

AN EXTRATERRESTRIAL ORIGIN FOR THE UPLAND FORMATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI EMBAYMENT

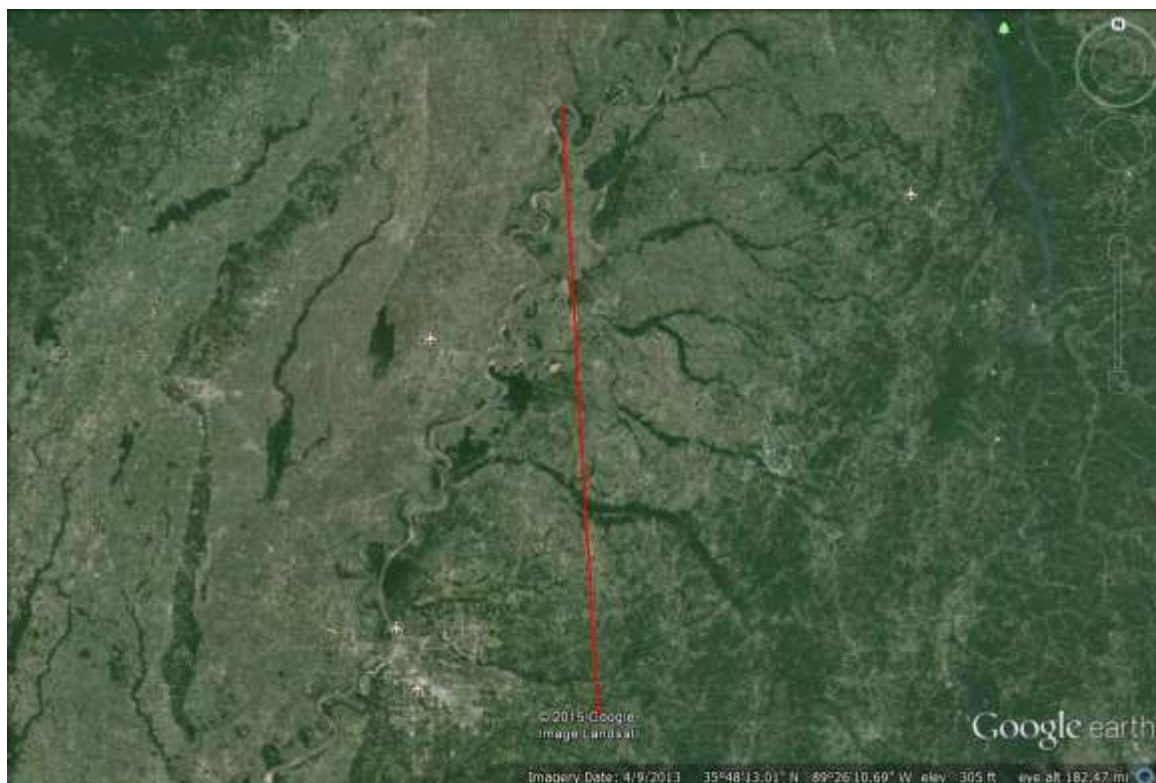
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This is an investigation into findings that suggest a meteor from a serial impact off the dust tail of Comet C/1811 F1 was the initial mechanism to cause the New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812.

