site's exact placement at 60° North latitude, ensuring efficient reception of infrasound standing wave resonance focused by axis-symmetric structures of the Orion Pyramid Complex.

The frontal façades of most of these Atlantean temple sites have been so severely destroyed that normal erosive action of weathering cannot fully account for the state of what remains. Large gouges of magnetic geopolymer basalt material were stripped from the mountainsides when the pyramids were partly razed during warfare activity by the Sons of Belial against the Sons of the Law of One, who were the original builders of this megalithic pyramid complex. The vast underground city remains fully intact –and occupied.

The votive name 'Alutiiki' is the Paleo-Sanskrit form of this indigenous group whose ancestors likely built these majestic mountain pyramid structures. Translated as 5 hieroglyphs, it reads: **al u ti i ki**, meaning "(The) ability, oh, (of the) rays (of) This energy" in praise of vital forces conferred by focused infrasound. The groups of mountain pyramids found on Montague Island are adjacent to another pyramid complex on Latouche Island, conforming to the latitudinal alignment as the Alutiiki Pyramid Complex.

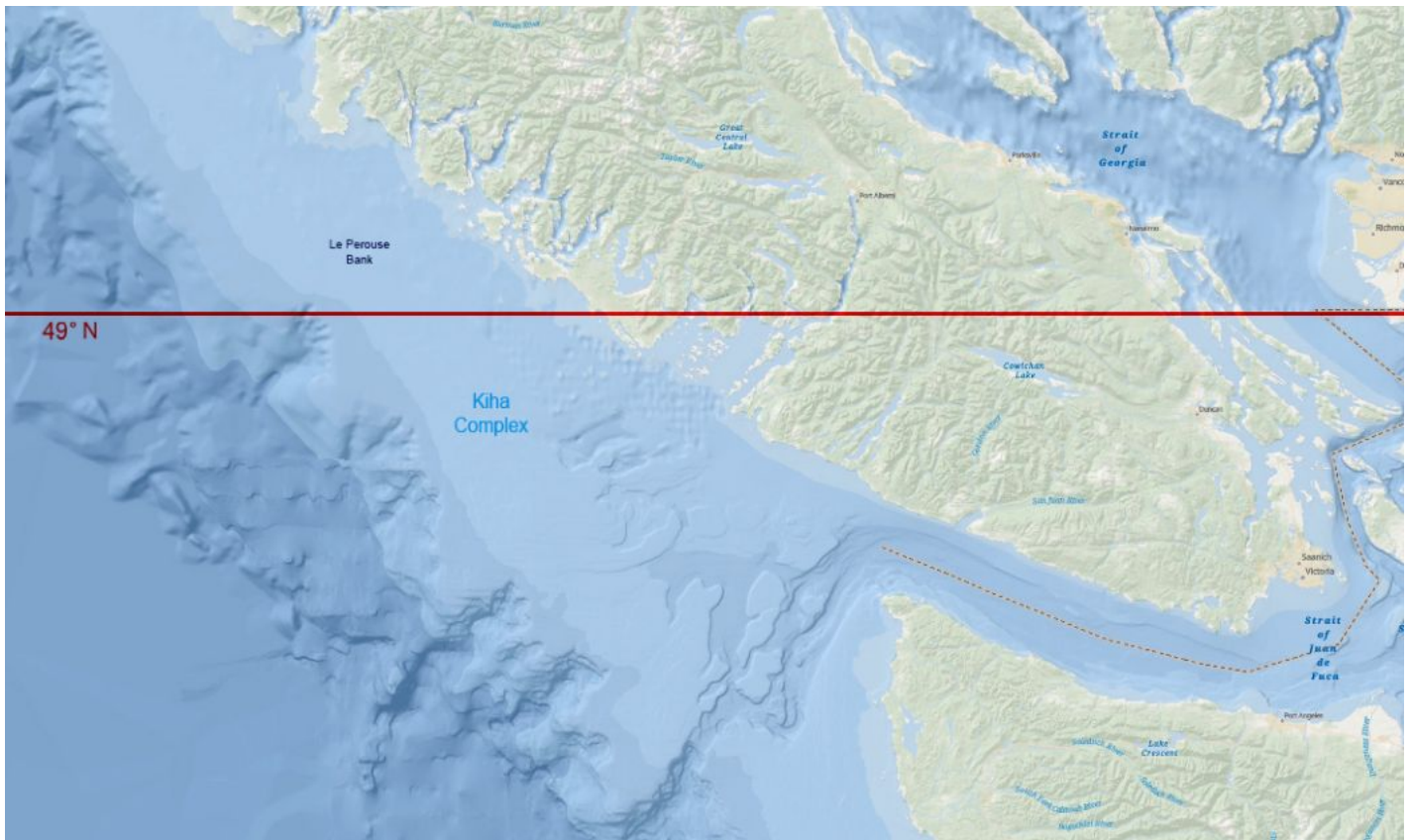


Chenega Pyramid on Latouche Island, Alaska (60.044694°N, 147.8705933°W, above) is located 6,231 miles from the Great Pyramid. Comprising precisely 25.03% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{1}{4}$), this resonant distance interval confers efficient reception of infrasound resonance. This site also displays the same radial alignment at 60° North latitude, due west of the Alutiiki Pyramid Complex on Montague Island.

