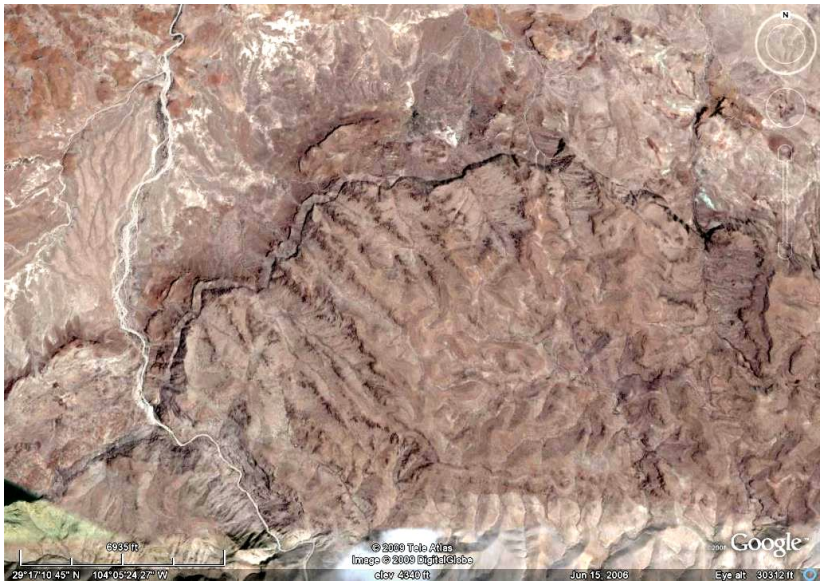
Evidence for above ground explosions of extra terestrial origin in northern Mexico and southern Texas

By Dennis W. Cox

The semi circular rings in the right half of the image should not be confused with a typical cratering process. The effect can be seen on a bombing range; when one bomb detonates on impact with the compression shock wave of another the force of both is concentrated where the shock wave of the first meets the ground. These are 17 miles wide. The is no known terestrial energy source capable of producing such a large detonation shock ring.

The line in this image is 1 mile long for scale. Here we begin to see the amount of heat generated in the explosions. The specific amount of heat remains to be determined. But there was enough heat and pressure to melt whole mountains like butter under a blow torch.

These blankets of blast melt were splashed outside the northern edge of the ring structure



Outside the southern edge of the rings we see breccias pushed outside the circle by the force of the blast. Inside the circle we see clearly that the heat of the fireball was hot enough to re-weld the fracturing caused by the passing shock wave.


El Terrero
5233 ft
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©2008 Google
28°59'54.34" N 103°57'34.98" W
elev 4095 ft
Eye alt 24468 ft

The combination of breccias, melt blankets, compression shock rings, and obvious thermal modification of the surface materials leave no question that this is the result of a explosion of undermined energy and force. But clearly of above ground, and therefore non-terestrial origin.

The epicenter of the rings is circled. Look closely at the melted surface of the blast burn and note complete lack of weathering.

The Yellow line is the US Mexico boarder and this site is directly north of the first. The most obvious difference here is the lack of shock rings Note that there are no volcanic vents or lava flows in this picture. And also note the smashed and broken appearance at the center. In both instances we see no cratering, only above ground blast effects.

The force that smashed this mountain and splashed blankets of melt stone over the surrounding ones came from directly above note the light blue material surround the blast center. There is an almost universal legend that Turquoise is a piece of heaven that has fallen from the sky. I find it ironic that just yesterday I read of scientist lamenting that he wished he could take a piece of a comet back to his lab for study. What would you bet there is a trainload or two of it in that hillside?


Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
2068 ft
Google
29°23'27.15" N 104°03'13.17" W
elev 3507 ft
Eye alt 11893 ft


Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
1070 ft
©2008 Google
29°23'35.39" N 104°03'09.68" W
elev 3663 ft
Eye alt 7304 ft