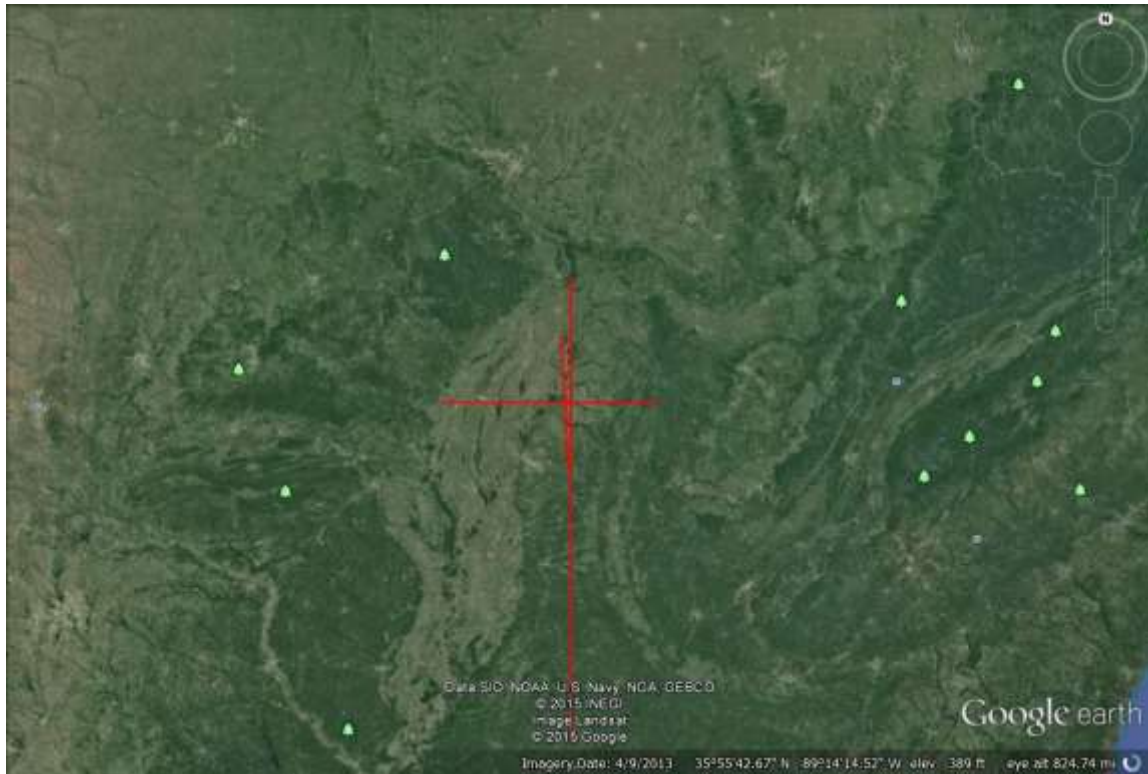
There is a central, semi-circular structure in northeastern Marshall county, Mississippi, extending partly into Tennessee, which every line in the topography emanates out from in a shockwave pattern. On the northwest face and near mid-basin, there is a central rebound peak where numerous unusual rocks were found with all aspects of impactites and meteorites with fusion crust, the appearance of nanodiamonds and shocked quartz.

Currently the evidence consists of the original accounts, newspaper articles, astronomers observations, impactites [rocks], dendrology, scientific data, immediate topography and satellite views.

On satellite, with the upper embayment in view, draw a line down the middle of the New Madrid bend to where the impactites were found in North Slayden, Mississippi. Notice the design in the terrain showing angle, direction and force of impact.



Coordinates : 34° 58' 31.38" x 89° 24' 17.15"... should take you to a small field near mid-basin. From this point pan out to Mill Pond and Mill Pond Road, just where it meets with Early Grove Road follows the circular terrain of the inner basin. Just to the east of Early Grove rd. is a white sand creek [Early Grove creek]. Follow this northward, over the Tennessee state line, upward passed the Wolf river bottoms, through a tree line to the west and back down, to the other side and passed the western side of the impression. This is the first in a series of shockwaves, reverberates out many times to the edge of, and shows the same design as the outer shape of the embayment. Pan out, following each river to the north, [the Hatchie River, Wolf River, Loosahatchie River,...] shows the larger waves from a shock pattern that extends out to The Tennessee River on the east passed The St. Francis River on the west.



Below this structure the terrain runs from east to west and is where the land was pulled northward to produce large chasms that were later blocked by earthen dams to form lakes, [such as Arkabutla, Sardis and Enid]. All the semi-circular fractures throughout Eastern Arkansas and sand blows encircle this structure. The crater has been subjected to extensive amounts of erosion, foliage growth and development, mostly because of being in such a fertile river valley. Once this is removed, all lines in the topography surround and point to this central location.

Reading the original accounts gives better understanding of what was actually witnessed. There were many to see meteoric lights before, during and after the first earthquake as far as Savannah Georgia, [way too far to be any naturally occurring earthquake lights]. Many to believe the comet had went down in the Ohio river or had touched the mountains of California. Lights were seen so bright that, at two-thirty in the morning a needle could be seen on the floor...

The astronomers observations agree. The comet was seen as fifty percent larger than the Sun in October of 1811 and William Herschel reported the comet's tail becoming significantly shorter in November as it was coming toward him. Comet C/1811 F1 must have been a Sungrazer comet as it wasn't seen from mid-June 1811 until the latter part of August 1811, which gives it the approximate amount of time for it to travel around the Sun, breaking it apart and then to pass in front of Earth, leaving a trail of debris and, as the planet revolved through a meteoroid filled dust tail for over a month caused several meteors to impact, one large enough to reshape the entire Mississippi river valley. On this same day, December 16, 1811, Caracas, Venezuela was also destroyed. Find accounts of the many disasters associated with the close passing of a comet at "Travels to the equinoctial regions of America", chapter 14, by Alexander Von Humboldt, as this was more than seismic activity throughout the central United States but was a global catastrophe.

