

THE EARTH NOT A GLOBE,

BUT

POSITIVELY A PLANE.

PREFACE.

THERE is an agreement between the word and works of God. The allusions of the word to the works are strictly accurate, and the facts of nature attest that accuracy.

The works of God are magnificent ; but their magnificence is diminished and misrepresented by fanciful theories at variance with His word. To maintain the connection is to hold fast an important truth ; which is a delightful duty, and is one of those *few things* by being faithful to which we may be "made rulers over many things."

This work is certainly of God, for it is a vindication of the inspired accuracy of Scripture cosmogony.

I have a grateful remembrance of the late John Hampden, Esq., who kindly sent me many useful papers, one of which was:—"The Geometry of the Circular-plane and the Harmony of the Solar Courses." I am also indebted to Albert Smith, of Leicester, England, for his suggestive paper—"The Sun-dial, a Strange Fact and a Forgotten Truth." May God's blessing go with the book.

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CHAPTER I.

The Earth and Ocean not a Globe; but a circular-plane, according to the two great books of God, Revelation and Nature.

According to the book of Revelation, the word "world" is used more than 260 times in the Bible, and the word "earth" 350 times. The words "round" or "globe" or "sphere" are never once applied to it. Not a single expression is used from the beginning of the inspired book to the end, suggestive of the idea that the earth is a planet, or, suggesting that the earth is anything else than a stationary plane.

1. Passages speaking of the heavens above as "stretched out," and the earth spread forth and stretched out upon the waters, so that the line of the heavens is parallel with that of the earth.—Isaiah 42: 5; Psalm 136: 6, "To Him that stretched out the earth above the waters."—Psalm 24: 2. "He hath founded the earth upon the seas and established it upon the floods." Genesis 1: 10, informs us that the waters were gathered together unto one place, and called seas, and upon those seas the earth was founded, consequently the waters are beneath and around the earth. The waters sustain the earth, sustain the earth as a whole.—2nd Peter 3: 5. "For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing or consisting out of the water and in the water." R. V. reads: "For this they willfully forget, that there were heavens from of old, and an earth compacted out of water and amidst (or through) water, by the word of God." Compacted—held together—leagued with—united. Now look! The earth is one—the continents appear to us who are on the surface as being a great distance apart,

yet these continents are joined together; they are connected in the water and together they constitute one earth. These connections deep down in the water of continent with continent, are themselves sustained by the waters underneath. "The waters under the earth." Those waters under the earth, sustain the earth as a whole; sustain the earth in its entirety. "The earth compacted out of water and amidst water by the word of God." The dry land above, or out of the water compacted, united with, the earth in the water and that again compacted, united with, the other continents amidst or through water.

The continent of America is compacted, united with the continents of Europe and Asia, amidst or through the water of the Atlantic. The continent of Africa, though connected with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, yet is compacted, united with Asia and Europe amidst or through the water of the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, and probably Arabian Sea. Australia compacted, united with Asia amidst or through the water of the Indian Ocean.

As the heavens are spread out above, and the earth stretched out upon the waters, so the line of the heavens is parallel with that of the earth. That is the reason why the heavens seem to close or touch the earth at the horizon. They are parallel. Parallel lines appear to converge in the distance. In a long tunnel, the floor appears to rise to a level with the eye at the entrance, and the roof to come down to a level with the eye, they are parallel; so with the earth and sky, they are parallel. The distant horizon appears on a level with the eye, and the sky in the distance seems to descend to a level with the eye. This has been particularly remarked by balloonists. At their greatest elevation, the horizon seemed to be on a level with the eye, and the sky in the distance seemed to close with the horizon. This is according to the law of perspective, parallel lines appear to converge. In Isaiah 40: 22, we read: "It is He that sitteth upon (or over) the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants are as grasshoppers." It is not said here "circle of a globe," no, but "circle of the earth." He sitteth over the arctic circle and beholdeth to the ends of the earth. The earth being stretched out upon the waters, and therefore in its general configuration it is a plane, it is flat; the centre of the earth is north, the circumference is south. The ends of the earth, the extremities of the earth are out towards the southern circumference. Cape Horn is an end, New Zealand is an end, Tasmania and Cape of Good Hope are ends. The great God sitteth over the circle of the earth—over the north centre and seeth to the ends of the earth. Isa. 45: 22. "Look unto me and be ye saved all the