The ancient votive name 'Chenega' is composed of 6 Paleo-Sanskrit hieroglyphs, reading: **ch e n e g a** , meaning "Promising submission, (the) essential submission (to the) spark, ah", in reference to submitting one's self to the painful heat of ingested alchemical elixirs containing radioactive nanocompounds.

Indelible marks left on the landscapes and seascapes by the grand constructive efforts of ancient human civilizations can also be discerned off the west coast of Vancouver Island, in British Columbia, Canada. A rectangular, grid pattern can be clearly observed in available low-resolution bathymetric data. Situated on La Perouse Bank, the geometric configuration of the seafloor extends for several miles into Barkley Sound. Keeha Bay is located immediately east of this sunken city, for which the site has been named.

The Paleo-Sanskrit votive name 'Kiha' is composed of a pair of hieroglyphs, reading: **ki ha** , meaning "(The) energy (of) Those." This two-syllable name references the vital force of *ki* (also pronounced 'chi', and 'qi') that becomes stimulated through the biophotonic temple practices of the worldwide Atlantean civilization.



The present discovery of the Kiha sunken city off Vancouver Island shows many parallels to the submerged city below Sitka Sound. Both display urban planning based on a regular grid system aligned to the cardinal directions, and also display high-precision geositions along latitudinal lines; Sitka at 57° North and Kiha at 49° North. These factors are directly supported by the trance statements of Edgar Cayce, indicating the parallel development of both sites during an extended period of stability lasting from ~30,000-13,000 bp.

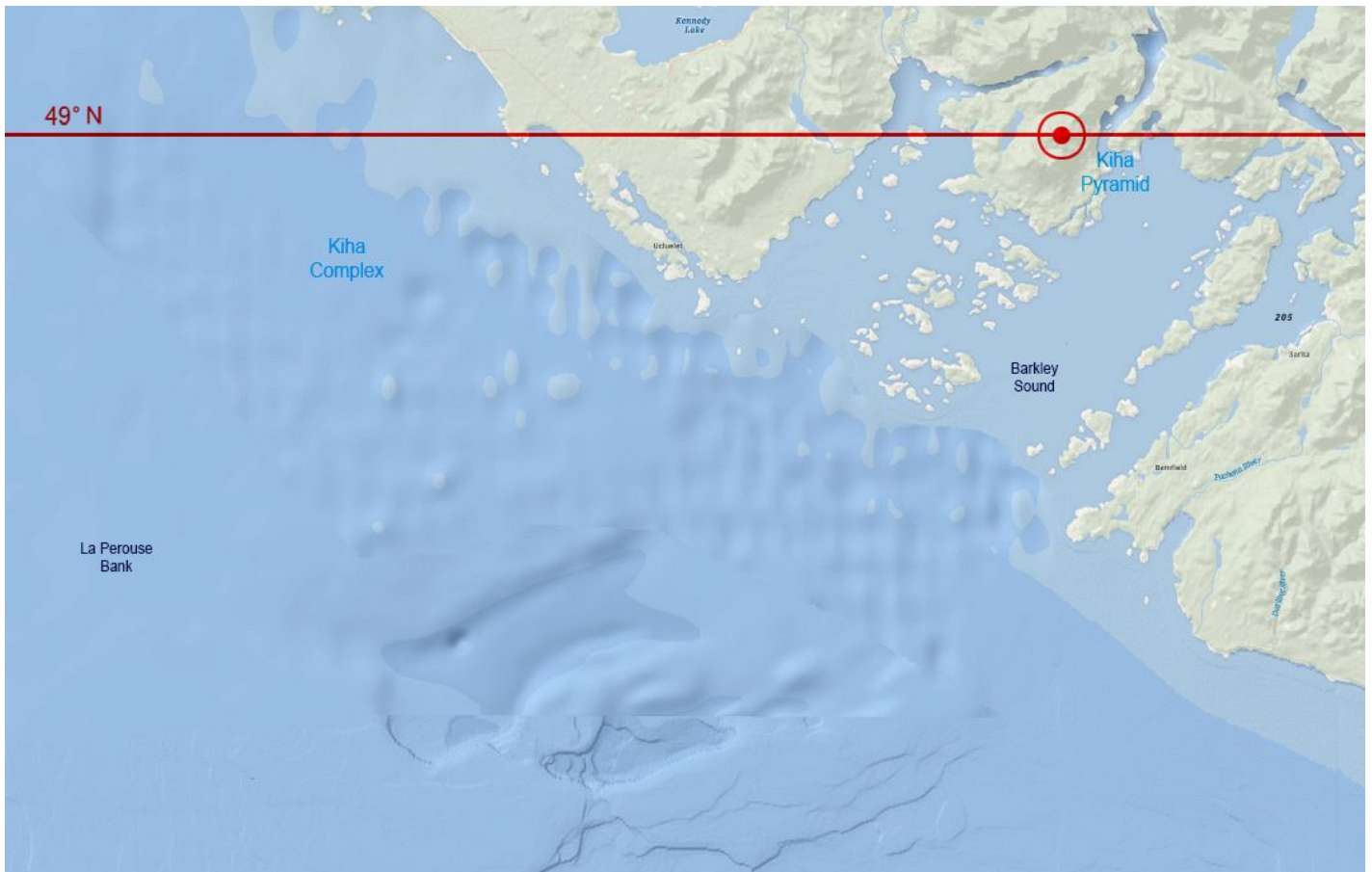
The continual advancement of human technology enables the integration of airborne and satellite and aerial imaging systems including LiDAR and ground penetrating radar methods to achieve comprehensive maps of ancient underground cities and the associated aerial transit of spacecraft to and from the network of sites, many of which are submerged beneath the ocean floor, as seen at multiple sites in the Gulf of Alaska.