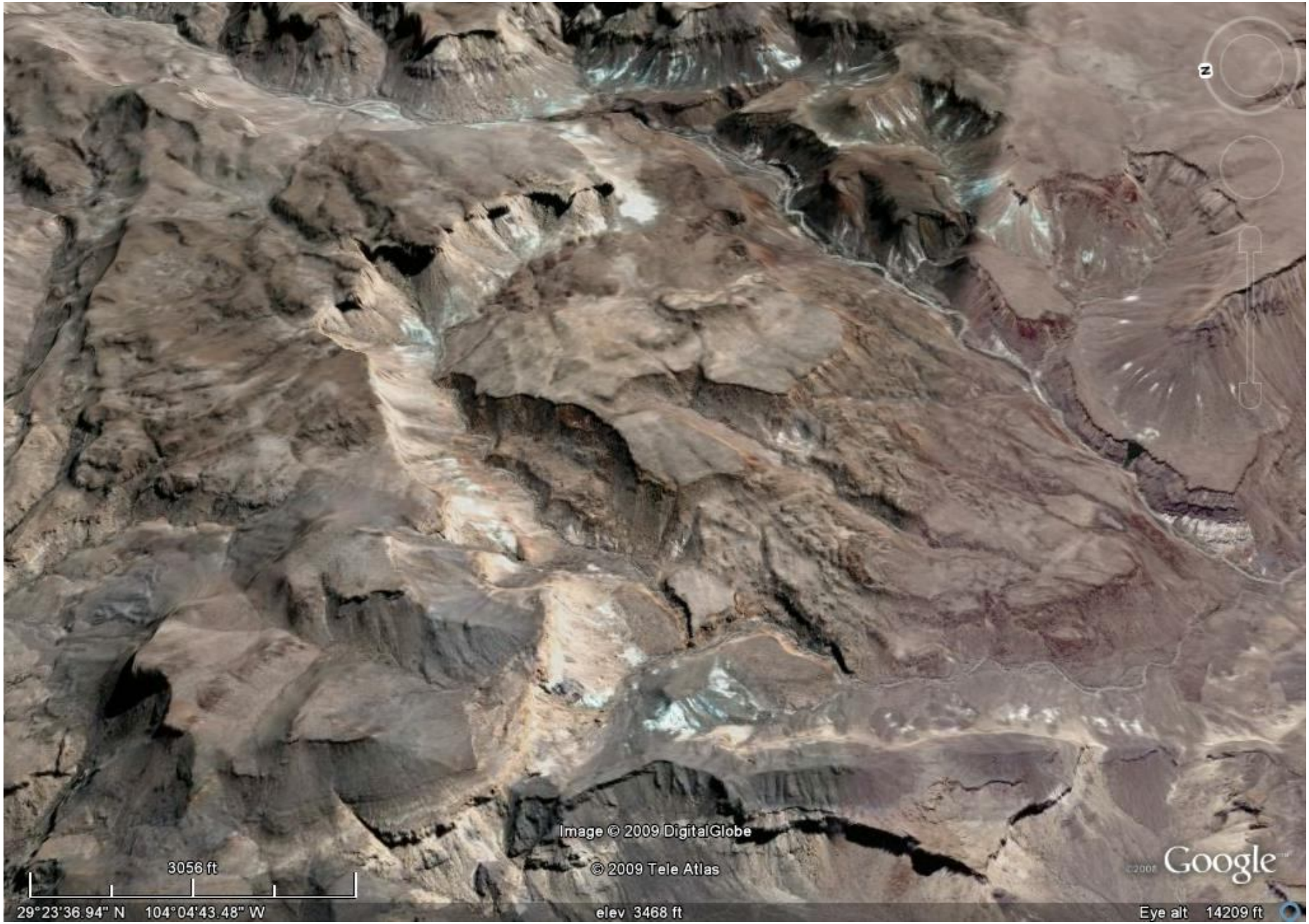
Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
3056 ft
Google
29°23'36.94" N 104°04'43.48" W
elev 3468 ft
Eye alt 14209 ft


N
Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
2771 ft
Google
29°23'16.74" N 104°05'24.93" W
elev 2803 ft
Eye alt 14209 ft


Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
4138 ft
Google
29°25'29.53" N 104°05'40.98" W
elev 3578 ft
Feb 27, 2006
Eye alt 18275 ft


N
Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
2804 ft
Google
29°24'52.27" N 104°05'15.54" W
elev 4360 ft
Feb 27, 2006
Eye alt 14209 ft


N
Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
441 ft
Google
29°25'15.00" N 104°06'04.71" W
elev 3630 ft
Feb 27, 2006
Eye alt 5045 ft


Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
941 ft
Google
29°24'30.71" N 104°06'45.31" W
elev 3680 ft
Eye alt 7407 ft


Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
699 ft
29°24'47.32" N 104°06'32.35" W
elev 3966 ft
Eye alt 5732 ft
Google

The layering process is a common land form in the American southwest. Although it has been mis-identified in the past as to its cause

These two blast sites Are the Rosetta stone, or cipher key for understanding how large clusters of exploding comet fragments react with the Earths atmosphere and geology. The energy released here was probably more that the combined US arsenal. And yet as you study their features and the landscape around them you will see that they were each just another slightly less than average gust in the storm.