ends of the earth." We could not live on a globe—a globe revolving on its axis and shooting away through space in its orbit round the sun. It would be impossible to live upon it, constituted as we are. In Isa. 45: 18; "Thus saith the Lord that created the heavens; God Himself that formed the earth and made it; He hath established it, He created it not in vain, He formed it to be inhabited." He says: "I am the Lord and there is none else." A revolving globe—a planet earth would not be habitable. A planet earth, such as the modern astronomers speak of, is a thing of the imagination; it does not exist in nature. it is a vain thing; it is not the habitable earth. What a cutting rebuke is here in these few words in Isaiah to the modern astronomers, the followers of Copernicus and Sir Isaac Newton! What a contrast to their theory. God formed the earth and made it; it became a reality; He established it; He created it not in vain; He formed it to be inhabited. Can you apply these words to the planet earth of Copernicus and Sir Isaac Newton? "Formed the earth and made it, established it." Is it so with the planet earth? No. It is not formed, not made, not established; it has no real, material existence. It is just a thing of the imagination, supposition, hypothesis. God created the earth not in vain, He formed it to be inhabited.

God said, let the dry land appear, the dry land did appear. Let the waters be gathered together unto one place, and the waters flowed into the place appointed for them, beneath and around the earth. Here we are on this earth—living, moving, working, trading, buying and selling. This earth is a real earth, it is inhabited as God meant it to be, and some of our fellow beings go down to the sea in ships and see the wonders of God on the great waters. This earth is a real, material earth, and this material earth, really, unmistakably and without doubt, is compacted out of the water and amidst the water. But the planet earth of Copernicus and Sir Isaac Newton is not real—it has no material existence, it is fictitious and visionary.

2. There are also passages showing that the waters surrounding the earth have their bounds on the great southern circumference. Job 26: 10, "He hath compassed the waters with bounds, until the day and night come to an end." In Margin, "until the end of light with darkness." In the R. V. it is "He hath described a boundary on the face of the waters, unto the confines of light and darkness." Job 38: 8, 9, 10, "Who shut up the sea with doors when it brake forth." 9—"When I made the cloud, the garment thereof and thick darkness a swaddling band for it." 10th and 11th, "And prescribed for it my decree (or boundary) and set bars and doors,

and said, hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." And far out there on the southern circumference, are solid and impassable ramparts of ice, barriers—cliffs of ice—forbidding the further progress of daring navigators. It was so with Captain Wilks and Jas. C. Ross. Well, you ask: Do the Scriptures mention these solid walls and barriers of ice out there on the southern circumference? Yes, they do. Job 38: 30; "The face of the deep is frozen." The daring navigators on the southern seas, who have told us of the solid walls of ice—the barriers and cliffs of ice—disclose to us the meaning, the sublime meaning of such passages as Job 38: 30; Ps. 33: 7.

II. The earth and ocean together constitute an immense circular plane, according to the other book of God, *Nature*. There are phenomenal proofs that the earth is not a globe, with north and south poles, but that the earth is a plane, having the central region for its north, and, the southern circumference for its south.

1. Long periods of light and darkness, regularly alternating, is a phenomenal peculiarity of the north, but not of the south, and proves that the north is the central region, and the south is the circumference.

During the summer solstice, the northern or central region of the earth is illuminated for several months together, during those months it is a long day without a night. This is a phenomenal characteristic of the north. This being the central region, the diameter of the sun's orbit in June is much smaller than that of its December or winter solstice, its speed is not so great or rapid as it is in December when on its outer path, or orbit on the Tropic of Capricorn, consequently its rays continue over the northern centre for several months. But in the south this is not the case, though it would be if the earth were a planet. In the south, on the contrary, the day closes abruptly in summer, they have little or no twilight. In the south seas beyond the 50th parallel, the sun will be shining brightly, and, in a very short time, the sailor who happens to be aloft, will be in pitch darkness. The sun seems to drop below the sea. At Auckland, New Zealand, there is little or no twilight. At Nelson, it is light till about 8 o'clock, then in a few minutes it becomes too dark to see anything, and the change comes over in almost no time. Twilight lasts but a short time in so low a latitude as 28 degrees south, according to Captain Basil Hall, so that from 28 degrees south, to beyond 50 degrees south, there is little or no twilight. But, in the corresponding latitudes north, the twilight continues for hours

after visible sunset. In the north at midsummer, for many nights in succession, the sky is scarcely darkened.

