



Challenge
for a civilized society
showcase 7



HISTORY
REVISITED



Boulogne-sur-Mer, France (own photo)

Mind-Expanding images and ideas dedicated to exploring the forgotten history of humanity.

"The challenge of history is to recover the past and introduce it to the present".

David P. Thelen

Showcase 7

Enjoy!

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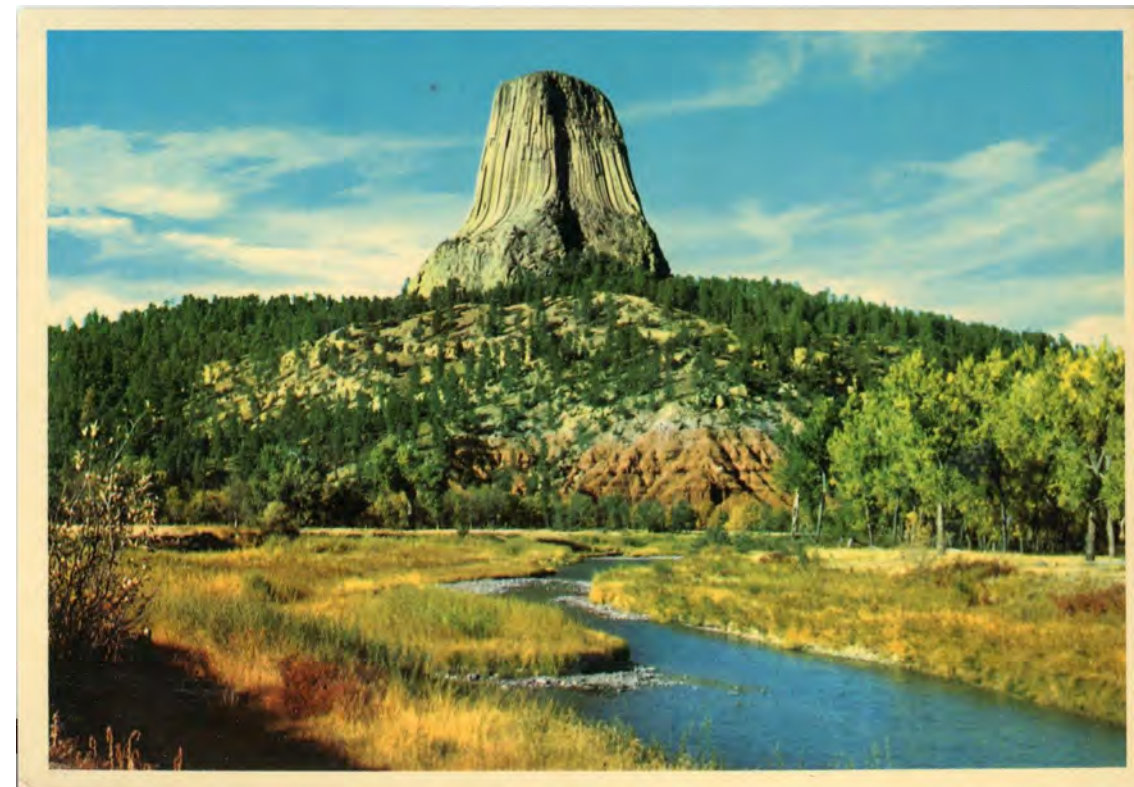
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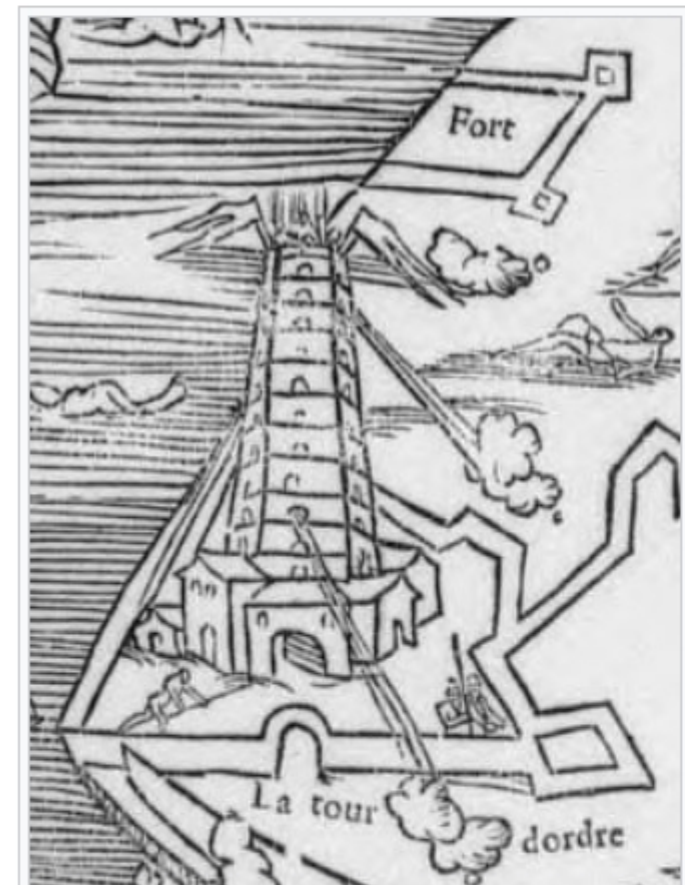


Boulogne-sur-Mer, France...What lies beneath?

Boulogne-sur-Mer, France

Origin of the city [\[edit\]](#)

The foundation of the city known to the Romans as **Gesoriacum** is credited to the **Celtic Boii**. In the past, it was sometimes conflated with **Caesar's Portus Itius**, but that is now thought to have been a site near **Calais** which has since silted up. A tall lighthouse was built at Gesoriacum circa 39 AD by order of the Emperor **Caligula**,^[8] possibly in preparation for an invasion of Britain. Known as the Tour d'Ordre, coastal erosion caused it to topple into the sea in 1644.



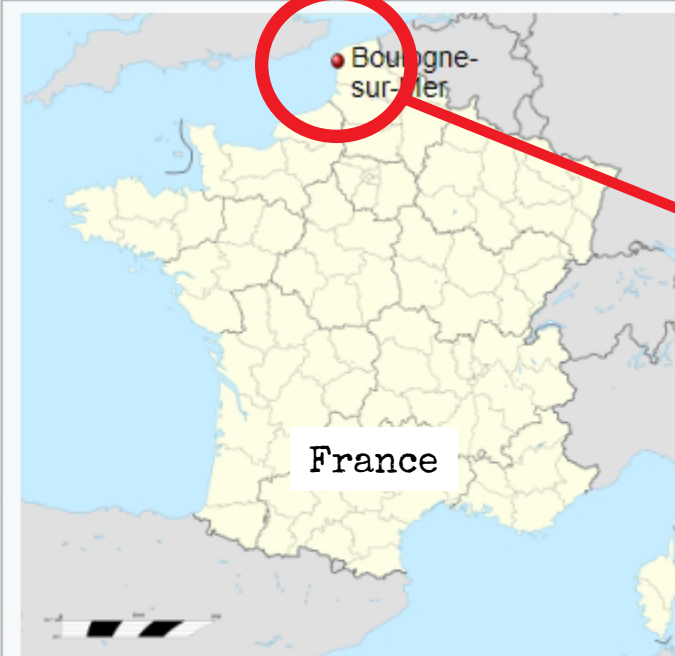
The Tour d'Ordre, a Roman lighthouse, in 1550. It fell into the sea in 1644, having stood for over 1600 years.

From the time of **Claudius's invasion** in AD 43, Gesoriacum formed the major port connecting the rest of the empire to **Britain**. It was the chief base of the **Roman navy's Britannic fleet** until the **rebellion** of its admiral **Carausius** in 286. As part of the imperial response, the **junior emperor Constantius Chlorus** successfully besieged it by land and sea in 293.^[9] The name of the settlement was changed to **Bononia** at some point between the sack of Gesoriacum and 310, possibly as a consequence of its refounding or possibly by the replacement of the sacked and lower-lying city by another nearby community.^[10]

The city was an important town of the **Morini** (the 'sea people'), and **Zosimus** called it *Germanorum* ("Germanic-speaking") at the end of the 4th century^[11]

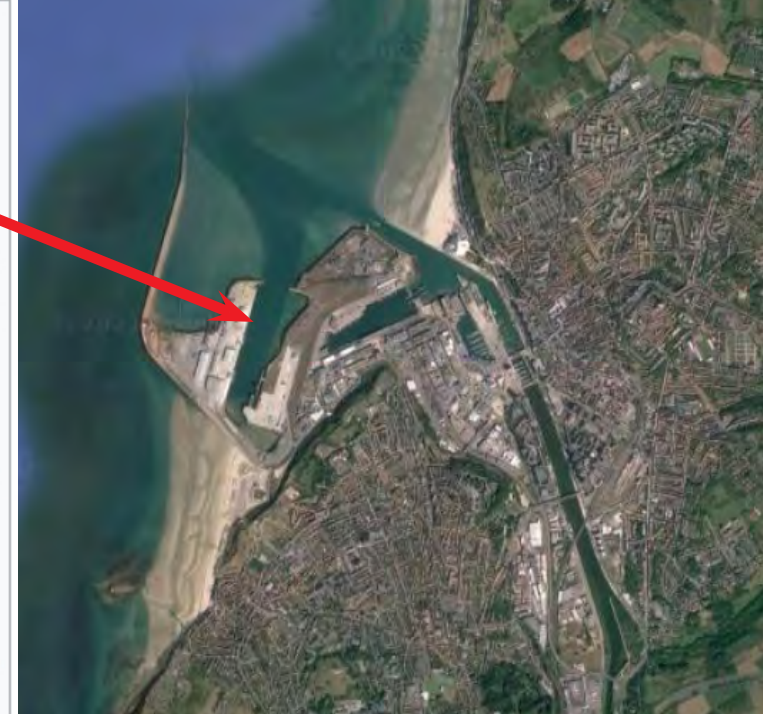
Middle Ages [\[edit\]](#)

Main article: County of Flanders
Further information: Siege of Boulogne (1544–46),

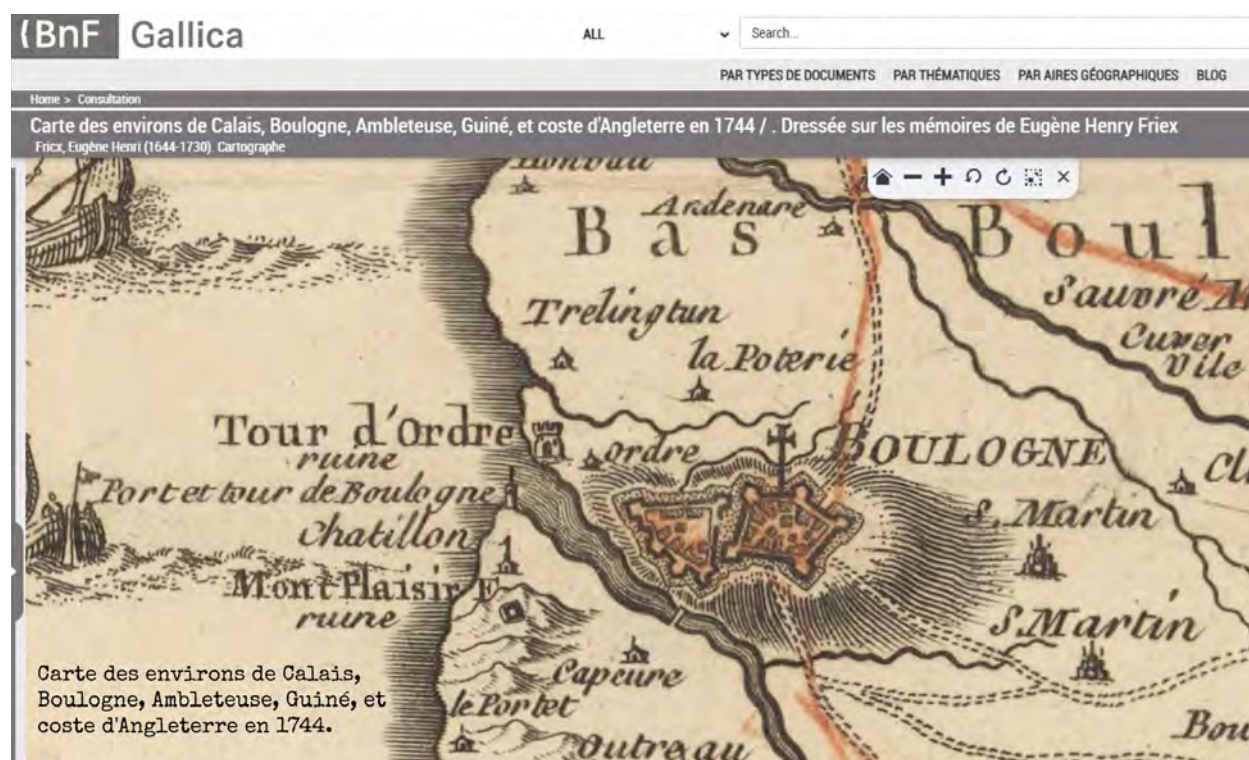


Show map of France
 Show map of Hauts-de-France
 Show all
 Coordinates: 50°43′35″N 1°36′53″E﻿ / ﻿50.72639°N 1.61472°E﻿ / 50.72639; 1.61472

Country	France
Region	Hauts-de-France
Department	Pas-de-Calais
Arrondissement	Boulogne-sur-Mer
Canton	Boulogne-sur-Mer-1 and 2
Intercommunality	CA du Boulonnais
Government	
 • Mayor (2020–2026)	Frédéric Cuvillier ^[1] (PS)
Area ¹	8.42 km ²



Boulogne-sur-Mer, France (own photos)

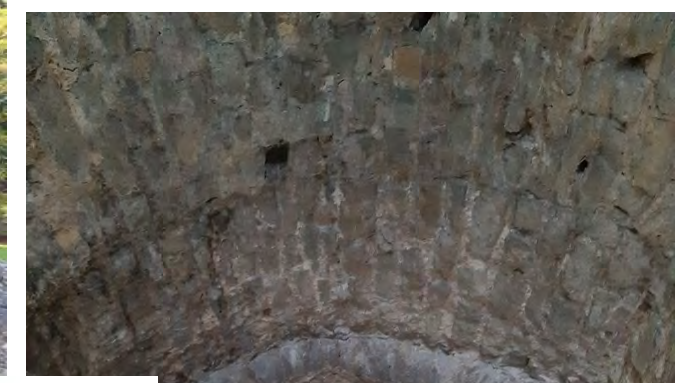


Carte des environs de Calais, Boulogne, Ambleteuse, Guiné, et coste d'Angleterre en 1744.



Challenge for a civilized society • 5

Boulogne-sur-Mer



own photo's, october 2023

François Auguste Ferdinand Mariette (11 February 1821 – 18 January 1881) was a French scholar, archaeologist and Egyptologist, and the founder of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, the forerunner of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Auguste Mariette



Auguste Mariette. Photo by Nadar, c. 1861

Early career [edit]

Auguste Mariette was born in Boulogne-sur-Mer, where his father was town clerk. Educated at the Boulogne municipal college, where he distinguished himself and showed much artistic talent, he went to England in 1839 when eighteen as professor of French and drawing at a boys' school at Stratford-upon-Avon. In 1840 he became pattern-designer to a ribbon manufacturer in Coventry, but he returned the same year to Boulogne, and in 1841 took a degree at the University of Douai. Mariette proved to be a talented draftsman and designer, and he supplemented his salary as a teacher at Douai by giving private lessons and writing on historical and archaeological subjects for local periodicals.^[1]

Meanwhile, his cousin Nestor L'Hôte, the sorting his papers filled Mariette with a passion for the study of hieroglyphs and Coptic. His 1847 Museum got him a minor appointment at

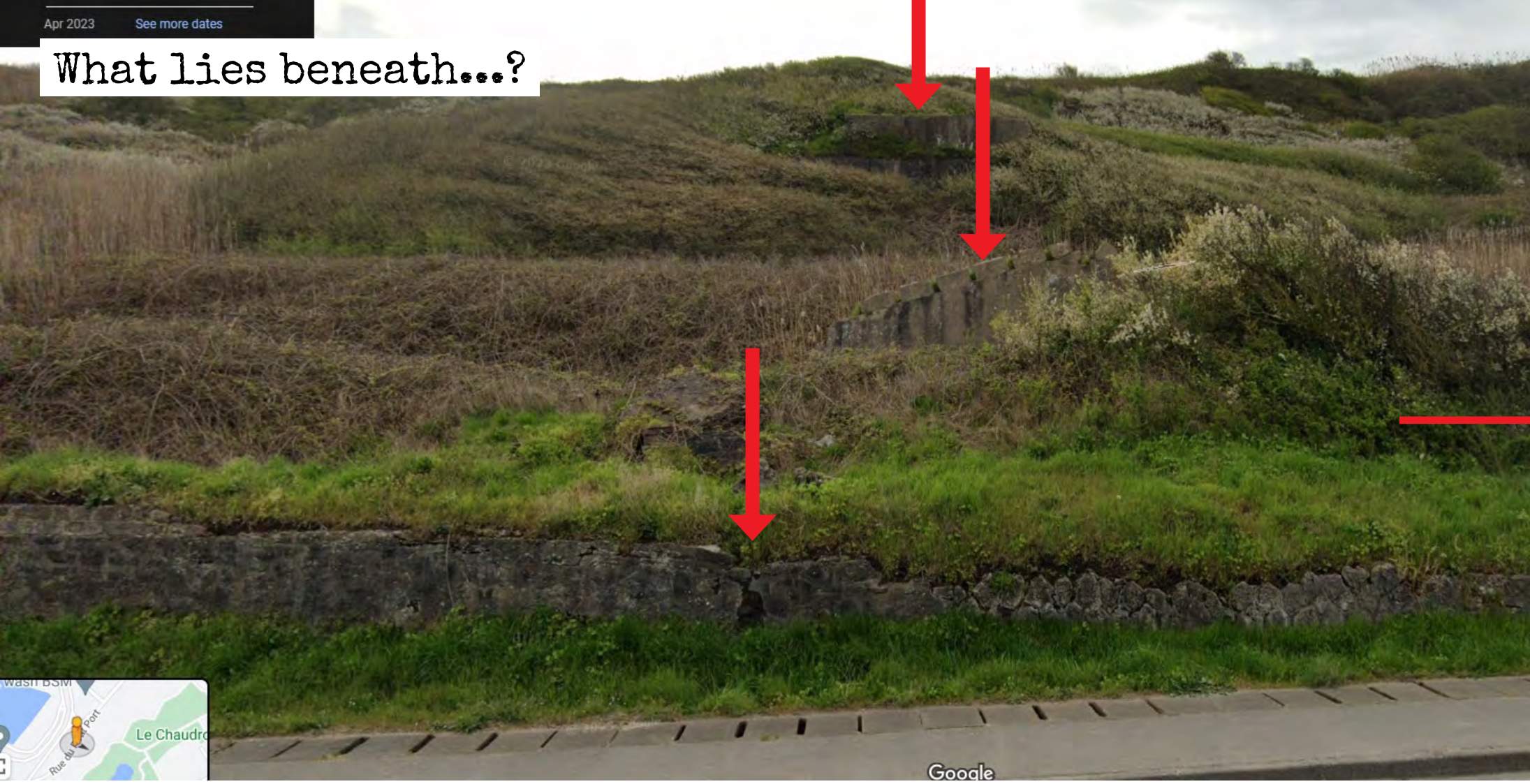


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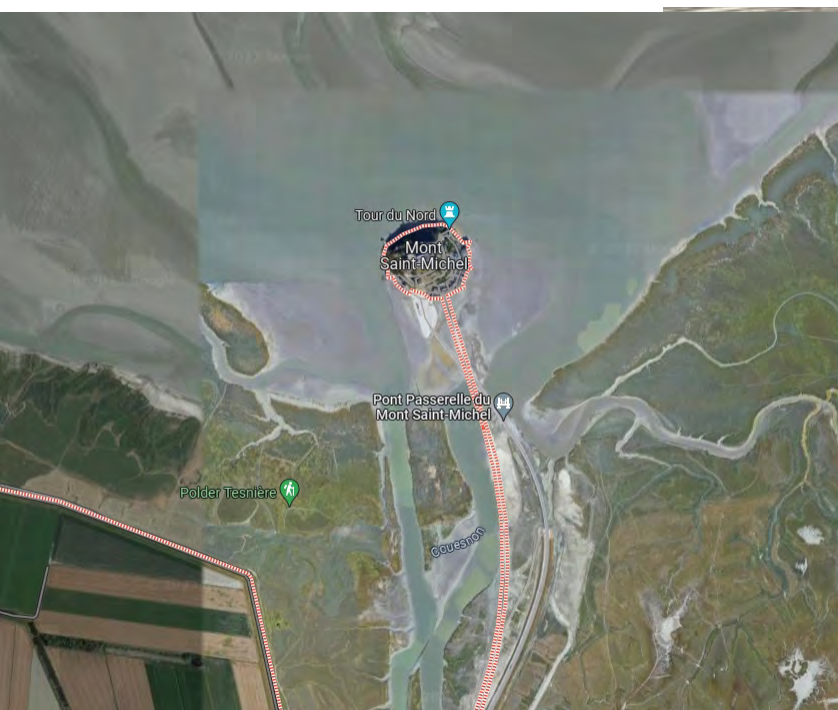
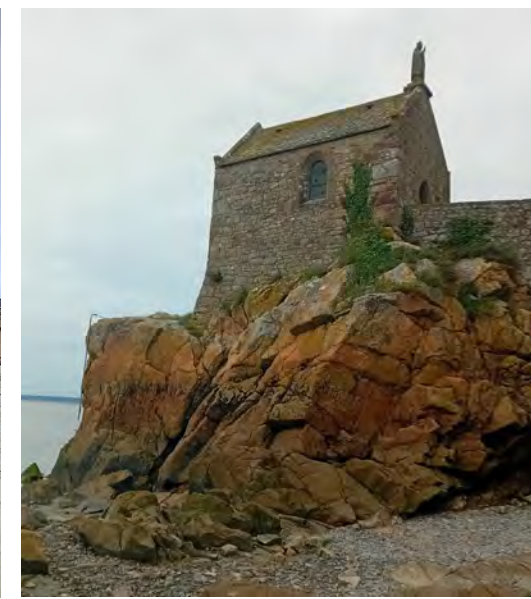
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What lies beneath...?

