

Eventpoint CosmoGeography

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Dedicated to the generations of

**Ni, Nando, Shants, Ale
Sheryl, Craig, Ani, Paula, Gita, Vinay, José Miguel,
Manuelito, Michael, Maru, Sandrine, Shawn, Vanessa,
Juan Manuel, José Luis,
to Sarah and to her brother Jesse (in memoriam)**

***And to Bo (in memoriam) and to his generation*
To my God-children
Maru, Gerardo, Victor Manuel, Miguel Angel,
and to Irenita, Vero, Yvon, Maria, Luis Enrique, Mao,
Alejandra, Gonzalo, Ricardo**

***And to the generation of*
Enrique Efrain, Fernandita, Kristen, Hillary, Los cuates,
Diego,
Los hijos de Augustín**

***And to the generation of*
Dylin, Jorgito, Jesse**

***And to the generation of*
Sarita and Chase**

***And to the generation of*
Mariana Angeni and Nynah Elizabeth**

And to the generations of these generations...

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My Analytical Perspective

The field of the geography of Earth, generally, skips over the astronomical relationships of the Earth with events in the solar system and beyond. However, in my mind, in order to *know the Earth's geography, one needs to know the astronomy of the Universe*. My thesis is simple: cosmogeographical events in the sky contribute to the formation, composition and development of the continents of the Earth. Obviously, this thesis applies to the other planetary bodies in our solar system, and beyond. You may call these factors geo-astronomical, astro-geographical, cosmo-geographical, it matters not; the significant point is to take into account the relationship of the Earth to the Universe for the analysis of the Earth's geography. For example, the angle of inclination of the Earth produces changes in, among other things, the formation, composition and development of the continents on the Earth --- as well as, everything else on Earth.

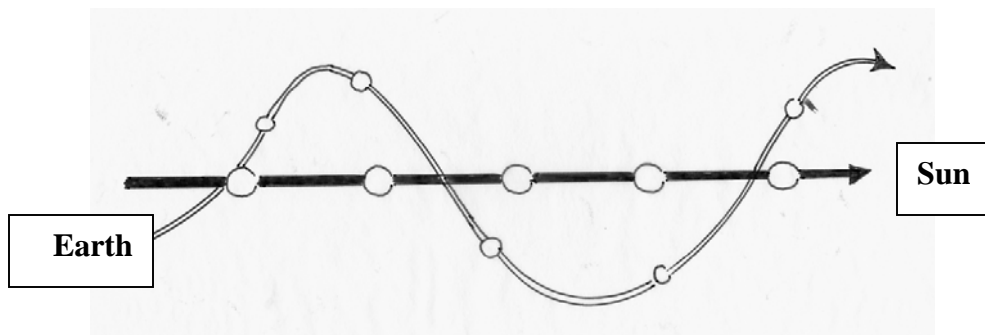
The random, drifting movement of the continents suggested by Alfred Wegener's theory of continental drift, or **displacement theory**, as it is also known, does *not* exist --- at least not to the degree as purported in his analysis. On the contrary, from a comparison of geographical *extremepoints* and cosmo-geographical *eventpoints*, a well-defined symmetry and scalar proportion to the placement of the continents on Earth can be observed. If there is symmetry, the symmetry can be measured, and if it can be measured, then one can know the conditions of existence of the symmetry itself.

No matter how unique and asymmetrical the continents may appear to be at first glance, when certain measured comparisons are made between extremepoints and eventpoints, and/or among themselves, symmetry and scalar proportion appear in the shape of the landmasses and water basins of the Earth. This kind of analytical ***eventpoint cosmogeography*** confirms that the geography of the Earth is much more uniform and predictable than continental drift theory would have us believe.

The analytical proposal of this book does not forward any particular word-concept (such as astronomy, geology, geography, or, ***astrogeology***, etc.) to identify the theoretical approach employed here. The reason is simply that no one has proposed the thesis forwarded in this book before. I have been unable to produce a single word-concept that would identify the field of study proposed here. Nonetheless, consider the subject-matter that my proposal entails.

The study of extremepoint geography and eventpoint cosmogeography reflects the following visualization of the subject-matter proposed herein.