2. The differences between north and south with regard to organic life, vegetable and animal, show that the earth and ocean is a circular-plane. The long periods of sunlight in the north, develop with great rapidity numerous forms of vegetable life, and furnish subsistence for multitudes of living creatures. But in the south, where the region is circumferential (not central as in the north, the sunlight cannot linger, but sweeps quickly over that greater southern circle, completing it in the same time as the shorter circle of the north, viz., 24 hours, and so has not time to excite the surface, has not time to aid and stimulate animal and vegetable life to the same extent as in the north, consequently in comparatively low southern latitudes, everything wears an aspect of desolation.

The South Georgia's latitude 54 and 55 degrees in the very height of summer, is covered deeply with frozen snow; but in the farthest north, nature is adorned with summer beauty; flowers and grasses bloom during a brief and rapid summer. Kerguelan, 49 degrees south, boasts 18 species of plants, only one being useful in cases of scurvy, it is a peculiar kind of cabbage; but Iceland, 65 degrees north, 15 degrees nearer the pole in the north, boasts 870 species. Kerguelan's land, or, Desolation island, was discovered in 1772 by M. de Kerguelan, a French Navigator. Here December corresponds to our June. According to Captain Morrell Kerguelan is situated in latitude 48 degrees, 40' south, longitude 69 degrees 6' east. Many of the hills on this island, though of moderate height, were covered with snow, notwithstanding that the season was midsummer. January corresponding to our July. There is not the appearance of a tree or shrub on the whole island. Captain Morrell, 1822 to 1831, in latitude 62 degrees 27" south, longitude 94 degrees 11" East, met with extensive fields of ice, one of which would have measured 150 miles, east and west.

The bones of musk oxen, killed by Esquimaux, were found on the 79th parallel north, while in the south, man is not found above the 56th parallel of latitude.

These differences between north and south could not exist, if the earth were a globe, turning upon axis and moving in an orbit round the sun. The latitudes corresponding north and south, would have the same degree of light and heat and the same general phenomena. The distance round a globe would be the same at 50 degrees south as at 50 degrees north, and the surface at the two places would pass under the sun with the

same velocity, and the light would approach in the morning and recede in the evening in exactly the same manner. There would be a sameness of phenomena north and south, if the earth were a globe; but the differences are in harmony with the doctrine of the circular-plane of the earth and ocean.

3. The meridian lines diverge southwards, and the degrees of longitude increase accordingly; but if the earth were a globe, the degrees of longitude northward or southward from the equator would diminish.

From the known distance between two places in the south on or about the same latitude, and the difference of solar time (or difference in longitude) we can calculate the length of a degree at that latitude.

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CHAPTER II.

The circular-plane of the earth and ocean an immense sun-dial, witnessing to its own level and immobility.

I. The position of the sun in the firmament in relation to his diurnal course indicates the time of day. The meridians are straight lines from the north centre and diverge more and more southwards, are 24 in number, corresponding with the 24 hours of the day. The terrestrial surface is the dial plate. The time of day advances according to the progress of the sun in the firmament. The sun moves from east to west and comes round to the same point in 24 hours, thus completing a circular path above a stationary, planary earth.

A man looks, yes actually sees the sun move in an arc of a circle, and in so watching the progress of the sun his eye-line is something like the finger on the earth-dial. During the summer solstice he sees the sun rise a little north of east, then passes on to east, south-east, then to the meridian, then south by west, south-west, west, next sets a little north of west. A man watching the sun in its daily course, measures very nearly two-thirds of the circle, both of the earth plane and of the firmamental path of the sun.

The motion of the shadow on the sun dial in some part of a circle or curve around the column is caused by the motion of the sun in an arc of a circle, in the same way as the shadow of a narrow bottle in a kind of curve on a table is caused by moving a light in a circle around the bottle. The motion of the shadow on one side the bottle corresponds with the motion of the light on the other. The light moves in both cases and the surface on which the shadow is cast is stationary in both cases. Our own body may serve as a column to cast the shadow. That the earth is a plane was believed by the ancients. Yes, was believed by men for 5,500 years. Narrien in his history of astronomy says: "The accounts collected from the most ancient authors concerning the nature of the universe coincide nearly with each other in representing the earth as a plane, bounded on its whole circumference by an ocean of vast extent.