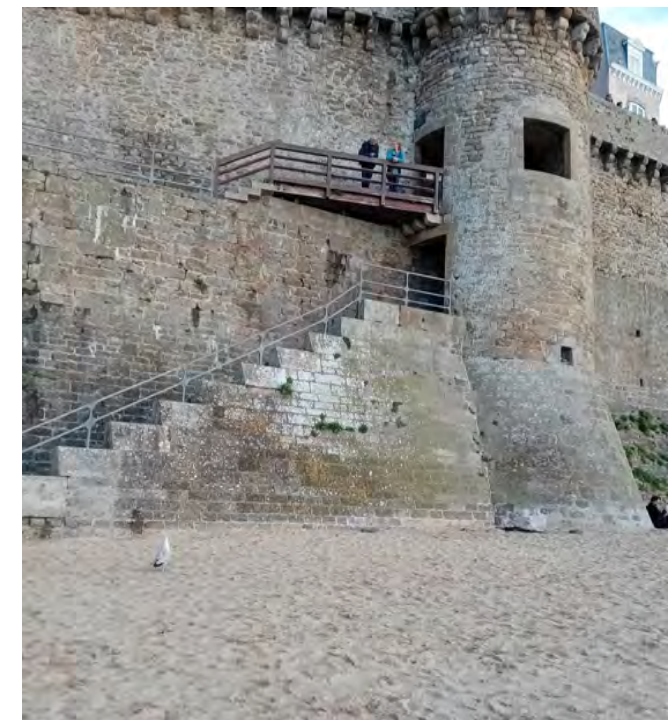
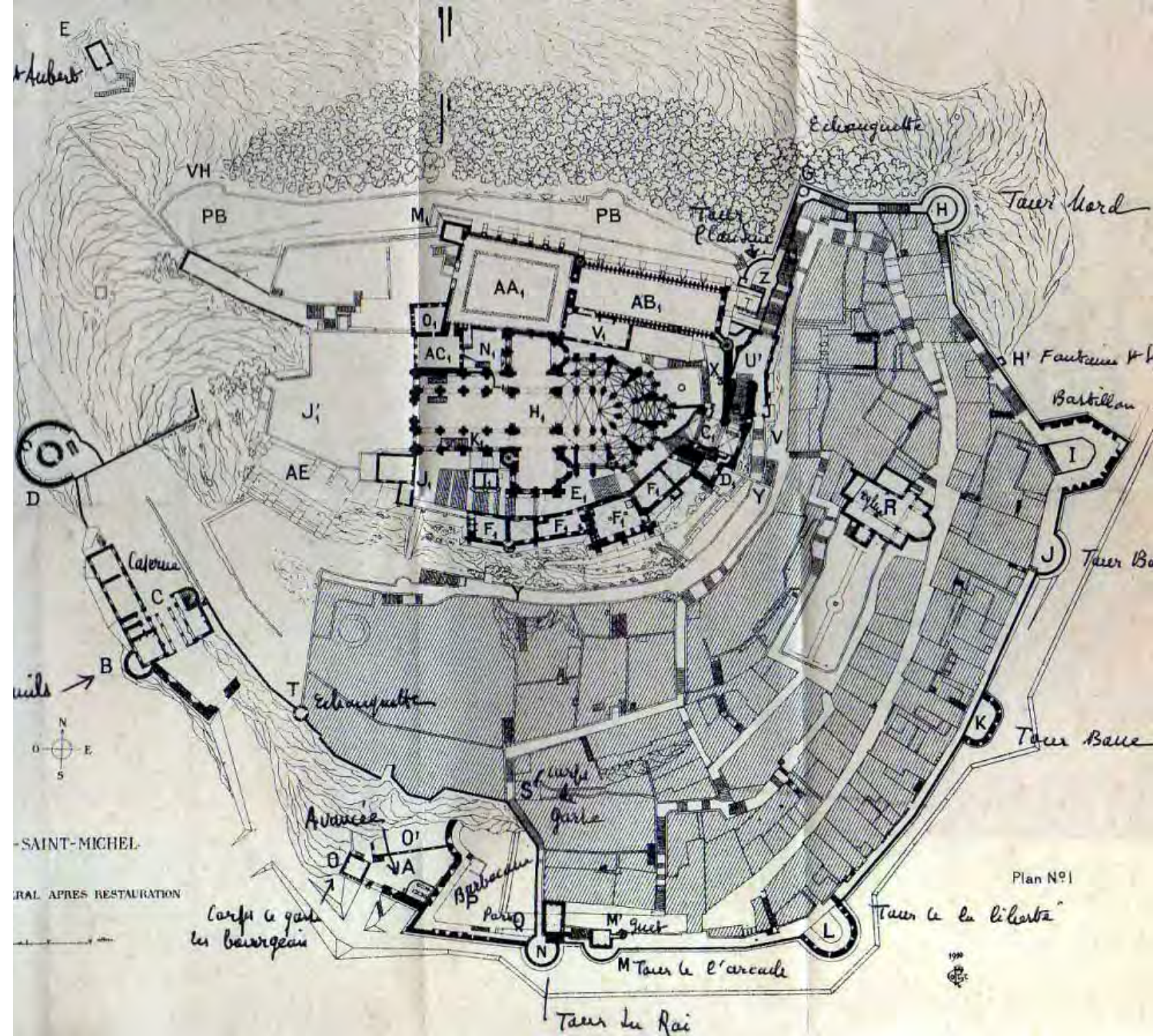


Château-Musée de Boulogne-sur-Mer (own photo's)





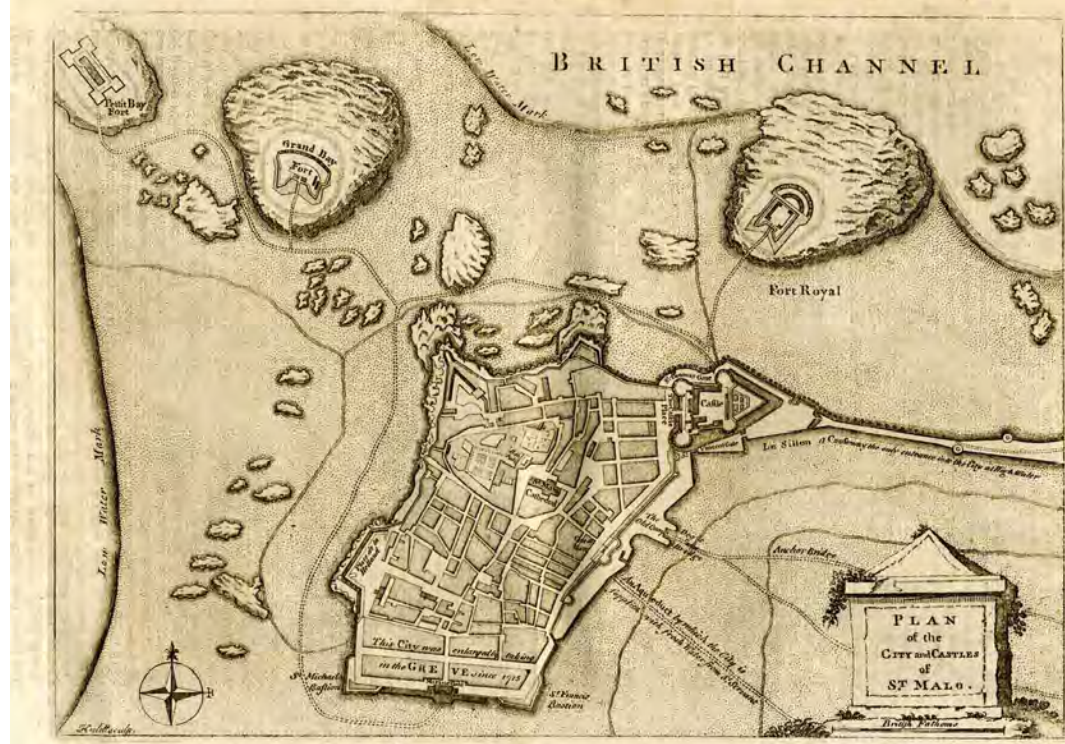
Mont Saint-Michel, France

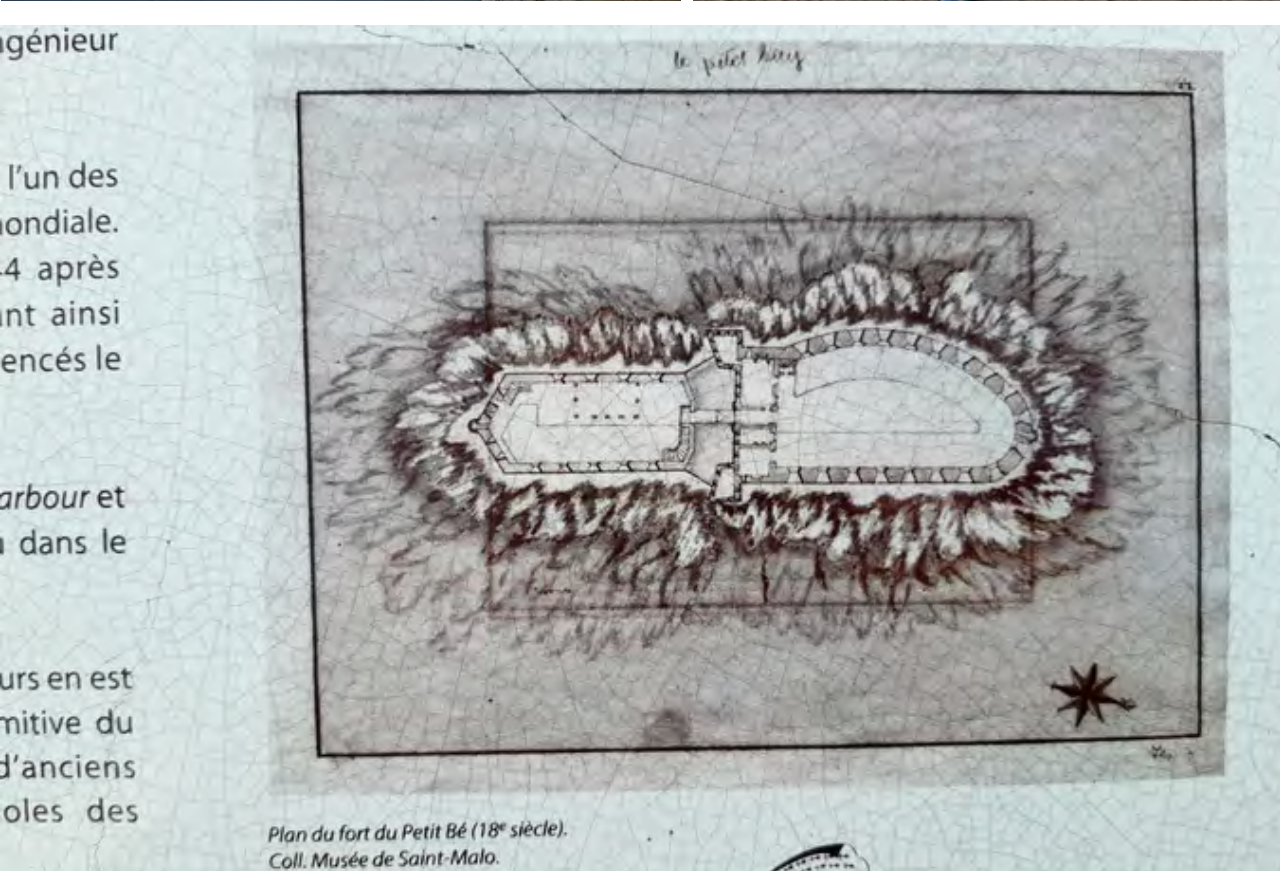
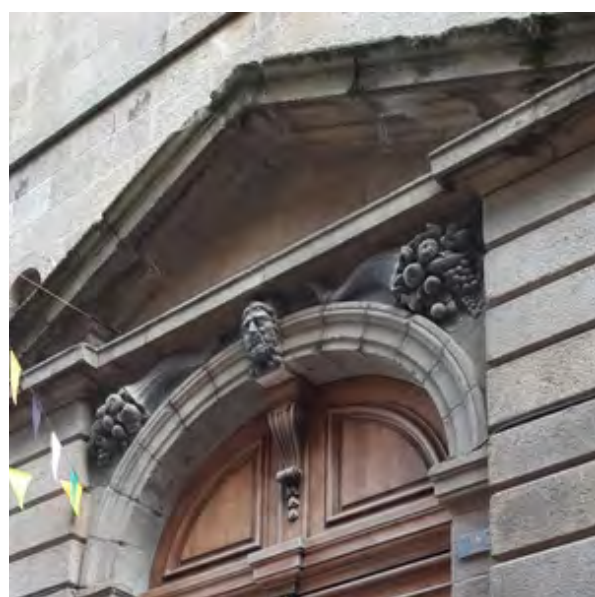
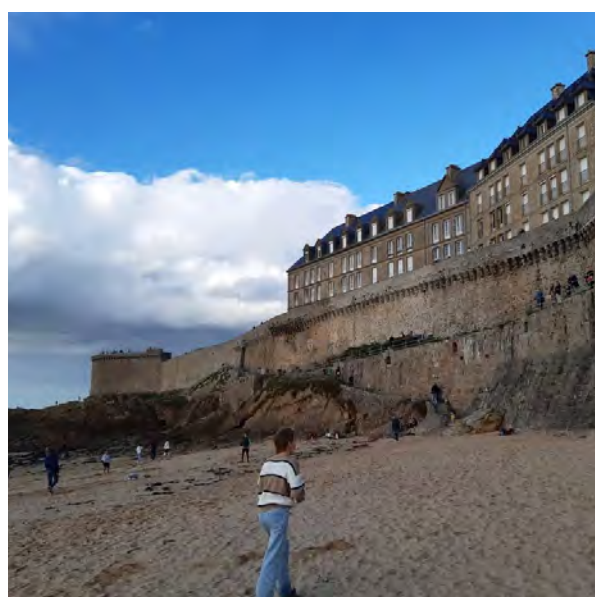




LE MONT S. MICHEL, étoit autrefois un rocher dans le diocèse d'Avranches enuerré de bon
 tant les lices de l'air loignant d'un côté la terre ferme et de l'autre la mer océane qui seruoit de ce
 traite des bons Ermites mais Dieu voulant que S. Michel y fut honoré permit que cet Archevêque
 apparut à l'Aubevêque d'Auranches dans le l'lieu et lui ordonna de faire édifier une Eglise sur
 ce mont et de la lui consacrer lui faisant voir la place la grandeur et la manière dont il la devoit
 faire faire ce qu'il fit non sans beaucoup de miracles Il mit 12 chanoines lesquels ont fait le service
 divin jusqu'en lan 1066 que Richart 1. duc de Normandie y mit des religieux de l'ordre S. Benoist
 Ce Mont est aussi considérable tant pour la fermeté presque imprenable que par ce qu'il a vu
 de Graces et de benedictions pour le Royaume de France du quel S. Michel est Ange Gardien
 les grands miracles qui ly sont leuvenellent y ont eue une infinité de Pèlerins lesquels ont
 erige plusieurs Couvents sous l'invocation de ce glorieux Archevêque dans la plupart des villages
 et contrées celle que le Roy Philippe Auguste Establi à Paris dans la cour du Palais lan 1210 laquelle
 est enuerrée vers le mont S. Michel. Brev. ch. l'ellain ou S. Jacques à la ville de Cologne

Saint-Malo, France





more Saint-Malo



iron?



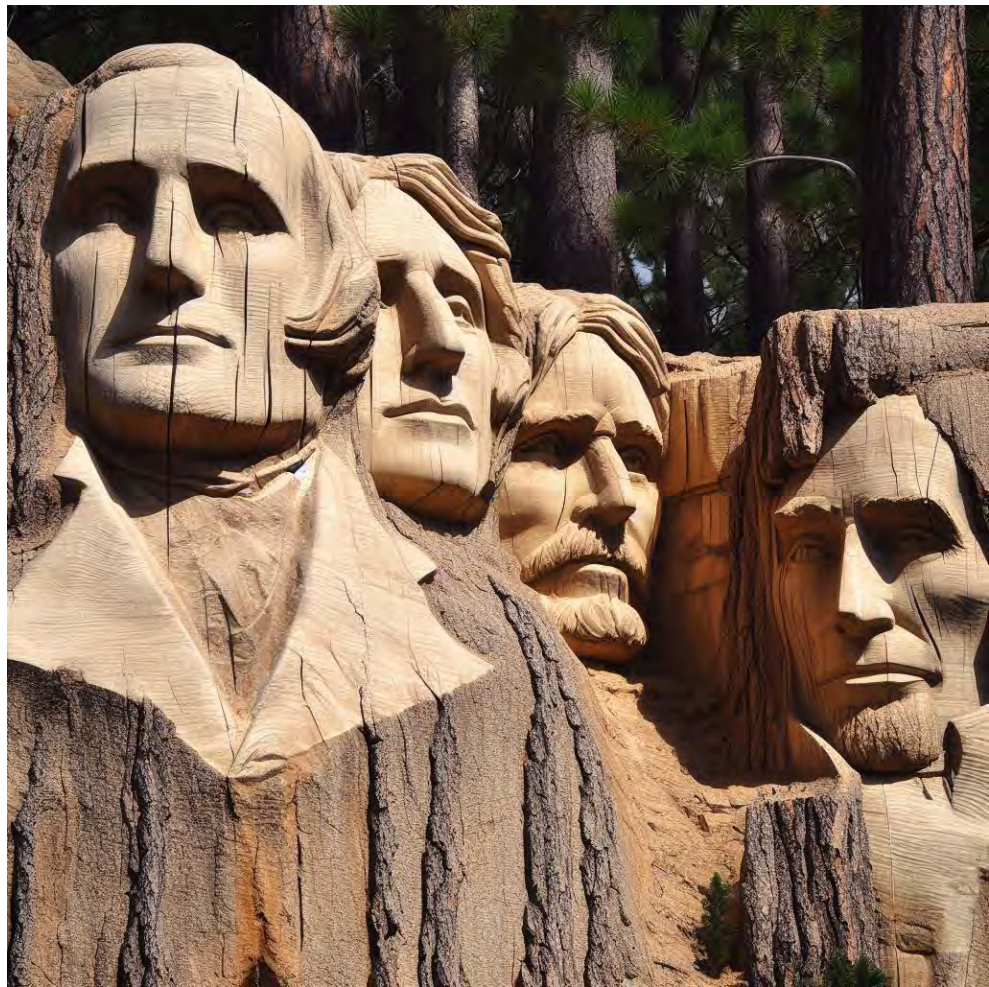
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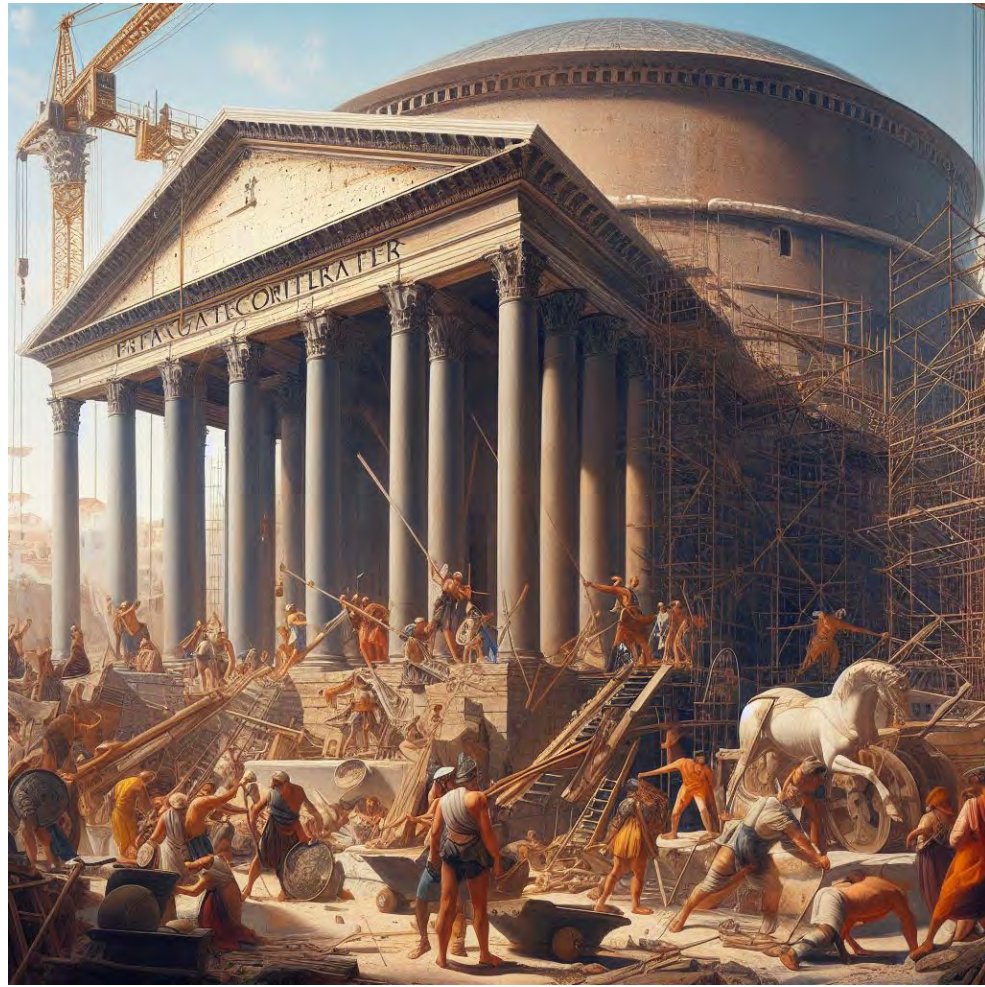
Cap Blanc-Nez - cape on the Côte d'Opale, in the Pas-de-Calais département (own photo)