Fig.1 - The Orbiting Planetary Body, Earth, and the Sun
Produce the Earth's Geography



Mind you, I did not even attempt to present a visual of the path of the Earth's moon here. The Sun-Earth-Moon relationship ---along with the entire solar system and beyond--- produces the geography of the Earth. Geography studies the Earth, its physical features, resources, climate, people, and so on. Astronomy studies the events in the sky, with the Earth included as a planetary body; the galaxy and galaxies (Universe) within which the Earth and its corresponding solar system exist.

Now, with that view in mind, consider for a moment what word-concept exists that would explain the previous illustration serving as the basis for the study of Earth's geography. As far as I can tell, there is no such word-concept. I have chosen the word-concept of **eventpoint geography**, as shall be explained in detail throughout this study; the geography of the Earth is determined in part by events in the sky.

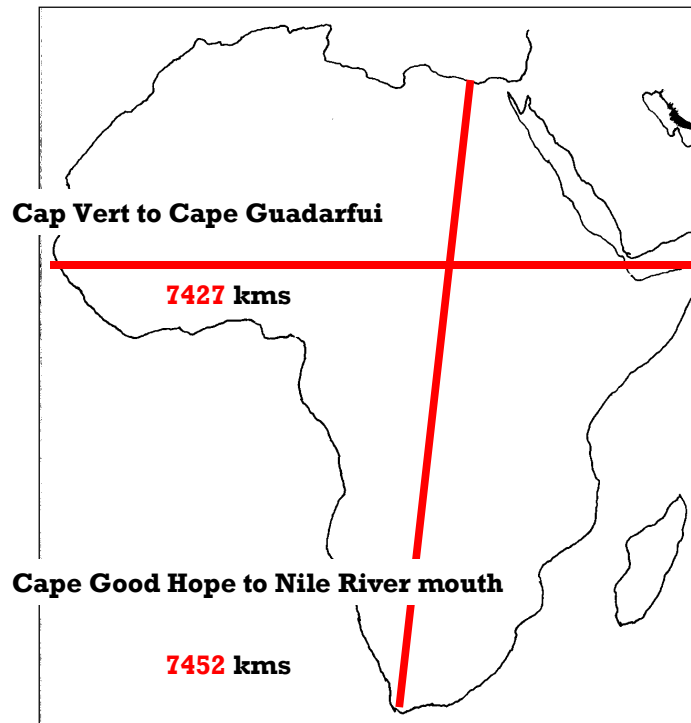
[...]

It is my contention that the length and width of the continental land mass harbors a significance for the symmetry of the placement of the crustal mass on Earth. And, even though each particular continent or piece of land mass may appear to be unique in its shape, unlike any other formation of crustal mass, I consider that the measurements offered in this study prove otherwise. For no matter how unique each formation of crustal mass appears to be at first sight, upon closer examination there exists a symmetry in the placement of the crustal mass and its shape that may be readily explained. The explanation may initially obey considerations regarding the interplay of land mass and water bodies on Earth, and features of soil and water erosion. The second part of the explanation concerns the concept of **cosmogeographical eventpoints** that will be explained fully in the following chapter. Consider other extreme point distances that approach the North/South extremepoint baseline of the South American continent.

Eastern extremepoint of Japan to Cap Mendocino, California:		7584 kms
Cape of Columbia, Canada to the Gulf of Tehuantepec:		7529
Cabo San Lucas Mexico	Mount Aconcagua	7478
Cape Agulhas	Nile River Mouth	7476
NW xp Sumatra	South East Cape	7453

Such obvious symmetry and proportion of the baseline distances between extremepoints of geography challenges the idea of the *random drifting* of the continents. The very concept of drifting implies no purpose in direction, random movement, movement determined chaotically, indeterminant movement. As shown, the North/South extremepoint distances of the continent of South America is **7613** kilometers. The extremepoint distances for the continent of Africa approach similar numbers as shown: **7452** and **7427** kilometers.