The same form of disguised censorship seen in bathymetric data for the Sitka Complex on the Alaskan coastline is plainly evident in the case of the Kiha submerged city. Complex. A close inspection of the bathymetric data shows high-definition seafloor landscapes surrounding the large, submerged city zone, while the area at the mouth of Barkley Sound is effectively 'blurred out' to give only low-resolution data.

Areas immediately south of the city complex are represented in high-resolution bathymetric data, allowing the viewer to see the details of the natural seafloor features. The glaring disparity in data quality provided for the area of the sunken city is a clear indication that government agencies have coordinated a coverup of all topographic and bathymetric data that reveal the ancient technological achievements of humanity.

The latitudinal and longitudinal alignment of the layout of buildings within this ancient city conforms to a grid of roads that once permitted the transit of vehicles from one area of the city to another. Spanning several miles in total length from one end of the city to the other, the large scale of this fully urbanized landscape suggests a significant population once inhabited this region long before the present day.

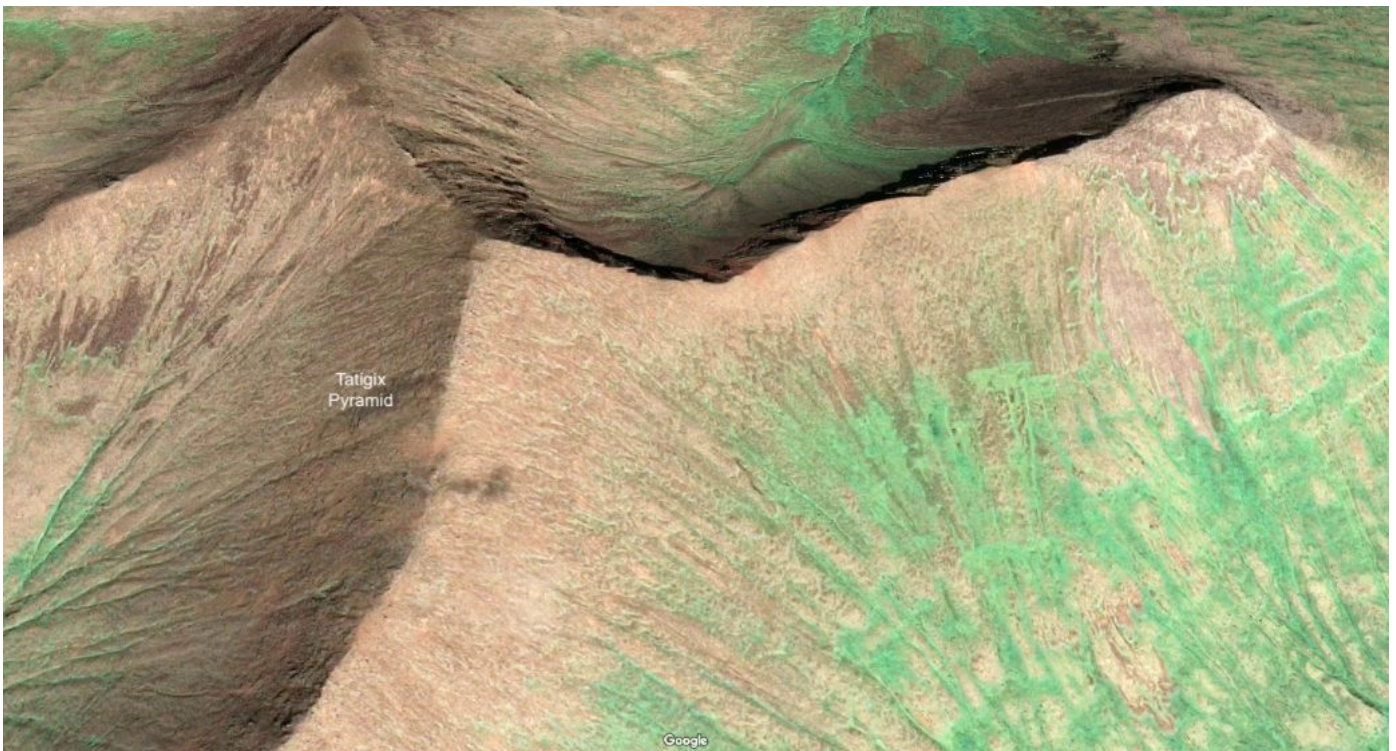
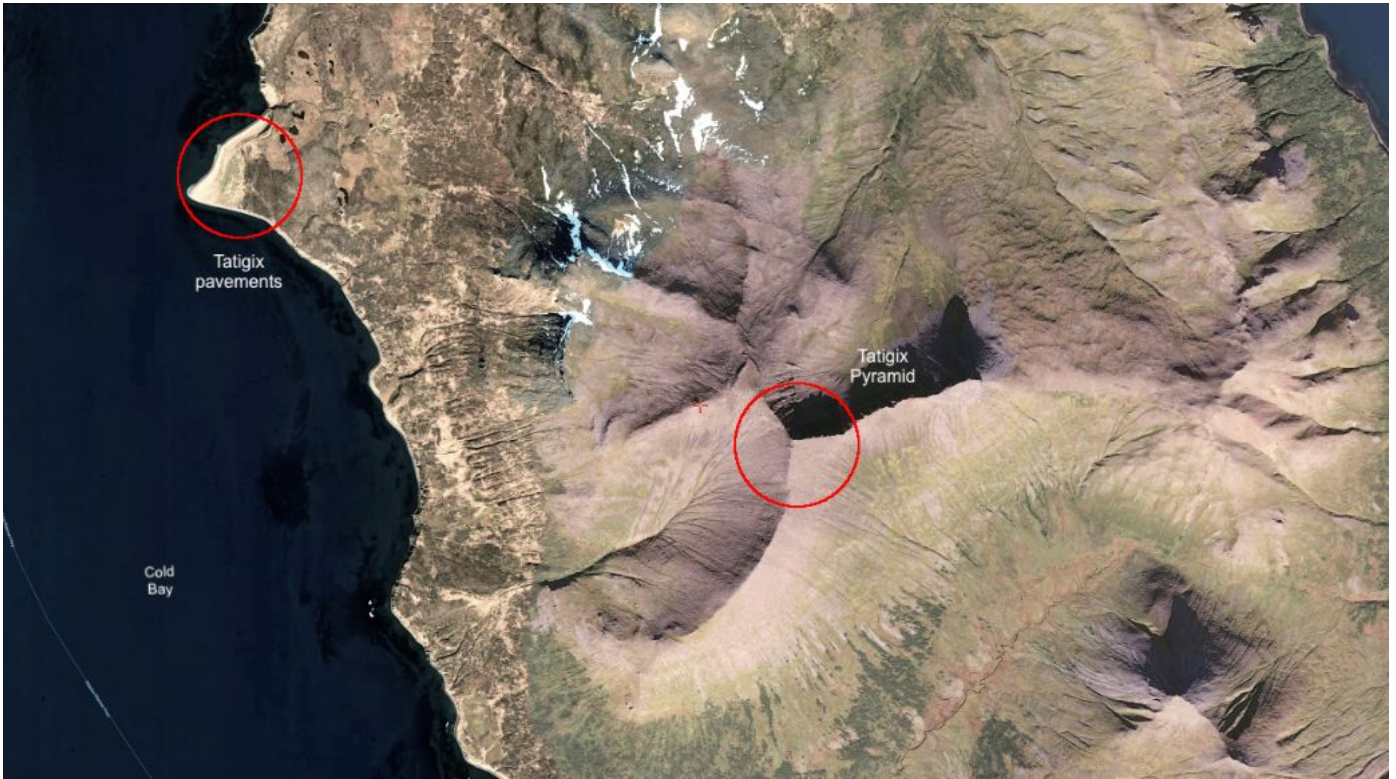
Kiha submerged city, in Barkley Sound, BC, Canada (48.994345°N, 125.609550°W, below), is located 6,814 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 27.37% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{137}{500}$). This site presents exact placement at 49° North latitude, conferring excellent reception of infrasound resonance.