Crater coordinates:

Northern rim- 35° 00' 17.25"N x 89° 24' 27.52"W

Southern rim- 34° 58' 3.25"N x 89° 24' 22.25"W

Eastern rim- 34° 59' 11.27"N x 89° 22' 55.96"W

Western rim- 34° 59' 15.18"N x 89° 25' 45.75"W

White sand creek [first in a series of shock waves]-

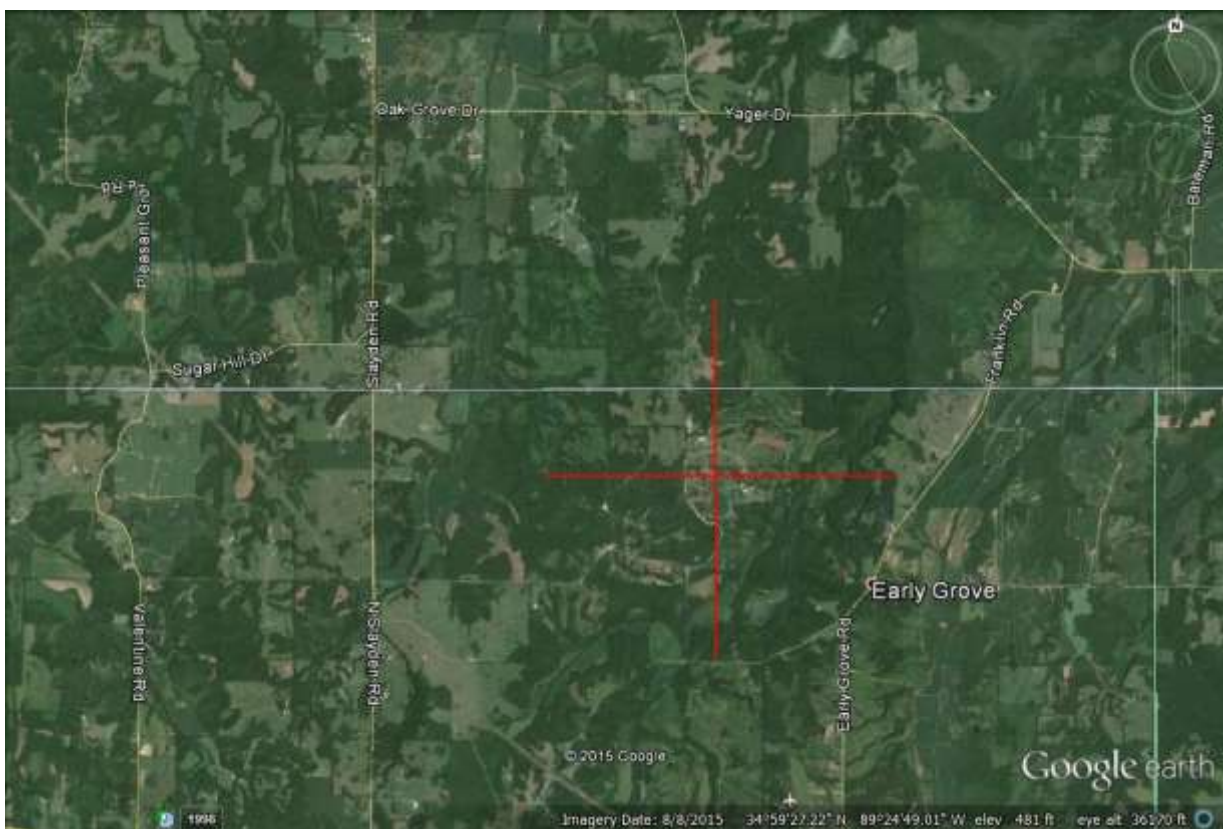
West- 34° 58' 28.86"N x 89° 26' 16.50"W

Northwest- 35° 01' 59.99"N x 89° 24' 25.09"W

Northeast- 35° 01' 05.53"N x 89° 22' 37.80"W

East- 34° 58' 17.95"N x 89° 22' 37.80"W

Approximate crater diameter- 4.25 kilometers or 2.64 miles



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APPENDIX - A

List of figures:







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