Fig. - Northernmost and Southernmost Extremepoint Distance of Africa and Westernmost and Easternmost Extremepoint Distance of Africa



Cape of Good Hope	Mouth of Nile River	7452 kms
Galera Point	Cabo de Hornos	7447
Mount Everest	S xp Madagascar	7443
Cap Vert	Cape Guardafui	7427
<i>(Greatest Width of Africa)</i>		

Cape Comorin	Cap Bon (Tunis)	7381
Mount Everest	Cape York	7357
Cape York	Gulf of Mannan	7339
Dacca	Sainte Marie Madagascar S xp	7331
East xp Madagascar	W Australia	7310
Cape Agulhas	Giza Complex	7304
S xp Iceland	Cabo de Sao Roque	7289
Cape Good Hope	Giza Complex	7281

Other baselines exist that are in themselves comparable to still other geographic locations. Consider the width of the Gulf of Mexico *together with* that of the Caribbean Sea (**4038 kms**). The combined length of these two bodies of water represents a ballpark figure for the length of the Mediterranean Sea: (**3750 kms**). Consider now the comparative lengths of the Coral Sea and the Tasmania Sea (**4573 kms**). These three distinct water expanses triangulate on the face of the globe. Again, check the measurements out with some string and a small globe hung from the ceiling of a room. Look at them as connecting water bodies, not as of their specific names.

[...]

Relationally Abstracted CosmoGeographical Eventpoints

Some of the more obvious spacetime/movement levels of eventpoint cosmogeography that are required in the geographical analysis of Earth (and of any other planetary body in our solar system) are as follows ---in no particular order:

- The Earth's Equator
 - The Ecliptic Plane/Angle
 - The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
 - The North and South Poles (also extremepoints in geography)
 - The Artic Circle and the Antarctic Circle
 - The nodes (also extremepoints in geography)
 - The axial inclination of the Earth,
- And so on, infinitely so.*

The list is in fact infinite, impossible to number completely. I will return to this list in more detail in later chapters. But for now, consider that innumerable aspects of movement in the composition and existence of matter-energy must be accounted for in the analysis. An example: the atomic

structure and movement of landmass and water expanse on Earth require a study of their compacted molecular structure. And so on.

In the analysis of the geography of Earth, the formation and composition of the Earth must be considered then in relation to the placement and displacement of landmasses and water basins: the core, the magma, the crust and the continents, and even the Earth's *atmosphere*. One must evaluate each rock type, relations of pressure, density, temperature, changes of state, melting and phase changes in the constituent minerals; a layering of the planetary interior differentiation.

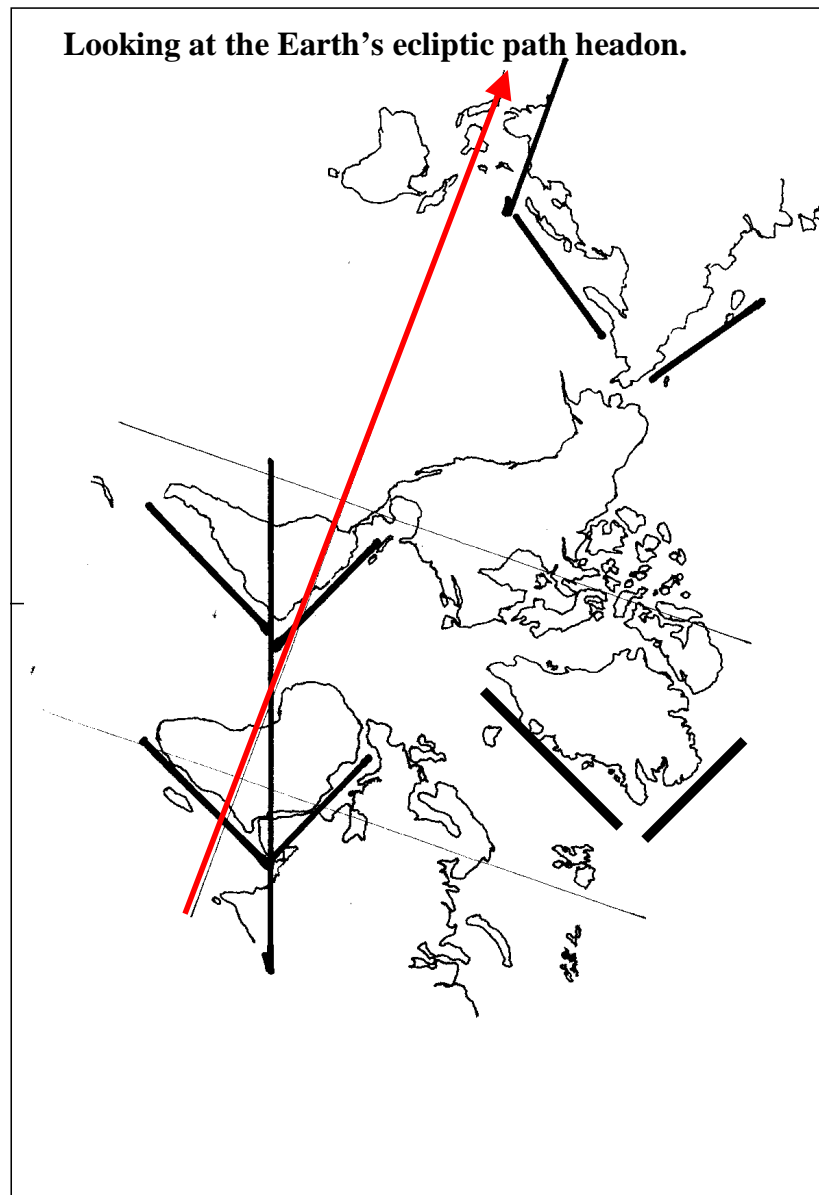
One might also consider the idea that the layers of rocks have not been deposited at different times in their formation but represent a lighter/heavier chemical soup of congealed layers of minerals and rock ---all formed at the same/similar time during the process of the birth of the planet--- where the cooling gases and liquid rocks gelled and became solid formations, one layered upon another as they cooled. The layers of rock formation could be conceived of as chemical separations in a compound. The contradictions that geologists find between rock formations and the presence of fossils may be explained in this manner, as animals and plants were carried to certain levels for reasons other than those cited in a chronological timeline of events. Different plants and different animals may have been carried to different layers of rock formations as the compounds solidified, with different kinds of fossils settling to different layers of the compound for different reasons.