Overlooking Barkley Sound from the highest peak in the area is Kiha Pyramid, which cannot be shown here in detailed topographic maps due to data distortion algorithms applied by the fascist Canadian government censorship system. Numerous sasquatch encounters reported on Vancouver Island can be traced back to underground city complexes that include the Kiha Pyramid Complex, extending far below Barkley Sound.

Another unusual configuration of extensive geopolymer pavement layers can be found on the shores of Cold Bay, on Alaska's Aleutian Peninsula. There, archeologists investigated a series of circular buildings clustered together in the traditional Aleut construction style, that were once inhabited full-time by a large native community. After this initial period, parts of the site were occupied as seasonal hunting encampments.

Building construction was greatly simplified at this site by the presence of an ancient geopolymer stone debris field full of dislodged rectangular plates and geometric blocks that are easily collected and moved very short distances to be reassembled in the form of walls and hearths comprising a residential complex.



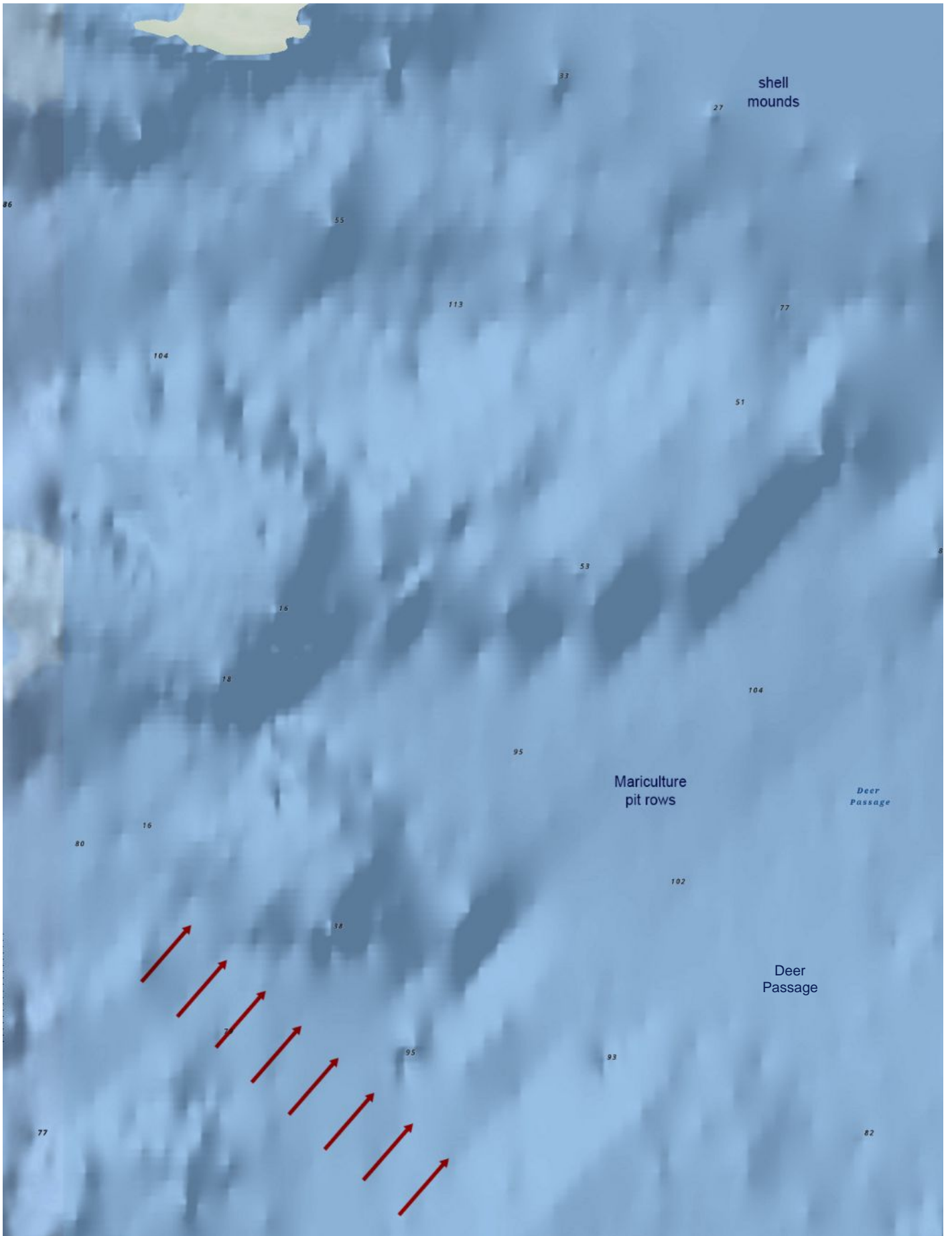
Tatigix Pyramid, near Cold Bay, Alaska (55.0887723°N, 162.4817009°W, above), is located 6,519 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 26.19% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{131}/_{500}$). This resonant distance, in addition to placement at 55° North latitude, confers efficient reception of focused infrasound resonance.

Just a few miles northwest of the Tatigix Pyramid is a broad shoreline area composed of multi-layered geopolymer limestone pavements cast by the temple builders of the Atlantean high civilization. The inclined pavements extend for over half a mile of shoreline, and provided an abundant building material that was utilized by Aleut communities to build traditional clustered *barabara* houses in more recent times (opposite).



Cold Bay

Tatigiᖃ



Bathymetric data for Cold Bay, surrounding the Tatigix Pyramid and its associated subterranean city complex, presents numerous parallel rows of mollusk nursery pits aligned in a northeast-southwest orientation, traversing irregular seafloor features in perfectly straight lines for a few miles (opposite).

In coastal waters down to ~50m in depth, large colonies of arctic razor clams were raised by remotely controlled drone systems operated from ships, floating platforms, or from the safety of land. Deeper nursery pits were evidently excavated down to depths exceeding 100m by teams of mariculture operators over many generations of high-tech marine farming activity. Shell mounds can be observed in many areas, indicating the relative sea level at the time those mollusks were harvested, which can be easily dated from samples.

The Tatigix Pyramid Complex is not the only Atlantean city associated with mariculture operations in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. Another major ancient pyramid city complex lies due west along the same latitudinal line on Unimak Island. The island is dominated by the volcanic cinder cone of Mount Shishaldin, which erupted in 1995-96 and 1999, with renewed low-level activity in 2019 preceding a 2023 eruption.



Strange UFO sightings have been reported in the vicinity of Mount Shishaldin, including an October, 2019 event in which pilot Theo Chesley captured several clear UFO photographs from his twin-propeller aircraft. The images show 2 discoidal objects hovering in the sky near the volcanic peak. The first object suddenly appeared several hundred feet from the volcano's rim, giving the visual impression of a lens-shaped void hovering motionless in the sky while emitting water vapor streams seeding an unusual cloud (above).¹²

What at first appeared to be a white smoke-ring floating motionlessly near the summit suddenly began to elongate on one side, twisting on itself in the high winds as more and more water vapor was emitted from the loop. As more and more white condensation appeared around the disc-shaped void, a layered veil of cloud began to trail behind the motionless object, seemingly attracted to the magnetic pull of the volcano.

