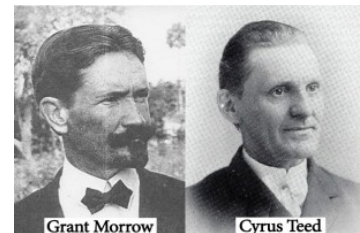


# CONCAVE EARTH I: THE RECTILINER

 creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-el-rectilineador



In 1905, engineer Ulysses Grant Morrow and physicist Cyrus Reed Teed wrote the book 'Cellular Cosmogony', claiming that **we live inside a concave Earth** . To verify these claims, Morrow developed a simple invention called the 'Rectilineator', which was tested in 1897 on the beach at Naples, Florida.



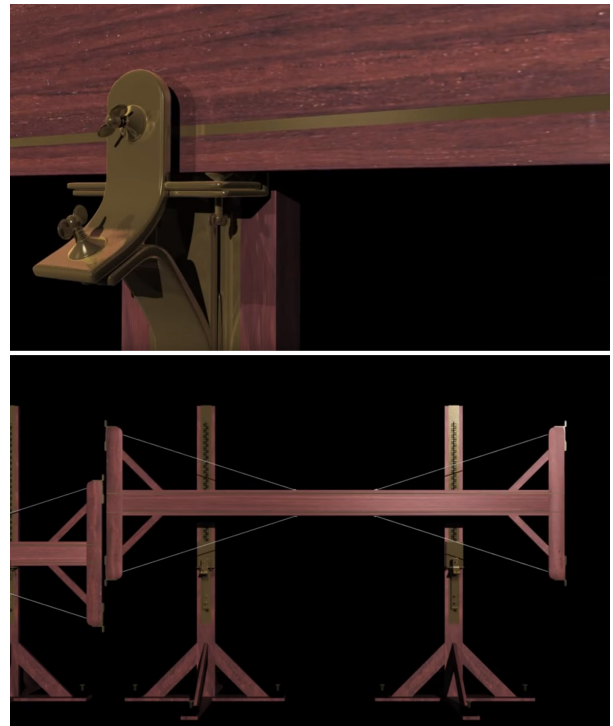
This consisted of a series of 3.5 metre long, 20 cm wide beams **of mahogany soaked for 12 years** , supported by two upright posts (which Teed calls 'standards') with copper pieces attached which served to rest the beams, and at the same time to fix the height by turning adjustment screws on the front sides of each piece.

*«Through flanges on both sides, ingenious screws were fitted to secure adjustments when these were made... each section was supported by two strongly constructed posts, with adjustable castings to receive the horizontal sections between the body of the castings and the **adjustable clamping system with clamps and screws** . The sections rest on the copper castings... «*

At each end of the support were vertical crossbars 1.2 meters long and 13 cm wide, with a different set of copper harnesses mounted at the top and bottom of each crossbar. Steel cables were attached to these copper harnesses, **ensuring the assembly was tensioned** .

The 3.5-meter supports were erected along 7 km of nearly flat sandy beach in Naples Bay, Florida, facing south, initially parallel to the shoreline. The initial supports were placed before the waterline, so this dry portion of the beach had to be excavated to create a **continuous route level with the rest of the beach** , which was below water level.

*"On the one hand, the air line was to be straight; on the other, the low or bank line was somewhat irregular, since the elevation of the land above the water level varies by an average of 1.2 meters. Excavations **were necessary** , along with much other work of a similar nature, to remove all obstructions and clear the way for appropriate operations so that there would be no interruptions when the adjustments to the supports began."*



They used **three leveling devices** to ensure the first support was absolutely flat: a plumb line (hung from vertical crossbars), a spirit level, and a geodetic level, which was a 3.5-meter-long vial with mercury in two intermediate sections. At the same time, they checked the bottom bar of the support to ensure it was also level with the horizon. **This was done with the utmost care and precision** .

*"The leveling was a careful, exhausting and successfully executed task, in the presence of all members of the team, and **was finally declared perfect** at 8:50 in the morning of March 18, 1897."*

Once the first supports were leveled, two more were placed in a row, their copper pieces positioned at approximately the same height as the first support. The second post was then placed on these pieces, and **the fixing screws were clamped to the copper pieces** . The second beam was moved up or down so that it roughly coincided with the horizontal centerline of the first support beam.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/EB2-qhfj0fY>

The supports were moved within a range of half a centimeter, being adjusted to the ends of the cross arms of both supports. The adjusting screws were turned more or less to raise or lower the horizontal beam, so that the leveling lines of both supports coincided exactly with each other; **this leveling was carried out using a microscope** . Thus, the second horizontal beam was carefully positioned within a margin of half a millimeter with respect to the copper pieces of the first support, so that the leveling procedure was **as perfect as possible** .

This millimeter-sized gap was determined by friction tests with thin paper, passing it between the lateral copper pieces. Apparently, the papers were always of the exact same width, as they had been previously measured with a micrometer. Thus, by ensuring the same friction of the paper as it passed between the opposite upper and lower copper pieces of the cross arms, he achieved 100% certainty that both horizontal beams, aligned one after the other, were level with each other, **within a margin of error of just half a millimeter** .

On page 102 the authors show how the engineers ensured that the cross members were **100% at right angles** to the horizontal beams:

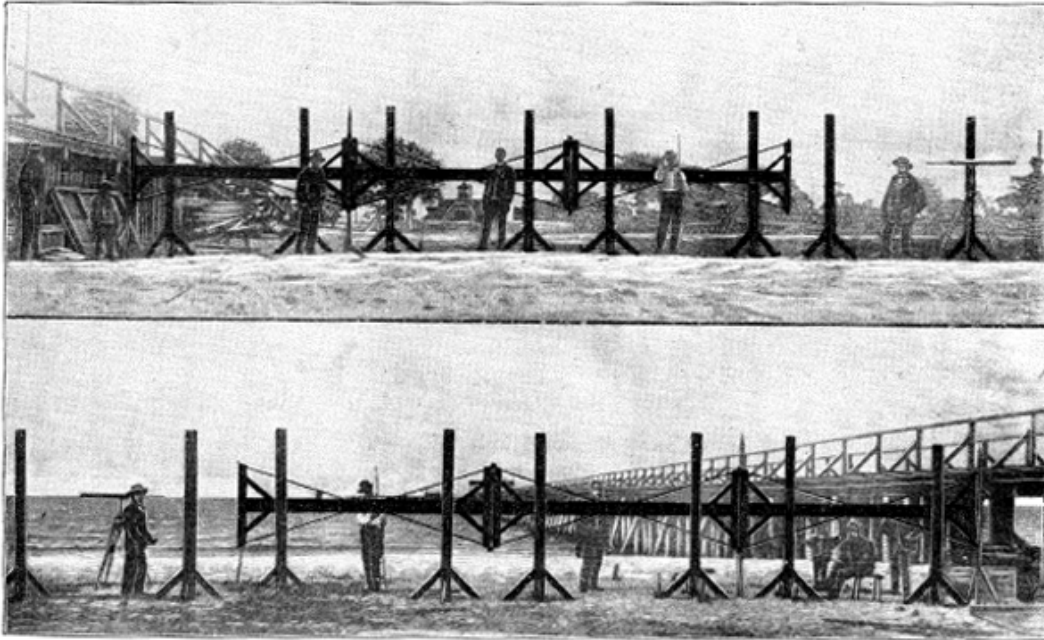
«The crossbars of each section must be tested to ensure they are at right angles to the fine leveling line or axis of the apparatus's sections. The inventor himself and expert mechanics **devoted four weeks to testing and adjusting the right angles** : six series of tests were executed, and each section was inverted, checking the angle on each side of the crossbar, and at each of its ends, right side up and upside down. These six series of checks were repeated more than fifty times with mechanical measuring and reference devices. The finest possible dots and lines were engraved on steel and copper plates, which served as references for the adjustments, using a microscope; in this way, **any slight variation in angle could be detected** .»



Última pieza original conservada de 'el Rectilineador'

Steel tension cables were used to ensure the vertical crossbars remained at a perfect right angle, while also checking the friction of the paper. Once the second support had been aligned to the millimeter with the first, the two sections were bolted together **to prevent any slightest movement** . These bolts were very solid in their position, as the authors note:

«...The alignment was fixed in such a way that it was impossible to deviate from it; the bolts holding the copper pieces of each crossbar together were set at right angles, **so as not to allow the slightest alteration** during the execution of the experiment.»



**Beginning of the Air Line.**

Starting from the Naples Dock, going South along the Gulf Coast. Upper View, looking East; lower view looking West.  
Etchings Nos. 3 and 4.

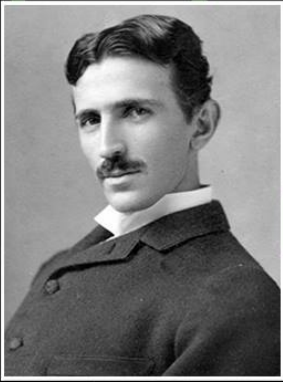
This procedure was repeated several times until there were no more 3.5-meter sections left to add. The first 3.5-meter section was then moved, fitting it onto the end of the last, alternately turning the horizontal support over with each addition **to ensure there was not even the slightest leveling error** .

*«The method employed to ensure even greater accuracy **was to have the apparatus neutralize its own inaccuracies** by inverting or turning over each section at each alternate adjustment. This process could correct any errors arising from any inaccuracy in the copper rivets, causing any misalignment a crossbar might exhibit, to within half a millimeter of a right angle, to be corrected when that section was inverted, as any good mechanic knows.»*

**Ether in the Concave Earth, the Great Push!**

"A good example for such an interaction becomes apparent in gravitation, which should rather be named universal compression. I think the **material bodies do not gravitate between each other** but it is the **ether** that makes one material body to press to another. We **wrongly call this phenomena gravitation.**"  
Nikola Tesla

**Ether Lives!  
Gravity is Dead.**



glass sky

Lord Steven Christ

This procedure was repeated for each of the 3.5-meter sections along 200 and 400 meters, adjusting the horizontal level up or down relative to the last section. Every 200 meters, the height of the horizontal beam was measured relative to the water level below, since the water plane is always level with the land. However, **the water had its tides, and their level had to be measured** . This was done using an apparatus called a 'caisson,' consisting of a perforated basin to allow the water to remain stable and thus be easily measured. This could be a weak point in the experiment, since the height of the tide marked on the caisson post (3.2 meters) had to be level with the height of the shore post, where the original supports had begun very close to it. **This was done by line-of-sight with a telescope** . Once the shore stake marking the tide level was at the same level as the tide in the caisson, the stake aligned with the tide level was quickly carried 200 meters further and compared with each of the 25 shore stakes previously aligned, and also with the shore stake that was leveling with the tide at that time, to see if they all matched the level.

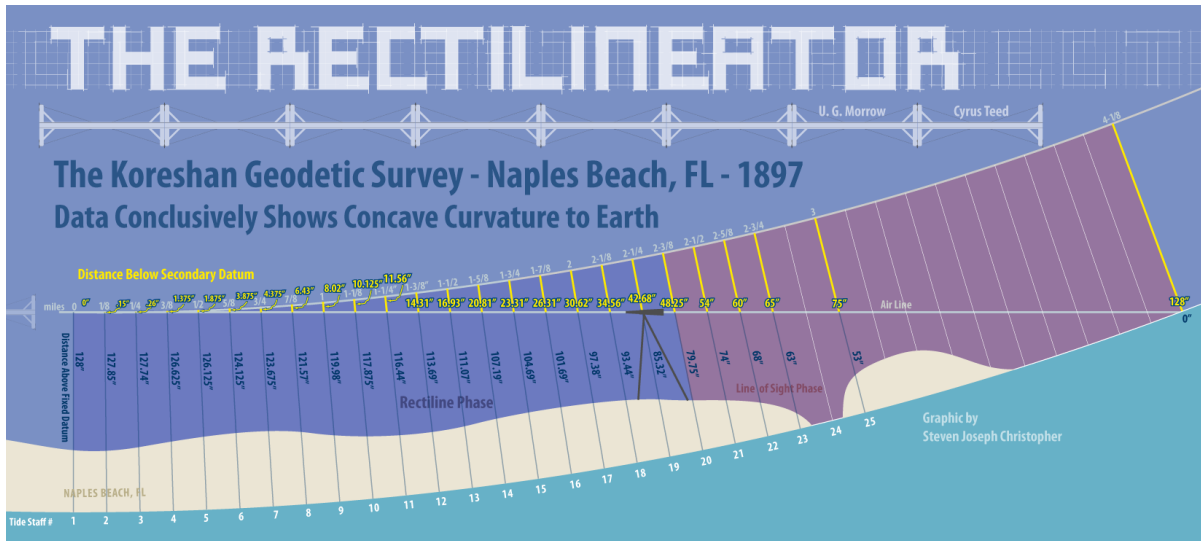
If the distance between the waterline and the horizontal support was the same in each 200-meter section, then this would prove that the Earth is flat. If the distance continuously increased, moving away from the Earth, this would prove that the Earth is convex; if the distance decreased, it would prove that it is concave.

The results conclusively demonstrated that the Earth is concave. Even the most skeptical of all, Donald Simanek, agrees that **the results appear to be genuine** :

*Even more remarkable is the fact that **the results were consistent with an Earth circumference of 40,000 km** (the measurement established by science). Reviewing the data with more modern analysis techniques than those employed by Morrow's team, the data show that the margin of error is a little over 2%.*

*The fact that the average of the assigned deviations is so small indicates that individual values fluctuate equally above and below the mean. This is an indication that the data are reasonably normal, and **the distribution of random errors is not skewed** . While individual values fluctuate about 10% around the mean, the deviation from the pooled mean is only about 2%, thanks to the process averaging 24 values. This 2% mean deviation is comparable, as a measure of the goodness of the result, to the standard error margin currently seen in any research article.*

*For the moment, based on the data alone, **this would appear to be a good experiment** , with margins of error commensurate with the instruments and methods used.*



However, **not only was the levelness relative to the waterline measured** , but also the angle of two plumb lines on each of the cross arms, the levelness of the beams with a spirit level, the divergence between the air line and the horizontal with a mercury geodetic level, and the space between the forward straight edge and the horizon. Basically, the same method and apparatus were used that made the first support level at the very beginning of the experiment.

Although the level of the supports was tested every 200 meters, the equipment wasn't sensitive enough to give accurate readings during the initial tests, so the readings were given at 1.5 km, 3 km, and 4 km. Here, all the results confirmed that **the Earth must be concave, with a circumference very close to 40,000 km** .

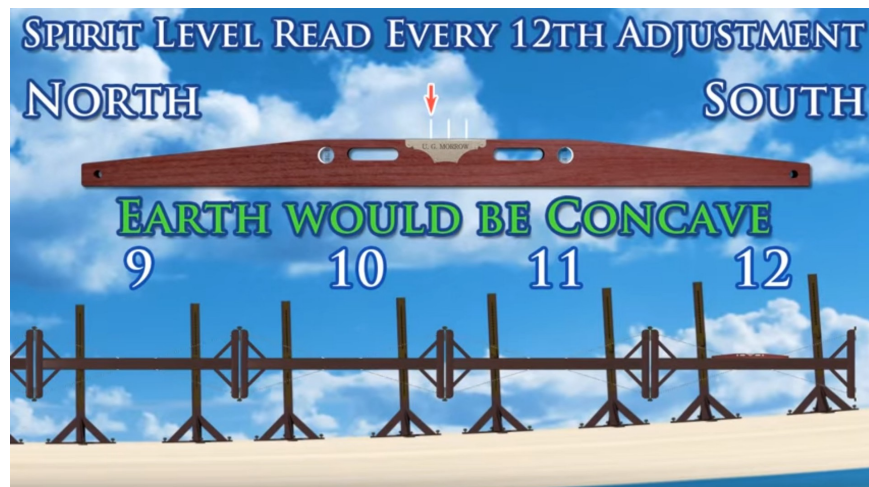
*«The bubble had shifted slightly (towards the North, or rear section of the apparatus). From the first point where the deviation became apparent to the end of the line, **the angle increased proportionally to the distance traveled** . This was also corroborated by the position of the plumb line and the observed increase in the angle between the straight edges and the horizon, always converging towards the South.»*

You might think, 'Well, the supports were in the sand underwater; they might slip and give crooked results.' However, **the results were very consistent, showing no irregularities whatsoever** , such as showing a convex Earth one time and a concave one the next, for example. They even addressed this potential drawback by painstakingly retracing the same line back 600 metres and getting the same results. A further 70-metre retraction, also described in more detail on page 103/4, gave exactly the same result as the original line to within 0.00254 millimetres!

*«Some suppose that slippage must have played an important role in the lowering of the erected line; if so, why should the line drop 3.8 millimeters in the first 200 meters, and 15 centimeters for the 200-meter section between the 19th and 20th tide posts? If improper settlement caused the lowering, **it would be apparent by retracing the same line** . We*

retraced the same line a distance of 600 meters to determine whether there was any deviation. The fact that the horizontal axis of the apparatus on which the survey line is projected returned to the same points recorded certainly proves that slippage factors, if they existed, were absolutely neutralized, because the apparatus never deviated from a true and directed rectilinear course. Let those who raise such objections explain how the exact and definite ratio was obtained if we had not laid out a straight line from the beginning of the survey.

(Page 103/4) [...] 70 meters were measured; a pole was fixed at the beginning, with a copper plate bearing a fine line coinciding with the horizontal line of the apparatus. 19 forward adjustments were made, and they returned to that direction; at the last return adjustment, the section was found to be exactly in the same place as at the beginning, with the line accurately adjusted over the fine line of the copper plate. The results were obtained by observations with the microscope; the apparatus returns to the same point, after traversing the space of 140 meters, **with a margin of error of 0.00254 millimeters** .”