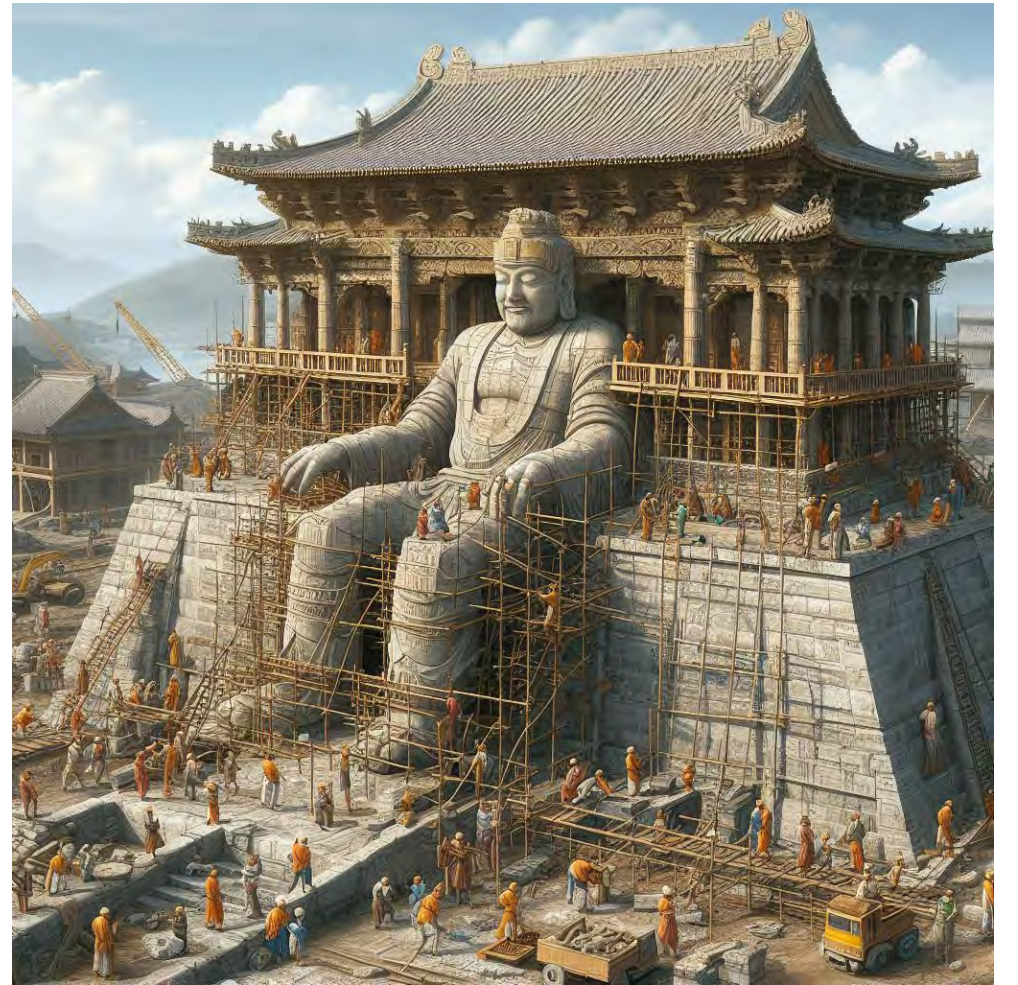
St. Malo



AI generated history







...some Florida & Bahamas



BANYAN RUBBER OR INDIAN FIG TREE
BANKHART PLACE
ON LAKE WORTH, FLA.

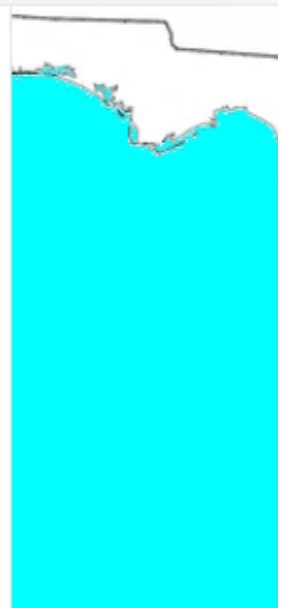
Lake Worth Beach, Florida

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Lake Worth Beach, previously named **Lake Worth** United States, located about 64 miles (103 km) north water along its eastern border known as the **Lake Worth**, who led **United States Army** forces during the Beach is situated south of **West Palm Beach**, south north of **Lantana**, while a small section of the city also recorded a population of 34,910, which increased to within the **Miami metropolitan area**, which was home

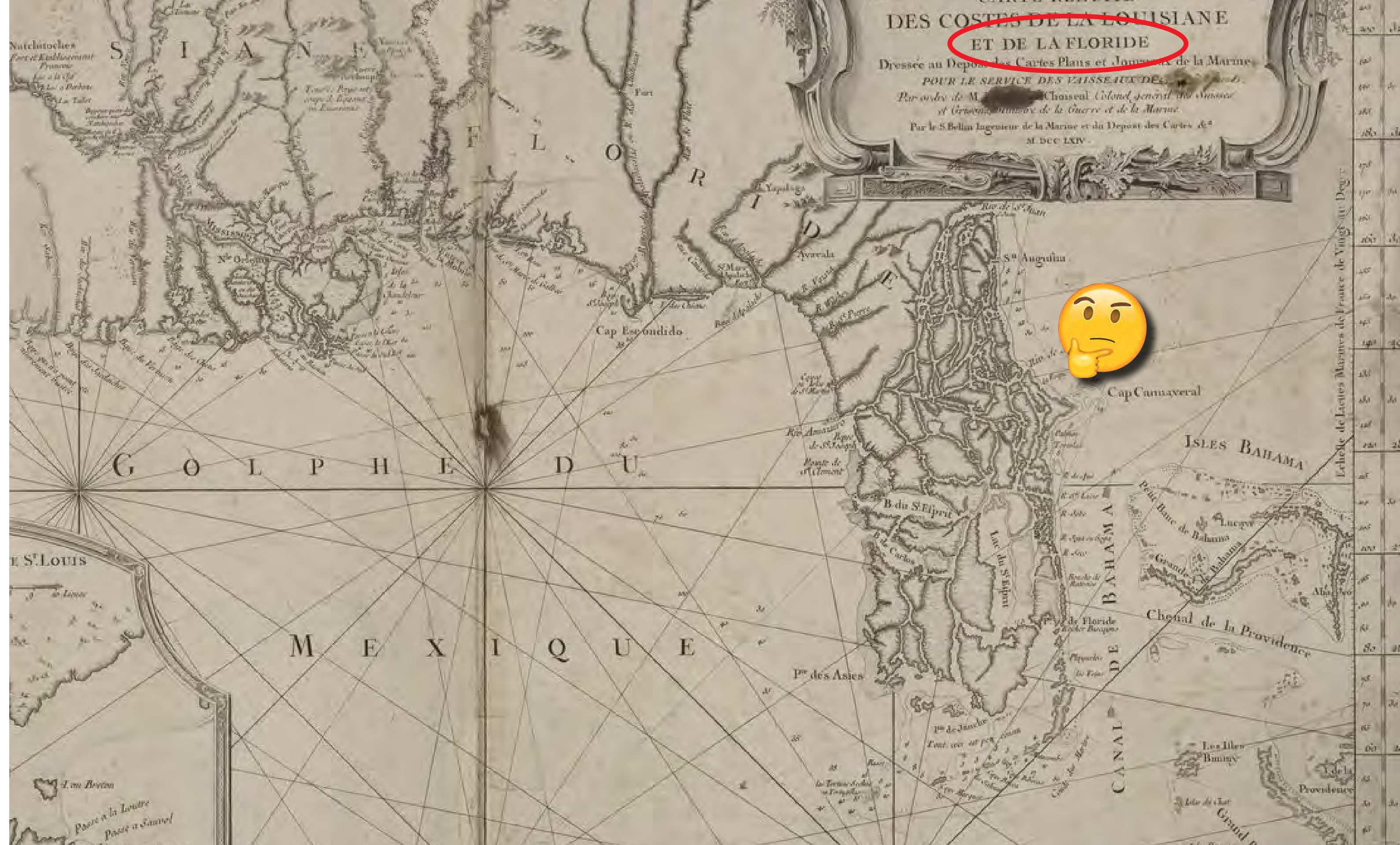
The **Jaega** were Native Americans living in a chiefdom of the same name, which included the coastal parts of present-day Martin County and northern Palm Beach County, Florida at the time of initial European contact, and until the 18th century. The name **Jobé**, or **Jové**, has been identified as a



While archaeological evidence indicates that the **Jaega** inhabited nearby areas thousands of years ago, Samuel and Fannie James, an **African American** couple, became the first known settlers in modern-day Lake Worth Beach in 1885, filing a homestead claim on 187 acres (76 ha). Fannie James operated the Jewell Post Office from 1889 to 1903 to serve the few residents who lived between Lantana and West Palm Beach. A land development scheme by Bryant & Greenwood in the 1910s allowed buyers to receive a parcel of land if they purchased a lot in present-day **Greenacres**. Consequently, the population increased



Amérique Septentrionale Publiée sous les auspices de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans... / Par le Sr d'Anville. Echelle, 100 lieues Françaises... [=Om. 073 ; 1 : 6 350 000 environ] ; Gravé par Guill. Delahaye Anville, Jean-Baptiste d' (1697-1782). Auteur du texte



Carte reduite des costes de la Louisiane et de la Floride / dressée au Depost des cartes, plans et journaux de la Marine pour le service des vaisseaux [du Roy] par ordre de M. [le Comte de] Choiseul, Colonel général des Suisses et Grisons, Ministre de la guerre et de la marine ; par le S[ieur] Bellin ingenieur de la marine et du Depost des cartes [etc.] Bellin, Jacques-Nicolas (1703-1772). Cartographe

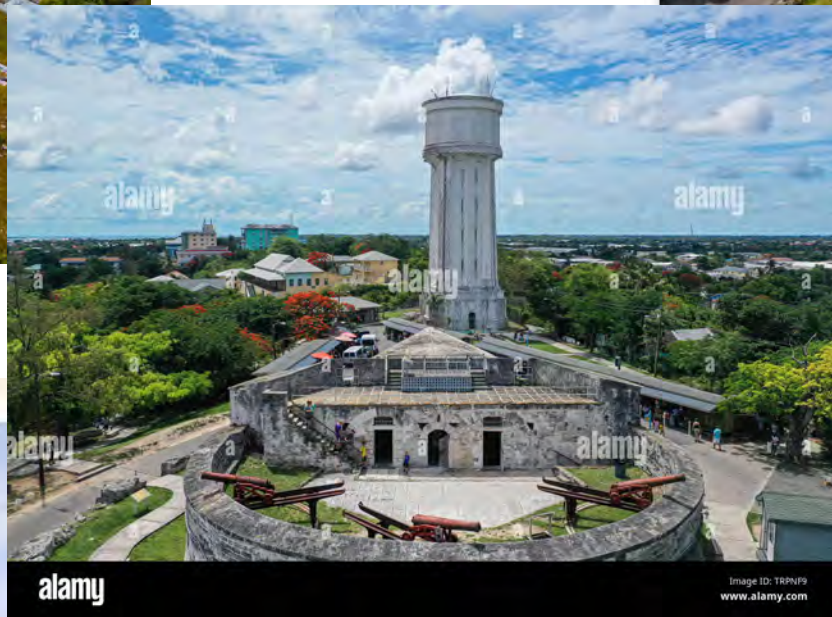


La Florida / auctore Hieron. Chiaves Chaves, Geronimo (1523-1574). Cartographe





The Bahamas, fortresses



Fort Montagu



Fort Fincastle



Fort Charlotte Overlooking Nassau Bar



Fort Charlotte - Nassau, Bahamas



Fort Charlotte Bahamas: Visit the Nassau Forts

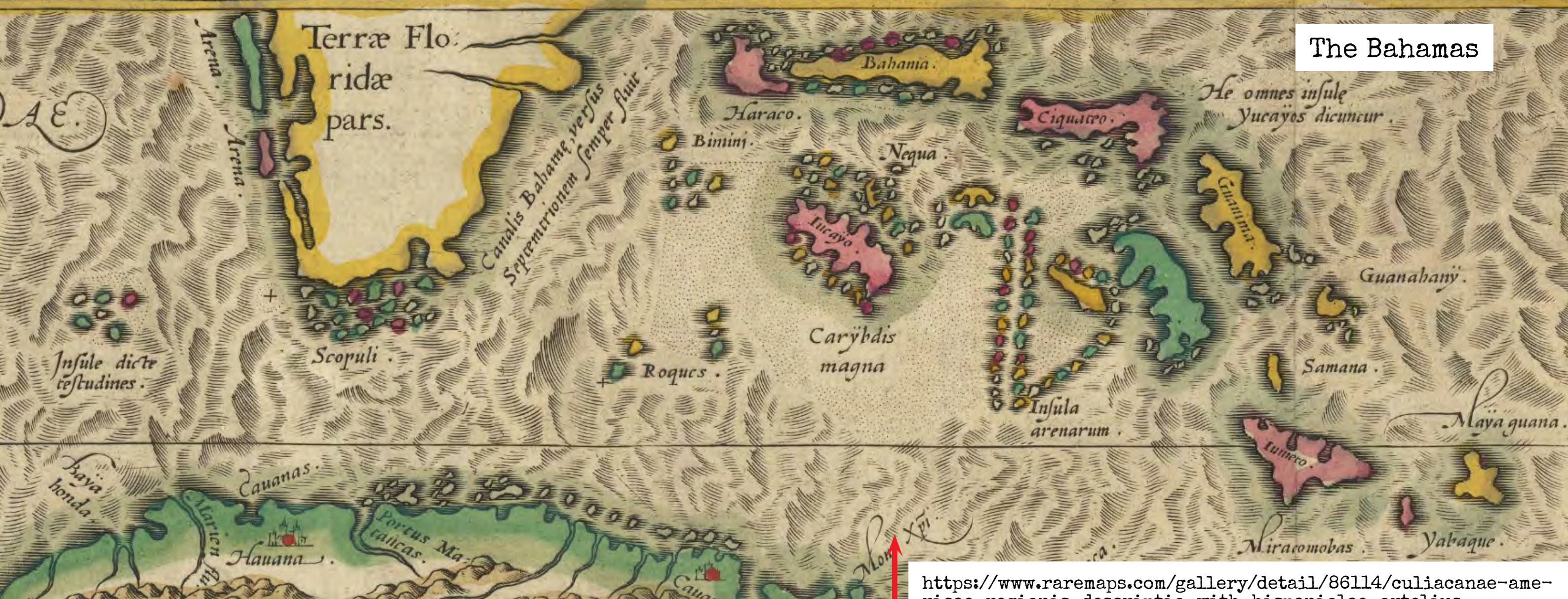
Visit >

A New Chart
BAHAMA IS
And the Windward
Sold by W. Mount
on Tower-hill LONDON

BAHAMA IS

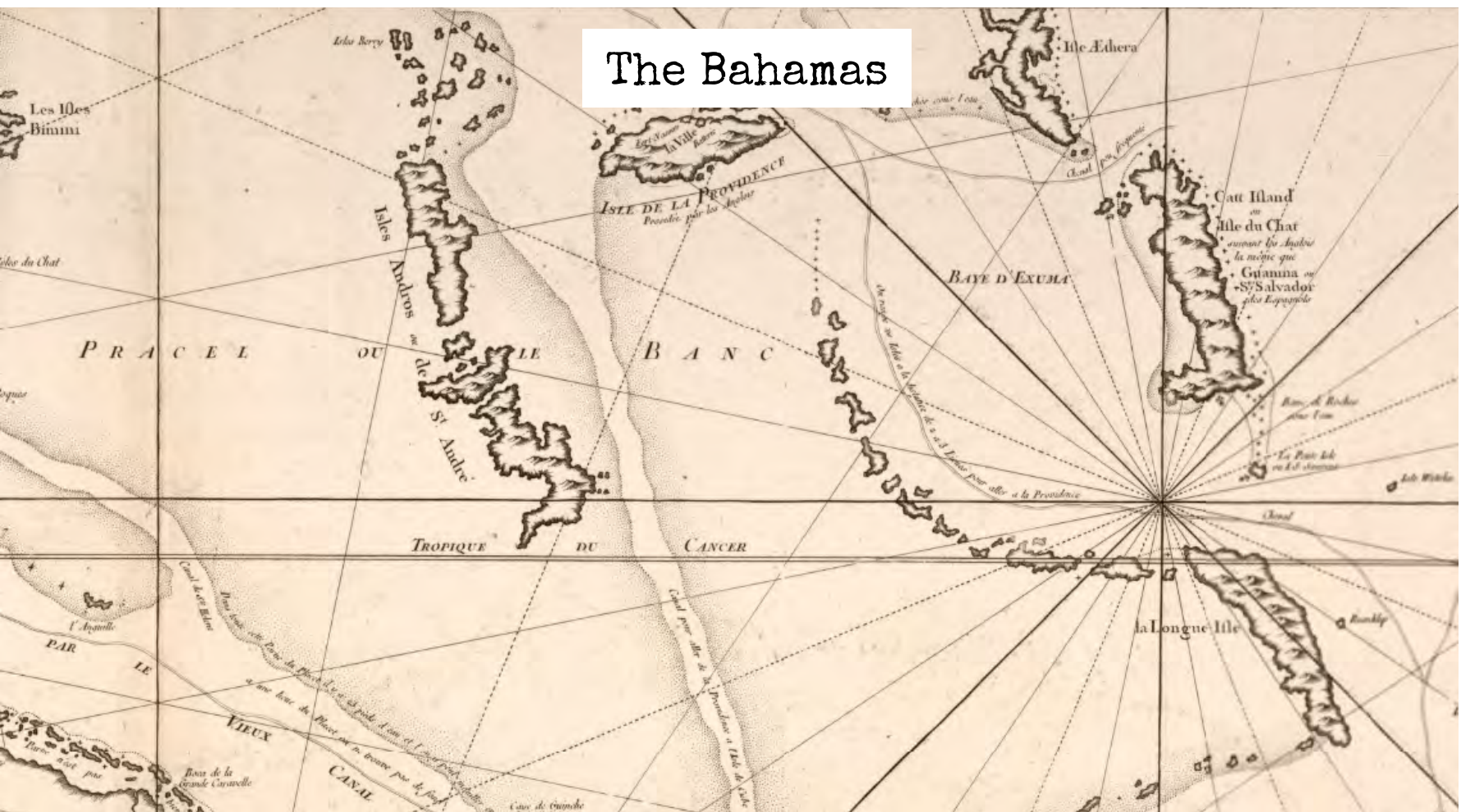


The Bahamas



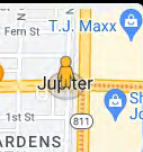
<https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/86114/culiacanae-americae-regionis-descriptio-with-hispaniolae-ortelius>

The Bahamas



Florida





HOW A GOLF COURSE IS BEING BUILT ON A LAKE

About 110 acres of Lake Worth, Florida, has been segregated, as shown, and part of the lake pumped up to fill in. Golfers will soon replace boats



High School, Lake Worth, Florida



High School, Lake Worth, Florida



LAKE WORTH CASINO AND BEACH, LAKE WORTH, FLA.

DECEMBER 7, 1913 LAKE WORTH WATER FLOODS 7 FEET AT DAM; HIGHEST YET

With seven feet seven inches of water pouring over the spillway at Lake Worth, the West Fork reached its highest flood stage Saturday night. Despite this high water on the West Fork, the rapid fall of the river at the city since the passing of the Clear Fork flood will prevent any damage here. The high water at the dam has resulted in no damage, according to a telephone message from Superintendent Lord.