During the unusual aerial encounter, a persistent magnetic anomaly drew the autopilot off course twice, before the pilot cautiously deferred to manual control of the aircraft. This strong magnetic aberration is consistent with other UFO accounts, and may have been produced by airborne objects that are completely invisible to the human eye, being detectable only in infrared wavelengths using IR optics or FLIR systems.

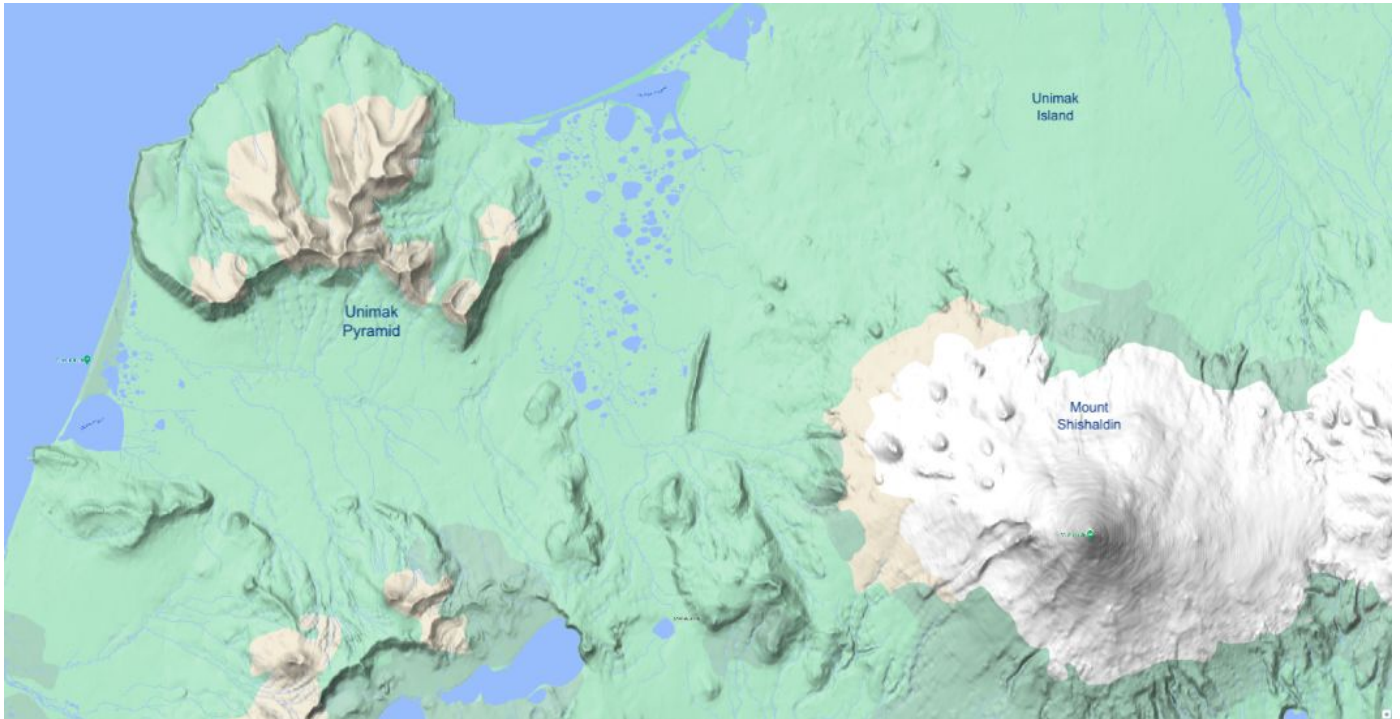


Cloaked UFO emits vapor
Mt. Shishaldin, Alaska - Oct, 2019

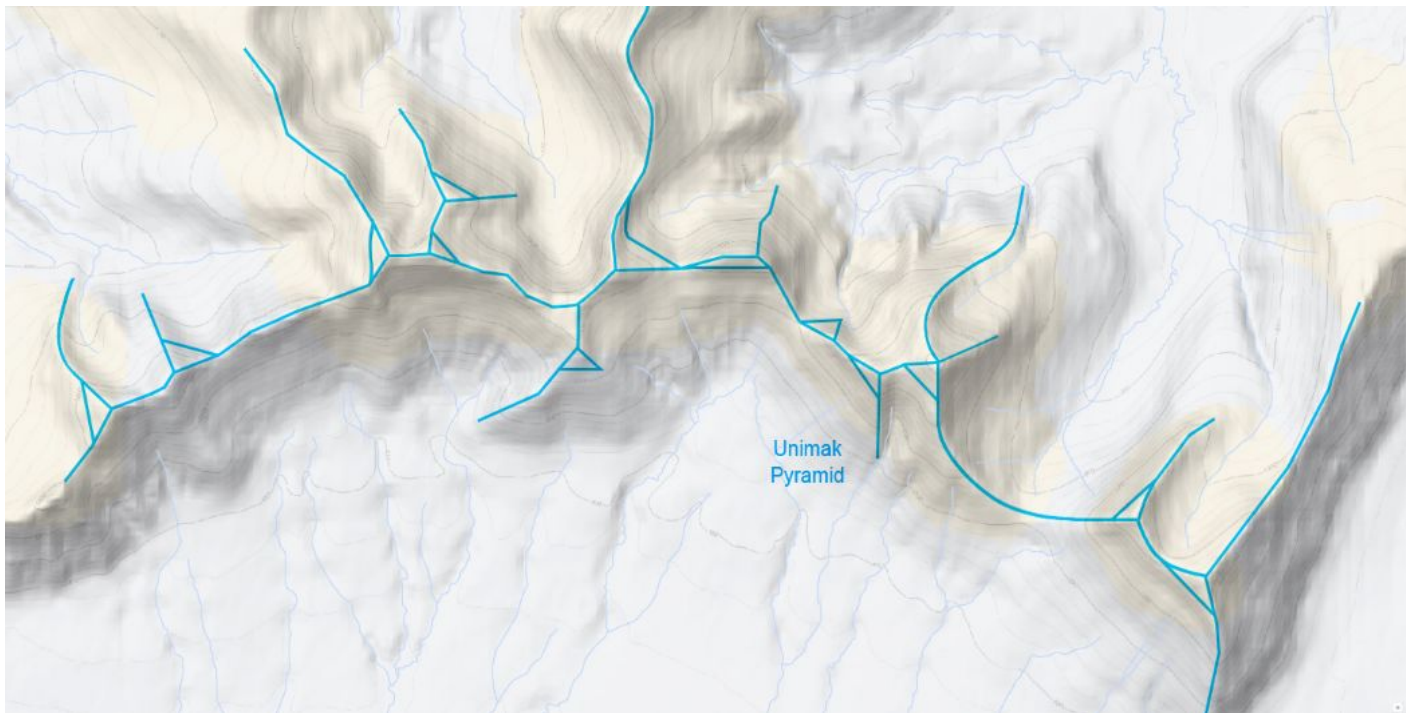


Spectacular UFO photographs over Mount Shishaldin taken by Chesley, present unusual cloaking behavior that is rarely observed or documented. The pilot was surprised by the sudden appearance of a second large, disc-shaped spacecraft that then appeared in front of the volcano, hovering on its side in a position perpendicular to the ground while emitting a diffuse green glow, which Chesley was also able to photograph.

At the time of the sighting Chesley was flying in a westerly direction approximately 30 miles to the northwest of Mount Shishaldin, on a course which passed directly above an ancient temple complex and underground city that explains the origin of the circular UFOs executing transdimensional maneuvers next to the volcano.