[...]

Symmetry Along the Ecliptic Plane

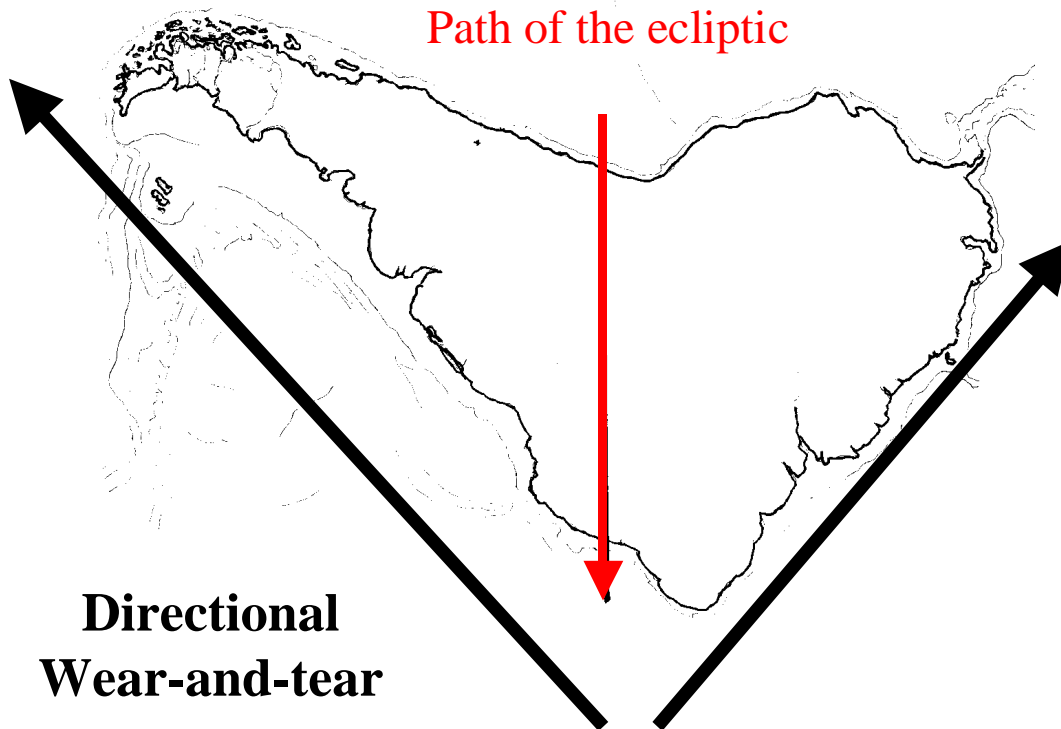
The uniformity of symmetry of the two banks of a river reflect the same/similar uniformity in symmetry between the opposing coastlines of two continents, only a much more complex level, obviously.