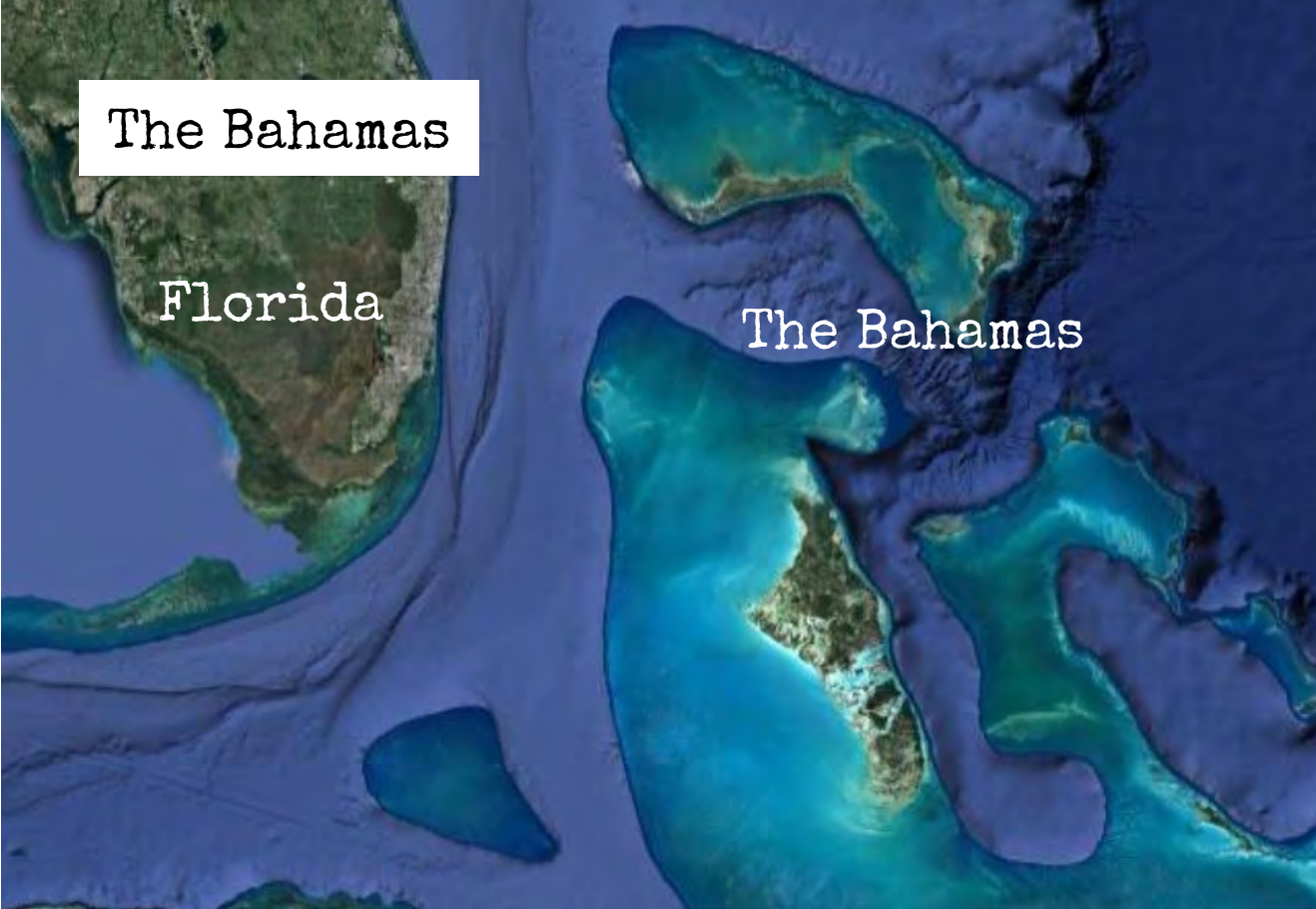
The town of Lake Worth, Florida, is literally cut off from the lake from which it derives its name before construction work began, was a portion of lake shore. Over part of this area there is a concrete wall in the lake and the placing of concrete units behind the wall. The wall itself is unusual, and made of a cement gun. These units resemble tiles and interlock to form the wall. Curves of a wall may be formed without the use of special molds. Hydraulic dredges remove sand from the bottom of the lake deposit it behind the wall, or behind temporary cofferdams. The removal of the sand in the immediate vicinity of the wall to such an extent that a yacht basin will be formed. When completed, the eighteen-hole course will cover 180 acres, practically all of which will be filled-in land. The contractor is charged to pay the cost of making the land. The project is successful already, as land values have been greatly increased through the proposed course.



Banyan Tree, Q Street, Lake Worth, Florida

67312
9

The Bahamas



Old photos of



The earliest permanent European settlement was in 1648 on Eleuthera. During the 18th century slave trade, many purchased African slaves were brought to the Bahamas to work unpaid. Their descendants now constitute 85% of the Bahamian population. The Bahamas gained independence from the United Kingdom on July 10, 1973.

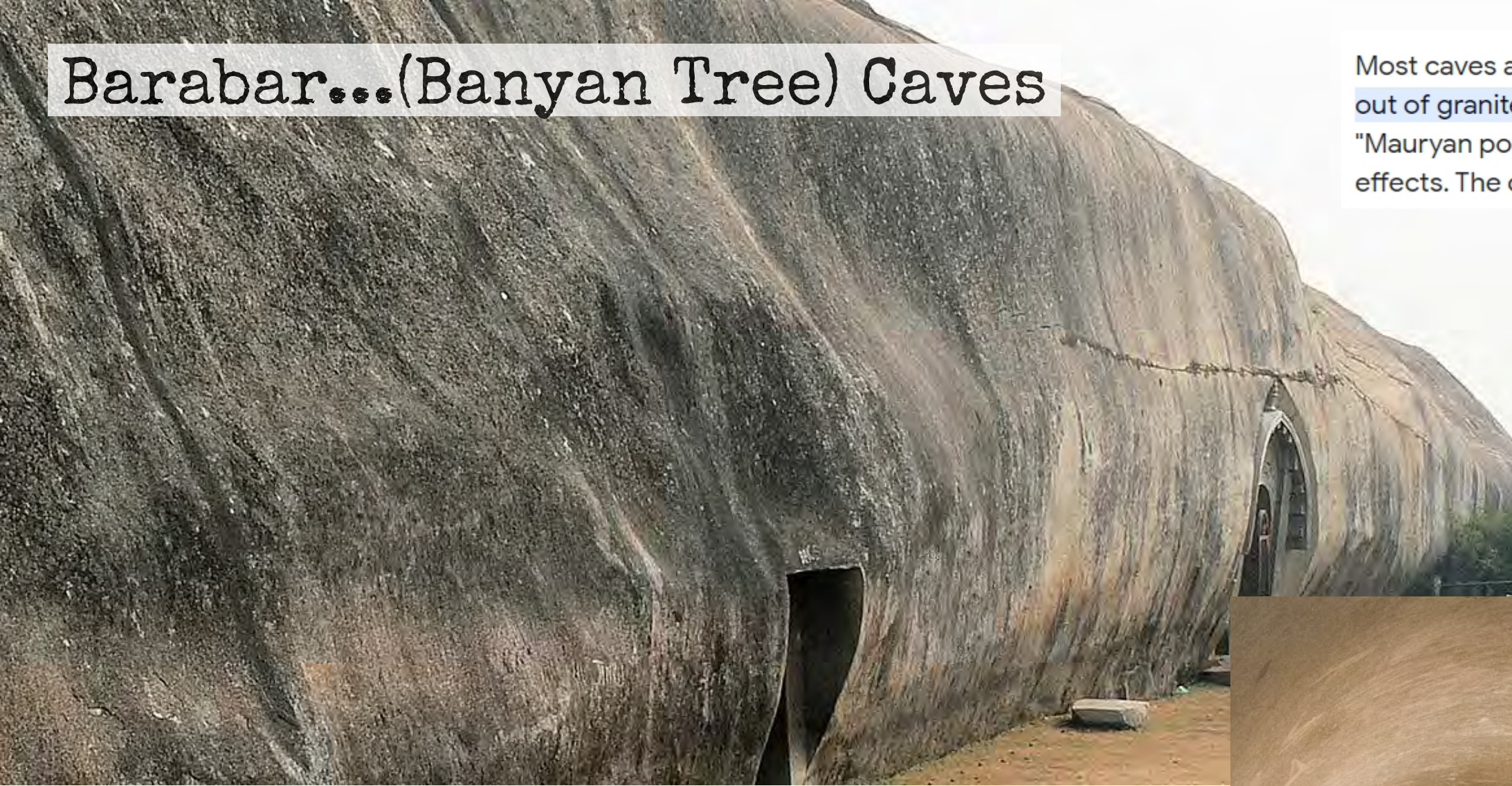


The Story of the Bahamas' Medieval Cloisters [Visit >](#)

"Bahama" and "Bahamas" redirect here. For other uses, see [Bahama \(disambiguation\)](#).
The Bahamas (/bəˈhɑːməz/ ⓘ) ⓘ *bə-HAH-məz*), officially the **Commonwealth of The Bahamas** island country within the **Lucayan Archipelago** of the **West Indies** in the **North Atlantic**. It takes up the **Lucayan Archipelago's** land area and is home to 88% of the archipelago's population. The archipelago consists of more than **3,000 islands, cays, and islets in the Atlantic Ocean**, and is located north of **Cuba** and northwest of the island of **Hispaniola** (split between the **Dominican Republic** and **Haiti**) and east of the **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southeast of the **U.S. state of Florida**, and east of the **Florida Keys**. The

Barabar... (Banyan Tree) Caves

Most caves at Barabar consist of two chambers, carved entirely out of granite, with a highly polished internal surface, the "Mauryan polish" also found on sculptures, and exciting echo effects. The caves were featured – located in a fictitious

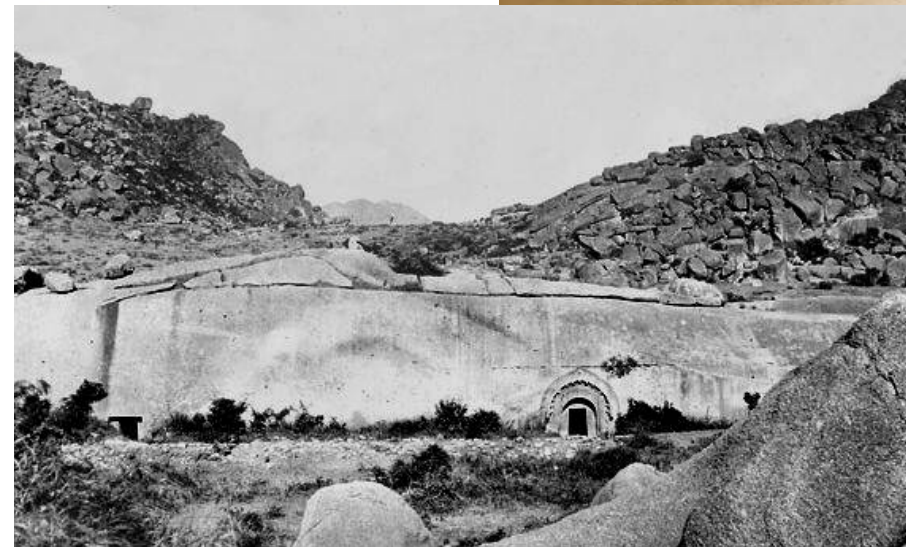


Barabar Caves

[Article](#) [Talk](#)

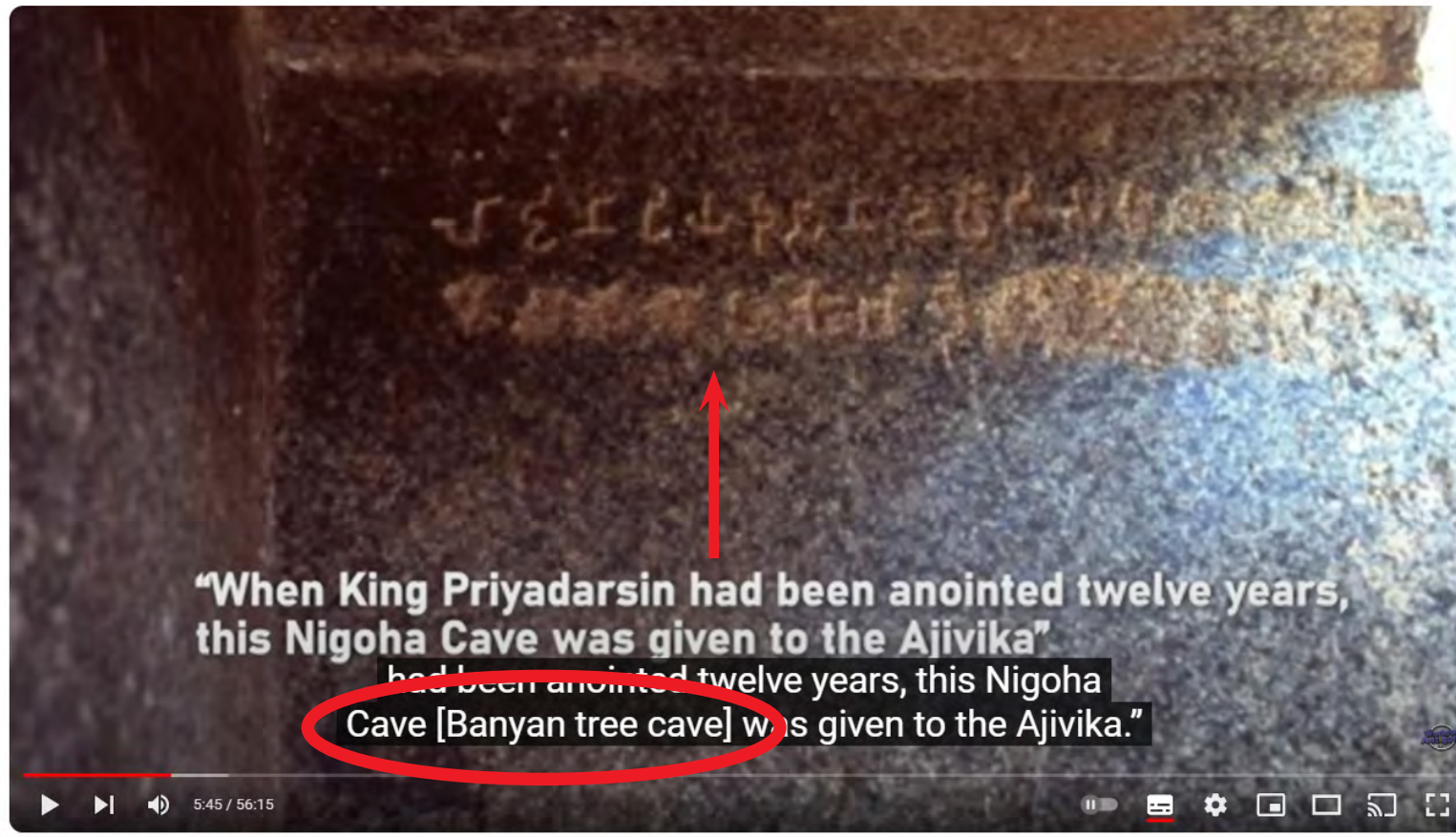
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Barabar Hill Caves** (Hindi बराबर, *Barābar*) are the oldest surviving [rock-cut caves in India](#), dating from the [Maurya Empire](#) (322–185 BCE), some with [Ashokan inscriptions](#), located in the [Makhdumpur region of Jehanabad district, Bihar, India](#), 24 km (15 mi) north of [Gaya](#).^[1]



BARABAR CAVES, INDIA

History revisited • 28



"When King Priyadarsin had been anointed twelve years, this Nigoha Cave was given to the Ajivika"
had been anointed twelve years, this Nigoha Cave [Banyan tree cave] was given to the Ajivika."

Who Made the BARABAR CAVES?
World of Antiquity 173K abonnees
5,6K Delen Downloaden Bedankt

"By King Priyadarsin, in the 12th year of his reign, this cave of Banyans was offered to the Ajivikas."

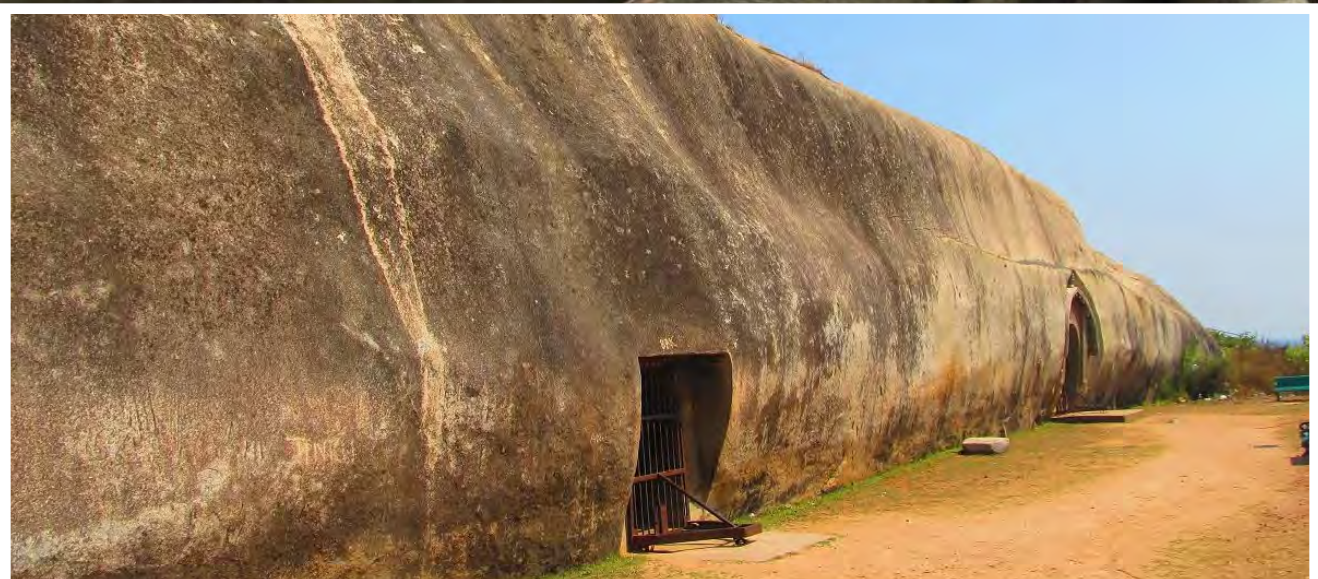
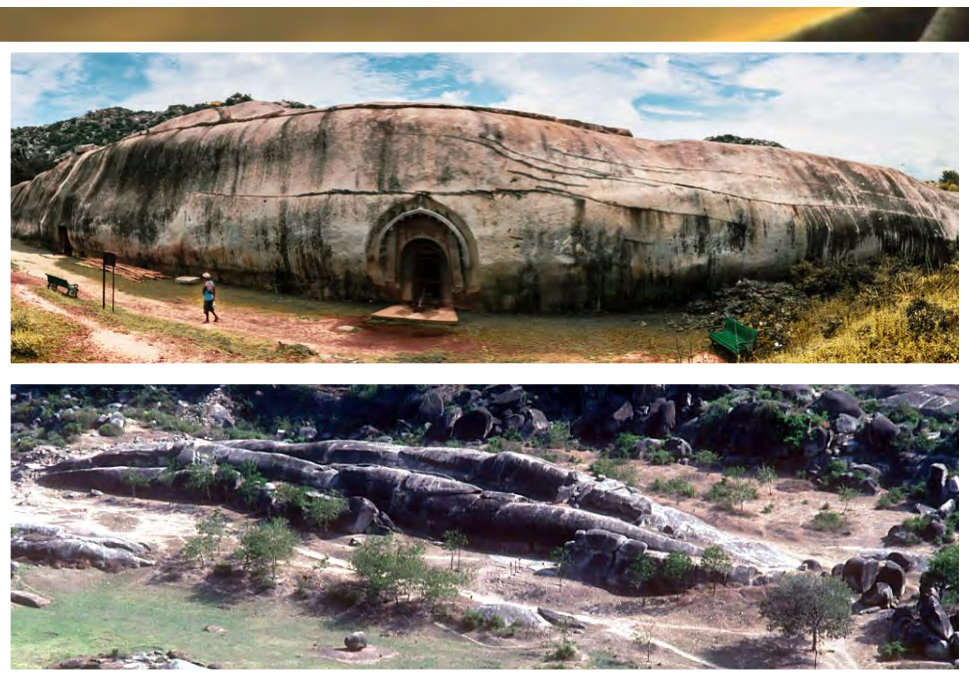
—Ashoka inscription of the cave of Sudama[8][18]



Subterranea of India: Barabar Caves

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Banyan tree :

Overview

Similar and opposite words

Usage examples

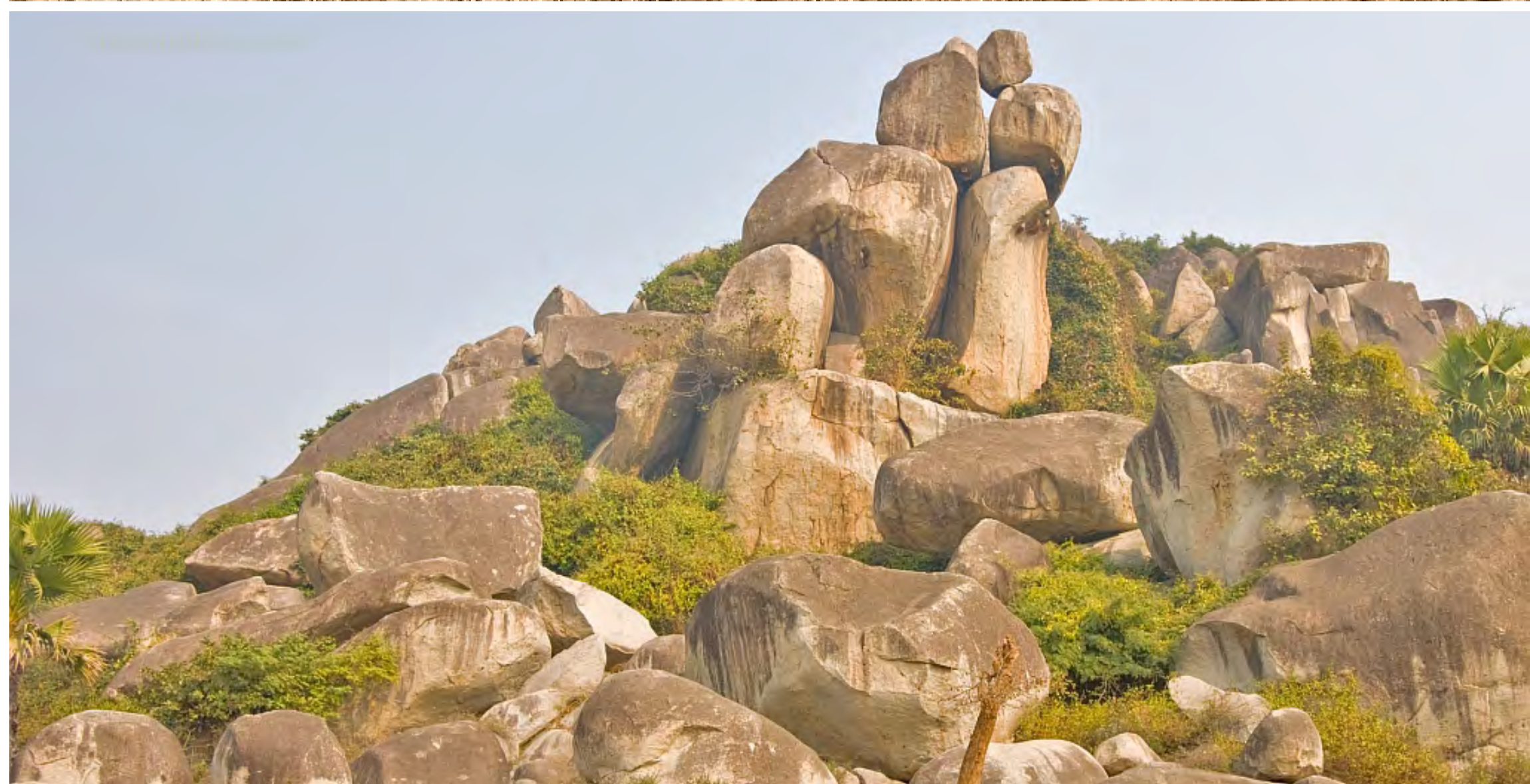
The Banyan represents growth, strength, and self-awareness through reflection. meditation, and a quieting of one's mind. It is said that Buddha found enlightenment after sitting under the banyan tree for 7 days.