Unimak Pyramid, to the northwest of Mount Shishaldin, Alaska (54.8473721°N, 164.3957159°W, below), is located 6,518 miles from the Great Pyramid; representing 26.19% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{131}/_{500}$). Magnetic geopolymer basalt walkway pavements once linked the triangular façades of these mountain pyramids, which have been strategically loaded with exotic combinations of fine metallic powders for transducing infrasound standing wave resonance focused by the Orion Pyramid Complex.



The Unimak Pyramid Complex represents the surface remains of an ancient Atlantean city that included a subterranean network that once housed many thousands of inhabitants in resonant chambers far below ground. This very large city complex is situated just 20 miles west-northwest from Mount Shishaldin, which accounts for repeated UFO encounters and several eyewitness reports made by aircraft pilots in this zone.

Another group of mountain pyramids with offshore nursery pits is found 537 miles to the southwest of the Unimak Pyramid Complex, further down the long, arctic Aleutian Island chain. During a group sighting in the summer of 1945, 14 crew members of a military vessel encountered a submarine and aerial UFO presence off the Island of Adak, Alaska, even circling the vessel multiple times.¹³



Adak Pyramid, on Kagalaska Island, Alaska (51.8479432°N, 176.3753062°W, above) is located 6,594 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This resonant distance interval corresponds to 26.49% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{53}/_{200}$), ensuring efficient reception of focused infrasound resonance.