Another possible problem could be the material. Although the supports were made from mahogany soaked for 12 years, does wood or copper expand or contract with slight temperature changes from day to day, or with the possible absorption of seawater? To this end, it must be said that the supports were so meticulously manufactured, as we have already seen, that this probability is very remote; furthermore, **the results would again not be as consistent as they were** . The authors responded to this potential problem as follows:

«One source of inaccuracy is also attributed to the contraction and expansion of the material from which the apparatus is constructed. Those who make this objection **have never seen the apparatus** , and therefore cannot appreciate the fact that the plan of its construction prevents the effect of any contraction or expansion that might occur.»

In fact, not only was this experiment precisely planned and implemented with every action repeated and independently verified, recorded, and signed by all involved, but these independent outside observers **were followers of the Copernican system!**

*«Every item of adjustment, testing, observation, and measurement was checked in the verification logbook and described in detail in the daily logbook, to which are appended the signatures of all operators and witnesses. The preparations, measurements, and results contained in this work have been taken from the records, **witnessed, and sworn to by the entire geodetic staff and the survey committee** .*

*(Page 104) ... This test (the return over 600 meters) was in accordance with the plans of the critics in the field of observations, who represented the Copernican system, who **were doing everything possible to prove that the instrument was incorrect** .*

It was certainly a painstaking and meticulous work:

*«(Page 101) – The personnel of the 'Koresh Geodetic Unit' arrived at the 'operating station' on January 2, 1897, with the apparatus and all accessories and instruments, and the plans of operations, which required careful observations and **five months of precise work before the experiment could be started** .»*



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/0eVVm1noJLM>

**Because of the very rigid nature of this experiment** , the skeptical Simanek only retorts that 'somehow' the supports must always curve downwards due to experimental error or poor construction, despite all the aforementioned evidence to the contrary, and despite the fact that the horizontal supports were reversed with each addition!

If you think that's jumping the gun, Skeptoid magazine claims that the beams continually slumped because they were supported 'at only one end' - yet the results exactly match a concave curvature of the Earth! As the reader already knows, the beams were not supported

at any random end, but **on cast copper pieces fixed to each post or standard** : the ends were bolted flush to prevent any further movement, and carried no weight.

So, the only flaw in this experiment is that it's over 100 years old and has never been publicly repeated since (for obvious reasons), meaning that while the experiment may not be 100% conclusive, it's pretty damn close. Does the Rectilinearizer show that the Earth is concave and we live on its interior surface? It's 99% likely. Unfortunately, the brilliant researcher Steven Christopher Ciummo and his team failed to replicate this experiment on South Padre Island, Texas (February 2016), as they inexplicably **forgot to install the guy wires to prevent the girder from collapsing** . If a faithful reproduction of the experiment yielded the same results, we could increase this percentage to a 100% probability that the Earth is concave.



[Watch Video At: https://youtu.be/YCwBArEIdGY](https://youtu.be/YCwBArEIdGY)

It can also be checked by extending the horizon on its vertical axis with respect to our position, with a sufficiently powerful zoom camera, such as the Nokia P900

Fountain:

<http://www.wildheretic.com/concave-earth-theory/6/>

References:

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Part 2:

<https://creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-ii-las-plomadas-de-las-minas-tamarack>

Part 3:

<https://creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-iii-la-tierra-no-se-mueve>

Part 4:

<https://creatumejortu.com/airys-failure-el-fallo-de-airy>

Part 5:

<https://creatumejortu.com/tierra-concava-v-la-luz-se-curva>

Part 6:

<https://creatumejortu.com/tierra-concava-vi-la-imposible-tierra-plana>

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<https://creatumejortu.com/memepedia-astronomia>

Visits: 369

# THE PLUMB LINES OF THE TAMARACK MINES – CreateYourBestSelf

 [creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-ii-las-plomadas-de-las-minas-tamarack](http://creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-ii-las-plomadas-de-las-minas-tamarack)

Marco Julio Pagano Marco Julio Pagano (Barcelona, 1980) is a Hellenist philologist at the 'Academia Prómacos - Escuela de Virtud'. He is the author of 'Constitución de Iberia', 'Constitució dels Països Catalans', 'Epítomes', 'Inquisición a la Biblia', 'Historia Crítica de Filosofía', 'Solon, Fragmentos y Testimonios', 'Máximas Antiguas', as well as a wide variety of articles such as 'Sófocles, Héroe del Saber', 'La Imposible Tierra Plana' or 'Retornismo y Policracia'.



Sometime before 1901, at the behest of the French government, wishing to determine more accurately the true size of the Earth, it was proposed **to suspend two cables 1.5 km deep in abandoned mine shafts**, in order to measure the distance between the upper and lower ends, which they assumed should be somewhat smaller at the lower end, and they wanted to know exactly how much smaller, in order to determine the exact size of the circumference of the Earth.

**The results of these tests were very strange**. So strange, in fact, that the French geodetic scientists contacted the scientists of the American Geodetic Association and shared their findings, requesting that similar tests be conducted in the United States. Officially, nothing was done for several years. But around 1900, one of the association's geodetic surveyors, working near the Tamarack Mines close to Calumet, Michigan, contacted the chief engineer at Tamarack and passed on the information provided by the French government.

Two shafts used for descending by elevator were selected, and **plumb lines exactly 1.5 km long were suspended from each** . A 25 kg barrel of oil was hung from the end of these lines to prevent any swaying. It was also reasoned that this would minimize the effect of the Earth's magnetic forces on the results.

The cables used to suspend the barrels were 24-gauge piano wire. **The cables were left hanging for a whole day** , so that any minimal movement or swaying would be eliminated.



The measurements began... It was then discovered that the French geodetic engineers had not made a mistake.

A careful recheck showed that the cables, contrary to expectations, **were more widely spaced at the bottom than at the top** , leading to a strange conclusion: the center of gravity is not below the Earth, but above the Earth's surface, somewhere in space! If these two lines, formed by the suspended plumb lines, were extended upwards, they would meet somewhere in the vacuum of the Earth, and that point, according to all the rules of gravitational attraction, should be the true center of gravity.

Deeply puzzled and even disturbed, the engineer in charge of the experiment, John B. Watson, requested the presence of Professor Fred W. McNair, President of the Michigan College of Mines. With McNair there to verify the results, **the experiment was repeated, again yielding the same results, to the astonishment of all present** . Professor McNair suggested that the plumb bobs should be replaced with wires of a non-magnetic material to avoid any possibility of magnetic attraction or repulsion due to possible concentrations of nearby paramagnetic minerals. However, even **after the wires were replaced with lead ones, the same results were obtained** . If any magnetic disturbances had been at work during the experiment, they would have altered the results upon changing the wires, but they did not, and the figures remained unchanged.

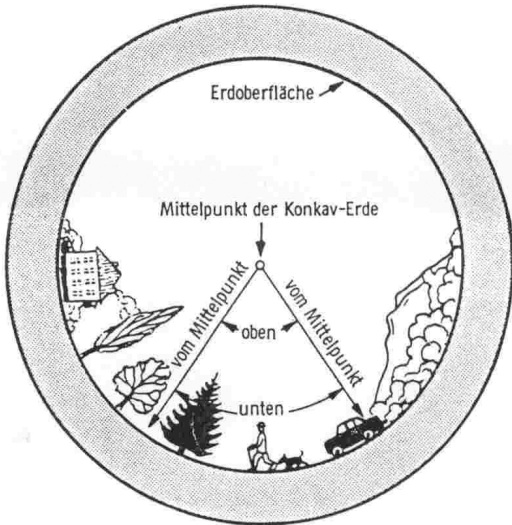
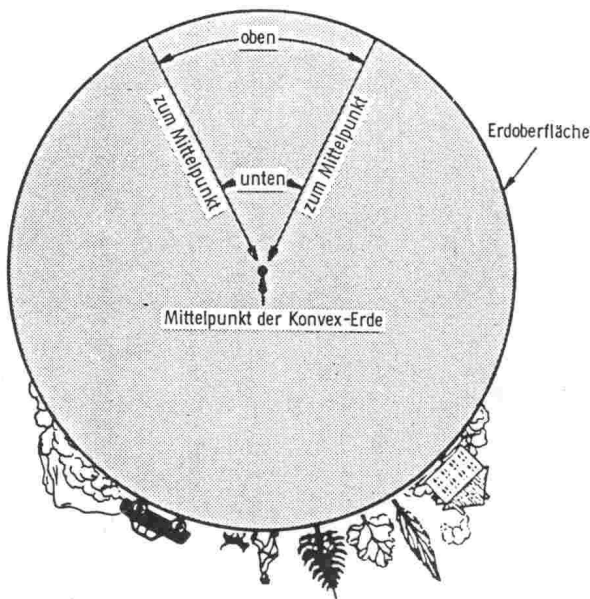
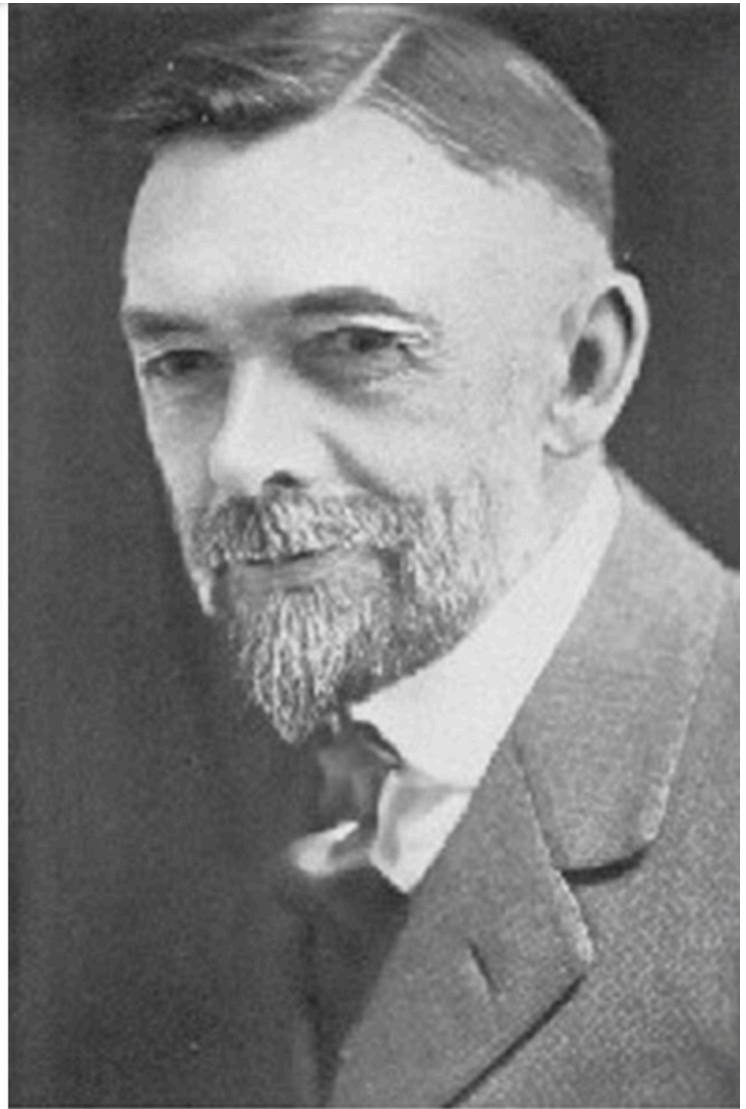


Abb. 1. Das Weltbild der Hohlwelttheorie ([4], S. 28)

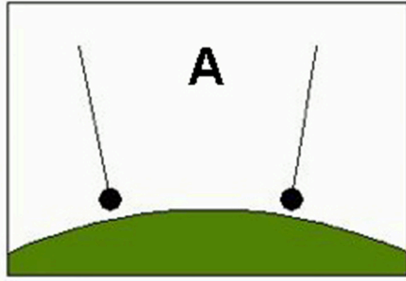


Prof. Fred W. McNair

However, Professor McNair suggested that any drafts traveling between the mine shafts should be avoided, as they could be affecting the position of the plumb lines. Therefore, both mine shafts were completely sealed at the top to prevent any drafts. **Once again, the results remained the same as in the previous tests .**

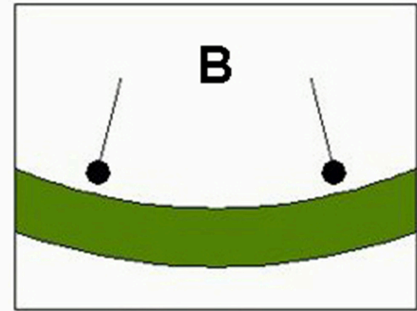
After trying many other methods to see if the results varied and after obtaining the same unwavering result in all cases, **Professor McNair gave up on continuing the experiment and abandoned it in complete astonishment .**

**A second series of experiments was carried out at Calumet, Michigan ,** and this time two wells were used that were 1.5 km apart and also 1.5 km deep. They were connected at the bottom by a perfectly straight transverse tunnel.



'A' muestra como las plomadas se hallarían si la Tierra fuera convexa tirándolas hacia su centro.

En cambio, los resultados fueron como en 'B', mostrando que las plomadas estaban siendo empujadas hacia afuera, evidenciando una superficie cóncava de la Tierra.



The plumb lines were found to be 21 cm **further apart at the bottom than at the top** .

Engineer JB Watson soon discovered the divergence that would be necessary to complete a spherical circumference of 360°; however, something didn't fit, as the plumb lines indicated, **it would be the circumference of the interior of a sphere, not the exterior** , and the center of gravity would be 6,500 km away in space!

This series of tests were not carried out in secret, so **it was inevitable that the news of the time would report on it** .

The news was reported by a journalist from the newspaper 'The Houghton' (Michigan) on page 3 of the 'Daily Mining Gazette' section of October 8, 1901, who published the story concluding: ***"the wires were further away at the lower end and nobody has suggested anything that seems to settle the why . "***

Professor McNair returned to the Michigan College of Mines and tried to forget the whole strange incident, making no effort to contact his colleagues or other scientists to draw attention to the experiment's results. However, we can forgive Professor McNair for his reluctance to pursue the matter further, as **its implications are enormous and overturn the modern understanding of the universe** . Obviously, Professor McNair wasn't about to disrupt his daily routine, and neither were the governments of the United States nor France going to make a fuss about this new discovery. As the French said, 'The value of the franc will remain unchanged, and bridges and buildings can still be built; why would we create a problem?'



The MCM Faculty of 1896

Back Row: A. J. Houle, L. M. Herdenburgh, W. J. Sutton, F. Hanna, A. E. Seaman, John Knox, Carl F. Moore  
Middle Row: F. W. McNair, Edgar Kidwell, M. E. Wadsworth, Geo A. Koenig, F. W. Sperr  
Front: N. S. Osborne, James Fisher (MTU Archives & CCHC)

Can we blame the participants in the experiment for maintaining absolute silence from that moment on?

However, the facts remain: **the plumb lines were always farther apart at the bottom than at the top** . What does this mean? Should we reverse our concept of gravity and turn the Earth upside down? Should we reassess our position relative to other bodies in space and the very nature of the universe?

In fact, this experiment **could be replicated much more easily** , without having to drill hundreds of meters underground and descend through narrow, dark tunnels, with all the risks that entails. Not just anyone can verify an experiment conducted in mines more than a kilometer deep... but what if we dropped two heavy stones from very distant points onto a perfectly level bridge? **The fall would only be affected by gravity** , and they should land closer together than the distance from which they were dropped if the Earth were convex, the same distance if it were flat, and a greater distance if it were concave...

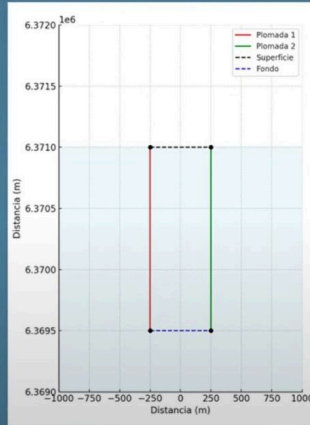
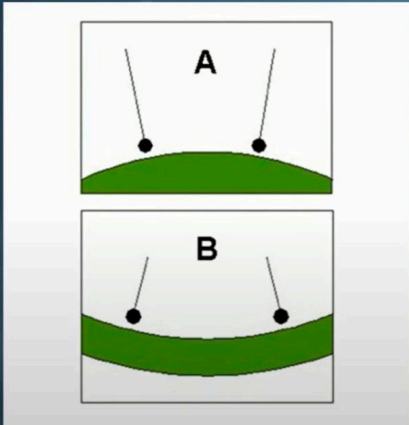
There is a bridge where this experiment could be carried out: the Millau Viaduct, whose level length extends for 2,460 meters, and whose maximum height is 343 meters. Therefore, the starting points of the free fall must be 500 m apart, and with a fall of at least 255 m, **it should result in a minimum difference of 2 cm** with respect to the points on the bridge where the stones were released, showing either convergence (convex Earth) or divergence (concave Earth).



The Millau Viaduct is the tallest bridge in the world, and it is leveled for traffic.

# MODELO CIENTÍFICO

Debe poder ser sometido a pruebas y experimentación para comprobar su validez o descartarlo si es incorrecto.