Banyan Tree Counseling & Wellness

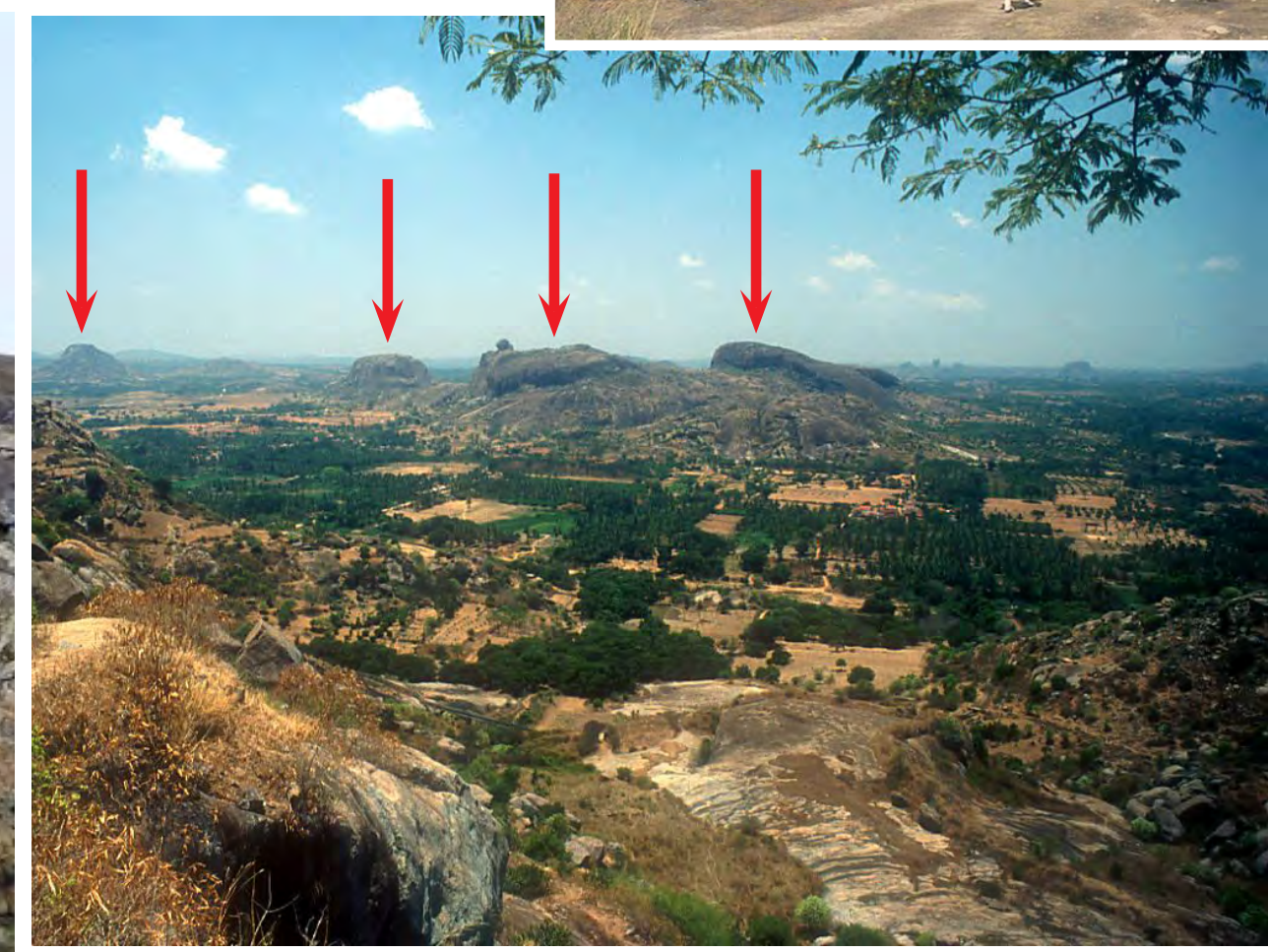
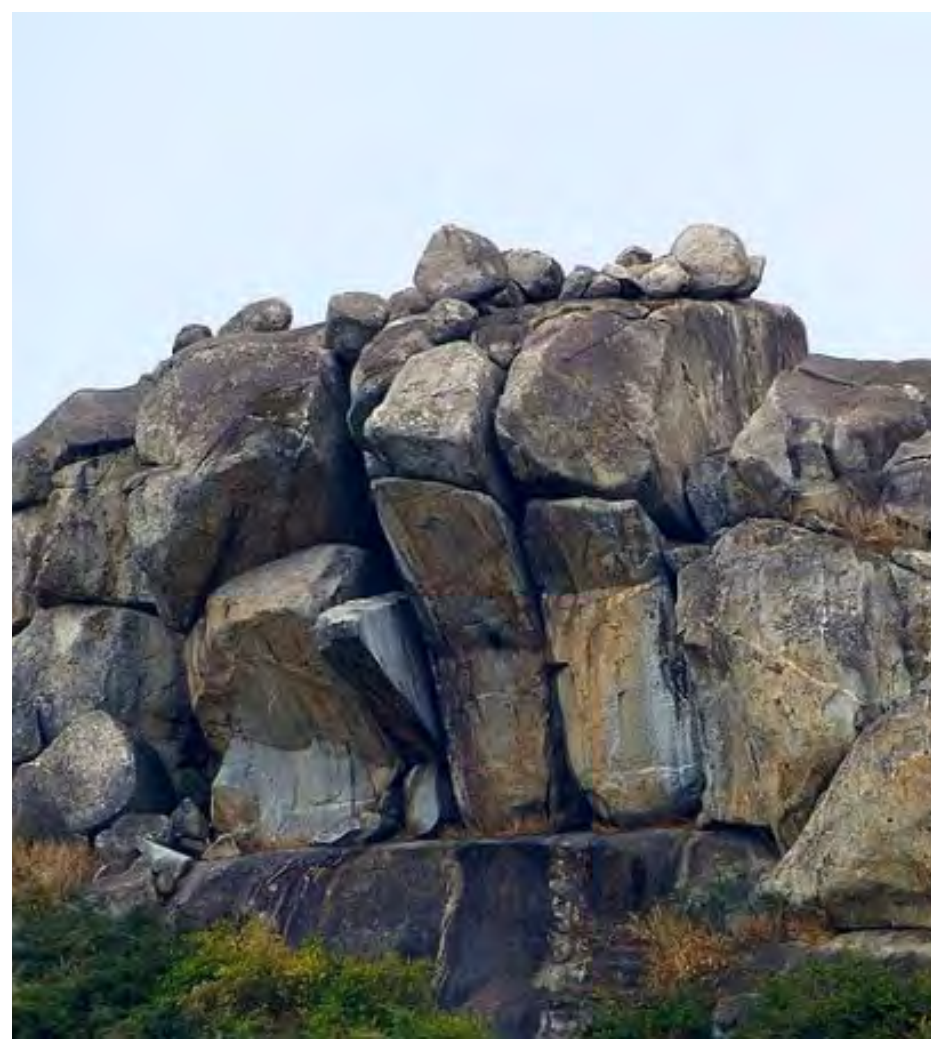
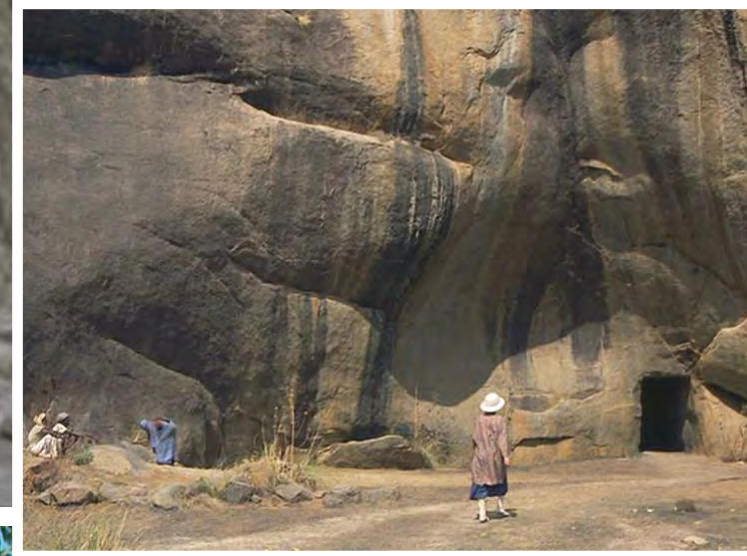
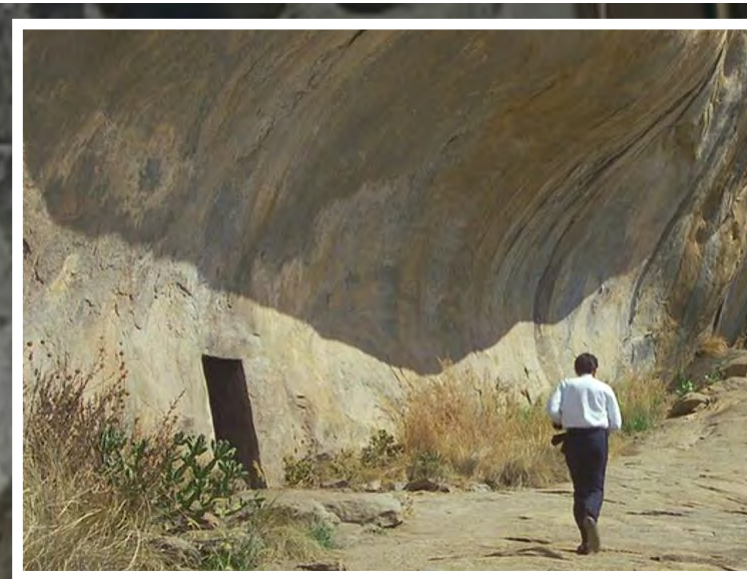
<https://www.banyantreecounseling.com> > whythebanyan





The great land of India is still unexplored, There are so many natural and wild caves which are hidden into the dense forest. Major cut caves in India are located far in the dense forest.







dreamstime.com ID 99817568 © Kimberly Lewis 1,600 x 1,157

A Large Banyan Tree in the Back of the Edison and Ford Winter Estates in Ft. Myers, Florida. Stock Photo - Image of motors, beach: 99817568

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Banyan Tree Grow Up On The Old Pagoda At Ayutthaya, Thailand. Royalty Free Image. Image 16017323.



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AMAZING PLACES IN CHINA 1000-YEAR-OLD BANYAN

A Thousand-Year-Old Banyan Tree | Amazing Places in China

Uploaded: Mar 3, 2022
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One of the most stunning and beautiful places in the world - Fuzhou National For old banyan tree is planted. With a height of 20 meters and the ground projection

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www.alamy.com

Wood for thought...



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MINES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
NATIONAL FOSSIL WOOD PARK

FOSSILISED TREE TRUNKS OCCUR IN THE SANDSTONE MOUNDS ABOUT A KILOMETER EAST OF TIRUVAKKARAI VILLAGE, VANUR TALUK, VILLUPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU. GEOLGISTS CALL THIS MIO-PLIOCENE SEDIMENTARY ROCK AS "CUDDALORE SANDSTONE FORMATION," ABOUT 20 MILLION YEARS AGO THESE TREE TRUNKS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM FORESTS BY RIVERS AND DEPOSITED IN THE WATER BODIES ALONG WITH SEDIMENTS. ON BURIAL DUE TO PETRIFICATION PROCESSES THE ORGANIC MATTER WAS REPLACED BY SILICA, RETAINING THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURES, SUCH AS, ANNULAR RINGS AND TREE TRUNK NODES. ABSENCE OF ROOTS, BARKS AND BRANCHES INDICATE THAT THESE TREE TRUNKS WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE PRESENT LOCATION AND WERE FOSSILISED. MORE THAN 200 FOSSILISED TREE TRUNKS ARE REPORTED OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 247 ACRES. SOME ARE MORE THAN 30m IN LENGTH AND 1.5m IN DIAMETER. EUROPEAN NATURALIST M. SONNERET IN 1781 FIRST DOCUMENTED THE EXISTENCE OF FOSSILISED WOOD FROM HERE. THESE FOSSIL TREES BELONG TO BOTH GYMNOSPERMS AND ANGIOSPERMS. IT IS LIKELY THAT MODERN PLANT FAMILIES LIKE GUTTIFERAE, LEGUMINOSAE AND EUPHORBIACEAE MIGHT HAVE ALSO FLOURISHED HERE. SOME OF THE TRUNKS RESEMBLE THE MODERN TAMARINDUS SPECIES. FOSSILISED TREES ARE VERY RARE AND OCCURS ONLY IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD. SILENTLY THESE FOSSIL WOODS TELL US THE EARTH'S HISTORY. BY PROTECTING THEM WE ARE SAVING THE PAGES OF EARTH'S HISTORY. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, THE CUSTODIAN OF NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS, IS PROTECTING THESE RARE OCCURRENCES OF FOSSIL WOOD SINCE 1957.

— DIRECTOR GENERAL.



Fossil_wood_preserved_in_cuddalore_lime_stone

National Fossil Wood Park, Tiruvakkarai

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **National Fossil Wood Park, Tiruvakkarai** is a notified [National Geo-heritage Monument](#) located in the [Villupuram District](#) in the Indian state of [Tamil Nadu](#) and is maintained by the [Geological Survey of India](#).^[1] The park was established in 1940^[2] and is located 1 km east of [Thiruvakkarai](#)^{[3][4]} village on the road between [Tindivanam](#) and [Pondicherry](#).^[5]

Wood fossils [edit]

The park contains [petrified wood fossils](#) approximately 20 million years old, scattered throughout the park,^[6] which covers about 247 acres (100 ha). The park consists of nine enclaves, but only a small portion of the 247 acres (approx 1 square km) is open to the public.^[7] Officials of the GSI believe the fossils were formed during massive flooding that occurred millions of years ago.^[8]

Puducherry Fossil Wood Park contains 20 Million years old Fossil Wood

Visit



778 x 583



alamy

Image ID: 2R2Y4B4
www.alamy.com
1,300 x 970

20 million years old Fossil Tree in National Fossil Wood Park in Thiruvakkarai
Thiruvakkarai near Puducherry Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, South India Stock Phot...

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Credit: Alamy Stock Photo

Tamilnadu Tourism: National Fossil Wood Park, Thiruvakkarai, Villupuram

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Fossil Tree Middle Body

Thiruvakkarai Fossil Wood Park (Villupuram - Tamil Nadu) | My Travelogue -
Indian Travel Blogger, Heritage enthusiast & UNESCO hunter!

Visit

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Yana Rocks Karnataka India

Yana Caves, Near Gokarna, North Karnataka, India. Yana Rocks and caves are **gigantic naturally formed dark-black limestone rock formations.**



Belum Caves — the second largest natural caves in the Indian subcontinent/ India

presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln look out from the Black Hills of South Dakota.



was sticking up and they carved the the president's faces



Pics@ random



here this is so weathered and warn

222

Biblical Tree Remains, Let's Look Behind Mount Rushmore
hangman1128 27.2K abonnees

Biblical Tree Remains, Let's Look Behind Mount Rushmore

credits: hangman1128 - check his YT channel

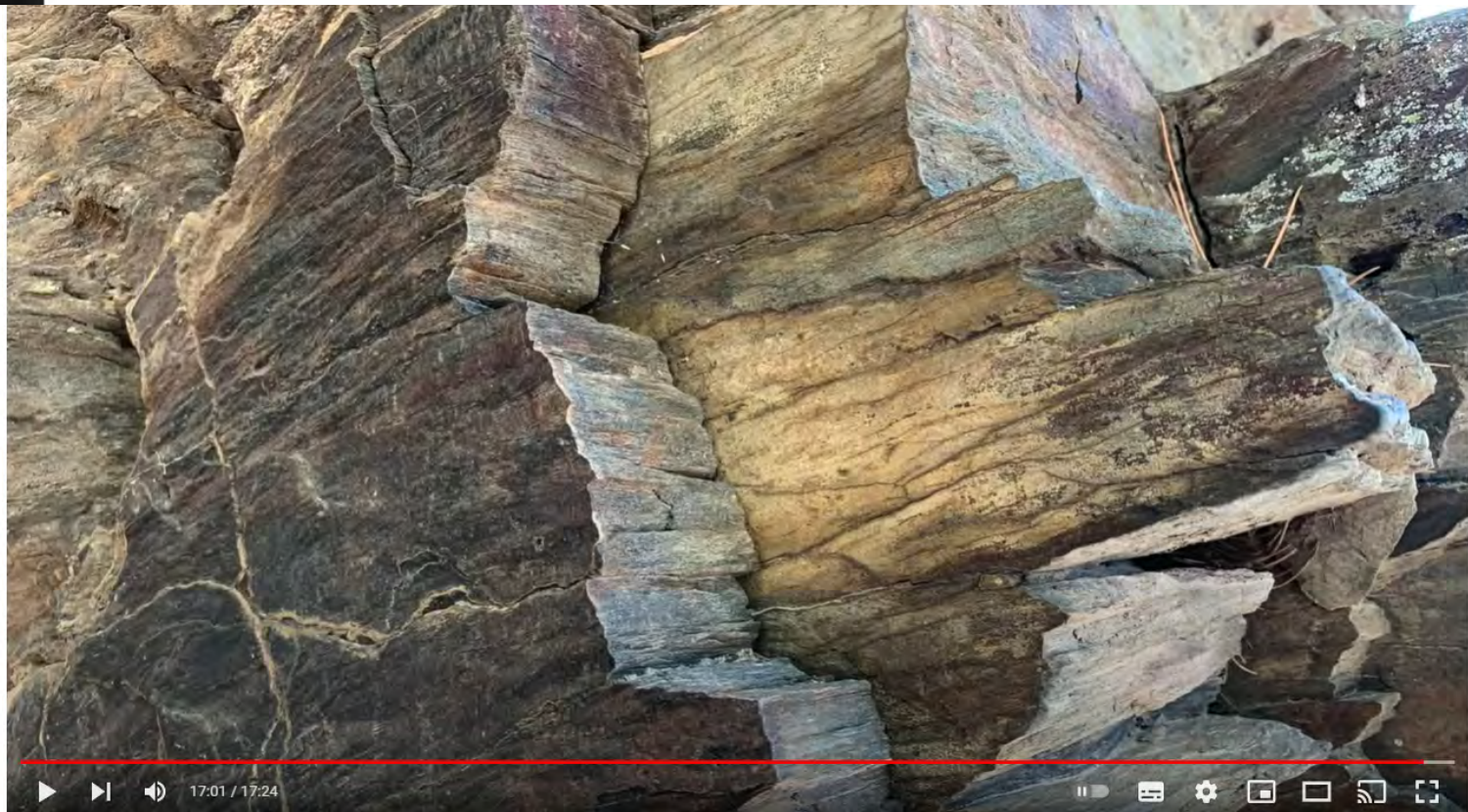
History revisited • 40



George Washington's face emerging from Mount Rushmore | U.S. National Park Service



Aerial view of Mount Rushmore with many workers on the faces, scaffolding in place on top of the heads, and stairwells still in place for workers to scale the mountain | U.S. National Park Service

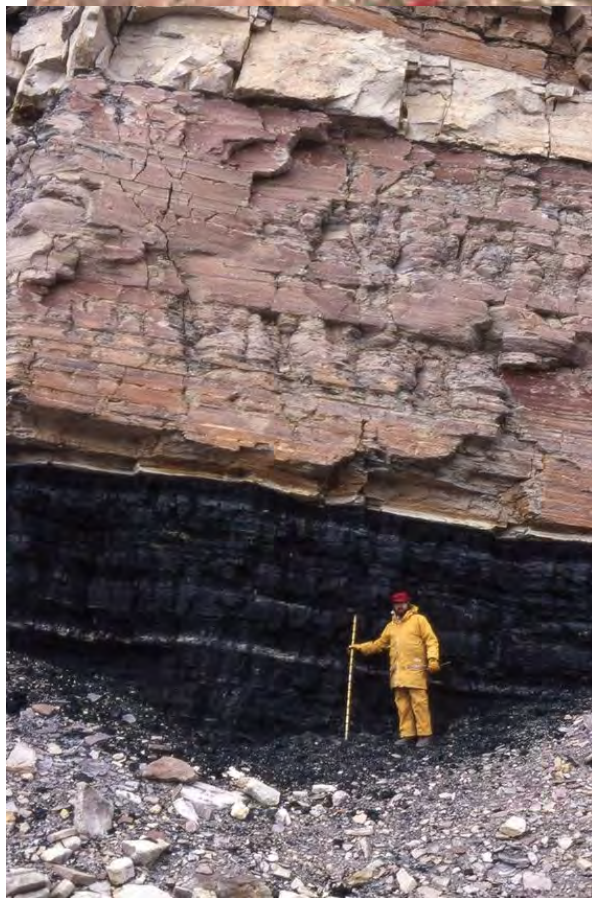




Biblical Tree Remains, Cedar Tree Branch
hangman1128
27,2K abonnes



Biblical Tree Remains, The Cedar Remains



Gornaya Shoria



History revisited • 42

Creating wood actually as hard as granite

Asked 6 years, 6 months ago Modified 6 years, 6 months ago Viewed 6k times

Would it be possible, with genetic engineering, to create a form of tree which produces wood with the same strength/hardness as granite, capable of being used in place of stone for castle-style

Petrified wood may fit these requirements: While it is, compositionally, just rock, the way in which it is formed makes it very different from quarried stone.