In the mountains to the south you will find rivers of high speed pyroclastic flows. And ejecta curtains overlapping each other and colliding from random directions. You will also find assorted breccias in various stages of melt. And when you follow the flow of those materials back to their source you find no craters, or volcanic vents. Only large patches of bare, burned, blasted, and melted stone. Or strange sinuous mountains that look like the spines of sleeping dragons. All of the landforms I speak of are as pristine as if they only just cooled. And while there are no two alike they all have something in common in that in heir various forms they describe an object that explodes differently from anything ever been described or studied before.

As it will be seen that this was only a small part a comet firestorm that blanketed most of the continent. The importance of this region to the understanding of these kinds of objects and the clear and present danger they represent cannot be overstated.

I am a layman. I do not posses the training to do the hard science of studying these locations properly. I have the ability to find them easily and to recognize them for what they are. But others will need to document them properly.

If you are serious about the science you do and if you want to solve the riddle of the Younger Dryas impact events then I challenge you to go, see for yourself, and study, the locations I have described.

Anything less would be as a young student chasing butterflies in the playground.

By Dennis W. Cox


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USGS
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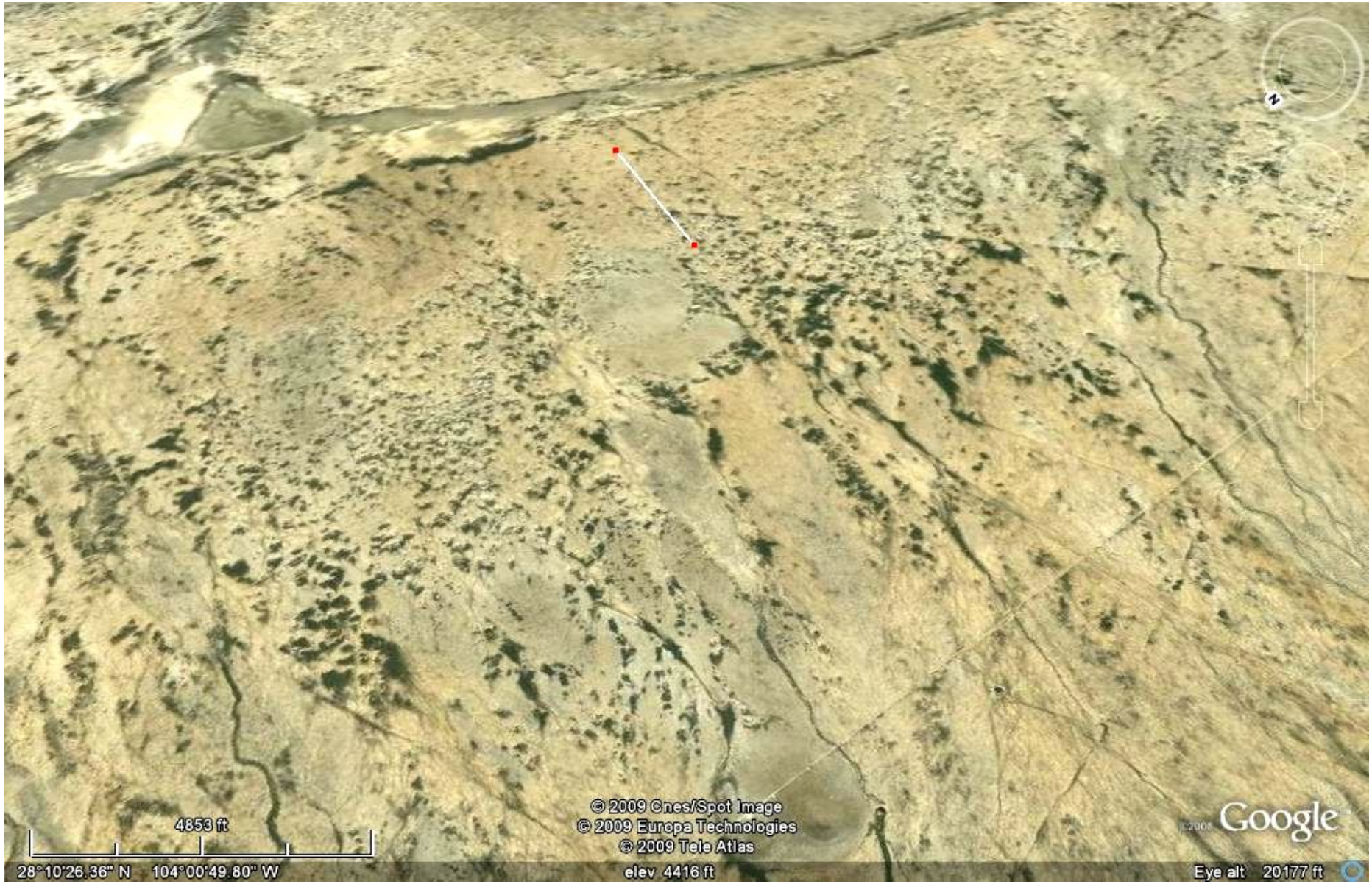
1637 ft
30°30'06.09" N 105°24'22.01" W
elev 4503 ft
Eye alt 10089 ft



