

2024 Geologist

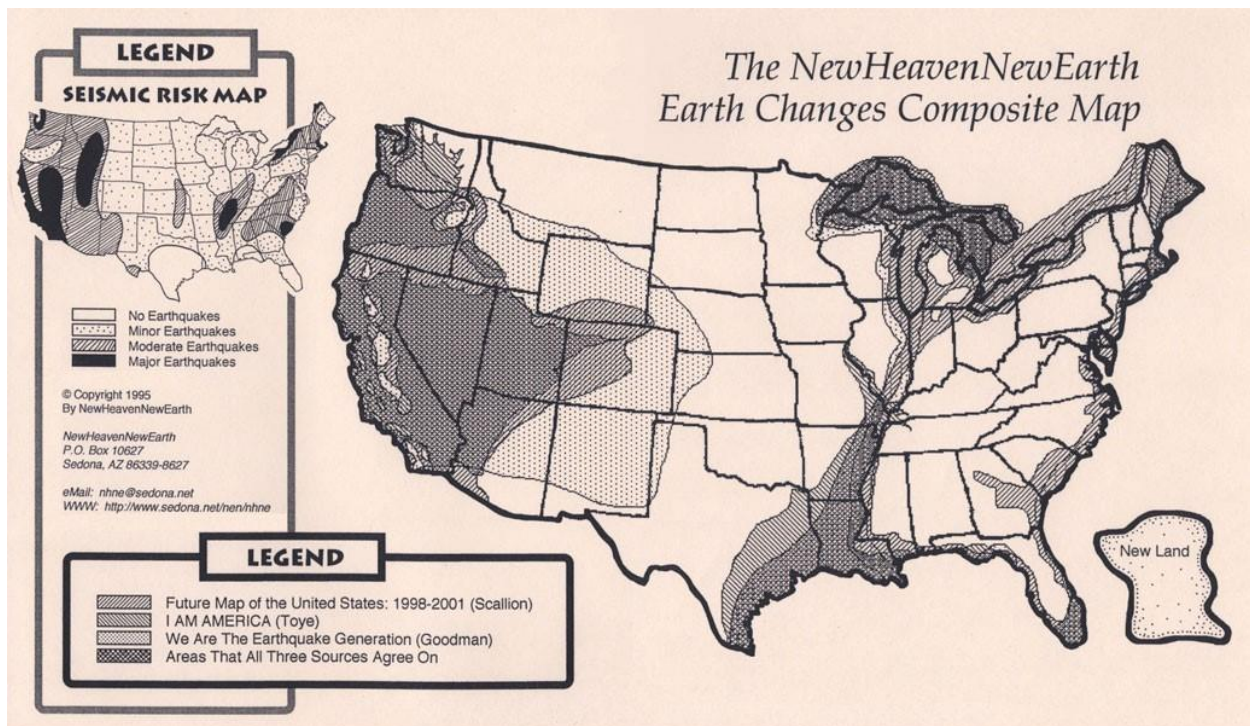
There was a knock on Cap's door and she said "Come in." A man in his fifties in a short-sleeved shirt stepped in. He introduced himself as Samuel Caruthers, a professor in the Geology Department. He said that

he heard that there was a professor in the history department who was speculating about a big earthquake and "I thought I would stop by and help you with some background information if you were interested." Cap said she welcomed any help that he could give her.

Cap tells her story.

Cap told Sam her story about St Hildegard, Lucy's lance, and the division of America into two. She handed Sam a composite map which was based on respected American clairvoyants. ⁱ

Sam looked at the map and hummed. Half the west was underwater. In the middle, a body of water stretched from the Great Lakes through Indiana, Southern Illinois, and Arkansas. It passed through Texas and into the Gulf.



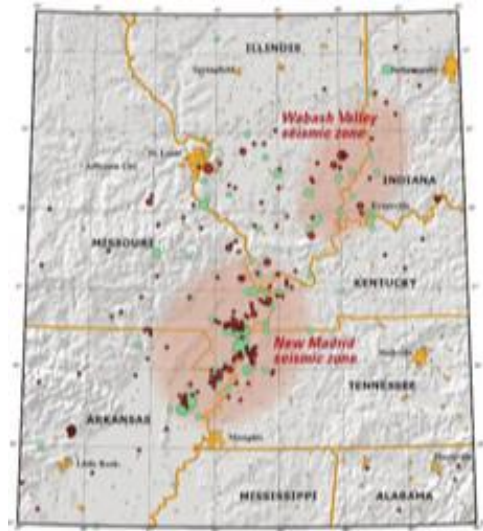
Sam responded that "I have a map to show you too." He reached into his briefcases and pulled out a map and handed it to Cap. "Here is a map of the last 4000 earthquakes

in middle America." ⁱⁱ

The map bore the seal of the US Geological Survey. It showed a hazy swarm of earthquakes centered in New Madrid Missouri and included southern Illinois and Arkansas. Sam showed Cap another map. This one focused on a swarm in southern Indiana and Illinois. It was titled the “the Wabash Seismic Zone.” iii iv

In general, a line ran from Toledo and passed through Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas. Cap was wide eyed. “The incidences of earthquakes on this map approximates the dividing waters of the composite map.

Cap said “Suppose that your map is the Before and my map is the After. Tell me a hypothetical story about what happened. Incorporate what you know from your field and from what I have told you about mine.”