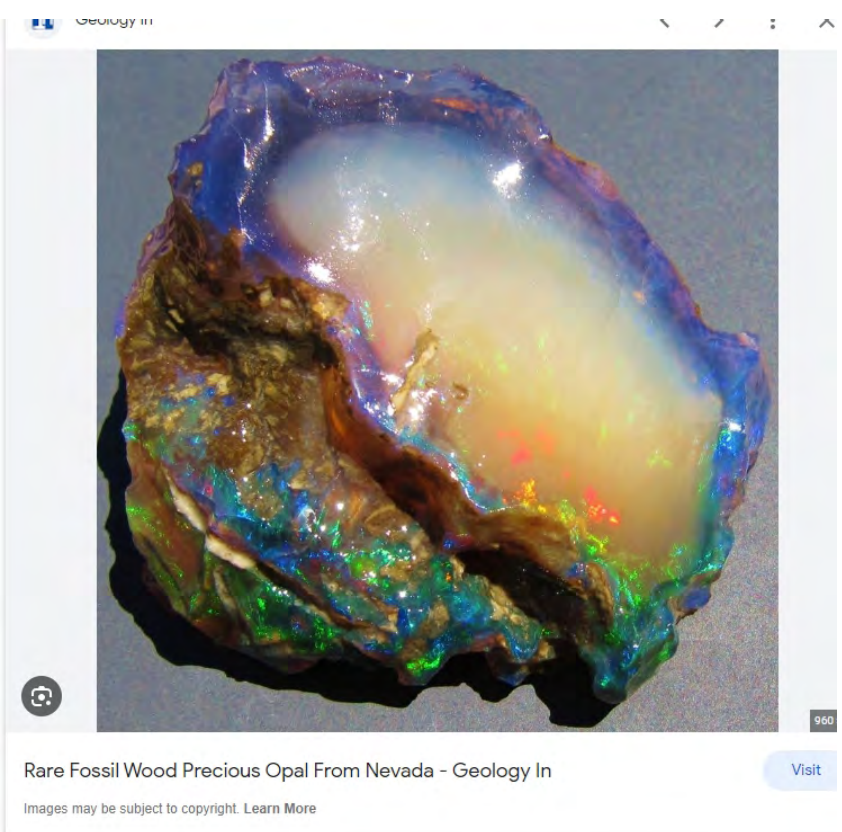
Petrified wood is formed from wood that dies in certain environments with mineral-rich water and is rapidly covered by soil or ash. The minerals inhibit decomposition, and gradually deposit within the tissue of the wood. Over time, as the original wood decomposes, it is replaced with mineral deposits that assume the same shape and structure of the wood. The end result is rock, but rock that is structurally identical to the wood.

In the real world, petrified wood is often found in volcanic ash and other niche environments, and takes decades to centuries to form naturally. However, about ten years ago a team of scientists demonstrated a technique whereby wood was artificially petrified in a matter of days.

In a sci-fi context, you can take this basic idea and alter it slightly: Your people build structures out of plant matter, using genetically engineered fast-growing strains and artificial growth techniques to speed up the process, and mold the plants into the structure they need. Once the correct shape is set, they use an artificial petrification solution (perhaps a spray or water additive) to arrest growth and start the petrification process. Once the wood is fully petrified, you have a stone structure in the carefully-grown organic shape of the original wood.



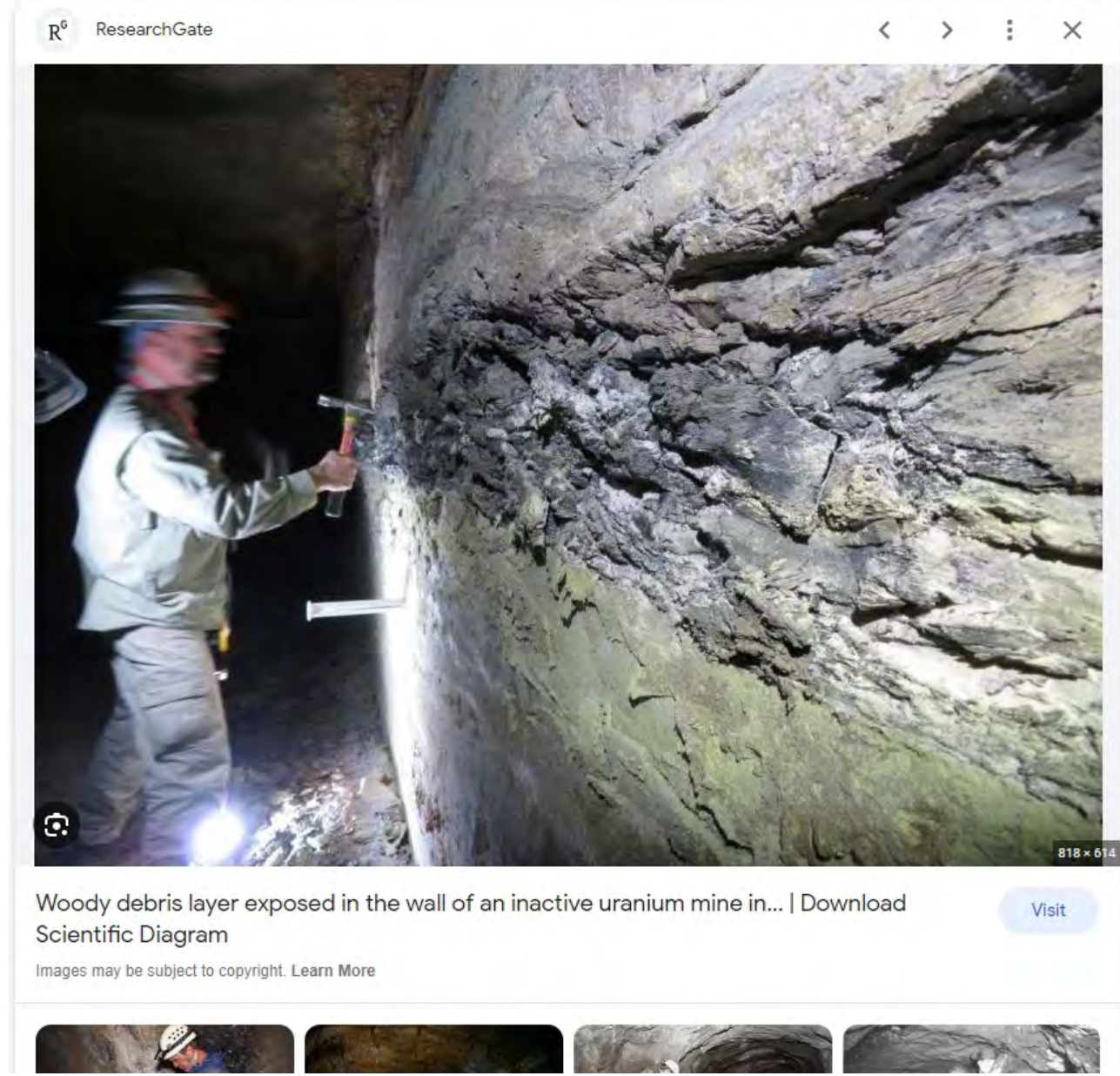
Fossil wood from the Pliocene in Thirvakkara, Tamil Nadu



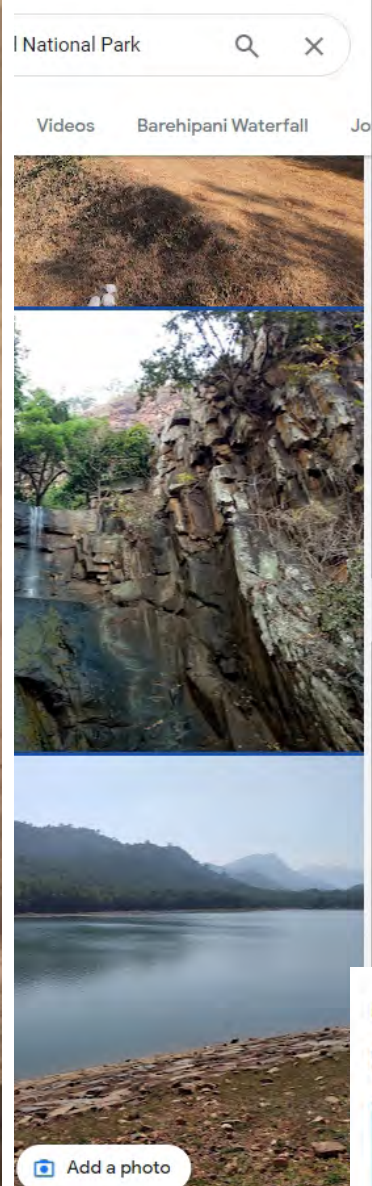
Rare Fossil Wood Precious Opal From Nevada - Geology In



Probably *Sigillaria*, with attached stigmarian roots. Specimen is from the Joggins Formation (Pennsylvanian), Cumberland



Woody debris layer exposed in the wall of an inactive uranium mine in... | Download Scientific Diagram



Similipal National Park
Birendra Mohanta
Photo - Jan 2018

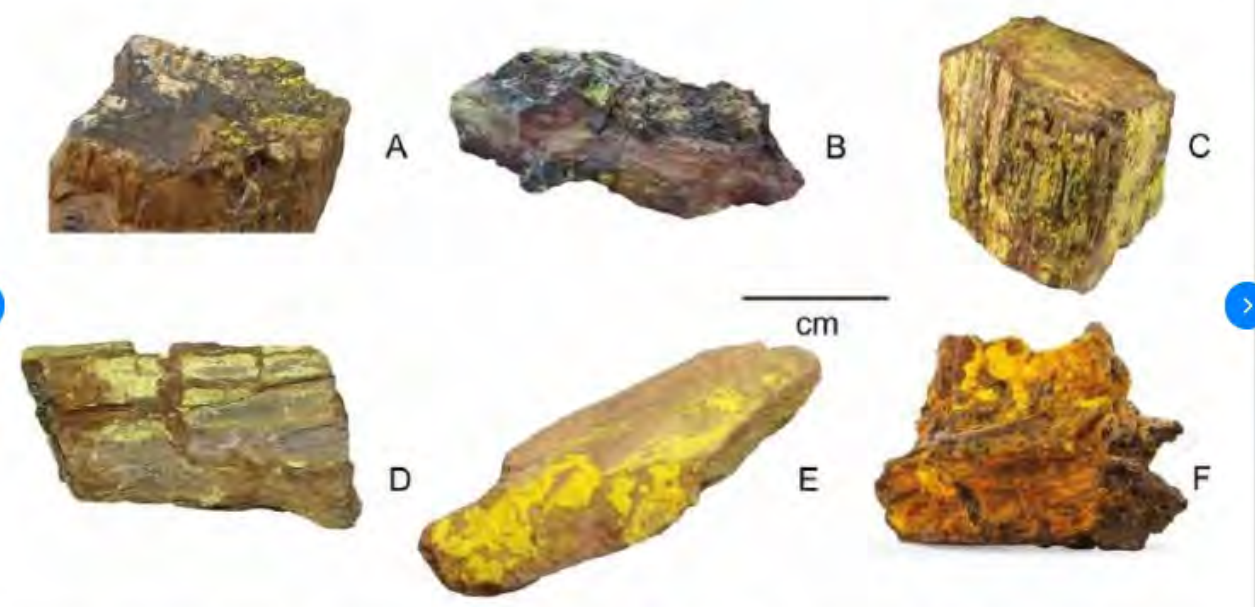
Pngtree > Background
Petrified Tree Trunks Adorned With A Spectrum Of Mineral Crystals Photo Background



Download the above petrified tree trunks adorned with a spectrum of mineral crystals photo background image and use it as your wallpaper, poster and banner design. You can also click related recommendations to view more background images in our huge database.

Figure 4 - uploaded by [George E. Mustoe](#)
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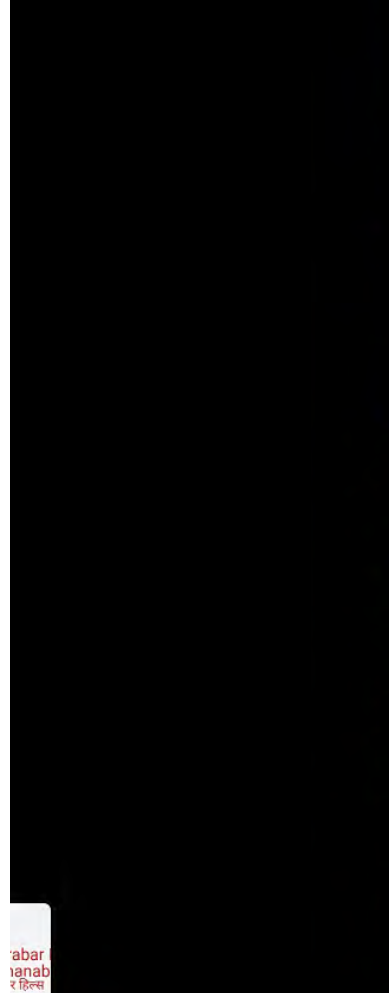
Uranium minerals in fossil wood from mines in the American Southwest. (A) Uraninite, Henry Mountains (UT). (B) Uraninite with secondary alteration, Reuben Weeks Mine, Cainville Wash (UT). (C) Uranophane, Happy Jack Mine, San Juan County (UT). (D), Carnotite, La Sal Valley, (CO). (E) Carnotite, Grand County (UT). (F) Zippelite, Happy Jack Mine, San Juan County (UT).