Radio de la Tierra:  $R = 6.371.000 \text{ m}$

Profundidad de los agujeros:  $P = 1.500 \text{ m}$

Separación en la superficie:  $S = 500 \text{ m}$

Separación en el fondo:  $F = ?$

$$F = S \cdot \frac{P}{R}$$

$$F = 500 \cdot \frac{1500}{6371000}$$

$$F = 0.117 \text{ m} = 11.7 \text{ cm}$$

This is the formula used to discover the discrepancy between the ends of the plumb lines, which was used in the Tamarack mines experiment.

$$500 \cdot \frac{255}{6371000} = 0.0200125569$$

The same formula applied to the Millau viaduct experiment, assuming two plumb lines are placed 500 meters apart at a height of 255 m.

This experiment would undoubtedly demonstrate the shape of the Earth conclusively; however, it **presents technical difficulties that must be studied** : 1) the Millau viaduct has very narrow emergency pedestrian walkways, and with screens that would greatly hinder the release of large stones; and 2) for safety reasons, it is very likely that the experiment would be suspended during its execution.



The Millau viaduct features a narrow pedestrian walkway, with side protections that would make it very difficult to throw heavy stones into the void.

Therefore, the experiment could be carried out in a more subtle way, for example, with steel cables suspended from very heavy oil barrels at their ends (plumb lines), and recording the distance between the top of the plumb lines (attached to the bridge) and their bottom (1 meter above the ground), with stakes driven into the ground every 10 meters to mark the distance between the lower ends of the plumb lines. This method **would be visible to anyone who wanted to verify it themselves** and, moreover, would be irrefutable, **determining once and for all the true shape of the Earth** .



The Millau Viaduct has a length, height, and level that are perfectly suited for conducting the geodetic plumb line experiment. This experiment would definitively end the debate about the shape of the Earth, in a way that is clear, conclusive, and verifiable on-site at any time and by anyone.

Finally, if this method also presents implementation problems, due to safety concerns, it could be carried out using powerful lasers attached to the bridge railings, spaced at least 500 meters apart, and perfectly vertical, plumb, so that the visible light mark on the surface would be affected only by gravity, functioning like a plumb bob. Once the lasers are in place, it would only be necessary to measure and mark the distance between the laser marks on the ground with stakes every 10 meters, **thus determining, once and for all, the true shape of the Earth** . Let us hope that a group of courageous scientists will dedicate themselves to carrying out this exciting experiment, and that their names will be recorded in the annals of history.

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Part 1:

<https://creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-el-rectilineador>

Part 3:

<https://creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-iii-la-tierra-no-se-mueve>

Part 4:

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<https://creatumejortu.com/memepedia-astronomia>

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# CONCAVE EARTH III: THE EARTH DOESN'T MOVE

 [creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-iii-la-tierra-no-se-mueve](http://creatumejortu.com/la-tierra-es-concava-iii-la-tierra-no-se-mueve)



Since the time of Nicolaus Copernicus, and in the absence of an astronomical model that would resolve the many impossibilities of a flat Earth, most scientists have been encouraged to adopt the heliocentric model, according to which it is not the motion of the Sun that causes the days, but rather the Earth's own rotation. This concept is crucial to the heliocentric model, which could not simultaneously incorporate a stationary Earth, as this would imply that the entire Universe is moving except for the Earth. In fact, **if it could be demonstrated that the Earth remains fixed and motionless, the entire Copernican system would be destroyed**

If Copernicus's heliocentric model is correct, the Earth should be continuously rotating on its axis, from west to east, at a speed of 1,700 km/h at the Equator, in order to complete a 40,000 km revolution in 24 hours. Furthermore, since it is a sphere, **the closer to the poles the Earth moves, the slower its rotation speed would be**, being about 850 km/h at the 60th parallel and 0 km/h at the poles.

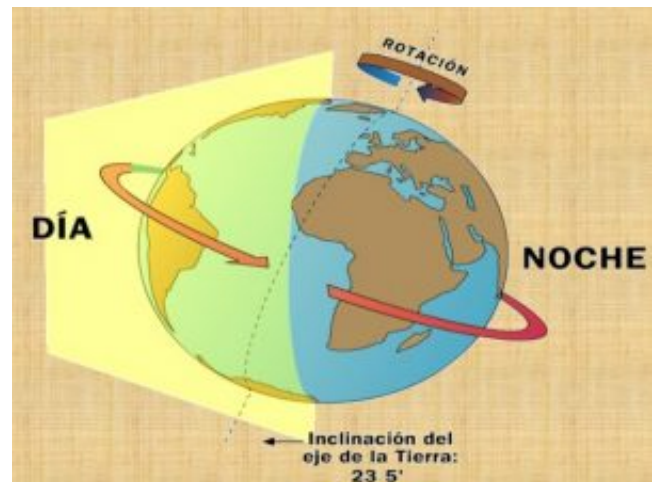
What would it mean if the Earth were spinning at such an enormous speed? The first thing that strikes one as odd is why a helicopter, upon taking off and reaching a certain altitude, wouldn't see the Earth passing below at full speed, so that one could travel the world without needing to move, simply reaching the gaseous atmosphere. To this **they argue that not**

only is the Earth moving at 1,000 km/h, but so is the entire atmosphere as a whole at the same time, and that is why the helicopter always remains in the same position relative to the Earth.

The question that arises next is how the Earth's motion can drag the entire atmosphere along with it, given that the Earth's atmosphere has a gaseous density, completely different from that of Earth, and **there is no ceiling or covering in space to exert the "train carriage" effect** to which heliocentrists so often refer to in order to explain this phenomenon. The atmosphere is not like the air contained in a train carriage; from the Earth's surface to outer space, there is a gradation, not an abrupt change, for example in atmospheric pressure. Furthermore, in a train carriage at a certain speed, any jolt is very noticeable and even dangerous. So if the Earth were rotating at 1,000 km/h, **you can imagine how much more destructive earthquakes would be**, following this same comparison, simply due to the effect of inertia. And finally, why is it that, even when we are in the cabin of a train, we do not notice any change when we move from one latitude to another, if the difference in speed can easily be 1,000 km/h? Can you imagine switching from a 100 km/h car to one traveling at 1,000 km/h? Any of us would notice a huge difference, but on Earth, that never happens.



Copernicus' heliocentric model, in its time, was an artificial and very convincing revolution for the vast majority



The speed of the Earth (and therefore its inertial effects etc.) varies from 1,700 km/h at the equator to 0 km/h at the poles

Secondly, if the atmosphere were moving eastward at approximately 1,000 km/h, an airplane flying westward would have to overcome headwinds of between 500 and 1,700 km/h, with the pilot having to take into account the Earth's varying speeds depending on the latitude they were crossing. And we're not talking about small speeds, but rather differences in the rotation of the atmosphere of almost 1,000 km/h depending on the latitude they had to fly over. These changes in atmospheric speed should greatly disrupt an airplane's flight, yet **no pilot takes these speed changes into account** when traveling along the north-south axis.

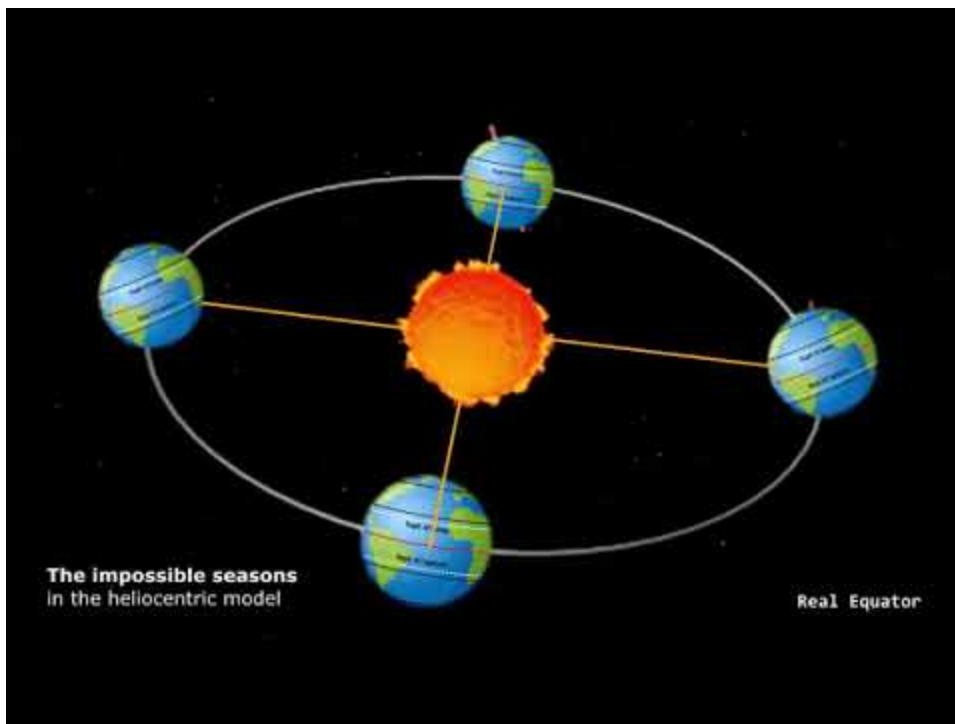
On the other hand, if the plane were to move towards the East, along with the atmosphere, to advance it would be forced to exceed the 1,000 km/h of the Earth and the atmosphere, and if it could do so, the time and fuel used would be much greater than going towards the

West, so that **all flights would be made from East to West and never the other way around** .

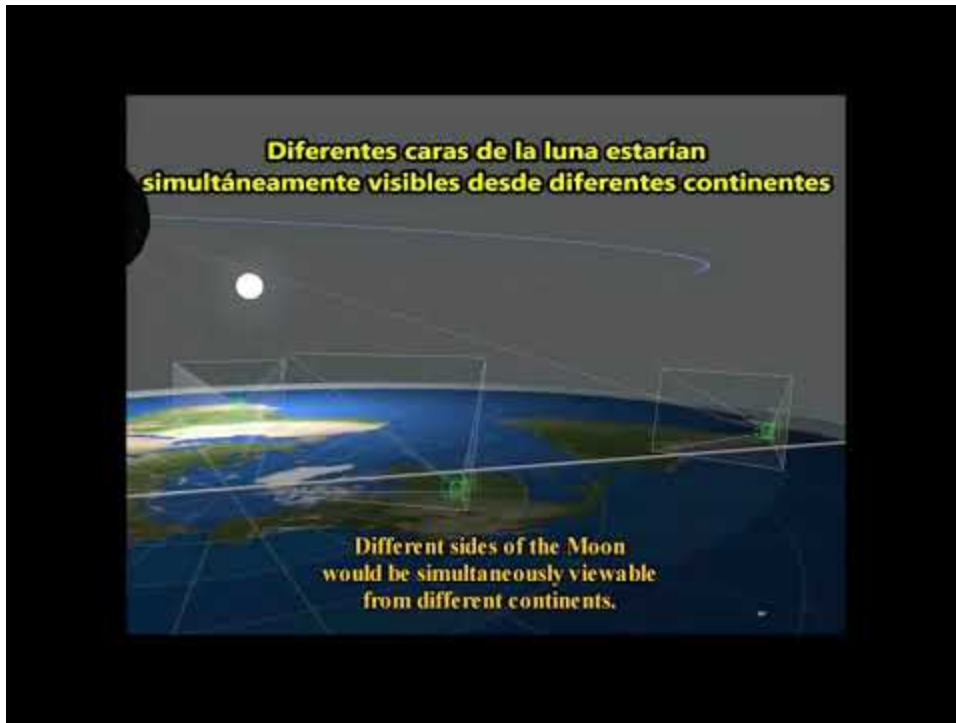
Finally, when flying South-North or vice versa, either **the pilot would have to calculate the rotational movement to reach the destination** , or the atmosphere would drag the plane towards the East with different force, the drag being much greater at the Equator than at the rest of the latitudes, but none of this happens, since, apparently, neither the Earth nor the atmosphere rotate at 1,000 km/h lost in space, and it also seems that it is time to abandon the Copernican system and turn modern astronomy and the Universe as we know it upside down.



In the train example, heliocentrists would be forced to either recognize a solid dome as the 'roof', or change the example to be on the train, not inside it.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/hqigFzHprZ8>



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<https://creatumejortu.com/airys-failure-el-fallo-de-airy>

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# CONCAVE EARTH IV: AIRY'S FAILURE

 [creatumejortu.com/airys-failure-el-fallo-de-airy](http://creatumejortu.com/airys-failure-el-fallo-de-airy)



If a telescope is pointed at a star and both are stationary, then obviously the light hits the telescope directly. However, in 1729, James Bradley discovered that he had to tilt his telescope forward very slightly to see a star in the center of his telescope; at the time, it was assumed that this was due to the Earth's motion around the Sun. However, think about it: this slight tilt could be made necessary by the Earth's motion, as well as **by the motion of the stars around a stationary Earth** .

As we see here, in both cases the light would arrive at the same angle, requiring the telescope to be tilted a few degrees; so **tilting the telescope does not determine whether the stars are moving or the Earth is moving** .



If the Ether were stationary and the Earth moved.



If the Ether were moving and the Earth were stationary.

There is a simple experiment that can determine whether it was the Earth that was moving or the stars: all that had to be done was to record the inclination required for any particular star, then fill the telescope with water, which slows down the speed of light in the telescope, and record its inclination again. In the following slides we see the mobile telescope filled with water at a five-degree inclination, and you can see that the light from the star now does not reach the eyepiece at the bottom; this is because **starlight moves much more slowly when passing through water** .

Therefore the telescope would have to be tilted more (say ten degrees more), so that the star would be visible again in the eyepiece, because the light would now be slower when passing through the telescope, since the light will be affected not only by the movement of the Earth, but also by the water in the telescope, **which moves together with it and the Earth (double effect)** .



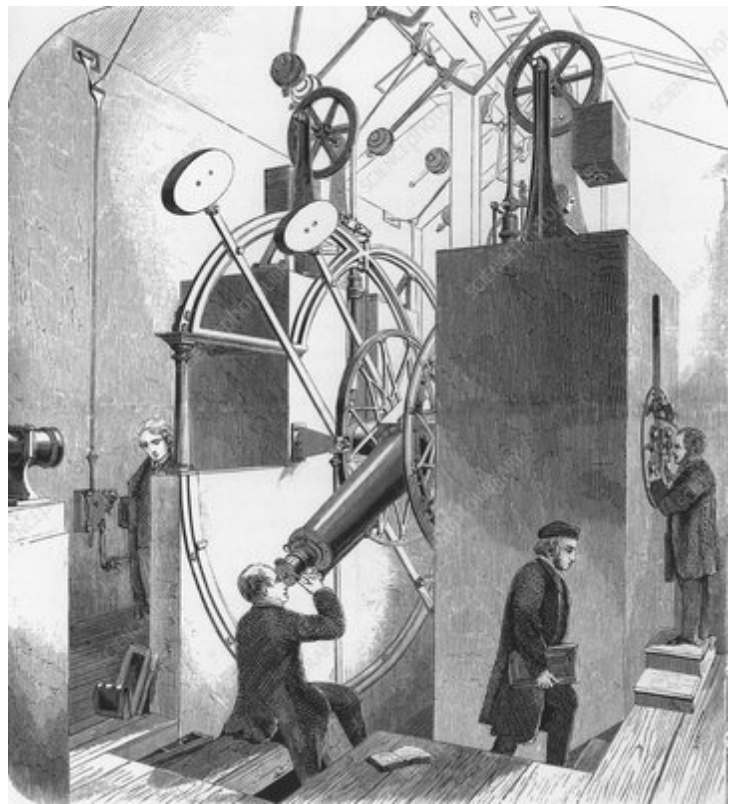
In Airy's experiment, if the Aether were stationary and the Earth were moving, the water-filled telescope would have to be tilted further to see the same star.

However, if the telescope with the Earth and the water inside are stationary, and it is only the star that moves, then **the telescope should hardly have to be tilted any further**, since it is the same light that is slowed down when passing through the water, without the water in the telescope being too affected by any other movement.



In Airy's experiment, if the Aether were moving and the Earth were stationary, the telescope with water wouldn't have to move. And this is how it happened.

In 1871, George Biddell Airy, the Astronomer Royal at the time, performed this experiment. This is a copy of his original report: you can see how the two readings are virtually identical. If the telescope had been moving, Airy expected a figure of 30 arcseconds of tilt, but in fact, **he only managed to read a difference of 0.8 arcseconds**.



Airy, in attempting to demonstrate the Earth's orbital velocity, ended up demonstrating its immobility.

