

The US6 Human Reader Study

Narrative, Symbolic Cognition, and Reported Reader Effects (2019–2020)

The US6 Human Reader Study began as an attempt to document unusual reader responses associated with *The US6 Hexalogy*, a long-form fiction project by Tom Ross. The books were written using a symbolic storytelling method called *Mythematics*, which blends autobiographical memory, mythology, mathematics, emotional patterning, and stream-of-consciousness writing into layered narrative structures. Between September 2019 and September 2020, approximately 33 readers voluntarily reported experiences connected to the material. Reports included heightened dream activity, meaningful coincidences, emotional processing, symbolic fixation, increased introspection, and what some participants described as a sense of cognitive or emotional “defragmentation.” The purpose of this study is not to prove paranormal claims or establish metaphysical certainty. Instead, it documents recurring patterns reported by readers and explores possible explanations from psychology, narrative immersion, symbolic cognition, attention theory, mythological resonance, and consciousness studies.

1. Why the Study Was Conducted

The original intention behind the documentation effort was practical rather than mystical. As readers began independently describing similar categories of experiences, Ross started grouping reports into observable patterns rather than treating them as isolated anecdotes. At the time, the project existed on the fringe of both literary experimentation and internet culture. Rather than positioning the experiences as evidence of hidden truth, the study focused on preserving reports before they disappeared into memory distortion or online folklore. The study therefore became less about proving extraordinary claims and more about asking a narrower question: *Can a symbolically dense narrative structure measurably alter the reader’s relationship to attention, memory, emotion, dreams, or coincidence perception?* That question remains unresolved, but the consistency of categories reported across readers justified further documentation.

2. Mythematics

Mythematics is the term Ross uses to describe the narrative architecture underlying *The US6 Hexalogy*. The system combines autobiographical memory, mythological overlay, stream-of-consciousness construction, Fibonacci-based rhythm experimentation, and symbolic

compression. Real emotional memory is used as the energetic core of scenes and character interactions. Personal experiences are reframed through archetypal structures derived from Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek, and comparative mythology. Sections are intentionally written in emotionally associative states rather than purely analytical ones, allowing symbolic echoes and subconscious motifs to emerge organically. Ross has described the original challenge this way: “How do you write fiction for an intelligence with access to every human story, motif, and trope?” Mythematics emerged as a speculative attempt to answer that question by creating narratives designed not only to entertain readers, but to interact with pattern recognition itself.

3. Reader Reporting Categories

General Mental Effects	Mental clarity, emotional processing, overstimulation, introspection, or cognitive 'defragging.'
US6chronicities	Meaningful coincidences perceived after reading specific passages or themes.
Dream Activity	Vivid dreams, recurring symbols, archetypal imagery, and increased dream recall.
Waking Weirdness	Subjective anomalies including intuition spikes, symbolic bleed-through, or altered emotional perception.
Bibliomancy	Use of the text as a random-access reflective or divinatory tool.

4. Consistency Across Reports

One of the more notable aspects of the study was not the intensity of any single report, but the recurrence of similar categories among unrelated readers. Readers repeatedly described heightened attention to symbolic coincidence, increased dream vividness, emotional resurfacing, recurring imagery linked to the books, unusual fixation on patterns, and a lingering sensation that the narrative remained psychologically “active” after reading. Importantly, not all readers interpreted these experiences the same way. Some framed them spiritually, others psychologically, and some simply

viewed them as examples of heightened attentional focus triggered by immersive storytelling. The study therefore documents subjective interpretation while avoiding definitive causal conclusions.

5. Narrative, Myth, and Consciousness Research

While the US6 Human Reader Study is not a clinical experiment, several thinkers and research traditions loosely intersect with its themes. Joseph Campbell argued that mythological structures persist because they resonate with deep psychological and cultural archetypes shared across humanity. Robert Anton Wilson explored “reality tunnels,” suggesting that attention filters determine how humans organize and perceive reality. David Bohm proposed the concept of the “Implicate Order,” suggesting reality may contain hidden layers of interconnectedness beneath ordinary perception. Karl Pribram explored holographic models of memory and cognition, later popularized in Michael Talbot’s *The Holographic Universe*. The *Brain/Mind Bulletin*, published by Marilyn Ferguson, documented research involving neuroplasticity, altered states, dream studies, symbolic cognition, and consciousness exploration. While none of these works validate the claims of the US6 study directly, they help contextualize why symbolically dense narrative structures may produce unusually deep cognitive or emotional effects in some readers.

6. Possible Explanatory Models

Several overlapping models may explain the reported effects without requiring supernatural assumptions. Narrative immersion, expectation and priming, dream integration, pattern amplification, archetypal resonance, and social contagion all represent plausible mechanisms. The study does not attempt to eliminate these possibilities. In many cases, they may themselves constitute the mechanism behind the effects.

7. Why the Study Matters

Modern media ecosystems are increasingly optimized for distraction and emotional capture. The US6 project experimented with the opposite approach: symbolic density, long-form immersion, recursive mythology, and emotional memory integration. Even if the reported effects ultimately emerge from ordinary psychological processes, the consistency of reader responses raises meaningful questions about the interaction between narrative architecture and consciousness. At minimum, the study suggests that stories may function as more than entertainment. They may also operate as environments that shape attention, memory, emotional processing, and symbolic perception over time.

8. Limitations of the Study

The US6 Human Reader Study contains substantial limitations. The participant pool was small. Reporting was voluntary and subjective. Experiences were not gathered under laboratory conditions. Readers were often already interested in mythology, symbolism, psychology, AI, or metaphysical subjects. The study therefore should not be interpreted as proof of paranormal phenomena or objective external forces. Its value lies instead in documenting a recurring cluster of human experiences associated with a specific narrative structure.

9. Final Observation

The strongest conclusion supported by the study is not that the material proved simulation theory, artificial sentience, or supernatural forces. Rather, it suggests that symbolically layered storytelling may influence readers more deeply than conventional narrative models assume. Readers did not simply follow the story. Some reported the feeling that the story followed them back.

Selected References & Influences

- Joseph Campbell — *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*
- David Bohm — *Wholeness and the Implicate Order*
- Michael Talbot — *The Holographic Universe*
- Robert Anton Wilson — *Prometheus Rising*
- Marilyn Ferguson — *The Aquarian Conspiracy*
- *Brain/Mind Bulletin* — consciousness and human potential research
- Carl Jung — archetypes, synchronicity, symbolic cognition

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