Old uranium mines in Bighorns reclaimed | Powell Tribune

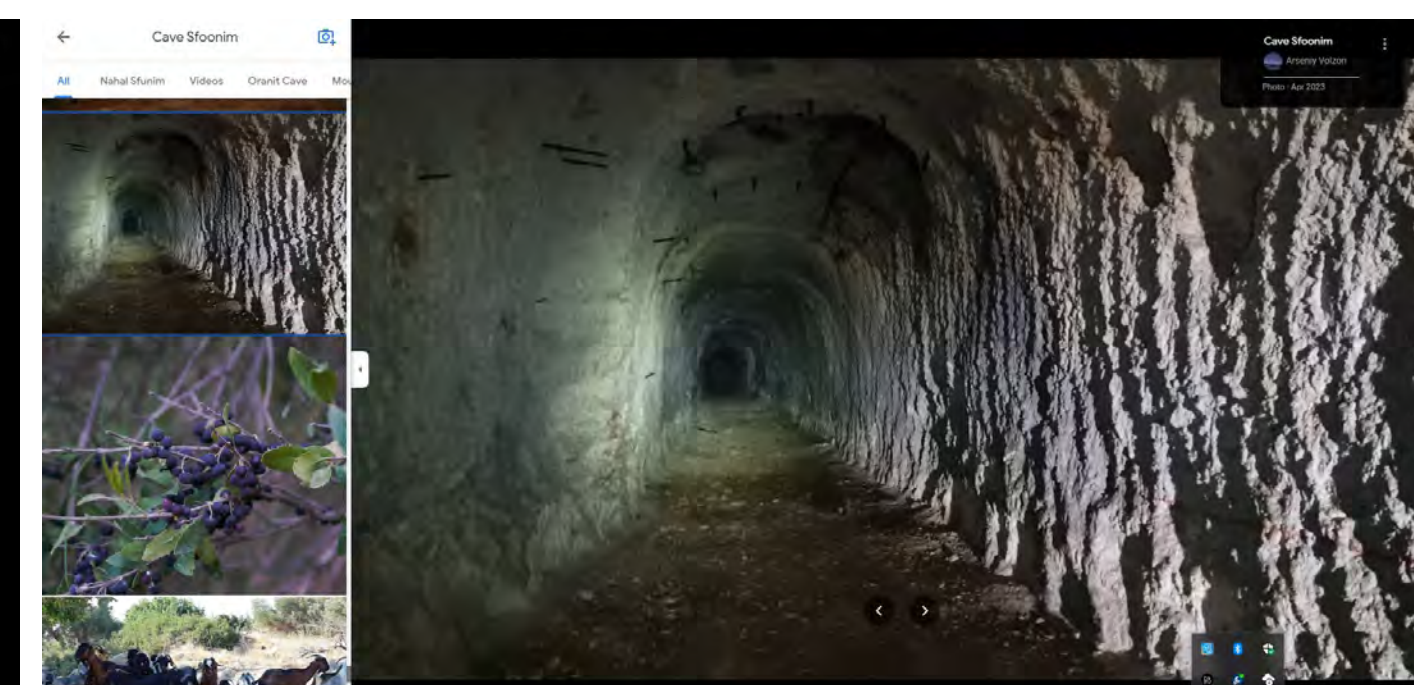
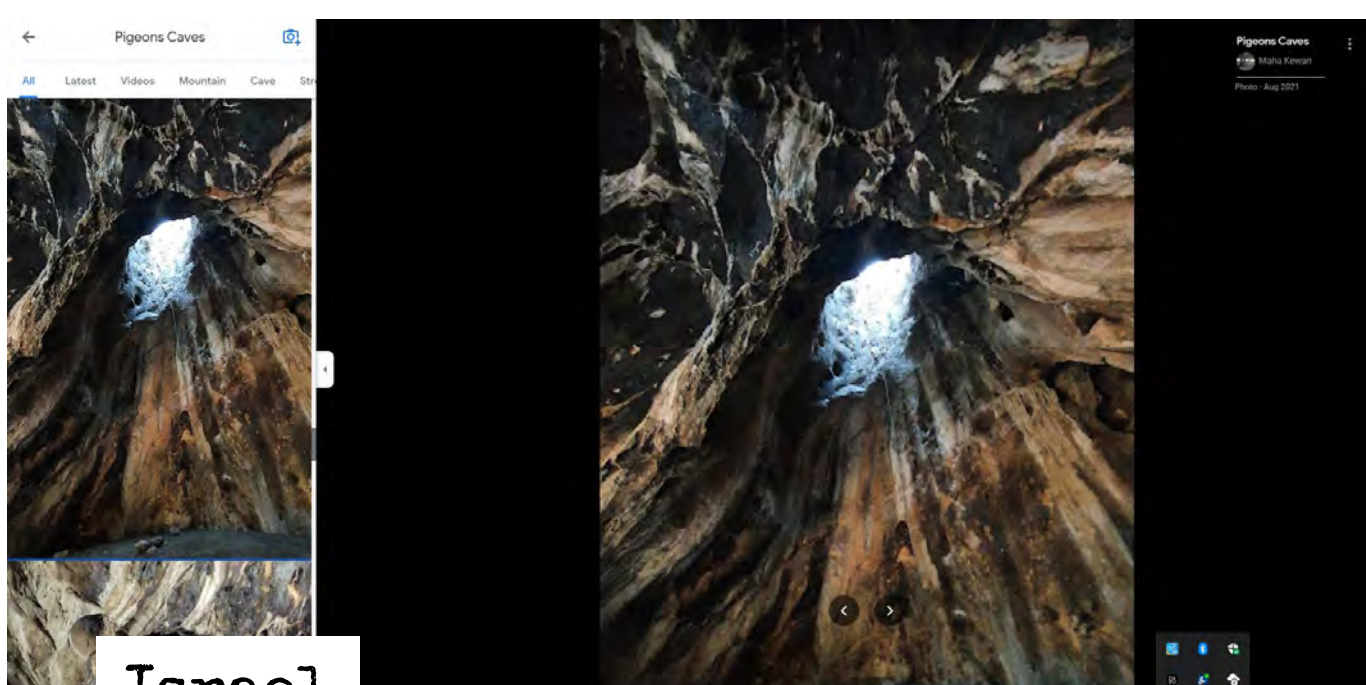
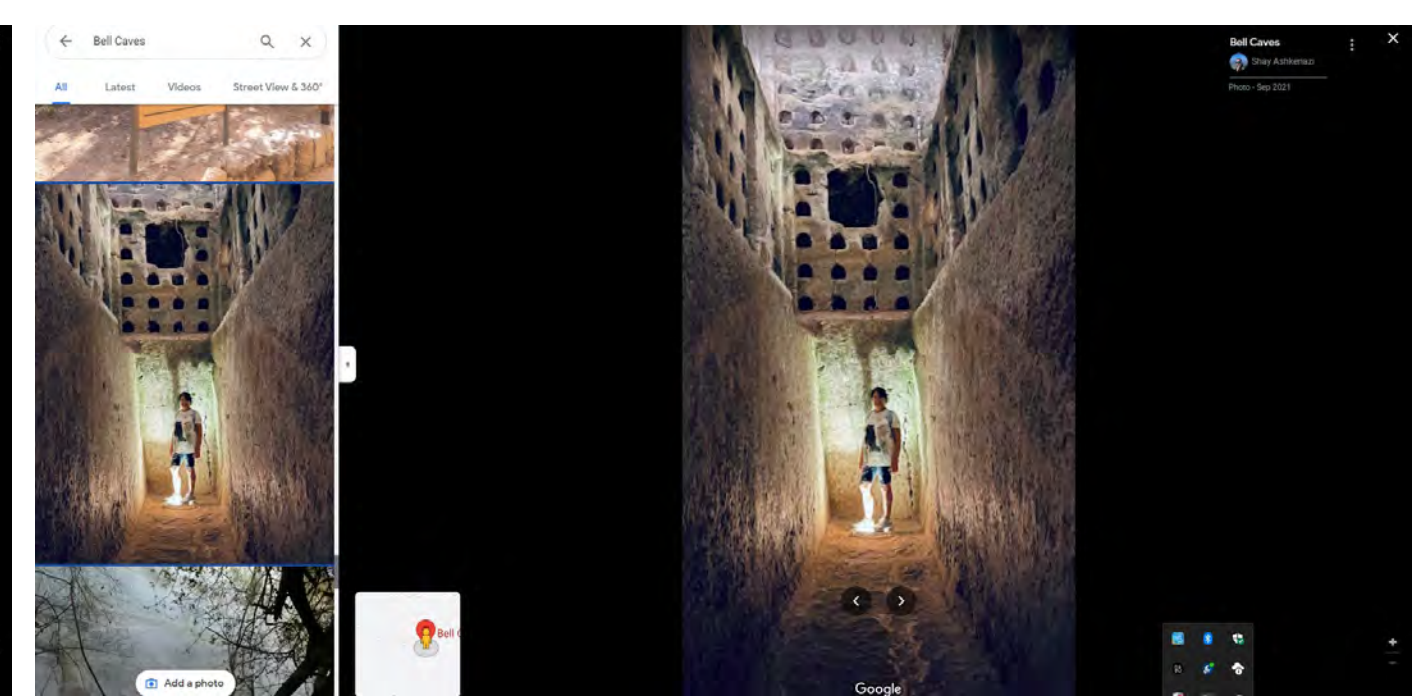
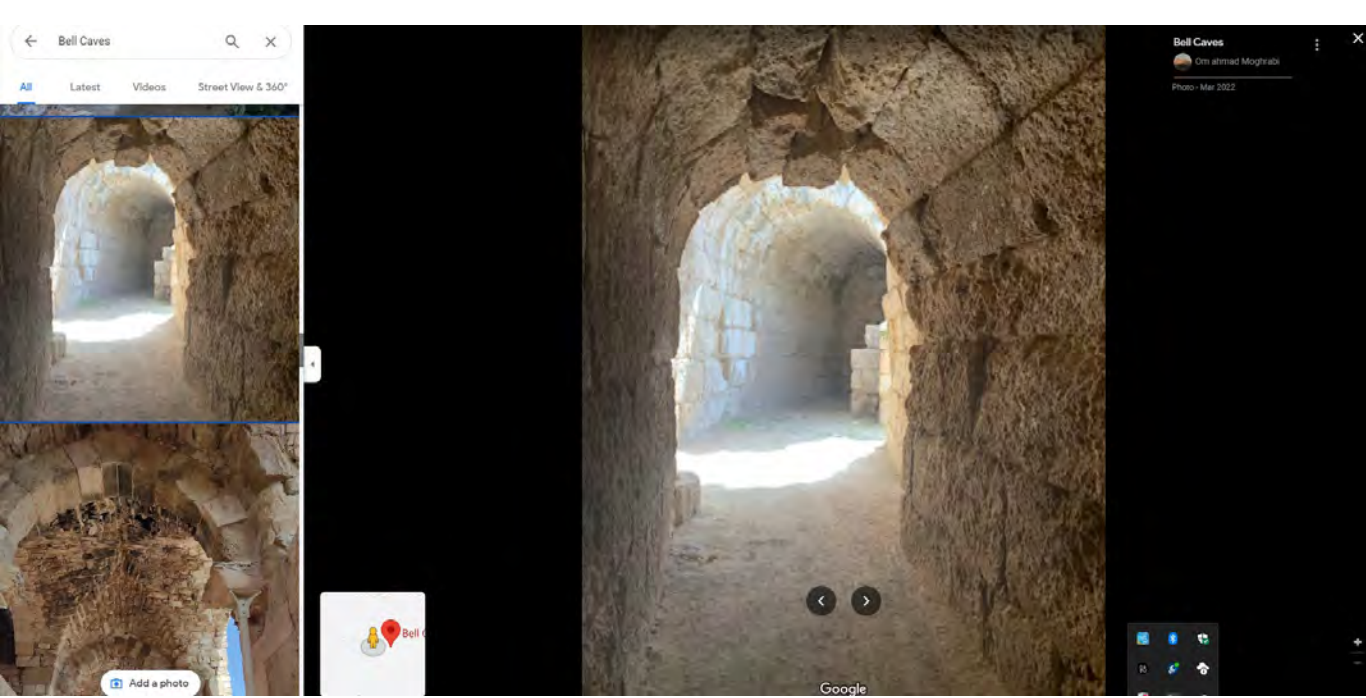
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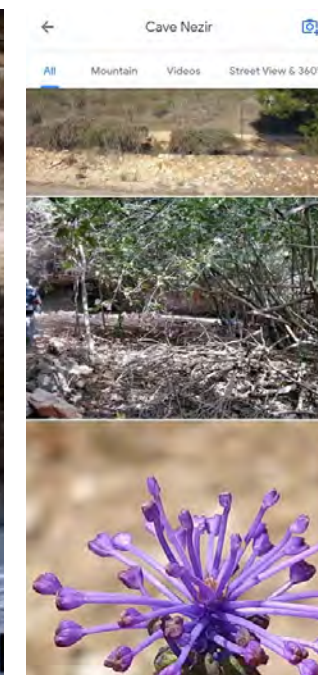
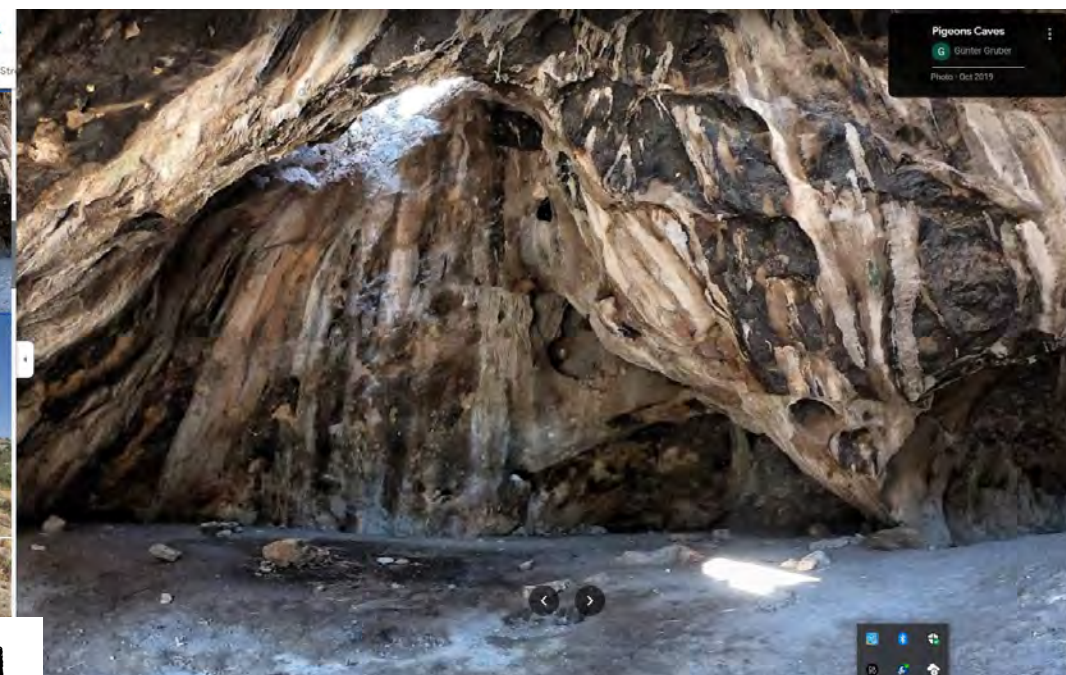
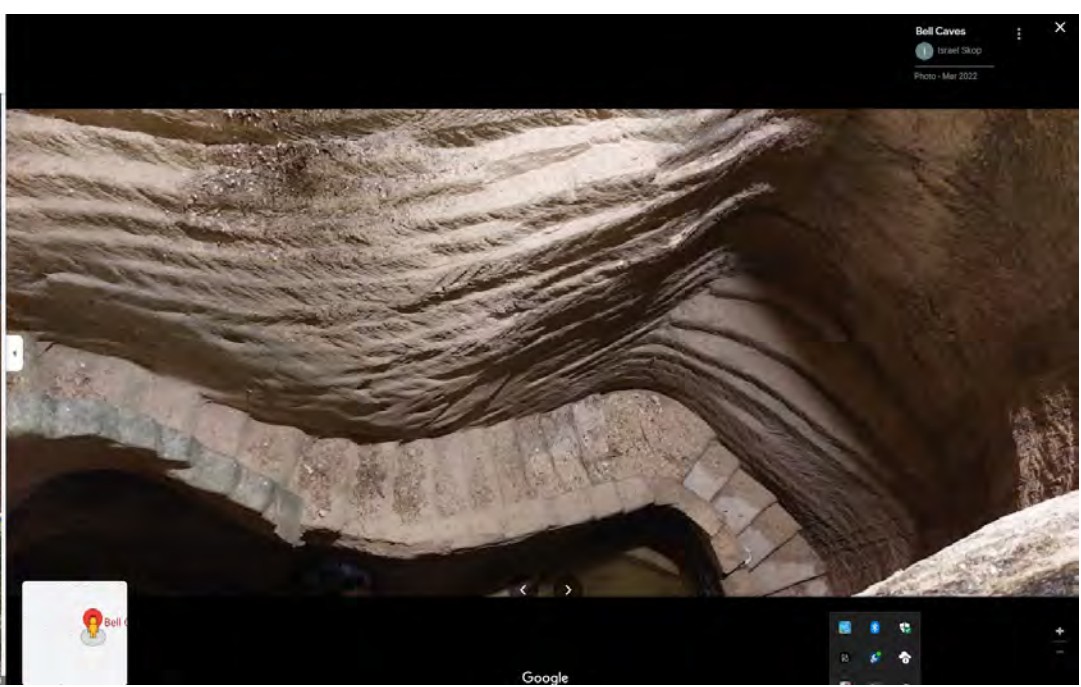
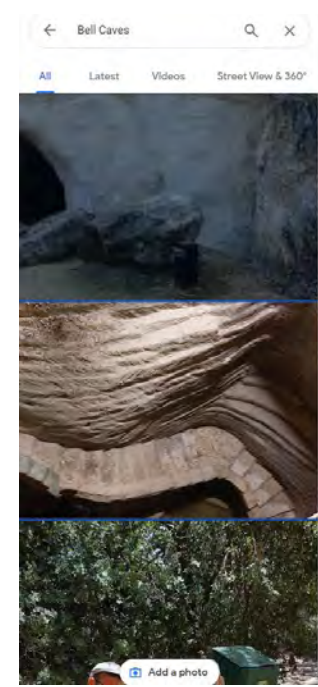
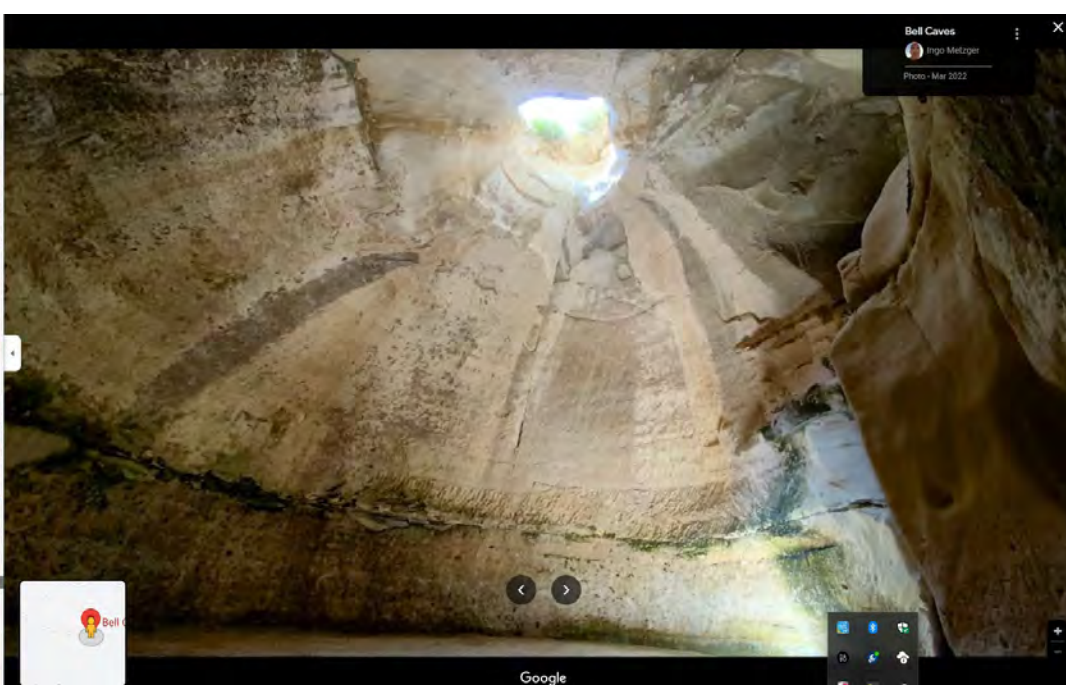
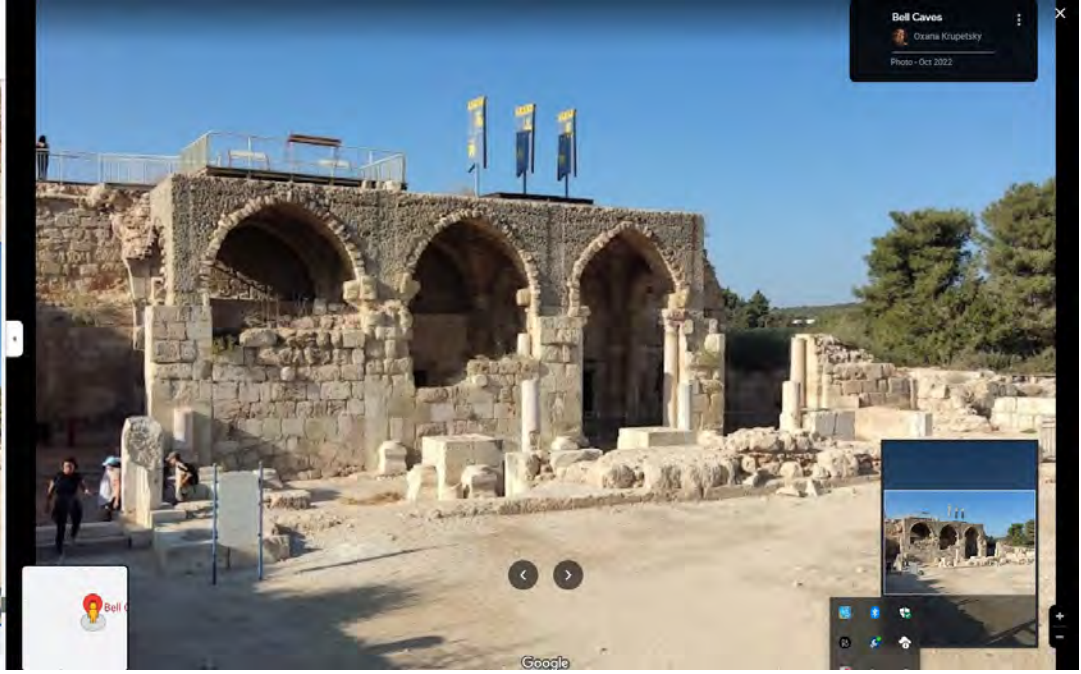
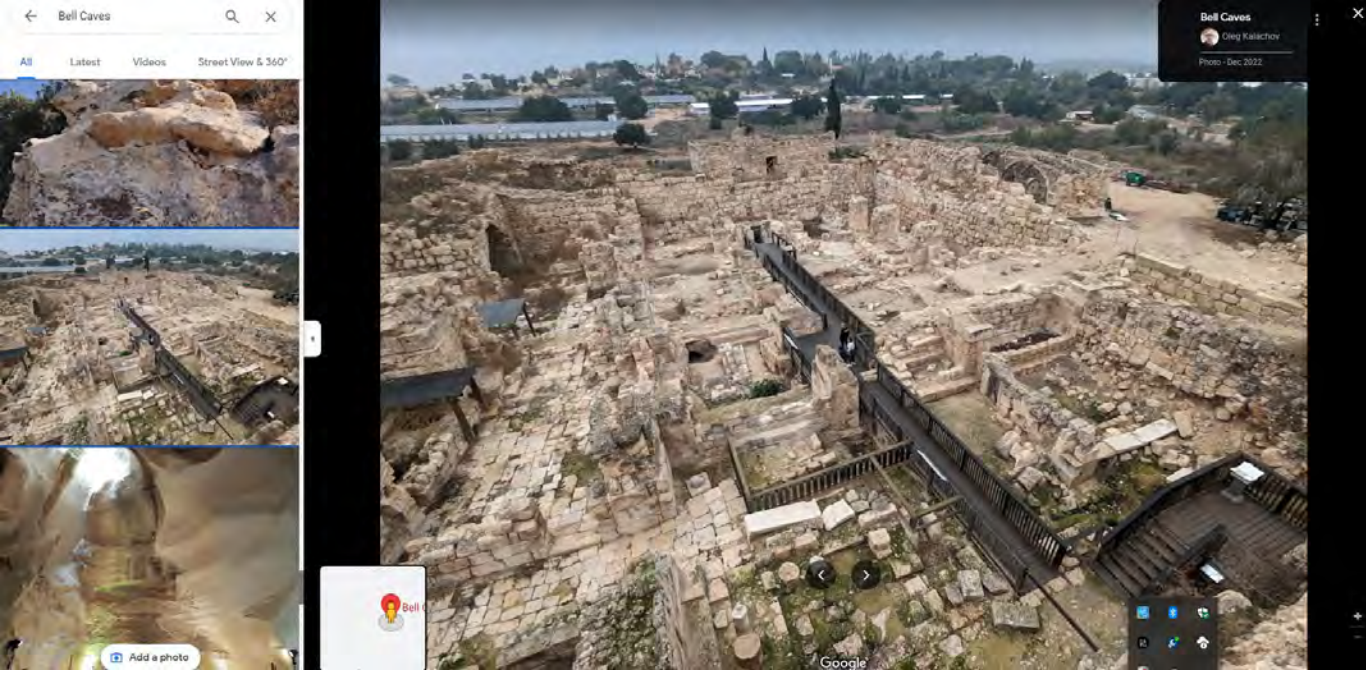


Most caves at Barabar consist of two chambers, carved entirely out of granite, with a highly polished internal surface, the "Mauryan polish" also found on sculptures, and exciting echo effects. The caves were featured – located in a fictitious