Fig.- The Path of the Earth's Ecliptic Plane as Seen Headon



From the previous illustration, the shapes of the continents on Earth appear to reflect the interplay of land mass and water mass in relation to the spiraling motion and direction of the Earth's traveling along the ecliptic plane. The illustrations of a flat map, as shown, in reflecting the ecliptic plane reveal two distinct straight lines or arrows. The two straight lines in fact reflect sections of the abstracted spiraling path of Earth following its ecliptic plane motion.

Fig. -The Path of the Ecliptic: A Detail View



The best way to observe the path of the ecliptic is to suspend a globe of the Earth on a string along an axial line through the Antarctic Circle and the Arctic Circle, and then spin the globe looking in the direction of the ecliptic. The pointed arrowhead shape of the continents then becomes quite visible and the view in the previous two illustrations takes on a practical meaning. One can actually imagine the Earth traveling through space in the direction of the ecliptic line as shown and understand the wear-and-tear of the water erosion on the landmass of the Earth.

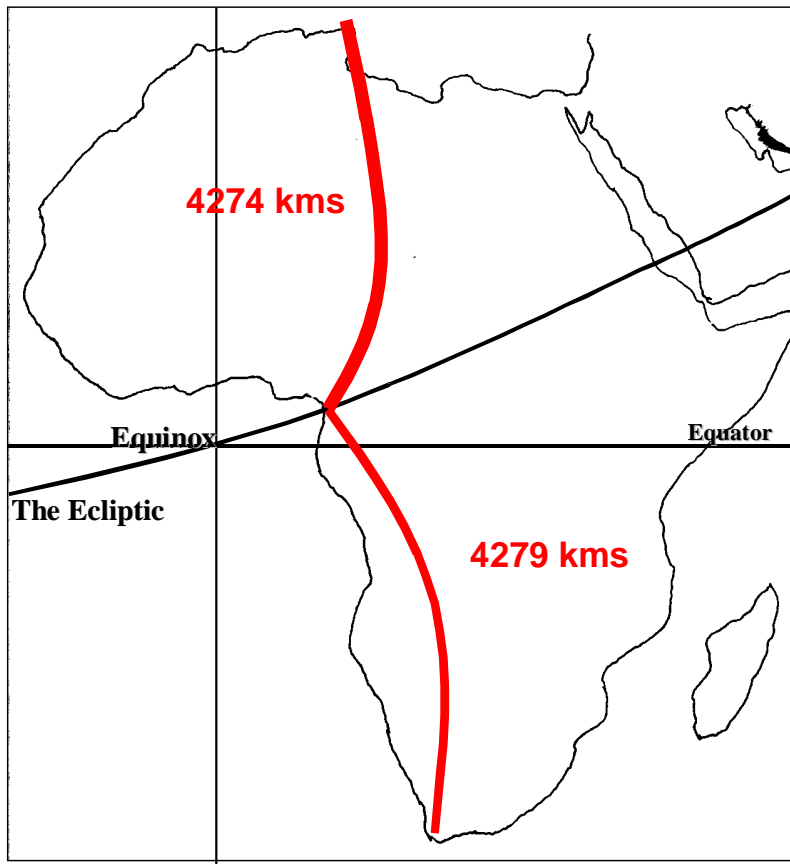
Now, before we proceed further, it is important to visualize some of the elected eventlines and their eventpoints, such as those related to the equator, the ecliptic, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, among other yet to be defined great circles (lines) on the globe.

[...]

Now, the baseline relationships discerned for South America relates to similar relationships with the continent of Africa. Again, if the continents of Africa and South America split apart from some ancient super-continent, one would not expect any kind of similarity in symmetry of their landmass other than say one of reflective symmetry, as two halves of a broken whole.

But, the aforementioned relationship is observable on the African continent in the form of translation symmetry. From the coordinate point where the ecliptic crosses the West coast of Africa to the northern extremepoint of Africa there is a distance of **4274 kms**. From the coordinate point where the ecliptic crosses the West coast of Africa to the southern extremepoint of Africa there is a distance of **4279 kms**.