Day of observation.	Star's Observed Zenith-distance North.	Star's Declination from 'Nautical Almanac.'	Difference for Geographical Latitude of Instrument.	Correction for Aberration adopted in 'Nautical Almanac.'
1871.				
Feb. 28 .....	85°30	51° 20' 58" 3	51° 28' 34" 0	-18" 71
March 1 .....	85°71	59°1	33°4	18°82
3 .....	84°19	58°9	34°7	19°02
4 .....	82°18	58°8	36°6	19°11
16 .....	83°63	58°0	34°4	19°73
17 .....	84°58	58°0	33°4	19°74
21 .....	83°87	57°9	34°0	19°73
23 .....	82°73	57°9	35°2	19°69
24 .....	84°18	58°0	33°8	19°66
26 .....	84°04	58°1	34°1	19°59
27 .....	83°48	51° 20' 58" 2	51° 28' 34" 7	-19°54
Mean Latitude of Instrument from Spring Observations .....			51° 28' 34" 4	
Aug. 20 .....	122°10	51° 30' 34" 4	51° 28' 32" 3	+18" 25
Sept. 5 .....	121°64	35°0	33°2	19°01
7 .....	121°62	35°1	33°5	19°18
9 .....	120°27	35°2	34°9	19°33
11 .....	122°98	35°3	32°3	19°45
15 .....	122°20	35°4	33°2	19°64
17 .....	121°53	35°5	34°0	19°70
22 .....	121°38	35°5	34°1	19°74
24 .....	120°01	35°4	35°4	19°72
Oct. 1 .....	120°62	35°1	34°5	19°46
2 .....	120°20	35°1	34°8	19°40
3 .....	121°31	35°0	33°7	19°33
4 .....	124°41	34°9	30°5	19°26
6 .....	120°60	51° 30' 34" 8	51° 28' 34" 2	+19°10
Mean Latitude of Instrument from Autumn Observations .....			51° 28' 33" 6	

This experiment, known as 'Airy's failure', showed that **the telescope no longer had to tilt when filled with water**, thus proving that it was the incoming light that moved through a fixed telescope, relative to a stationary Earth. What was intriguing was that in his brief report of just four pages, Airy did not mention once that the astonishing results showed that we did, in fact, **live on a spherical, but stationary, Earth**.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/2n72Luv0iIU>

References:

[https://www.jstor.org/stable/113096?seq=1#metadata\\_info\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/113096?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents)

<https://www.thenauticalalmanac.com/>

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# CONCAVE EARTH V: THE LIGHT BENDS

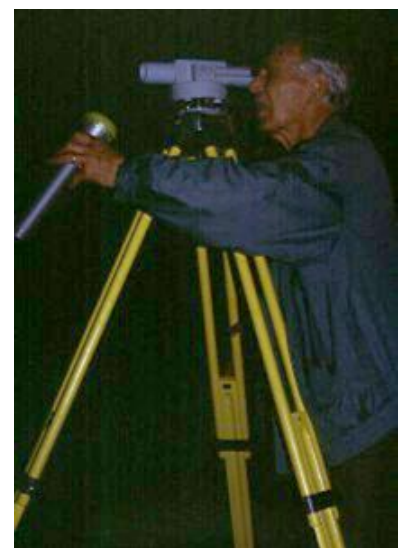
 [creatumejortu.com/tierra-concava-v-la-luz-se-curva](http://creatumejortu.com/tierra-concava-v-la-luz-se-curva)



There is experimental evidence that visible light traveling parallel to the Earth bends, and does so at varying angles throughout the 24-hour cycle; and always upwards, just **as it would on a concave Earth** .

In Riedern (Klettgau, Germany) on 24 May 2001, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning, the engineer Wilhelm Martin (who died in 2009) undertook an experiment (in the presence of Rolf Keppler [1] ) with a theodolite he called 'Dumpy'. Wilhelm Martin also performed the same experiment during the night hours, in this case using the Carl Zeiss fog level [NI 2 no. 87523](#) , which is an optical levelling device with a built-in plumb line, widely used in surveying and construction.

Two measuring rods were placed 1,000 m apart; the 'Dumpy' level was placed between these two poles, at a distance of 500 m from each other. The built-in plumb line and spirit level were then used to ensure that the device was absolutely level to within 1 arcsecond, giving an accuracy of 0.5 cm at 1 km. Wilhelm Martin then looked through the telescope and, using



Wilhelm Martin taking measurements during the night

the cursors, pointed to the 'zero' mark on one of the measuring rods; he then rotated the theodolite 180° and did the same for the other rod. These marks would be used **as a control for future measurements** in the experiment.

Wilhelm then placed his 'Dumpy' theodolite just 4 m from the left survey rod, adjusting the height of the theodolite so that it was level with the zero mark made previously, when the theodolite was positioned between the two posts. The level was then rotated 180°, and the theodolite's cross-tracks were used to find its position on the right rod, located 996 m away. The trackers were now **12 to 14 cm higher than the zero mark** made during the original check.

The exact same procedure was then carried out, but this time moving the theodolite 4 m from the right post, using the zero mark as a reference, rotating the theodolite 180°, and observing the position now on the left post, located 996 m away. The result was almost the same as with the other post, marking a deviation from the original zero mark **of more than 14 cm above**.

This experiment was repeated at different times of day, sometimes on different days of the year, in the same location, with results **always between 0 and 18 cm above the zero mark**. These results are listed below:

May 24, 2001: 11am-12pm No. 2 12-14cm, No. 3 more than 14cm above

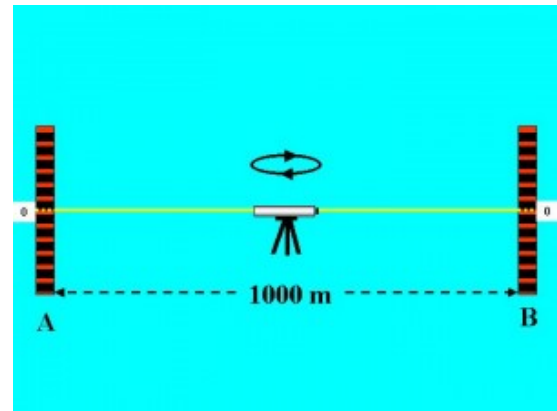
April 7, 2001: 6:00 PM No. 2 and No. 3 about 16 cm higher

May 7, 2001: 00:00 to 2:00 a.m. No. 2 8cm taller, No. 3 0cm (no difference)

May 7, 2001: 8-9am No. 2 8cm, No. 3 12cm taller

July 5, 2001: 5-6pm No. 2 16cm, No. 3 18cm taller

This experiment destroys modern astronomy and the Copernicanism to which it is ascribed, because **it is based on the erroneous**



The measuring bars were marked by the theodolite cursors (procedure no. 1)



The original zero mark is set at a distance of 4 meters

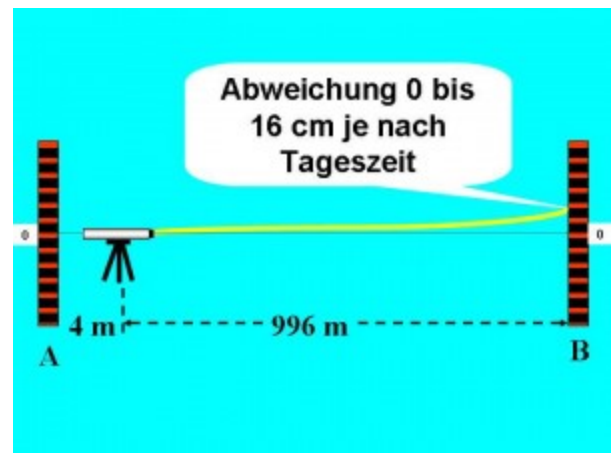


The theodolite is turned 180° and checked against the measuring post at 996 m and then the result is marked.

**assumption that light travels in straight lines.** It completely calls into question where objects are in the sky and how far away they are. Where is the comet as it slowly streaks across the night sky? Where are the stars, the planets, the Moon? Not where it appears, that's for sure. Where is 'up'? Above our heads, yes... And where is that in relation to the universe?

Where is the comet and in which direction is it actually travelling? If the Earth is concave, which we have already seen to be very likely due to Cyrus Teed's Rectilineator experiment [2], then **light always bends upwards by 6 to 18 cm** between 500 m and 1 km depending on the time of day. If light bends this much at this distance, how far can it travel before it doubles up? We don't have data for 2 km, 4 km or more, so we don't know how much more light bends past 1,000 m; however, following the concave model of the Earth, we can say that the light returns towards the antisolar point of the Celestial Sphere, with an opposite charge and with much less energy.

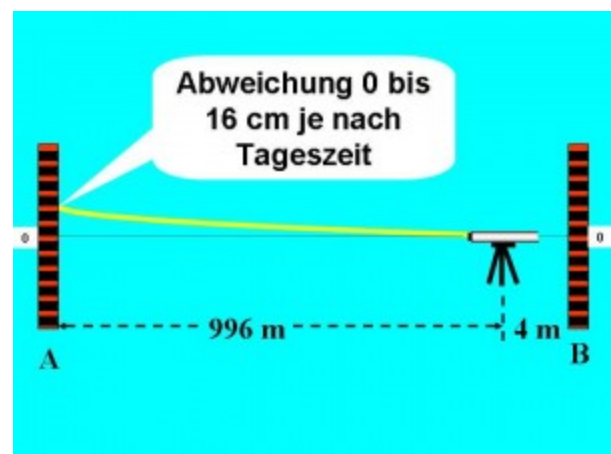
This upward bending light explains why when we look up at the sky, even though the Earth is concave, we do not see the other side: **the light bends more than the Earth's surface itself**, being drawn back towards the Celestial Sphere.



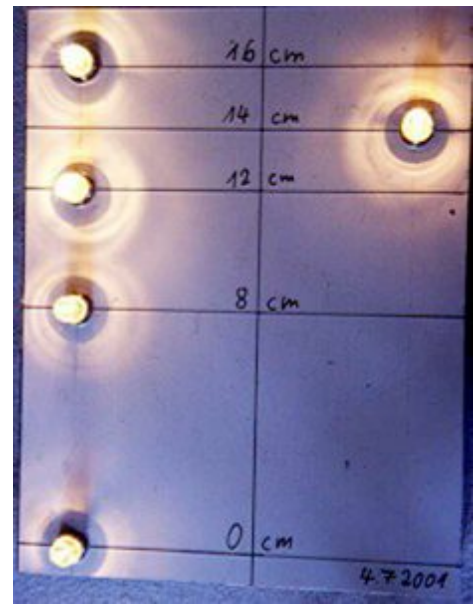
The actual reading between 11 am and 12 pm was 12 to 14 cm higher than the zero mark (procedure no. 2)



The right measuring post is sighted at a distance of 996 m



The deviation between 11 am and 12 pm was 12 to 14 cm for procedure #2 and more than 14 cm higher than the zero mark for procedure #3



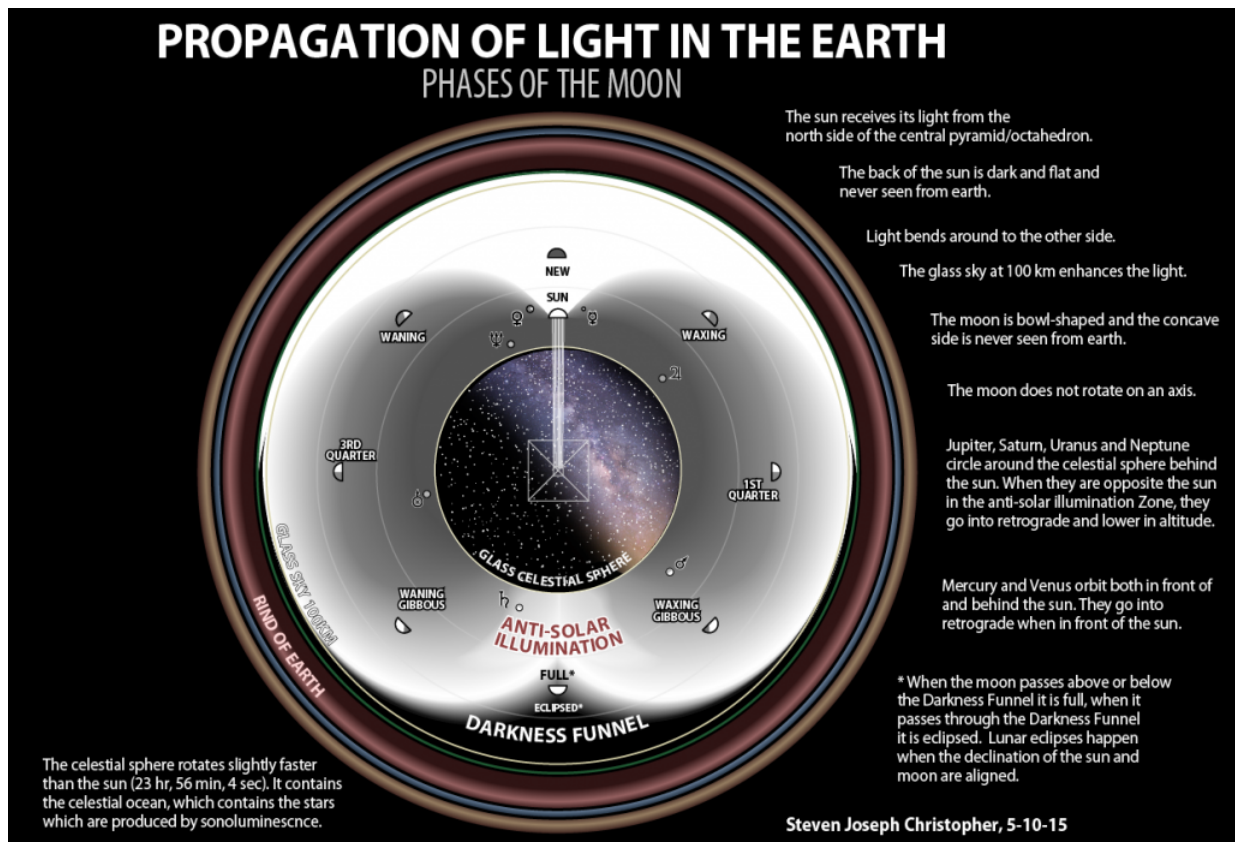
The midnight test was carried out using light bulbs fixed to the measuring poles



Refraction and bending of light generate severe optical aberrations over long distances



Gegenchein: the antisolar point where light converges after hitting the Earth's surface



Light bends more than the Earth's surface, converging in the antisolar zone (Gegenchein)

As for the effect that refraction could have on the results of this experiment, it must be said that differences in air density do not usually exceed 6 cm [3] , and yet in this experiment a variation of 0 to 18 cm of light bending is shown, and always upwards, **never downwards as would happen if the Earth's surface were convex** . Furthermore, during the day, the air temperature should be between 1 and 2° warmer near the ground (where Wilhelm Martin

measured), and **the light always moves towards warmer and therefore less dense air** , so it should always affect by lowering the bending of the light, never accentuating it and taking it higher.

However, there are opinions such as that the air near the ground could be colder than the air higher up during the day, and warmer at night; even in that case Wilhelm Martin's tests would be reliable, **since they were carried out one meter above the ground** , so there should not be much difference between the air temperature near the ground and the air temperature one meter above the surface [4] . In fact, there is a study [5] carried out on grass in San Francisco, in winter, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, which detected an average temperature difference of **only 0.7° between the grass and the air at 1.5 m height** . Even the air over the asphalt (the warmest surface) was **only 0.25° warmer** than the air over the grass (the coolest surface), as can be seen on pages 7 and 8 of the study, which concludes: *“Although there were significant differences in surface temperatures, variations in the air temperatures directly above were not significant ... The air temperatures above the different materials did not mimic the trend shown in the surface temperatures .”* This shows how little ground heat affects daytime air temperatures.

During the night, the ground can experience temperature differences of up to 2° at a height of 1 m. The book 'Essentials of Meteorology: An Invitation to the Atmosphere' [6] says: *"This average increase in air temperature just above the ground is known as a 'radiation inversion', because it is formed mainly by radiative cooling from the surface. Because radiation inversions occur on the clearest, calmest nights, they are also called 'night inversions'. A strong radiation inversion occurs **when the air near the ground is much cooler than the air higher up** . Ideal conditions for a strong inversion, and thus very low nighttime temperatures, exist when the air is calm, the night is long, and the air is fairly dry and cloud-free ."* This would explain why **the light bent significantly less during the nighttime measurements** in the experiment .

Material	Average surface temperature (°C)
Asphalt	40.04583
Concrete	33.62333
Grass	25.37214
Pavers	37.27909

Material	Average air temperature (°C)
Asphalt	24.92500
Concrete	24.83333
Grass	24.67143
Pavers	24.25455

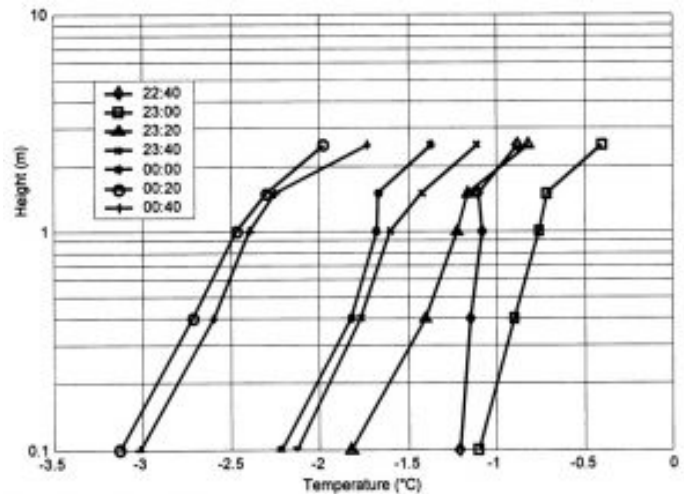
The air temperature above the different materials did not mimic the trend shown in the surface temperatures.

A study [7] found that most of the urban area tends to act as a heat sink during the day, making the air slightly cooler above urban areas. The same applies to vegetation [8] . This makes the air slightly **cooler near the ground** in the morning and at midday, and warmer in

the afternoon and just after sunset, and cooler **near the ground again** at night due to the air insulation effect or 'night inversion'.

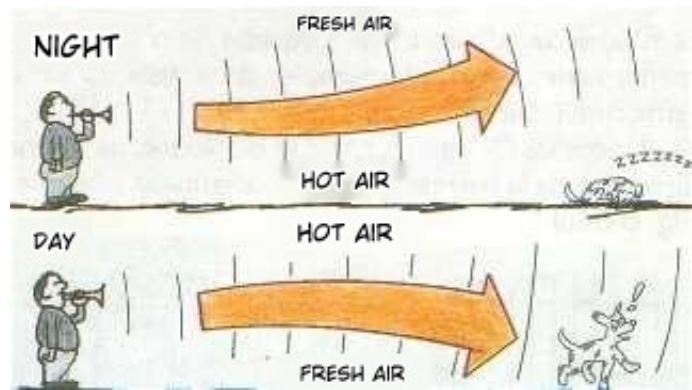
Another field study [9] was carried out during the winter/spring months on a road in Sweden (covered with snow): the graph below shows the **maximum air temperature difference between 1 and 2.5 m at 0.2°** around midnight (several hours after sunset). One reading even showed a very slight temperature inversion. This experiment would have been carried out at approximately the height at which Wilhelm Martin measured the bending of light.