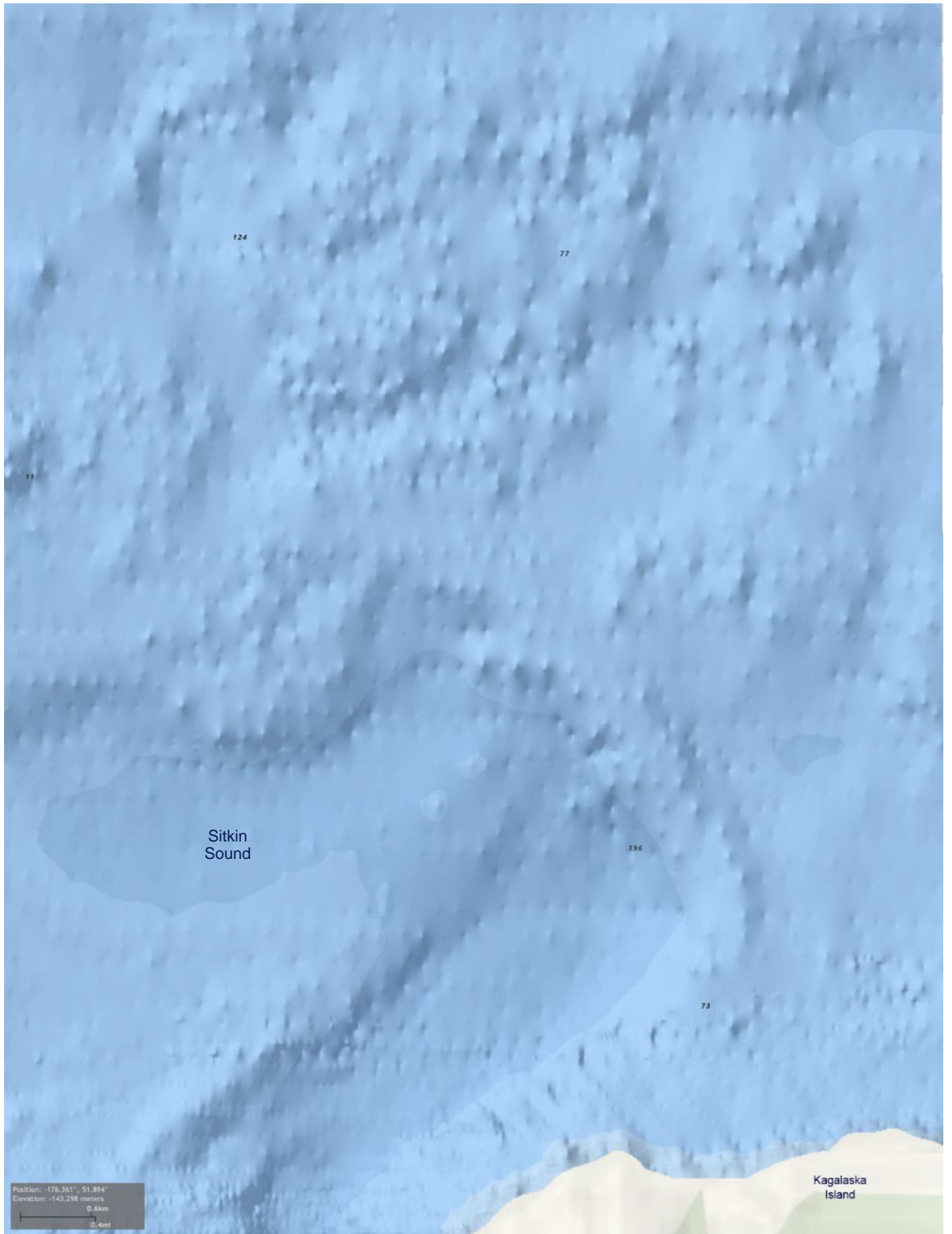
The main temple complex on Adak Island is adjoined to a secondary pyramid group situated just a few miles to the east (51.8563987°N, 176.310203°W). The ancient votive name 'Adak' is formed by 4 glyphs: **a da c**, meaning "Ah, (the) giving cloud", once again referring to the condensation of water vapor clouds and dense fog by infrasound resonance. The place name 'Sitkin' is comprised of 4 hieroglyphs, reading: **si t ki n**, meaning "Your protection (of the) energy (of) essence"; referencing Siddha bhasma γ -ray elixirs.

Thousands of submerged pits in Sitkin Sound, situated immediately north of the Adak Pyramid Complex, represent the digitally-masked remains of extensive mariculture activity that could only have been accomplished by the use of advanced submarine vehicles and/or remotely controlled deepsea drones. The public release of high-resolution bathymetric data for this area will ultimately resolve their unusual origin.

Despite the US government's egregious withholding of high-accuracy information from the public sphere, latitudinal rows of shoreline shell mounds and rows of mollusk nursery pits can still be clearly discerned, covering the entire area of Sitkin Sound (opposite). These seafloor pits have not been directly identified by any previous investigators, despite baffling oceanographers for many decades.

Ancient shell mounds encircle this elevated oval area that was once above sea level during the Late Paleolithic Period, and is now 90m below sea level (overleaf). The grid pattern of shell mounds is evident from the NOAA bathymetric data, but is noticeably absent from the Google Earth bathymetry models; effectively made invisible by the use of extremely low-resolution data.

Just as observed in the North Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, long parallel rows of giant horse conch shell mounds can be clearly seen encircling the entire perimeter of the seafloor mesa. Particularly visible on the eastern portion of the seafloor mesa are rows of shell mounds running in a north-south direction that traverse the entire mesa. *Even if this is false data, it may be covering up something more significant.*





Persistent sightings of UFO fleets by airline pilots and passengers in the skies above the Pacific Ocean are related to the transit of spacecraft flotillas from underground and underwater ET bases to rendezvous with great motherships in orbit of our planet. With increasing frequency, airline passengers have recorded high-quality video of spacecraft formations that orchestrate a display to announce their presence (above).

A growing public acceptance of the reality of ET humanoids living below the surface of our world buoys a new sense of resilience within the collective unconscious of terrestrial humanity, and a complimentary understanding that we are part of a network of inhabited worlds transited by numerous high civilizations.

All of these ancient temple city complexes confirm that Alaska and many other polar regions are among the most densely populated regions of the planet, *if one takes into consideration the extent of underground facilities as well as those above ground level*. Future investigations using satellite-based surveillance of the region will provide for many spectacular discoveries related to the activities of subterranean UFO bases.

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