Fig. - Africa: Baselines



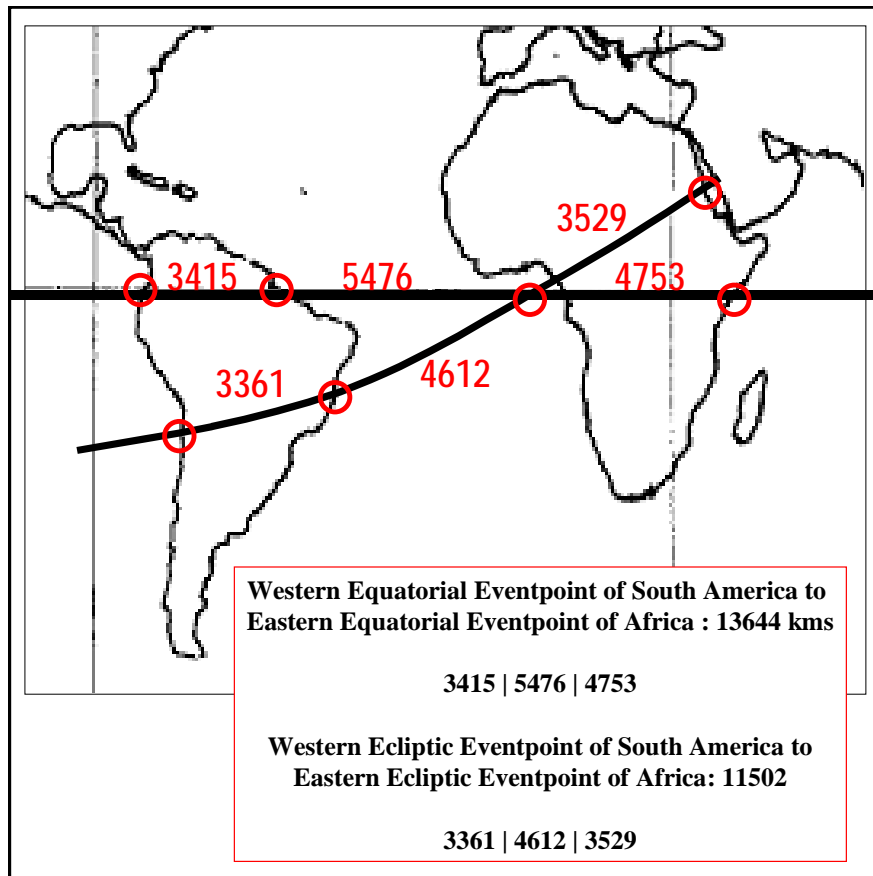
As one may observe, the difference (5 kilometers) is even less than with regard to the same relationship on the continent of South America. One explanation may be that of the continental shelves. There is hardly any

continental shelf extension at the northern and southern tips of Africa, unlike what occurs on the South American continent. Therefore, the mediation of the ecliptic plane is more obvious in Africa. Nonetheless, measuring the baseline distances at the water's edge, instead of from the edge of the extensions of the continental shelves will suffice for this study to determine the existence of symmetry and scalar proportion in the placement of landmass and water basins on the Earth's crustal surface.

To imagine that the South American continent drifted away from the African continent and 'arrived' precisely at the above-cited translational symmetrical relationships is a stretch of the imagination about the precision enshrouded in aimless, drifting landmass.

[...]