In Wilhelm Martin's experiment, it is possible that the light could have moved upwards by rising into warmer air surrounding the measuring pole during the night, or if vegetation acted as a heat sink by cooling the air directly above it; but there would have to have been cooler air near the ground not only during the night, but at all the dates and times measured by Wilhelm, including 9 a.m., 12 p.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., midnight, and 6 a.m., **in all cases the light traveled upwards** . Furthermore, if the light were bent solely by temperature changes, the differences in the daytime results would also have to be up to 6 times greater than the nighttime results, but neither happened and the measurements were consistent with light bending **along a concave surface of the Earth** .

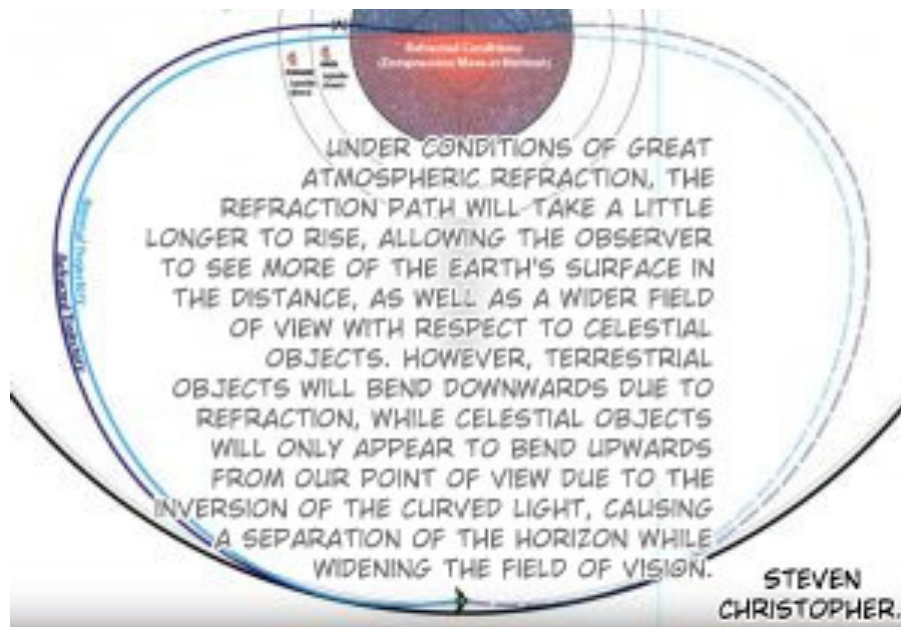


Development of the temperature profile over two hours on January 29, 1997. Calculations every 20 minutes and measurements at 10, 40, 100, 150, and 250 cm above the ground.

Because even assuming the Earth had a downward or convex curvature, a nighttime inversion with cold air below and warm air above **should cause light to refract downward** . However, in the early evening and early morning, light was bent by 6 to 14 cm on a concave Earth.



The phenomenon of thermal inversion must be considered during the experiment



The light blue line is the path of light without marked refraction, and the violet line is that of light with a higher refractive index: refraction is always upwards, as demonstrated by the results of W. Martin's experiment.

Indeed, **light bends upward at a greater angle than the Earth's surface** , so with suitable equipment, we would be able to observe how buildings and geographical features would appear higher the greater their distance from us. In fact, we have this photograph taken by the US Army, which shows how objects at a greater distance appear to have a higher elevation than those at a closer distance.

The same publication comments on this photo: *"The US Army's Optical Research Division has just tested a new camera, specifically designed to take photos at distances of up to 50 km . The lens has a focal length of 254 cm and is 1 m long, with a diameter of 24.13 cm; it has been retouched to be able to be used with infrared film . "*

By studying the complete photograph we can determine **the following** :

1) The camera is located on the beach of the Atlantic Highlands approximately 1 m above ground level.

2) The camera, as well as the built-in telescope, are pointing upwards, which shows that the photo was not taken from any high point, and that any object behind the horizon must be located higher up.

3) An island is shown 6 km away in its entirety (looking down): the sea entrance behind it, 14 km wide, as well as the Coney Island harbor docks, which are shown uncovered.

4) That's not all: the photo allows a view of the rooftops of the port city behind it, optically includes the Brooklyn peninsula and another inlet to the sea and clearly shows the skyscrapers of Manhattan.

In short, if the Earth were a solid convex ball, and light rays travelled perfectly in a straight line, all of this should be 100 m below the horizon, but this is not the case at all, since, as Wilhem Martin's experiment proves, **light always and in all cases bends upwards**, probably because the Earth is concave and we live in its stable and welcoming interior.

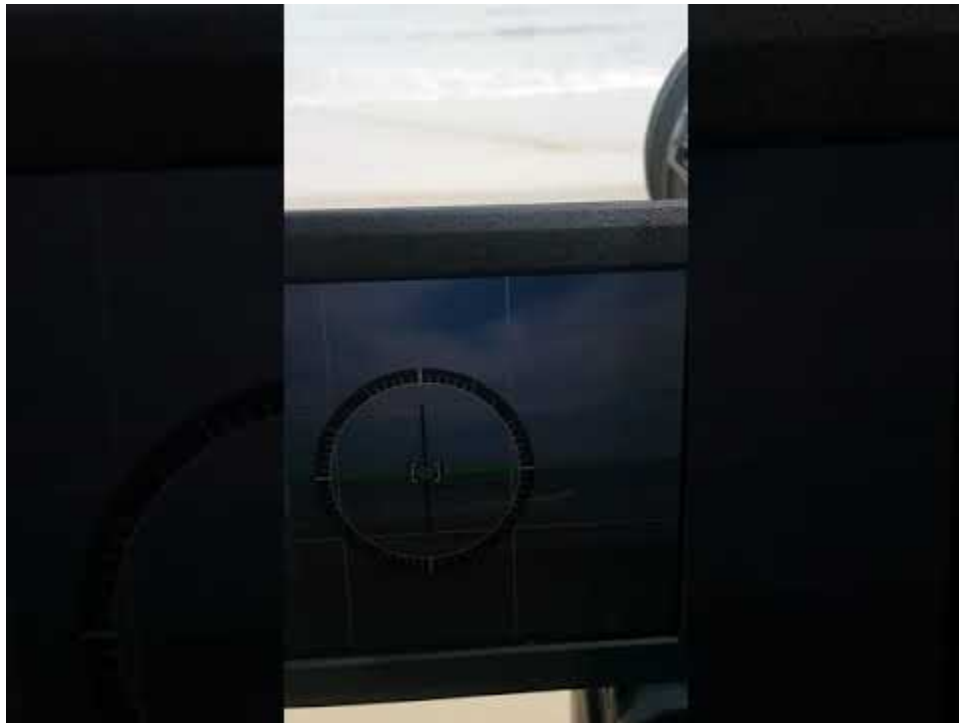


The photo is from an issue of Foto-Magazin No. 11/1954 (1954), which demonstrates how the horizon is nothing more than an optical illusion. In the article, Dr. Fritz Neugass comments: "A new telephoto lens of the U.S. Army."



[Watch Video At: https://youtu.be/YCwBArEIdGY](https://youtu.be/YCwBArEIdGY)

As we can see in this short video, as we manage to see beyond the first horizon, more horizons appear, one on top of the other, a phenomenon that is only consistent on a concave Earth.



[Watch Video At: https://youtu.be/0eVVm1noJLM](https://youtu.be/0eVVm1noJLM)

The same thing happens when the camera is static on a tripod; as you move forward in space, the horizon gets higher and higher, until it is outside the viewfinder.

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Source: <http://www.wildheretic.com/concave-earth-theory/9/>

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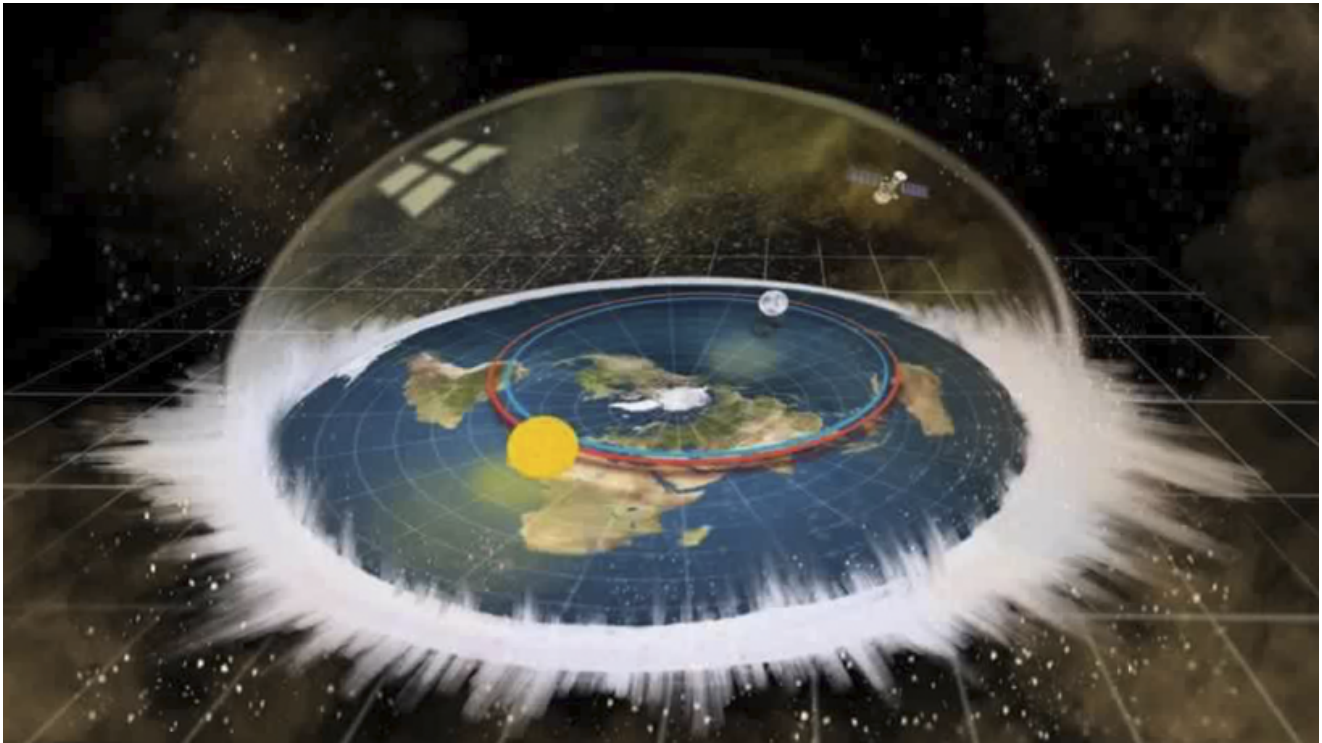
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# CONCAVE EARTH VI: THE IMPOSSIBLE FLAT EARTH

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## IN 14 IMPOSSIBILITIES

### 1. THERE ARE INDIVIDUALS CONVINCED THAT THE EARTH IS FLAT

**Although it may seem impossible** , there are individuals, sharing our same reality, convinced that the Earth is flat, like a crispy pizza with ice edges delimiting the water and the continents... However, why should a flat horizon imply that the entire Earth's surface is flat?: and that is because, as we know from multiple experiments, light does not travel in a straight line over great distances, therefore, the only thing we can truly know is one thing: **there is no way we can see the real shape of Heaven and Earth** , or to put it the other way around, precisely how we see the Earth with our eyes is certainly not the case, due to the multiple refractions and bending of light over long distances. So we can safely say that **the Earth has another shape, different from its apparent one** .

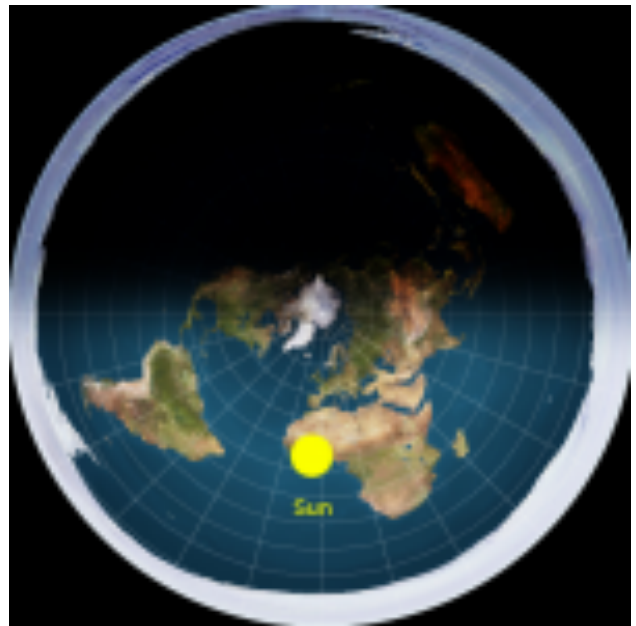
In fact, even if the horizon were to appear convex or concave, this in itself would not be definitive proof of the true shape of the Earth and the Sky, since **it is easy to confuse the focal limit of sunlight with the physical limit of the Earth** , even though the latter extends beyond the focal horizon of light, which we cannot see.

Be that as it may, among the many impossibilities for the flat-earth model to work, I will highlight the 14 that seem decisive to me, each of them being sufficient to destroy it, the model **will be destroyed not only 1 but 14 times** :

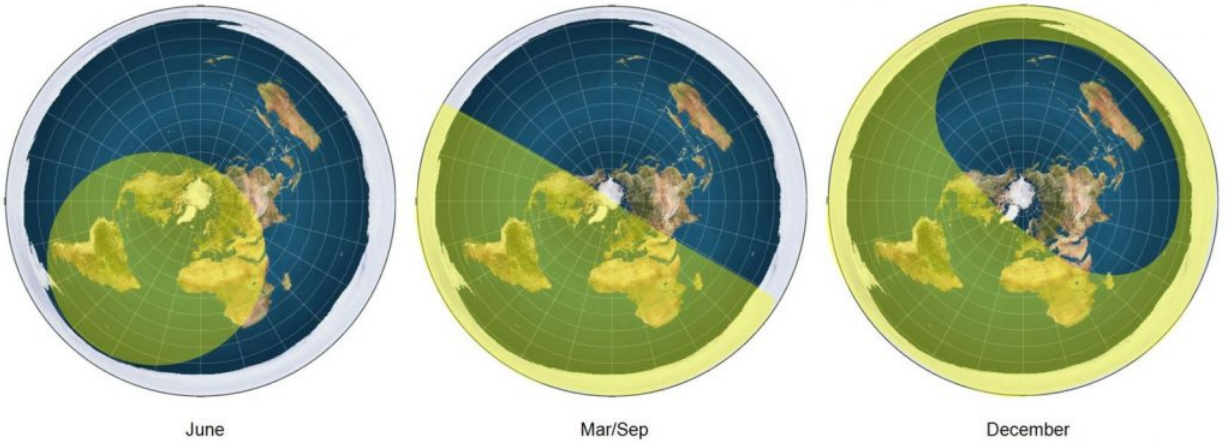
## 2. THE NATURAL HORIZON OF DAY AND NIGHT

When observing the flat Earth model, the first thing one notices is **the incongruity of day and night...** If the Sun functioned as a direct source of light on the flat surface of the Earth, the horizon of light would form a circle or ellipse, as one would expect from a focal light, and not a straight line, as they are forced to represent in order to maintain some correspondence with real timetables.

Thus, Day and Night itself refute and exterminate the fanciful model of a flat Earth, which is forced to resort to unknown, exceptional optical effects, due to an unknown dome shape, with various angles and refractions yet to be discovered, and a series of **conceptual tricks that only discredit those who use them** .



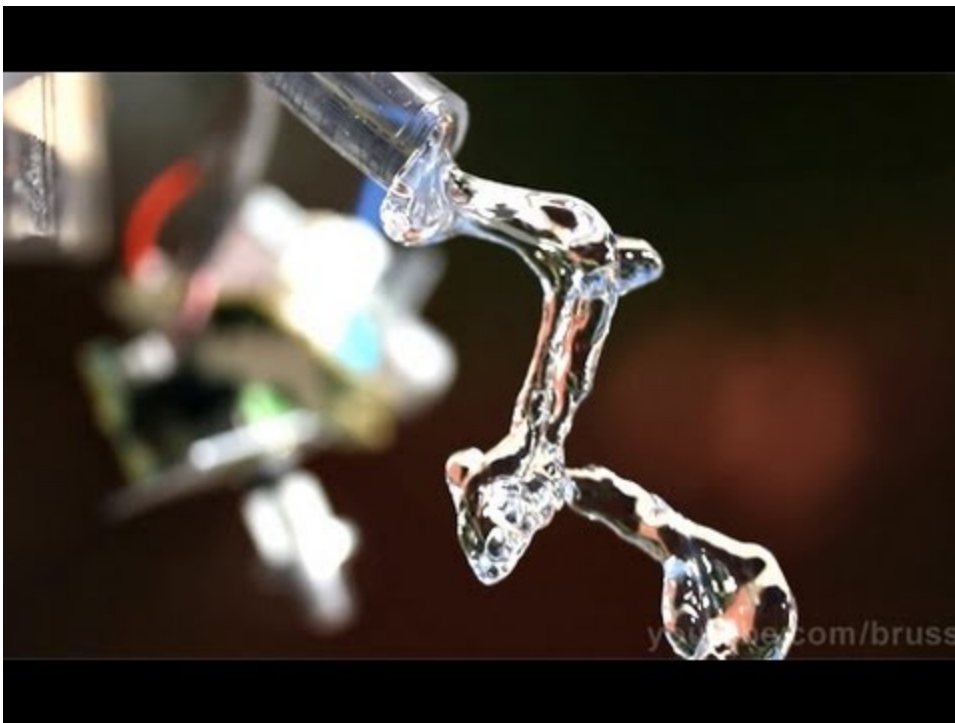
As we can see in this representation, sunlight should take an unnatural shape, in the flat-earth model, to coincide with the time zones we experience.