Sam took Cap’s composite map and walked toward the window. He rubbed it between his fingers. He looked out the windows. He fanned himself with the map. After a couple minutes, he turned and walked back. He spoke slowly as if he were imparting something important.

Rodinia

“Once upon a time. I am sorry. I cannot start a good story unless I say Once upon a time. So, once upon a time, there was a supercontinent named Rodinia. This was 750 million years ago. By the way, how much time do you have?” Cap smiled and said that she had a class that afternoon.

Sam resumed. “Around that time, Rodinia began breaking up. Our continent began to tear apart in southern Missouri. The crust broke and magma pushed through the fissures. But the rift didn’t develop into a full-blown split in the continent. It left a wide depression and a weak spot deep in the crust. Later, the land along the Mississippi subsided and a bay formed which connected to the Gulf of Mexico. Today we call that ancient body of water the Mississippi Embayment. When the waters receded, they left a wide flat tidal plane from Cape Girardeau, Missouri down to Central Louisiana. If you drive through that area today, it is flat as far as the eye can see. You have heard of the Delta country in northern Mississippi.” Cap nodded. “The Delta of northern Mississippi is part of this formation.

So, to continue with the hypothetical story. Some force disturbed the rotating axis of the earth. When the axis shifted, the earth wobbled. Everything on the surface was thrown into chaos. The land masses jumbled about. The western part of America broke away and pushed against

the Pacific Plate and sank. This created a gap between the eastern and western parts of America.

The movement of these two bodies away from each other would go on for days. There would be earthquakes, one after another as the continent tore apart. It was a tectonic rupture, when continents rip apart. These only happen once every couple hundred thousand years or so.

The eastern part of America pulled away from the western part. This created a canyon between the two plates. The canyon was 50 to 100 miles wide and 40 miles deep, as deep at the crust. The canyon stretched from New Orleans, up the Mississippi, through Illinois and Indiana. Through Toledo, Lake Erie and along the St Lawrence seaway.

Volcanoes exploded all along the rift. As an aside, when Krakatoa exploded, the noise was the loudest sound in human history. It was heard 3,000 miles away. In this story, the American rift explosions were also just as loud. They were heard on both coasts. Five-mile-long sheets of lightning filled the sky as they had at Mt St Helena's. Red, blue and greenish colors filled the sky.

Columns of Steam

The waters of the Gulf poured into the canyon. When the water encountered magma there were huge steam explosions. Before I came over, I read up on your work on the Third Secret. There was a line from the Neues Europa version which struck me. It said the Oceans would turn to steam, hurling mountains of steam high into the sky. As a geologist, I can see it. Imagine a landmass tearing apart. Volcanoes blowing gas and debris into the air. The leading edge of the waters of the Gulf would be a wall of water a couple miles high. When it hit the volcanic subfloor, kaboom. The waters would explode into steam. The noise would be deafening. Clouds of steam would be thrown high into the sky. Airliners, if they were in the sky at the time would have to fly around these huge billowing columns of steam. Except that there won't be any airliners. They will be grounded because the ash can stop an airline engine.

Oceans of Steam

But there is more to the story about steam. The idea of Oceans of Steam touches on a Theory called Expanding Earth. From time to time, the Earth is alleged to go through periods of expansion. The exciting thing for a geologist about the Oceans of Steam and the foam rising in the sky is that it points uniquely to the seafloor being on fire. The secret says oceans, in the plural. Multiple oceans will be breaking apart and on fire. There is no mechanism to explain this, except an expanding earth episode. Deep cracks in the earth would appear all over the planet. There is a good YouTube by Neal Adams called Expanding Earth.

Strange Noise

Another item I picked up from your resources was Marie Julie Jahenny speaking in trance about a swarm of earthquakes. She said they made a strange noise. And she is right about that. When blocks of rock rub against each other, it is like a bow moving across the strings of a cello. Except that most of the sound generated by an earthquake is too low to be heard. But the part which can be heard terrifies the person. And the part which is too low to be heard vibrates the bones. Imagine an orchestra where the instruments are mountains and granite formations a mile wide. There are going to be some very strange sounds.

Voices

Apocalypse says thunder, lightning, voices and a great earthquake. If an observer is lucky enough to attend these events, he will see red, blue and green colors in the sky. Then he will hear deep pervasive vibrations which fill the air and ground and one's bones. And then the earthquakes. The noise will precede the earthquake.

Mediterranean

By the way, about this image of water pouring into a low spot. Once the Mediterranean was a desert. Then, the strait of Gibraltar broke. The Atlantic rushed through the five-mile-wide Strait of Gibraltar. It took two hundred years to fill up the Mediterranean.

So back to the story. The canyon ran from Mississippi to Nova Scotia. The waters would pour down into the canyon from the Gulf and from the Atlantic on the other end. It would take days for the waters to fill up the canyon. They would meet in Indiana. The eastern part of America became an island cut off from the rest of North America. Separated by a body of water which was often fifty miles wide. Too big to be see across. It would be an inland sea.

Magma continued to pour into the bottom of the sea for months. The magma caused the water to boil and turn to steam.

Wabash Sea

We will call this body of water the Wabash Sea, because the Wabash Seismic Zone was the epicenter of the earthquake which initiated the tectonic rupture.

i <http://www.nhne.com/specialreports/srnhneecmap.html>

ii https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1811-12_New_Madrid_earthquakes

iii http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wabash_Valley_Seismic_Zone

iv <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2007/3073/pdf/FS07-3073.pdf>