Fig.- Transcontinental Distances: Ecliptic and Equatorial Eventlines



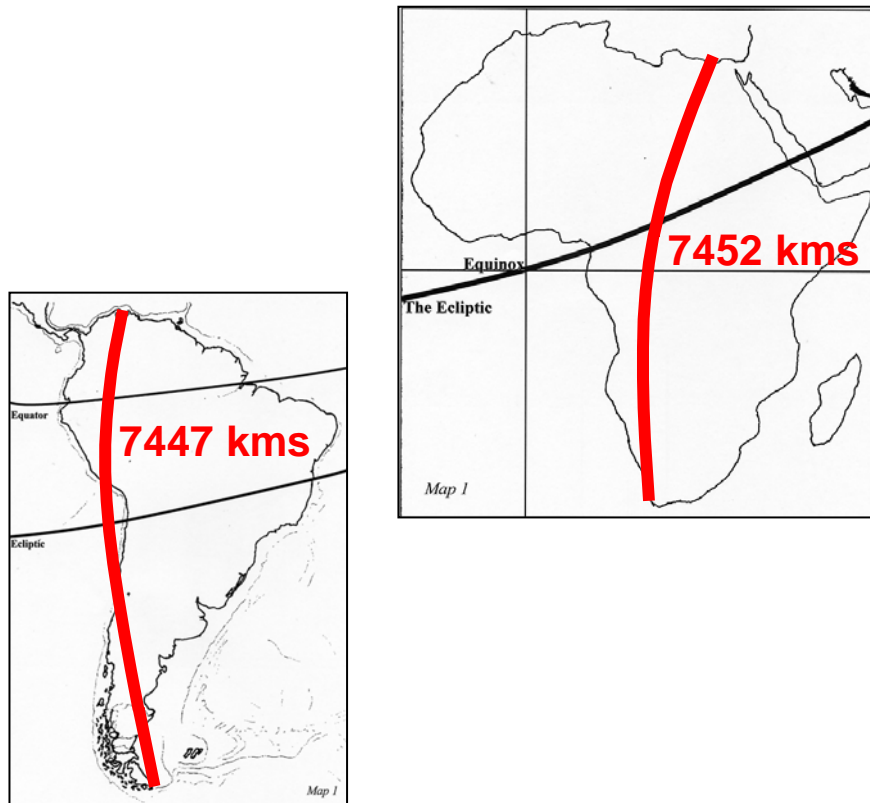
Now, consider the symmetry and scalar proportion among the **continents of the world**, regarding their placement on the Earth.

We have seen that the continent of Africa reveals the shape of a square. The greatest width of Africa is **7427** kilometers, and the distance between Cape of Good Hope and the mouth of the Nile River is **7452** kilometers. Similarly, this is close to the distance between Mount Everest and the southern extremepoint of Madagascar, which is **7443** kilometers.

Now, on the continent of South America, the distance between Galera Point a northern extremepoint and Cabo de Hornos, the southernmost extremepoint of the continent of South America is **7447** kilometers. While from Cabo San Lucas to Mount Aconcagua there are **7478** kilometers distance.

[...]

Fig. - The Length Baselines of South America and Africa



Greatest width of Africa

Cape of Good Hope mouth of the Nile River	7427 kms
Mount Everest southern xp Madagascar	7452
Galera Point northern xp Cabo de Hornos southern xp	7443
Cabo San Lucas Mount Aconcagua	7447
	7478

[...]

The continents, at first glance, appear to be unique and irregular with few symmetrical features. With the symmetry of land erosion caused by the wearing-down action of flowing water, one might expect to see continents shaped into symmetrical forms. The analysis of distances between the theoretical eventpoints and the theoretical center/extremepoints of the continents assist in conceptualizing the symmetry and scalar proportion of the landmass and water bodies on Earth. From these measurements in distance, one may see that the continents are not randomly situated upon the Earth's surface, but rather occupy specific geographical and cosmogeographical coordinates. The distance baselines reveal a symmetry and scalar proportion that deny any possible concept of overall random placement or displacement of the landmass on Earth.

From this perspective, the continent of South America did not drift away from Africa and float over to its present placement on the face of the Earth. There exists no drifting and floating mechanism that has caused it to be split nearly in half by the ecliptic plane/line. This interplay of land/water masses on Earth results from the cosmogeographical location of the Earth in the solar system and all of its related event factors.

The previously cited astronomical relationships produce the *center/extreme geographical coordinate points* and the *cosmogeographical eventpoints* referenced in this book. To think that the isolated theses regarding the partial and limited movement of the continents, or the limited movement of the tectonic plates or, the limited movement of the floors of the seas on Earth (all being part of the land/crustal mass), together or in an isolated, individual manner could explain the nature of the formation, composition and development of the Earth itself, over a period of 400 - 500 million years, starting with the moment the continents supposedly split apart 200 million years ago, until the future moment 200 million years from now when they supposedly will reunite in the formation of another supercontinent, *seems a bit much to me*. Just as it is a bit much to even write such a thesis in one run-on sentence.

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