These intricate shapes would have to take the focus of sunlight throughout the year, in the flat-earth model, in order to coincide with the time zones we experience: impossible

### 3. THE ORIGIN OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE OR 'GRAVITY'

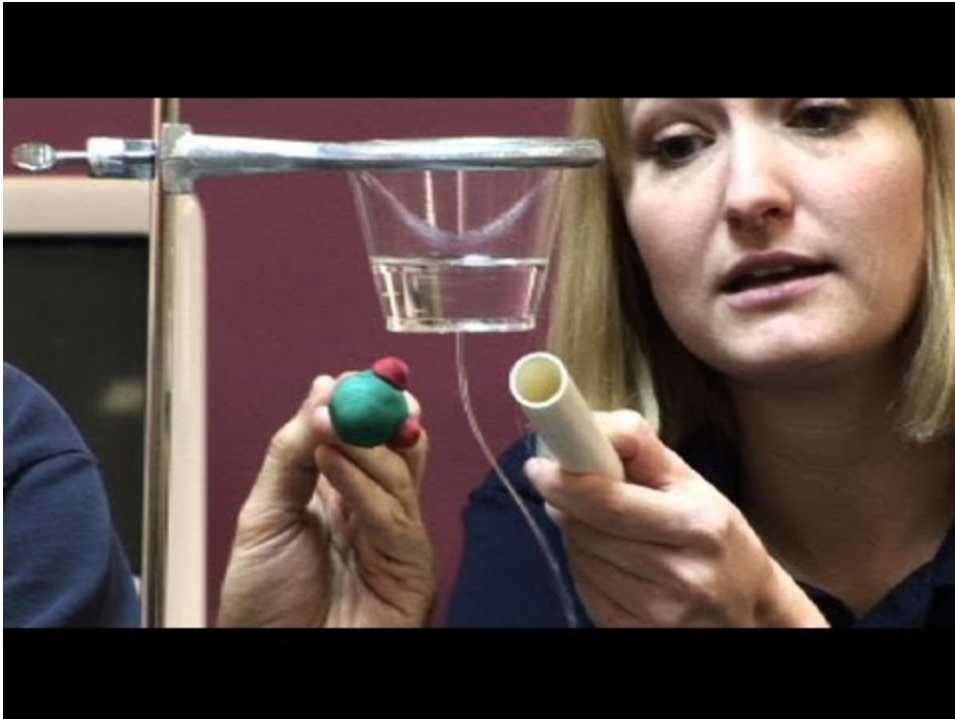
And where atmospheric pressure (gravity) comes from, so that things stay in place, with a certain weight, as we experience, is something they cannot explain, beyond each person's weight and density (they do not care that this varies according to altitude); but what they do have very clear is that water can never take a spherical shape, and this despite the fact that **we see liquids take spherical or droplet shape very easily**, due to tensions, frequencies and pressures, totally natural but which, apparently, escape the understanding of flat-earthers.



Watch Video At: [https://youtu.be/uENITui5\\_jU](https://youtu.be/uENITui5_jU)

Since seawater is a good electrical and diamagnetic conductor, it is very likely that the large bodies of water on Earth are largely affected by atmospheric pressure and the rotational movement of the celestial sphere, which **moves and vibrates at all times** , from the center of the cosmos to the outside of it (Earth), with a pressure of 0 in the center and maximum ( $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$  ) at the edges, and stabilized by countless cavities at the Earth's poles.

Because it is very logical and natural for water to take on a spherical shape: **the rotation of the sky itself creates the natural pressure for** not only water to take on such a shape, but also all the matter that solidified and stopped when moving away from the center, after being thrown out in the original explosion.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/VhWQ-r1LYXY>



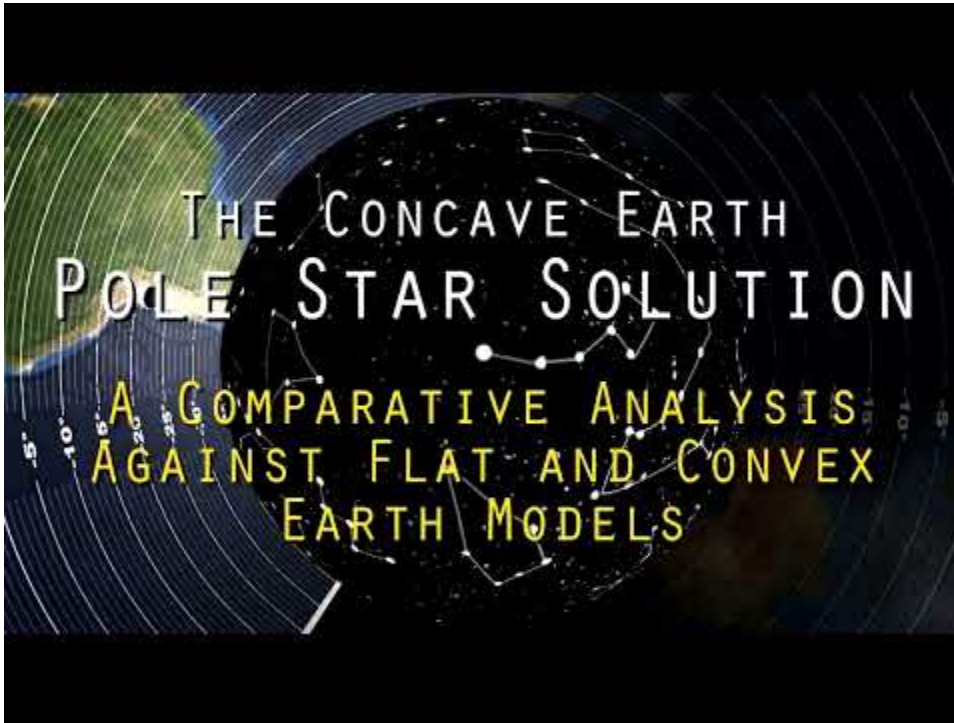
Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/L3UOix59AtY>

Due to the rotation of the Celestial Sphere itself, two magnetic or etheric forces are generated: a flow force (pressure), greater the closer it is to the surface, and another reflux force (levitation), which is weak at the surface and greater the further it is from it. At the center of the Sky, the pressure force is 0 and the levitation force is  $\infty$ .

#### 4. THE ROTATION OF THE STARS OF THE SOUTH POLE

**The natural curvature of light allows us to see the stars of the South Pole** (the constellation of Octant with Sigma Octantis), even if we are above the equator, and the star of the North Pole (Polaris) even if we are below the Earth's equator: up to  $20^\circ$  above and below the equator.

This is so, according to heliocentrists, thanks to the atmospheric refraction of light; however, light refraction in air reaches a maximum of  $1.000293^\circ$ , which does not enable the vision of the polar stars  $20^\circ$  below the equator, in any case. **A true curvature of light is required** ; mere atmospheric refraction is not enough, as we can see, to see the polar stars  $20^\circ$  below the equator.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/gJRnbCCuxVU>

This physical inconsistency leads many flat-earthers to consider a flat Earth, since **the heliocentric model also contains several impossibilities or conundrums** ; however, in this case, the natural curvature of light must be taken into account, which allows the polar stars to be seen below the equator, which would be impossible in a heliocentric model.

What is totally impossible, on a flat Earth, is the vision of Sigma Octantis (the closest star to the South Pole) rotating on its axis, because obviously the Southern Cross or the Octant constellation rotates on its axis incessantly, and no matter how much a flat-earther begs, we cannot ignore the rotation of the Octant on its axis, a minimum of seriousness please. So there is no justification whatsoever for this phenomenon and **it makes the existence of a flat Earth impossible** .

And the North and South polar stars rotate in opposite directions, apparently to the observer, which is evidence of the sphericity of the Earth since, **on a flat Earth, without poles, all the stars would be seen to rotate in the same direction** , from all points on the Earth: this of course does not happen because the Earth (and the Sky) are spherical.



Logically and naturally, in a heliocentric system, there should be large groups of stars that, due to their translational motion, could not be seen during the winter, at the same coordinates where they would be visible on summer nights. However, this does not happen, and this proves the multiple errors of the heliocentric model, which also does not hold up.

## 5. THE MIDNIGHT ANTARCTIC SUN

At the end of December, residents near the South Pole can observe **the circular Sun throughout the night, without setting below the horizon** . This would be absolutely impossible on a flat Earth, since the Sun would never illuminate the outer diameter of the circle, and in one place or another in the Southern Hemisphere, it would be pitch dark.

However, what the Midnight Sun does demonstrate is the sphericity of the Earth, also at the South Pole, so that during the days close to December 23 the Sun travels across the lower part of the celestial sphere, approaching the South Pole and **illuminating its entire area throughout its rotation** , without setting even at midnight.



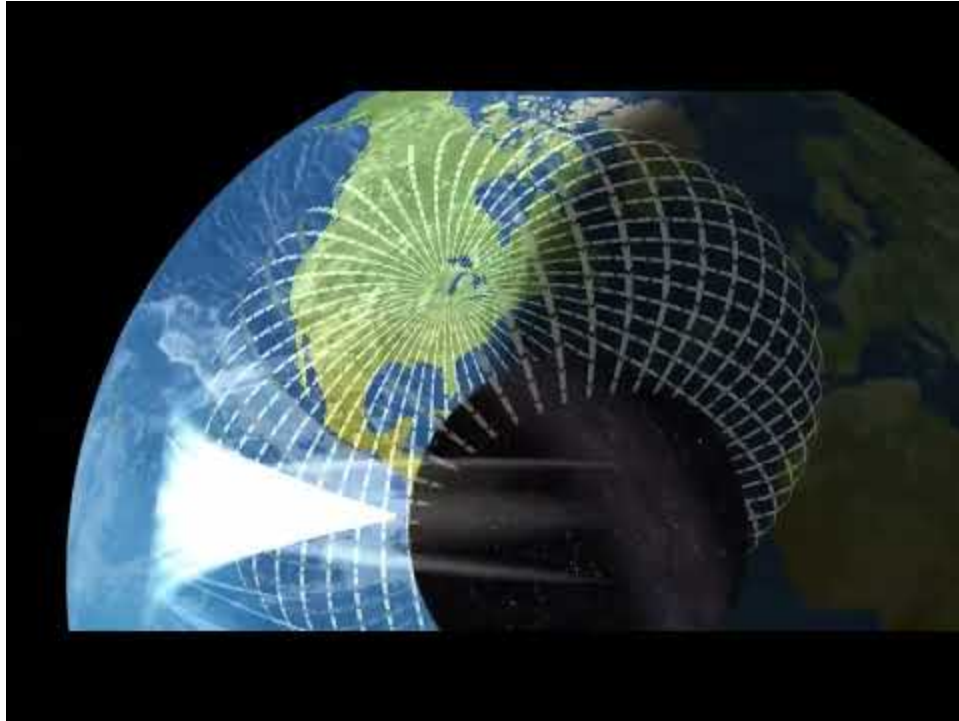
Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/Uo9rgrCXYHA>

Thus, once again, the flat Earth model, this time by the Midnight Sun, is **completely destroyed and disabled** . We will continue with the list of impossibilities, so that the destruction of this utopian model is definitive and irreversible.

## 6. THE SUNSET AND MOONSET 'BELOW' THE HORIZON

In a congruent flat Earth model (without referring to the catch-all of ' holograms ' or 'magic'), **the Sun would be visible 24 hours a day** , no matter how far it was from our latitude, since the horizon would always be below the Sun, if it were at the height of 4,800 km that the flat Earthers themselves claim.

They allude to perspective, however, no matter how much perspective one wants to take into account, the Sun would have to pass beneath the flat surface of the Earth to create the sunrise and sunset effect we see every day. Again, a logical analysis of our surroundings and the natural laws of physics **destroy the impossible flat-Earth model** .



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/zjRIEBv1114>

The radius of vision of the horizon is determined by the curvature of light, which is greater than the curvature of the Earth, and creates an apparently flat horizon.



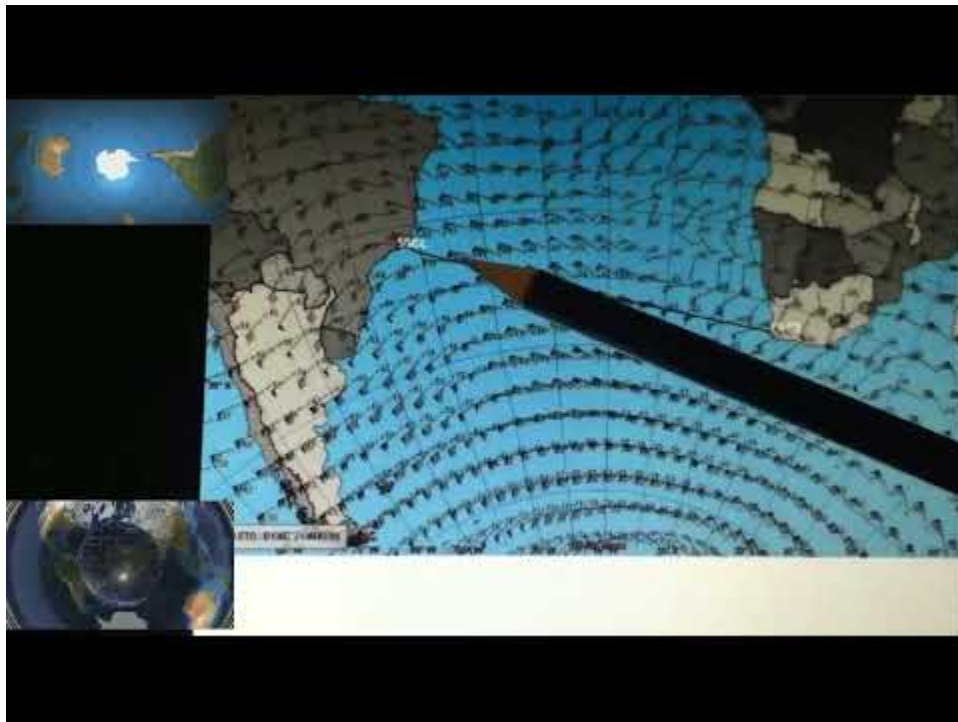
Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/YCwBArEldGY>

What really happens when we can see beyond the horizon: another horizon, higher up. The Earth is concave, welcome home.

## 7. THE FLIGHTS OF THE AIRPLANES

Regular airline flights, which can be booked and are used by hundreds of people every day, prove beyond doubt the impossibility of a flat Earth: for example, a flight from Johannesburg (South Africa) to Sydney (Australia) **takes the same time as a flight of the same distance in the Northern Hemisphere** ; however, considering the flat Earth model, the flight across the Southern Hemisphere would have to take much longer, due to the lack of a pole or center of rotation, which would be spread out in an outer ring of exorbitant magnitudes.

The truth is that a flight from one point to another in the Southern Hemisphere takes the same amount of time as a flight across the Northern Hemisphere. This, without a doubt, **completely invalidates any possibility of a flat Earth** .



[Watch Video At: https://youtu.be/Ha9FpIz8pnE](https://youtu.be/Ha9FpIz8pnE)

According to the coordinates used by companies whose job is to calculate the most efficient routes for airlines, the Earth has a concave curvature.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/gutL7585oqE>

The higher the speed, the greater the inclination the plane must travel, upwards with respect to the surface; further evidence that, in its vastness, the Earth is concave.

## 8. CARTOGRAPHY

Because, to emphasize the same argument, real-life physical distances don't fit with the stupid flat-Earth model: a trip from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, takes exactly the time expected according to the spherical Earth model, and would be completely impossible in a flat-Earth model, in which South Africa would have colossal dimensions, and **any trip would take much longer than expected** in a spherical Earth model. However, this trip in the Southern Hemisphere and the one from Lisbon to Cartagena, for example, in the Northern Hemisphere, are both about 1,000 km and take roughly the same amount of time to complete.



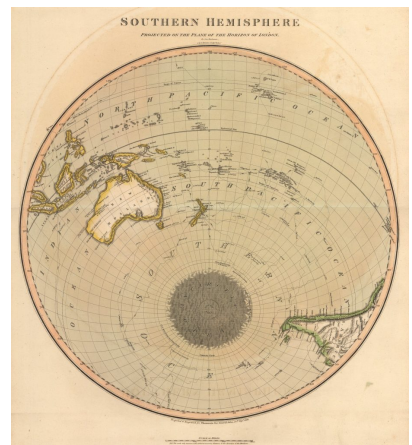
This would occur at all latitudes below the equator, since by not folding back to a South Pole, the dimensions would be stretched out like a pizza, and any trip across the Southern Hemisphere **would be far more costly, in terms of time and resources, than it actually is** , as we experience every day and as millions of individuals can verify. Therefore, the physical distances themselves, both visible and experimental, demonstrate that **the flat Earth model is absolutely impossible and unrealistic** .