We say that the position of the sun in the firmament indicates the time of day. The sun completes a circular path in the firmament in 24 hours. Rising in the east, then advancing to the noon-day position over the southern horizon at 12 o'clock, setting in the west. Then during our night passing from west along the other side the north centre to the east, where we see him rise in the morning. If the sun was stationary and the earth revolved our day would only be six hours long and our night 18 hours long, and the sun instead of moving in an arc of a circle, or completing a circular path, it would rise, pass over head and set in the plane of our position. At 12 o'clock the sun would not be over our southern horizon, but would be setting. The fact that the sun is over our southern horizon at 12 o'clock and that it is noon along the whole meridian proves that the earth is a plane and stationary and that it is the sun that moves. To place the matter of the sun's moving above the earth beyond a doubt, the observations of arctic travellers may be quoted. Captain Parry and several of his officers on ascending high land near the arctic circle repeatedly saw for 24 hours the sun describing an arc of a circle upon the northern horizon.

During the summer solstice the sun is above the horizon for 15 hours 26 minutes when he is 1035 miles nearer to us than the equator. When on the equator he is above the horizon for 12 hours. The sun, during the summer solstice, being vertical at the tropic of cancer, 1035 miles north of the equator, is the cause of the day being then 3 hours 26 minutes longer than at the equinox.

Captain Bęchý says: "Very few of us had ever seen the sun at midnight, and this night being particularly clear, we saw him sweeping majestically along the northern horizon."

In July, 1865, when the sun was at the summer solstice, Mr. Campbell, United States Minister to Norway, with a party of gentlemen went far enough north to see the sun at midnight. They were 69° North latitude and they ascended a cliff 1000 feet above the arctic sea. It was late and the sun swung along the northern horizon from west to east. We all stood silently looking at our watches. When both hands stood together at 12 midnight the full, round orb hung triumphantly above the wave a bridge of gold spangled the waters between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats, no word was said. During the summer solstice at our latitude there are only 8 hours and 24 minutes out of the 24 that we do not see the sun. Going as far north as these gentlemen went would just be extending our horizon 8 hours and 24 minutes, so that we would see the sun describe that part of his circle from west to east, that we do not see in this latitude.

II. The position of the sun in the firmament in relation to his monthly courses indicates the season. The sun's revolutions from solstice to solstice are eccentric or spiral. It is summer during his 90 eccentric revolutions from June to September. It is autumn during his 90 revolutions from September to the winter solstice. Winter during those from the winter solstice to the March equinox, and spring during his 90 spiral revolutions from March to the summer solstice.

The sun's speed per hour on the equator from east to west is 1035 miles. his speed north or south in 90 days is 1035 miles and this distance embraces 15 degrees latitude. When the sun is moving from the Tropic of Cancer towards the equator it is summer in the north and the days are 14 and 15 hours long, it is then winter in the south where the days are 11 and 12 hours long. When the sun is moving from the Tropic of Capricorn northward towards the equator, it is summer in the south and the days there are 13 and 12 hours long.

III. The circular plane of the earth and ocean as an immense sun-dial witnesses to its own level and immobility. The shadow on a sun-dial in some part of a circle or ellipse is caused by the motion of the sun in an arc of a circle, and if the sun moves then the earth is stationary. If the earth moved then the end of the shadow would not describe a circle, but would describe a straight line.

When the sun is on the meridian then it is 12 o'clock along the whole meridian line. This would not be if the meridian line were a semi-circle as on a globe. The mariner's compass points north and south at the same time, but it could not do so

if north and south were at the centre of opposite hemispheres. This coincides with the meridian which is a straight line north and south. The north is the one fixed point, the centre; the south is a vast circumference, a circular boundary; to all parts of this circular boundary the south point of the compass shifts around as it is carried around the central north. There is therefore no south point or pole, but an infinity of points forming a vast circumference.