The small white line is again 1 mile long for scale


N
© 2009 Cnes/Spot Image
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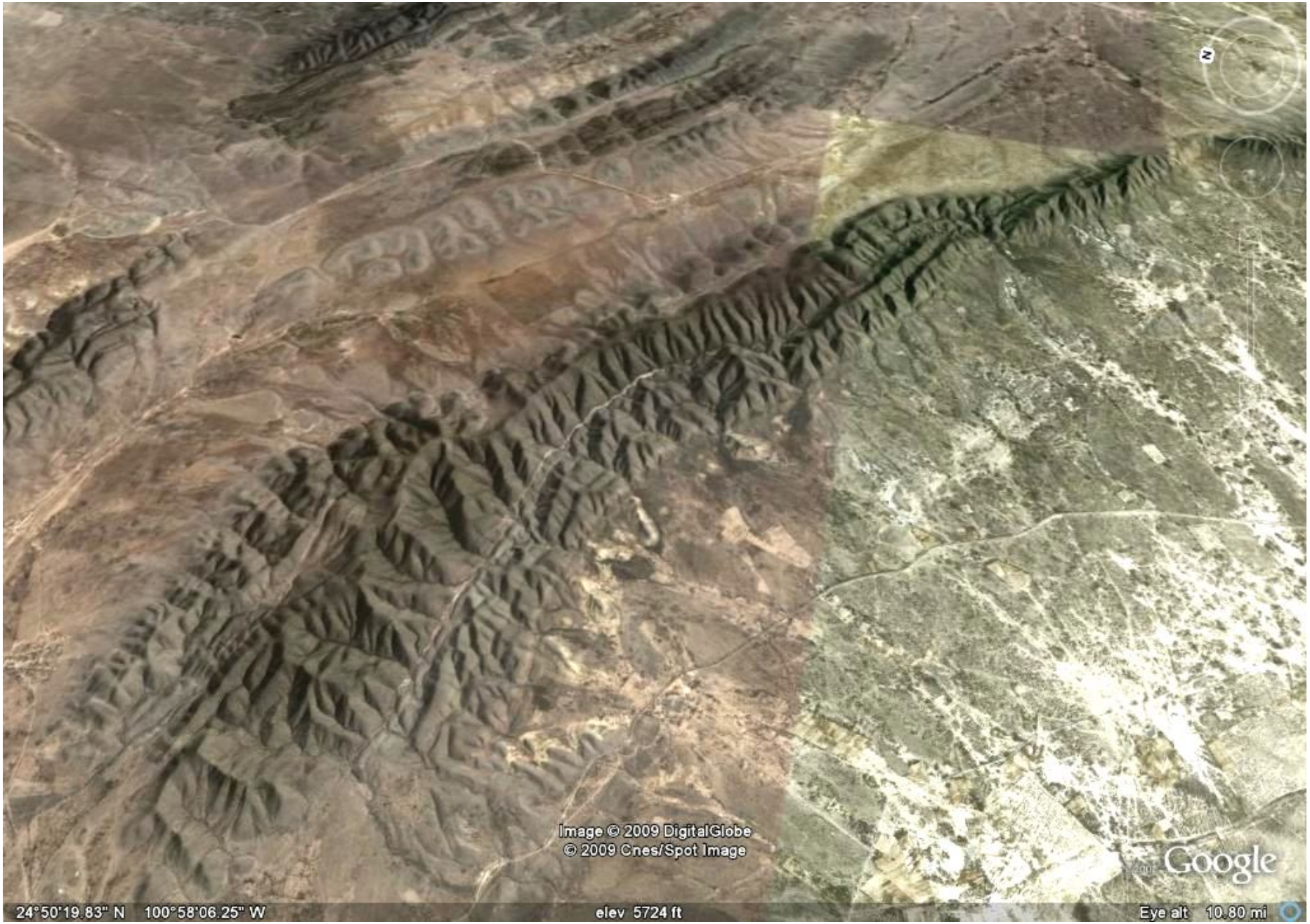
Google
29°32'15.18" N 105°30'22.50" W
elev 4945 ft
Eye alt 33364 ft

This is 5 miles long


N
Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Cnes/Spot Image
Google
24°50'19.83" N 100°58'06.25" W
elev 5724 ft
Eye alt 10.80 mi