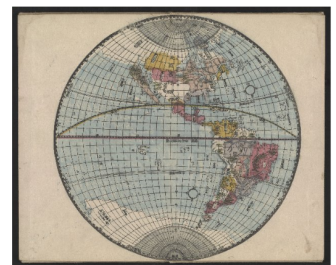
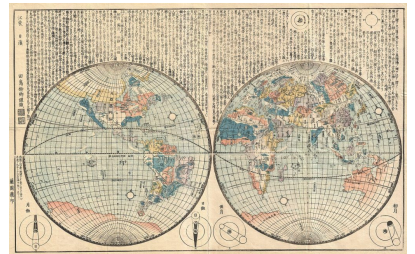
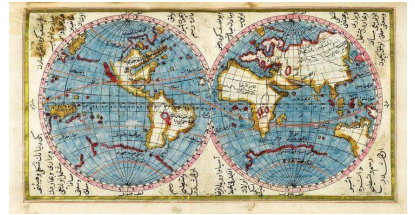
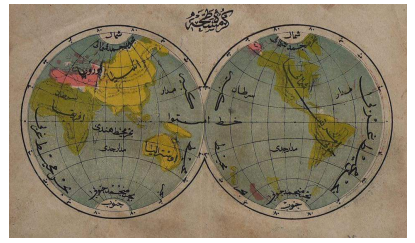
The flat Earth map or model used is the azimuthal one, which is certainly very interesting, as it shows the entire land mass at once, maintaining sphericity as much as possible with minimal distortion. In this sense, **the azimuthal map is truly useful and interesting** , for example, in international time calculations, as it allows us to see at a glance the position of the Sun on Earth: thus, it serves as a 24-hour clock. But from there to considering it real and concluding that, in fact, we live on a pizza crust with stratospheric edges...

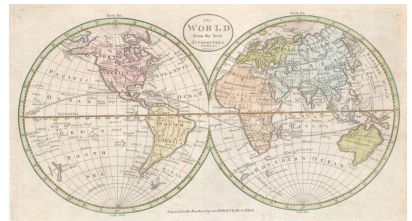
In fact, in the early days of cartography, **maps typically depicted a concave Earth** , as was the custom in Europe, China, Arabia, Japan, Russia, and everywhere else where the science flourished. Likewise, **the Universe, the Heavens, have always been represented as a sphere** , and were thus called the "Celestial Sphere."<sup>1</sup> , around which the stars glide, due to the effect of a magnetic gravitation that keeps them in perpetual and majestic movement, perhaps giving off cosmic harmonies that reach the Earth, just as the pressure that keeps us glued to the ground reaches it.

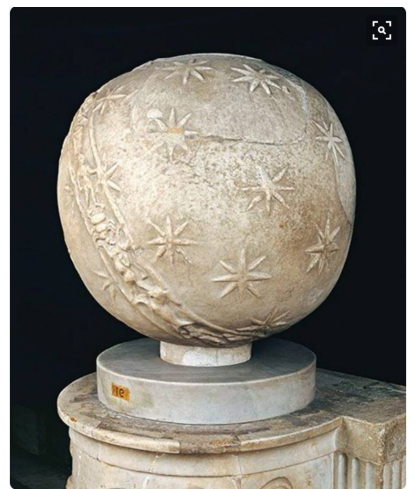


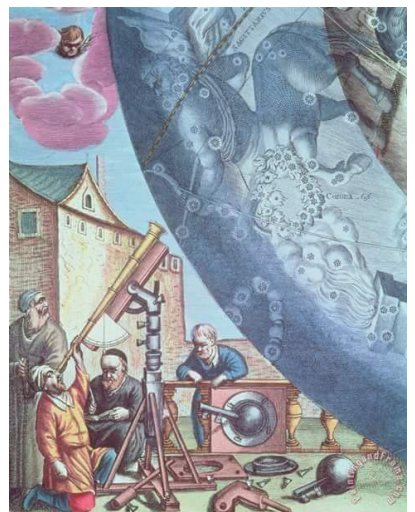
Azimuthal or 24-hour clocks are the real clocks, and should be in common use as well as serving for military use.

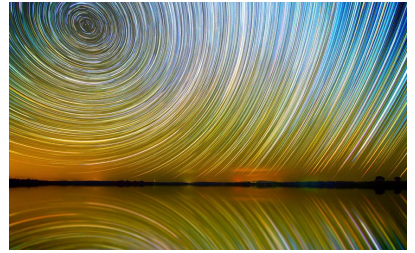


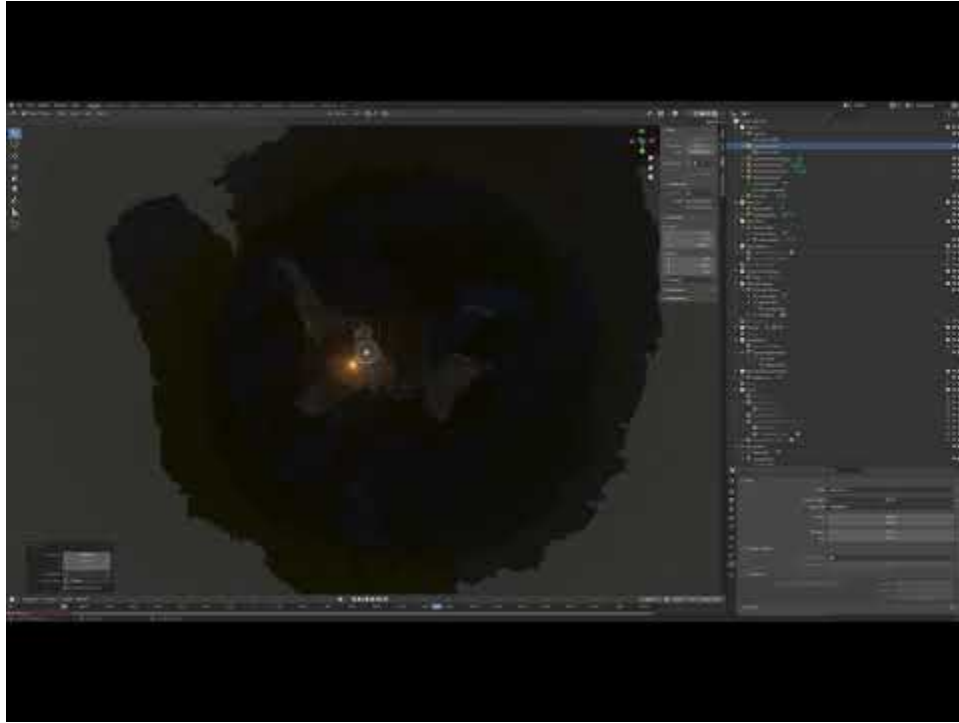












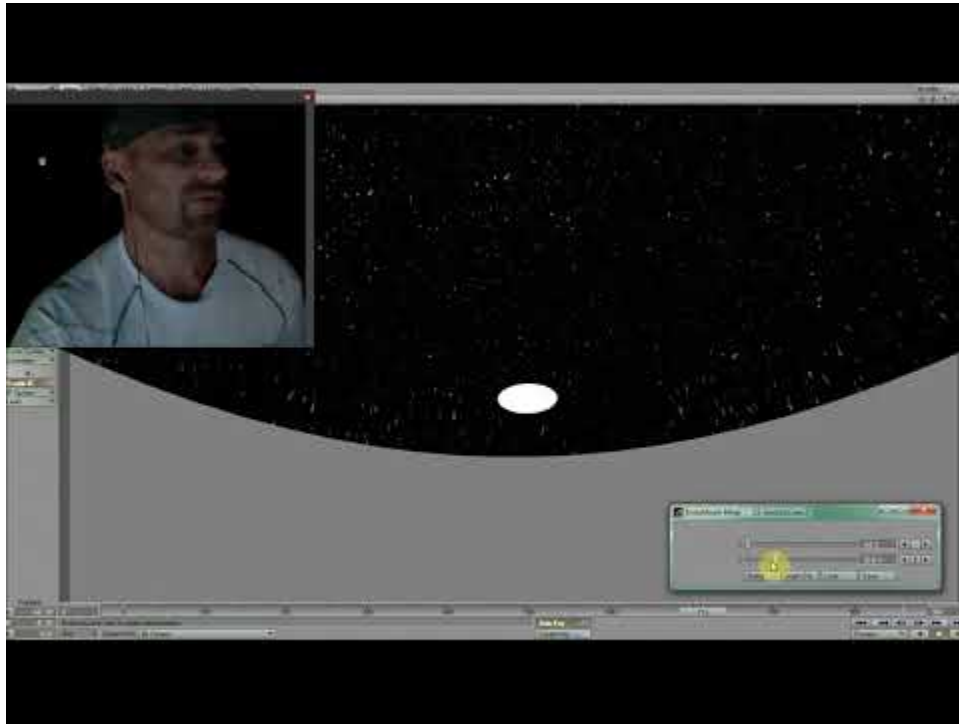
Watch Video At: [https://youtu.be/AUSbe\\_VVpAE](https://youtu.be/AUSbe_VVpAE)

The azimuthal map of the Earth is a concave projection of the Earth, as can be seen in this simulator.

## 9. PERSPECTIVE AND CELESTIAL DIMENSIONS

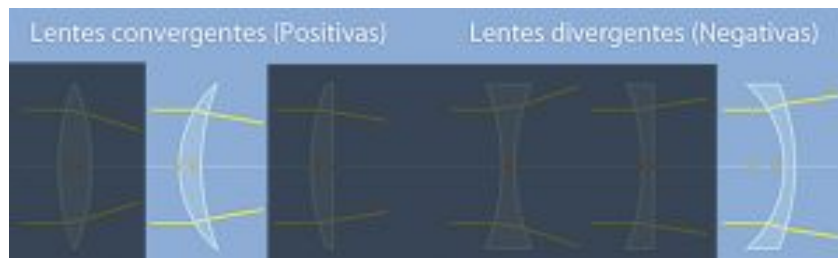
If we lived on a pizza-shaped platform, from the Southern Hemisphere, **the celestial orbits would appear elliptical**, not circular, because even supposing that the sky were a dome or semicircle, the Earth would be a plane and would cause obvious distortions at great distances, such as the view of the star Polaris from any point in the Southern Hemisphere, which in reality does not happen.

And the distortions and aberrations would not only occur in the celestial orbits, but also in the dimensions of the stars, which **would be smaller when they are far from our location, and larger when they approach our position**; however, what happens is that the stars are always seen in a very similar dimension, thus proving that both Heaven and Earth are spherical in nature.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/VBx2wssJu5w>

**What actually happens is that, as light bends due to pressure and refraction (a negative or divergent meniscus), we see the sky unfolded, not as it really is. We must fold the sky back to understand its true nature.**



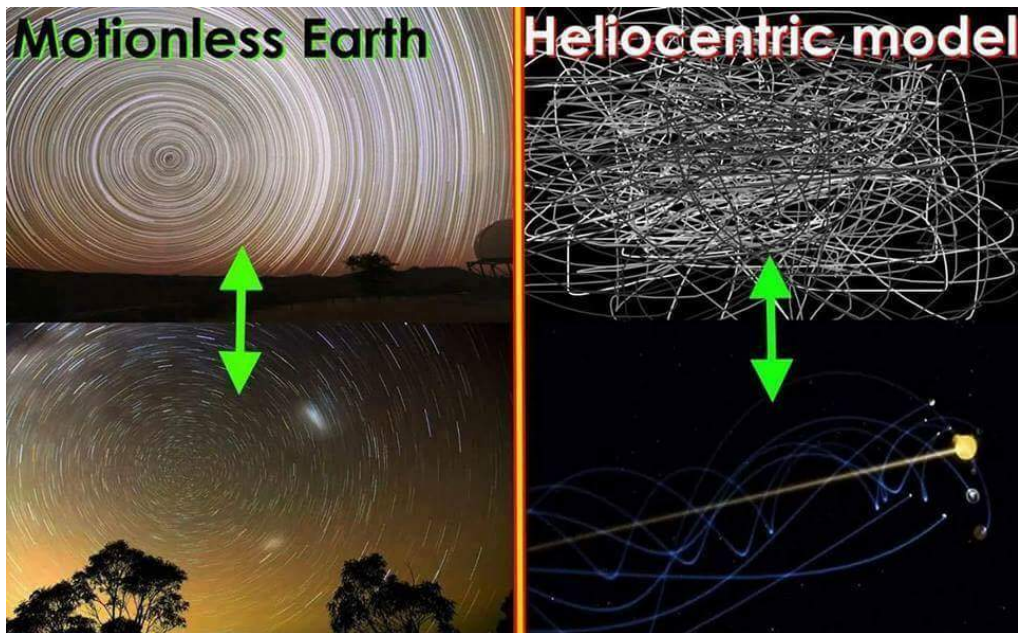
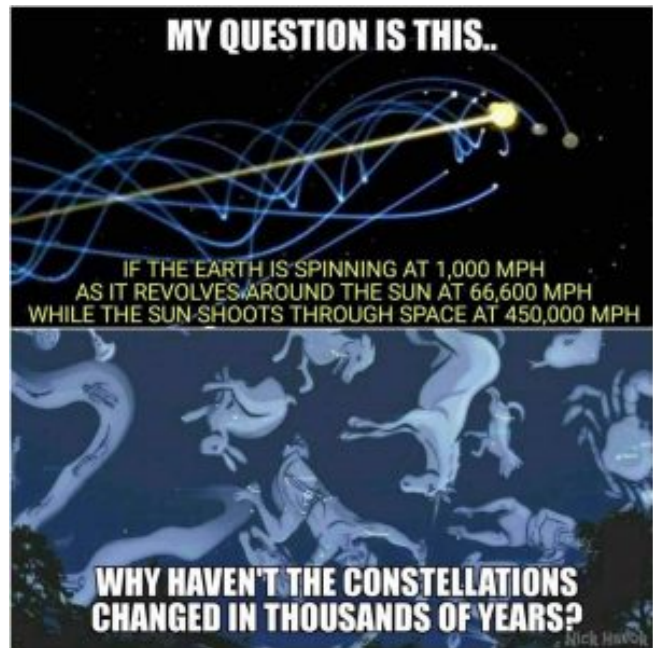
The fact that light propagates by means of refractions in negative meniscus (in divergent rays) demonstrates by itself the concavity of the Earth.

## 10. THE SPEEDS OF THE STARS

Consequently, not only would the celestial orbits appear elliptical, or would the stars appear to be of different magnitude (depending on whether they were far or close to our latitude), but **they would also move at different speeds** : the speed would be greater the closer they were to our latitude, and the speed would be lower the further the star was from our position on Earth.

However, this is not the case at all, since both Heaven and Earth are almost perfect spheres, and **the speed of the stars always remains constant in their rotation** . This curious phenomenon invalidates not only the flat-earth model, but also heliocentrism, since, if we

properly conceive the translational movement, which must be added to the rotational movement of the Earth, we will see how, under similar conditions and from our perspective, **the stars and the Moon itself would accelerate and slow down their progress**, depending on whether they were closer or further from the Earth, and we would even see groups of stars moving, some towards the North, others towards the East, and the stars themselves would move in all directions.



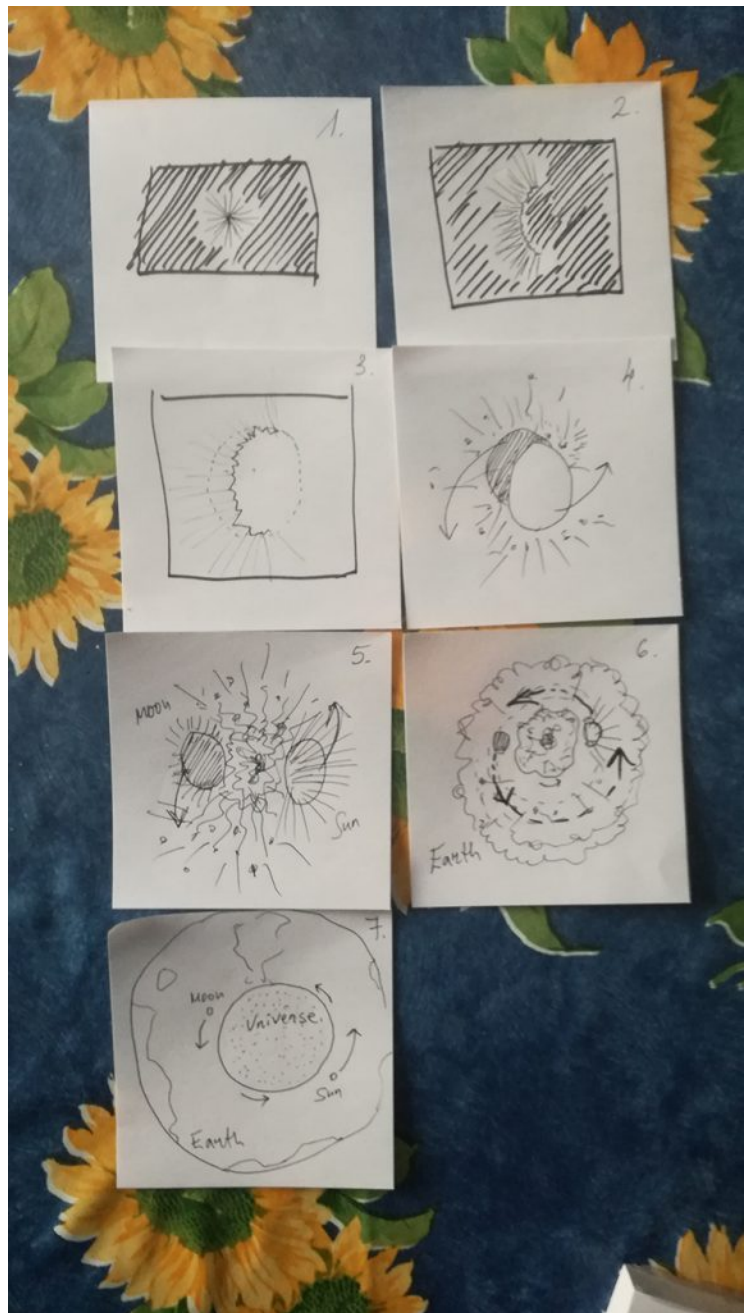
This does not happen, but rather all groups of stars are nailed to the sky, and **maintain their motionless orbits over the millennia**: proof that Heaven is a rotating sphere smaller than the Earth which, still and motionless, contains and protects it.