The meridians are straight lines north and south, and latitude is distance along the meridian line. The degrees of latitude are $57\frac{1}{2}$ not 90 as upon the globular theory where the meridians are semi-circles. $57\frac{1}{2}$ is the proportion of radius to circumference, and the degree of latitude is a definite, unvarying quantity as measured throughout, upon the total meridian length. It is $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles upon a plane surface and this agrees with the most exact measurements ever made on the face of the earth by men of greatest skill and by the best instruments.

The Swedish Government in latitude $66^{\circ} 20' 10''$ makes a degree of latitude 265,782 feet, that is more than 69 miles.

The Russian Government, $58^{\circ} 17' 37'' = 265,368$ ft., more than 69 miles again.

The English Government, $52^{\circ} 35' 45'' = 364,971$ ft., 69 miles.

The French Government, $46^{\circ} 52' 2'' = 364,872$ ft., } 69 miles.

" " $44^{\circ} 51' 2'' = 364,535$ ft., }

The Roman Government, $39^{\circ} 12' 0'' = 363,786$ ft., 69 miles.

The American Govern't, $1^{\circ} 31' 0'' = 362,808$ ft., $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Indian Government, $16^{\circ} 8' 22'' = 363,044$ ft., $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

" " $12^{\circ} 32' 21'' = 363,013$ ft.

The African. Cape of Good Hope } $35^{\circ} 43' 20'' = 364,059$ ft., 69 miles.

If the earth were really flattened at the poles the degrees would shorten in going from the equator towards the north, and yet men of the greatest skill, using the most perfect instruments, making the most exact measurements ever made on the face of the earth have found results the very reverse of the Newtonian theory. Well, then, $57\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude from the north centre to equator being proportion of radius to circumference (on a level surface of course) give us $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a degree, and this agrees very nearly with the beforementioned exact measurements, the most exact measurements ever made on the face of the earth, by men of the greatest skill, using the most perfect instruments.

Parallels of latitude are circles concentric with the northern centre. A degree of latitude is a definite and unvarying quantity as measured throughout upon the total meridian length. But a degree of longitude is a varying quantity, according to

the radial distance. On the equator, the degree of latitude will equal the degree of longitude. North of the equator, latitude exceeds longitude; south of that, longitude exceeds latitude.

The Meridians are straight lines from the centre to the circumference 24 in number to correspond with the 24 hours of the day. There are six parallels of latitude—three North and three South of the Equator. The distance between these parallels from each other and from the Equator, is precisely the same as between any two meridians on the equatorial circle. This distance on the equator is 1,035 miles, a 1-24th part of 25,000 miles. The parallels of latitude show sections of 15° or 1,035 miles each. The sun's speed per hour on the equator is 1,035 miles, and the distance northward from the equator to the summer solstice, which the sun makes in 90 days; or in 90 eccentric or spiral revolutions is also 1,035 miles. This is the sun's northward journey, and it decreases its orbit and its speed in proportion to this distance. The distance southward from the equator to the winter solstice, which the sun makes also in 90 days, 90 eccentric or spiral revolutions, from September to December is again 1,044 miles. This is the sun's southward journey, and it increases its orbit and its speed in precisely the same ratio. Just as the revolution of the sun in his 24 hour path, from East to East again gives us alternate day and night, just so does the increase southward or decrease northward of its orbit, provide for the change of seasons.

The sun remains at each solstice 64 hours—two and a half days = (and 8 hours over), before renewing its spiral courses northwards or southwards, so that its orbit for those extra five days (and eight hours) is concentric; at the other 360 revolutions it is eccentric or spiral, giving the two solstitial months June and December 32½ days each; the other ten just 30 days each. This doctrine of the Earth plane presents educational advantages—would greatly facilitate the progress of the scholar, boy, or girl in his or her physical geography. By adding pleasure to the study it would make their progress easy and rapid.

The works of God in nature are a counterpart of His word, and when studied attentively; when spelled out carefully, give emphasis, often a startling emphasis to His word.

There are many sentences with great depth, and breadth, and height of meaning. "Encompassed the waters with bounds until day and night come to an end," or "until the end of light with darkness."

"The face of the deep is frozen," referring undoubtedly to the far South—the solidly frozen region. The barriers of ice—the cliffs of ice—the solid, impassable ramparts of ice

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