## 11. THE SPHERICITY OF THE SKY AND THE STARS

Because **in nature everything tends to take a spherical shape** ... from a cell to the stars that orbit the sky. We see it in water drops, whose surface takes on the most appropriate tension, the spherical one, since *"the spherical figure is the most apt for movement"* (DemAbd.fr. 597), in soap bubbles, in eggs, in the eyes and heads of living beings, ovaries, seeds, fruits, the Sun, the Moon... however, for some strange reason, the Earth was formed capriciously, with the mass extended towards the edges, like a plate lest the water spill over.

On second thought, the most logical and natural thing would be for the primordial explosion to generate a shock wave, releasing all the primordial matter **equally in all directions** . This release of energy would slow down, cool down and solidify as it moved away from the origin of the deflagration: this process of moving away and cooling would give rise to a spherical, motionless Earth, located at the edges of the cosmos, while the matter close to the origin of the initial 'big bang' (Heaven), by the effect of its own nature, **would remain rotating indefinitely** , or until it collapsed or regressed to the point of origin.

Thus, **a flat Earth would represent a natural anomaly** , something bizarre that would require bizarre explanations to justify its existence; whereas a sphere is the most common form in nature, both on Earth and in Heaven.



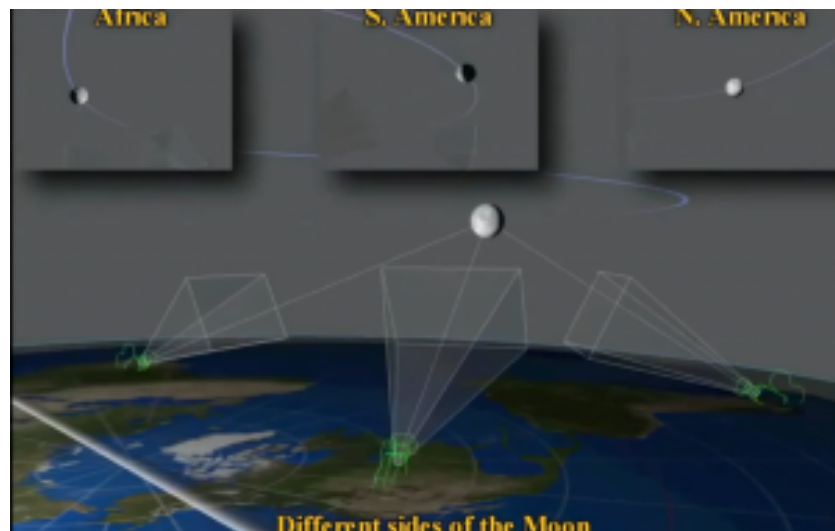
The original explosion threw all the newly created matter outward from atom to atom and in all directions equally, so that the matter closest to the explosion would continue its movement, giving rise to the Sun, the Moon, and the Celestial Sphere, while the matter further away would cool, solidify, and cease its circular motion, giving rise to the sphere of the Earth, which is the very limit of the cosmos.



Watch Video At: [https://youtu.be/iJg3b89TE\\_g](https://youtu.be/iJg3b89TE_g)

## 12. THE MOON PHASES

Obviously, **different lunar phases would be visible from different points on Earth** , so there would never be the same lunar phase visible to everyone, as is the case every day in our lives. So, to ignore this phenomenon and accept the flat Earth model, I wonder how far one would have to turn one's face away from reality, and hold it turned away in such a chilling way...



Naturally, the lunar phases would be different depending on where we were, which does not happen and we always see the same lunar phase, no matter from what point on Earth it is observed.

In the concave Earth model, **the only one without impossibilities** , the lunar phases are perfectly explained, since the Moon receives the light of the Sun once it curves after polarizing on the Earth's surface; **due to the enormity of the Earth, and of space** and the resistance it exerts as pressure increases, **sunlight bends upwards, equally in all directions** , and bends more than the gigantic concave surface of the Earth; this causes various horizons, although maximum visibility is limited by the beam of the most open or outer curvature. As the light folds back at the point opposite the Sun, symmetrically, it will create large areas of antisolar illumination, so that the Moon will be illuminated by that blanket of cold, dim, polarized light, and will be more illuminated at the antisolar point (full moon) and less at the solar point (New Moon), as is logical and natural, because it is in transit close to the Sun.<sup>2</sup> .



Watch Video At: [https://youtu.be/3hPCLfo\\_WnI](https://youtu.be/3hPCLfo_WnI)

In fact, one thing is certain: light does not follow a perfectly straight path... during its transit to the Earth's surface, due to the effect of increasing atmospheric pressure, added to the negative meniscus (divergent) refractions suffered when passing through the celestial glass spheres, a first curvature of the light is produced, which when it hits the Earth's surface at a glance becomes polarized and folds back towards the antisolar point, symmetrically, due to the effect of the same rotation of the sky and the refractions, this time returning towards the center of the universe, with much less power, and in positive meniscus (convergent).

On the other hand, we must understand what it means for the Moon to always show the same face, while they say it maintains a rotational movement on its axis and a translational movement with respect to the Earth, and **all of this in step with the Earth's own rotation**

**and translation** , without the face of the Moon barely changing during its spatial transit, and without varying its speed despite the various movements in action... can you imagine it?

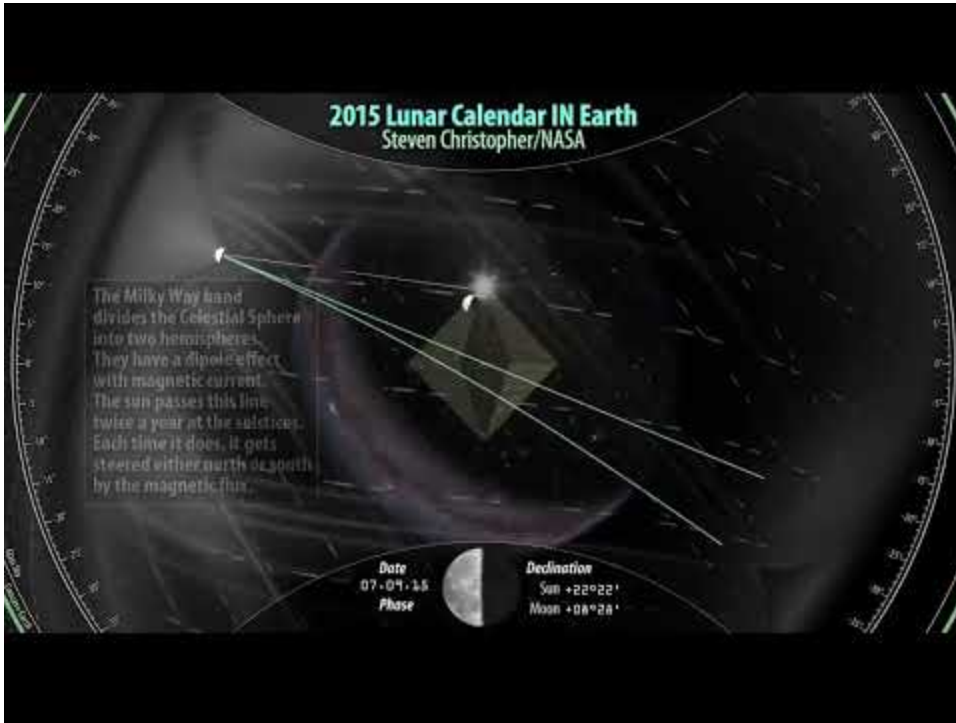
And not only that, to all this **tangle of movements synchronized by miraculous chance** we must add the minuscule probability that the Sun, being at an astronomical distance, and the Moon, located close to the Earth, maintain almost the same apparent dimension seen from the Earth's surface, and share the same ecliptic plane, the same direction and a similar trajectory (coinciding also several times a year with eclipses). Miracle upon miracle upon miracle. Let's be clear: **heliocentrists demand an exorbitant leap of faith** , and like flat-earthers, they need to resort to all kinds of exceptions, coincidences and pretenses to force natural phenomena to fit their erroneous theoretical model.



Watch Video At: [https://youtu.be/M\\_nV\\_NSrSDI](https://youtu.be/M_nV_NSrSDI)

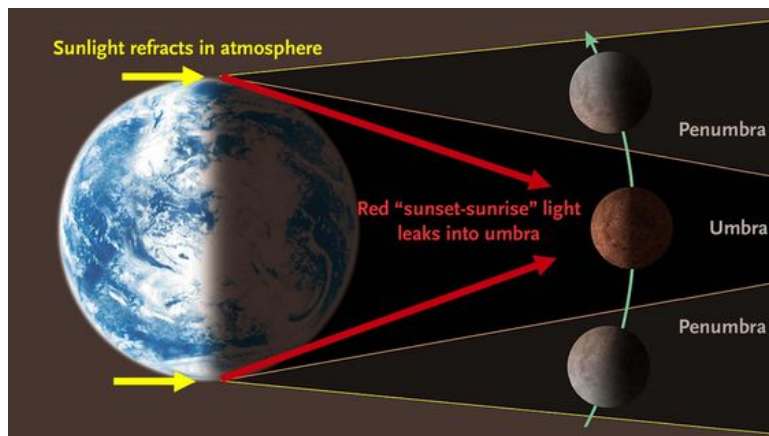
### 13. LUNAR ECLIPSES

And the fact is that lunar eclipses are not satisfactorily explained by either the flat-Earth model or the heliocentric model... In the flat-Earth model, they need to allude to holograms, extradimensional projections, anomalous reflections, etc... without presenting any explanation that respects nature or logic. **Lunar eclipses destroy the flat-Earth model** , which is incapable of resolving either partial lunar eclipses or total eclipses or 'Blood Moons'.



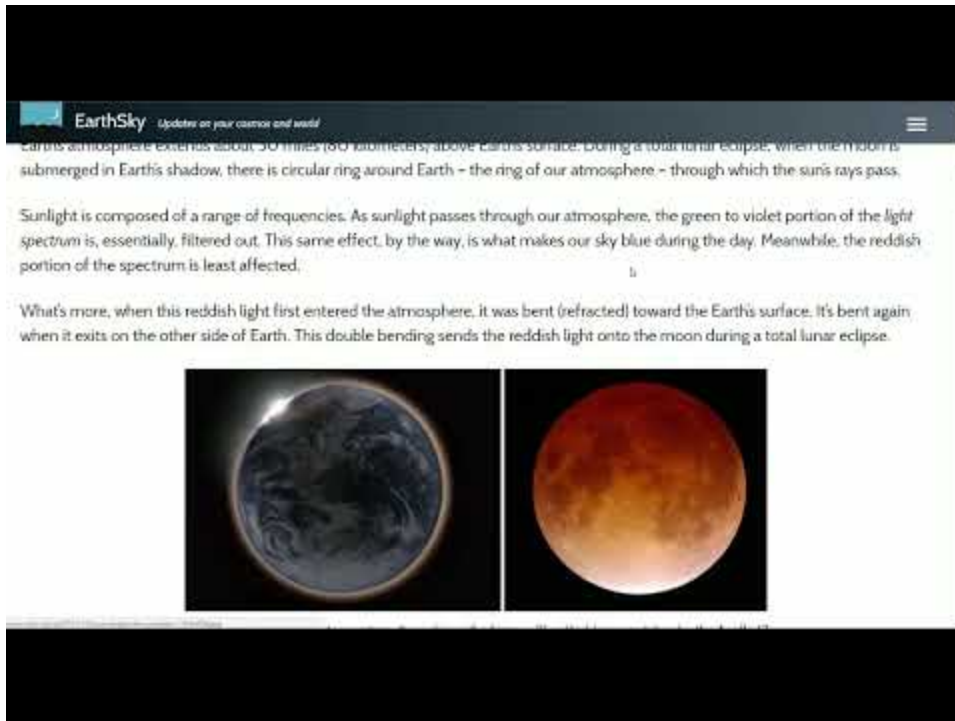
Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/3IRj7fxJ1o4>

According to the heliocentric model, lunar eclipses occur due to the passage of the Moon behind the Earth, which casts its shadow on the Moon with a reddish hue, leaving the Moon thus eclipsed for a brief time, visible to millions of inhabitants at certain latitudes, depending on the time of the eclipse. Well, it is known by the laws of nature that red light is the spectrum of light that bends the least of all, so that, in the heliocentric model, the light that would fall on the lunar surface would be the one that bends the most, and in no case the least, so that **it would never produce this reddish effect on the days of a total lunar eclipse.**<sup>3</sup>, but the tint of the Moon would be more violet or blue.



As the diagram shows, the spectrum of light falling on the moon would be the most refracted; however, the spectrum of "red" light is the least refracted, with the reddish tint visible during the "penumbra" and the violet during the "umbra." This is one of the many inconsistencies that also invalidate the heliocentric model.

Only the concave Earth model gives a logical and natural explanation for this reddish tint of the Moon: as it passes right through the antisolar point, the Moon is eclipsed (ἐκλείψις), that is, the beam of light stands out (ἐκλείπω), hiding its rays, **except for the red light spectrum, which is bent less**, and tints the face of the Moon red during its brief transit through the antisolar point. Of the three models considered, the concave Earth model is the only one that offers a congruent answer to lunar eclipses.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/KY39Yi6DxQc>

#### 14. THE SIDERAL PHENOMENON 'GEGENSCHIN'

The strange phenomenon called ' Gegenschein ' also has no satisfactory explanation, neither the flat Earth model nor heliocentrism can explain it... According to the latter, it would be a 'fortuitous' conjunction of star dust, and they do not give it much importance; however, this point of light **is the keystone to destroy the flat Earth model and heliocentrism at the same time**.

The only model that logically and naturally explains this incredible phenomenon is, once again, the concave Earth model, according to which sunlight bends after hitting the Earth's surface, folding back towards the antisolar point.<sup>4</sup> Well, the antisolar point, where the light beams converge, is the so-called 'Gegenschein', which **always coincides with the point in the night sky opposite the Sun**.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/gnZQzIJOm8A>

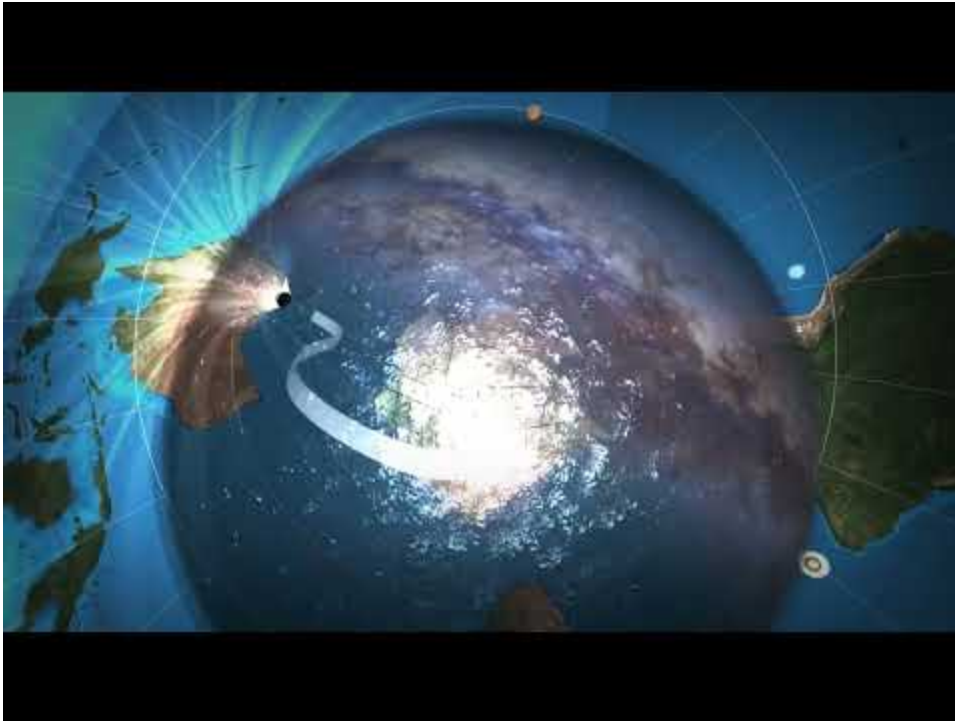
## CONCLUSION

In short, there are too many impossibilities, from a natural and logical point of view, that lead us to completely dismiss the possibility of a flat Earth. However, **where flat-earthers are right is in their criticism of the heliocentric model**, which also harbors several impossibilities that, after careful study, lead us to dismiss this cosmological theory.



Watch Video At: <https://youtu.be/6yfWx9HVnvU>

And the only model without impossibilities, whose explanations follow nature and logic, without altering any visible or experimental phenomenon, is the concave Earth model, which shines immaculately when contrasted with the other two imperfect models. So we must conclude that **the Earth is concave: welcome home** .



Watch Video At: [https://youtu.be/eiH\\_zZE447U](https://youtu.be/eiH_zZE447U)

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