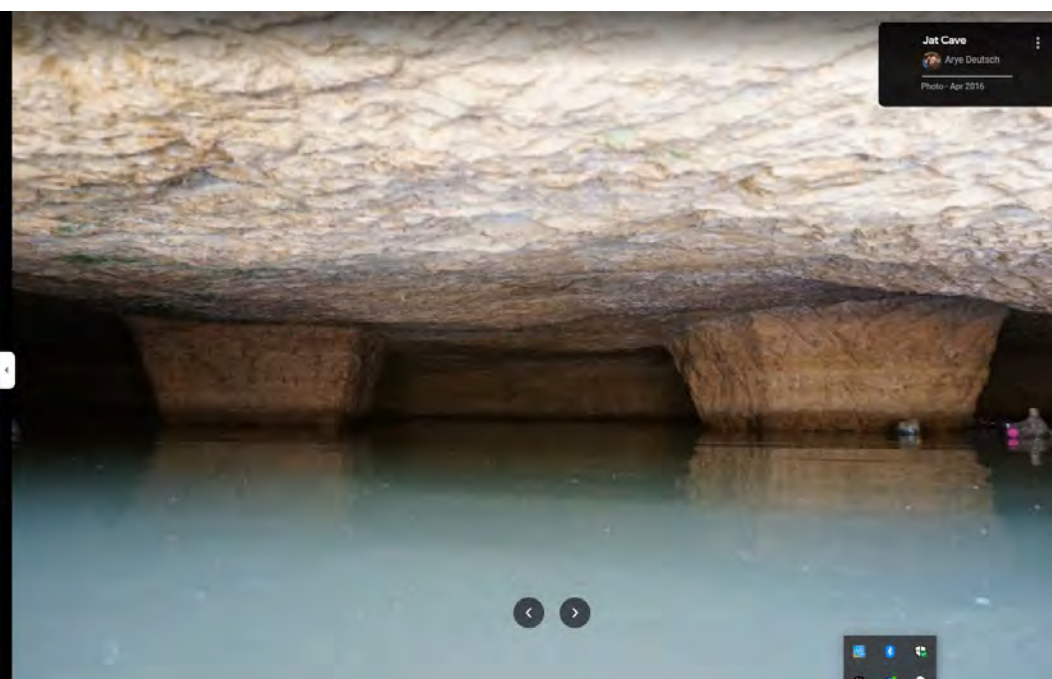
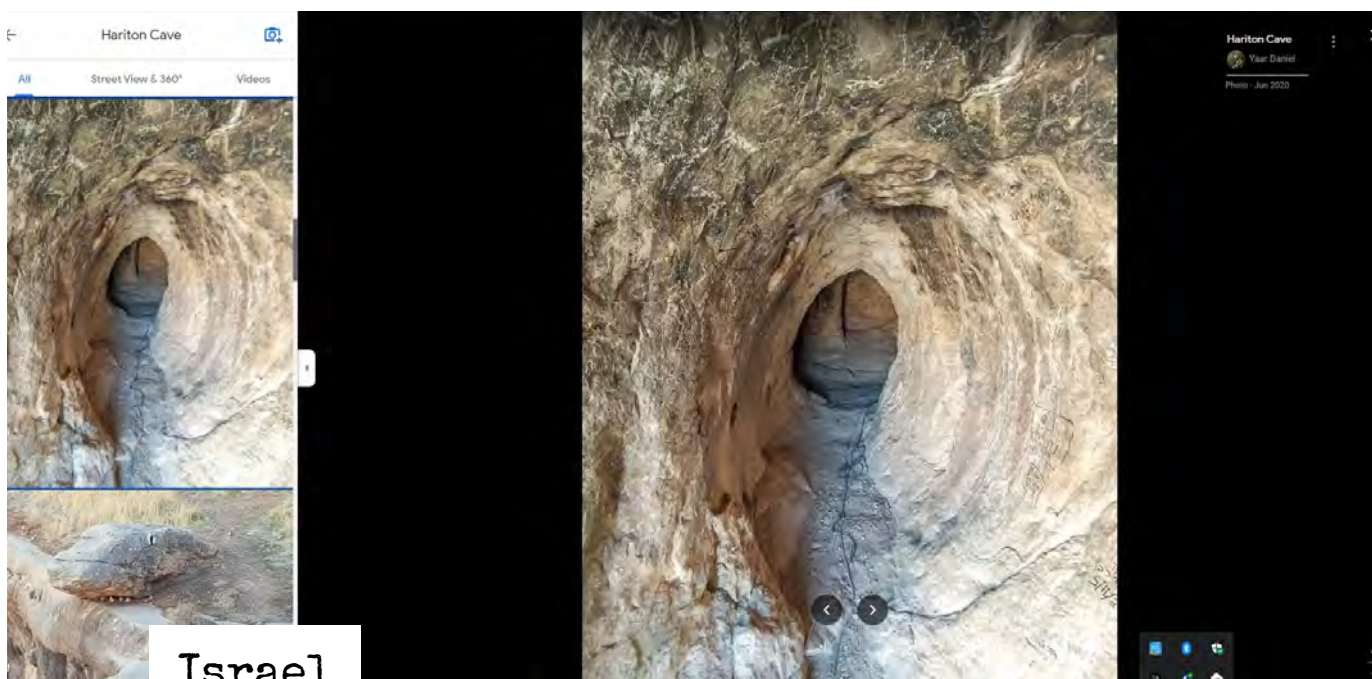
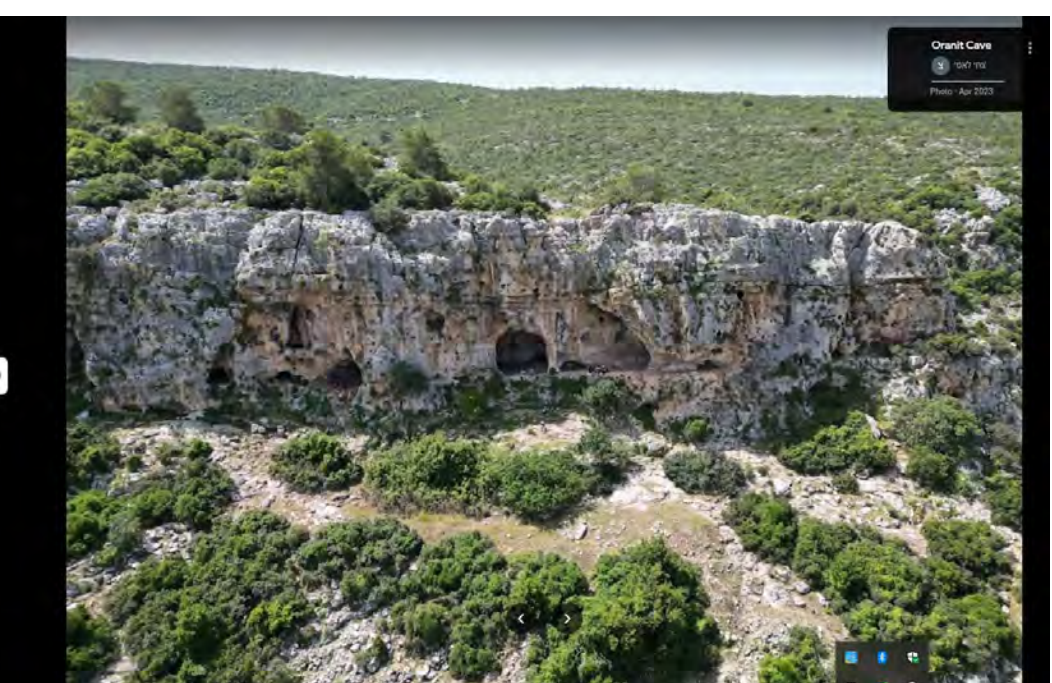
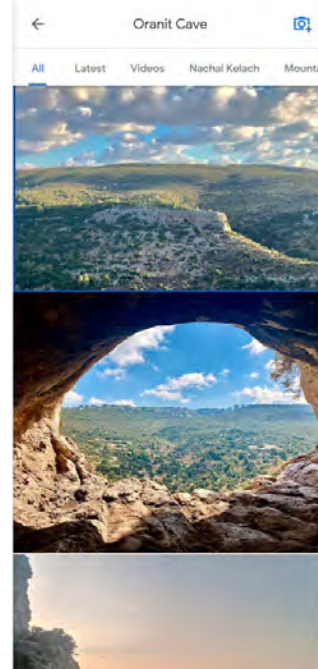




Israel



Israel



Israel

Moon Rock Turns Out to be Fake

by Lin Edwards , Phys.org

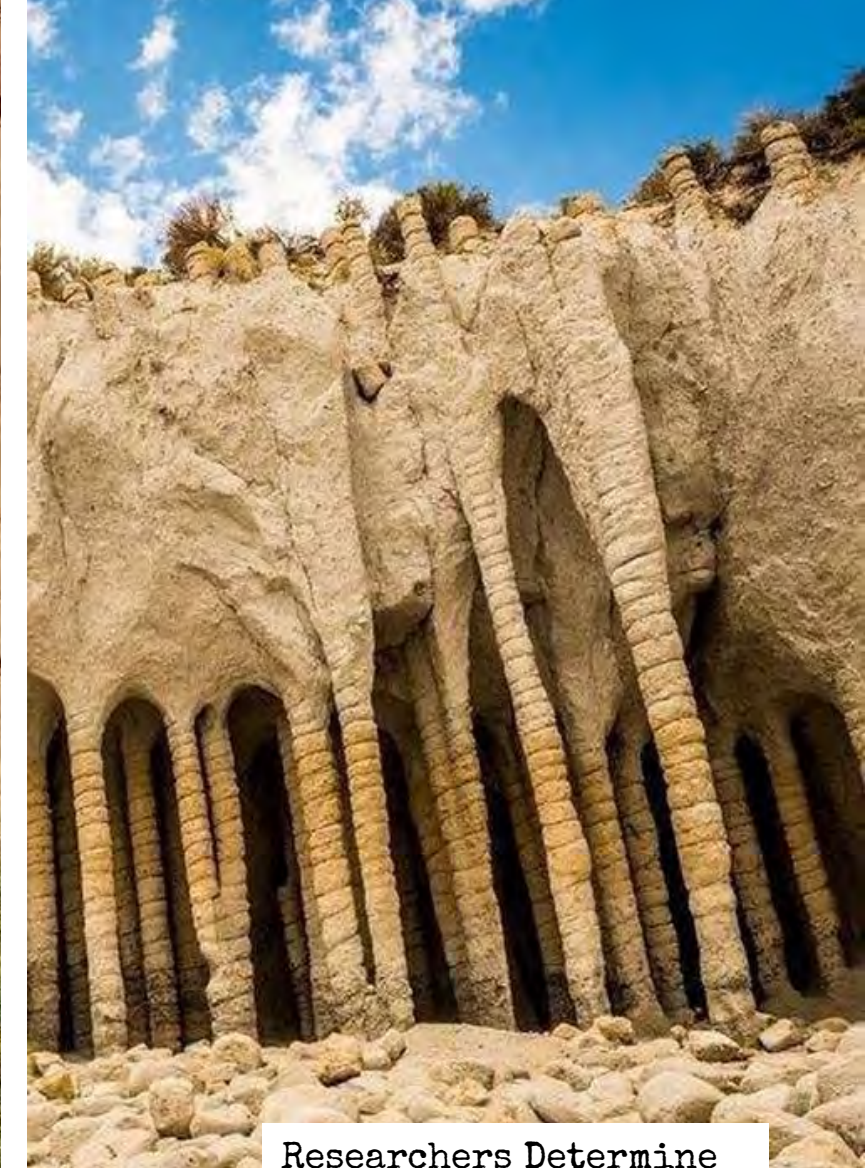


Astronauts who landed on the Moon collected 2,415 samples of Moon rocks weighing a total o... (PhysOrg.com) -- The Dutch national Rijksmuseum made an embarrassing announcement last week that one of its most loved possessions, a moon rock, is a fake -- just an old piece of petrified wood that's never been anywhere near the moon.

The Rijksmuseum is famous for its fine art collections, especially paintings by Rembrandt and other masters. One of its lesser known objects, the "moon



Monticello, Utah



Researchers Determine Origin of Mysterious Stone Columns Along Crowley Lake California, USA



Moon rock' given to Holland by Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin is fake

mesa verde

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Mesa Verde National Park

4.8 ★★★★★ (8,872) National park

Overview Reviews About

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View-filled park featuring Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings from long ago, plus tours & camping. Dogs allowed

Admission Gives you entry to this place

Mesa Verde National Park Official site €28.35

Mesa Verde, CO, United States
nps.gov
+1 970-529-4465
6GJQ+87 Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, USA



old lava tube was turned into a mineral carpet



Saligo Bay



Sima de la Higuera, Murcia, Spain

What Happens to Trees That Fall in the Forest



PROJECT LEARNING TREE

Amber

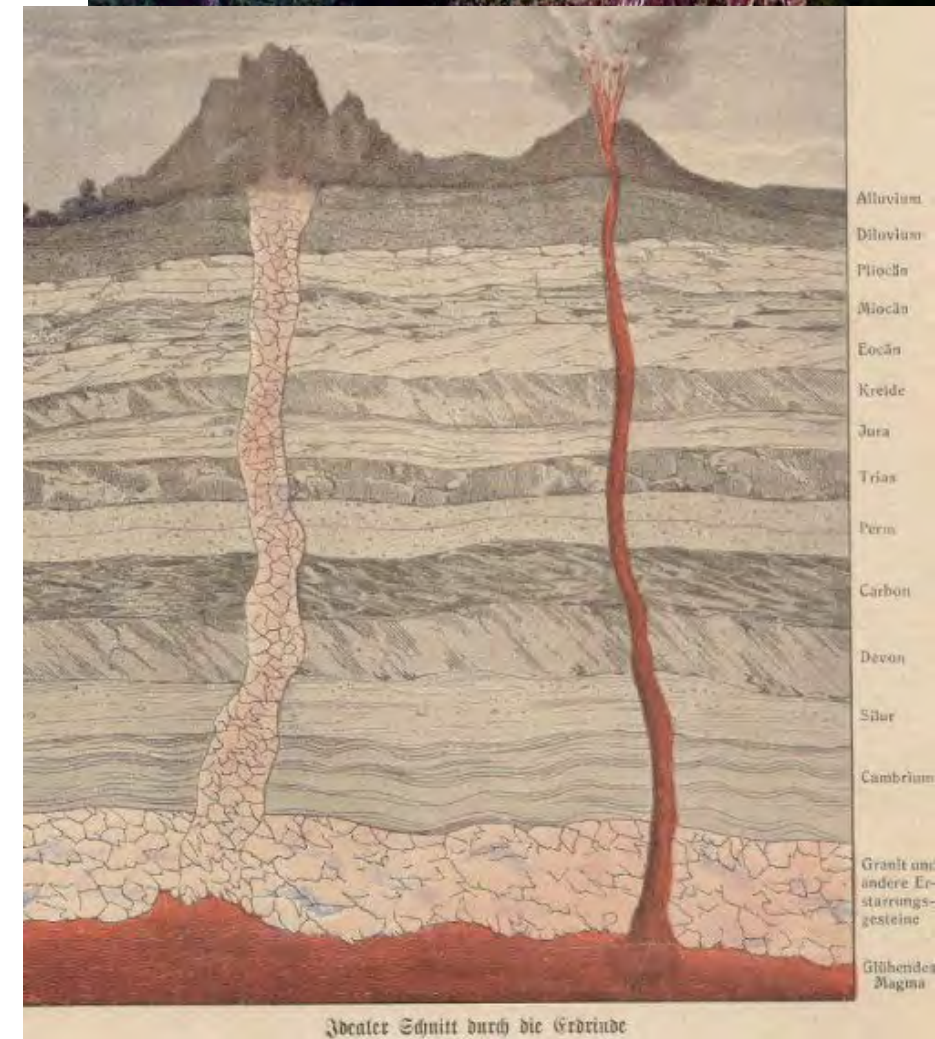
is Fossilized Tree Sap that is at least 30 million years old



Kondyor Massif of Eastern Siberia

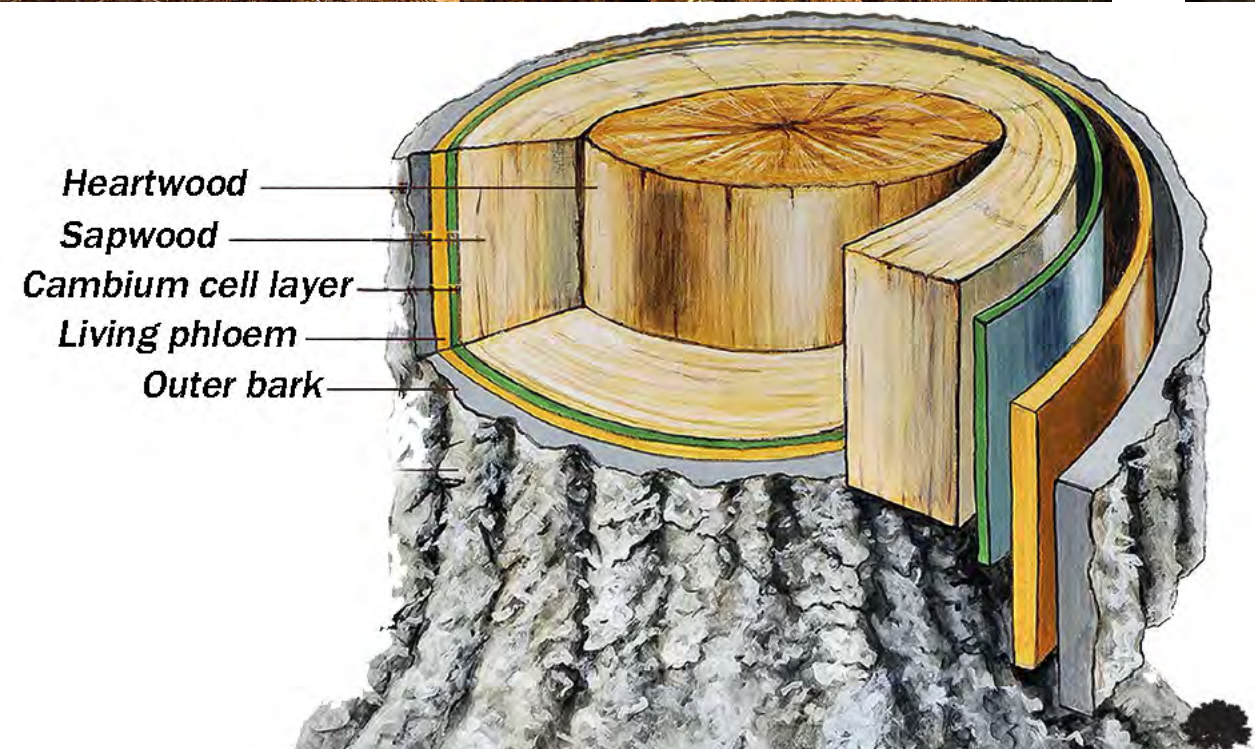
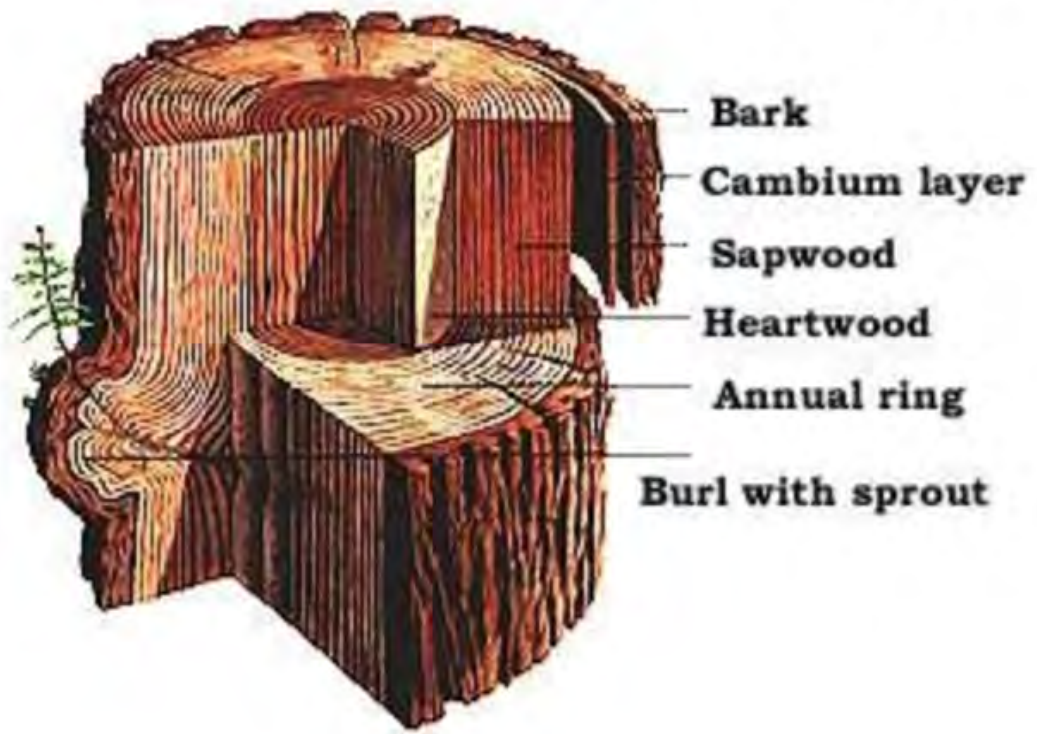


Lake Manicouagan





The Redwood Tree





Devil's Slide, Weber Cañon.



The Devil's Slide Utah's Weber Canyon



39179—PETRIFIED TREE, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
COPYRIGHT BY HAYNES INC., YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING





Submerged forest

Article Talk

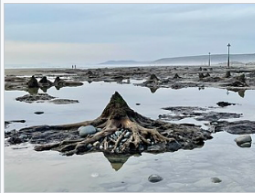

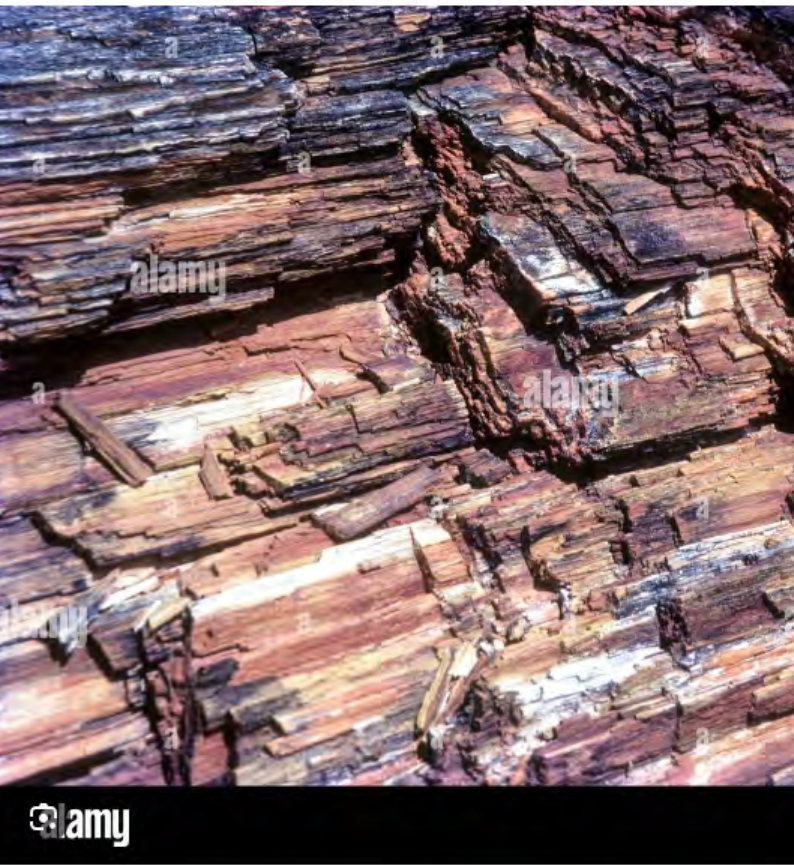
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **submerged forest** is the *in situ* remains of trees, especially tree stumps, that lie submerged beneath a bay, sea, ocean, lake, or other body of water. These remains have usually been buried in mud, peat, or sand for several thousand years before being uncovered by [sea level change](#) and [erosion](#) and have been preserved in the compacted sediment by the exclusion of oxygen.^[2] A forest can become submerged as the result of a lake or [sea level rise](#) that results in a lacustrine or [marine transgression](#) and in-place drowning of the forest. A submerged forest that lies beneath a lake can also be formed by the blockage of a river valley by either a landslide or manmade dam.

Examples [edit]

The examples and perspective in this section **deal primarily with the Anglophone countries and Europe and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may [improve this section](#), discuss the issue on the [talk page](#), or create a new section, as appropriate. *(August 2019)* [\(Learn how and when to remove this template message\)](#)

Marine submerged forests may be regularly exposed at [low tide](#); examples of these can be found at low tide on the fringes of the submerged landmass known as [Doggerland](#),^[3] around the coast of England and the coasts of [Wales](#),^[4] the [Channel Islands](#),^[3] north west France and Denmark. One of the first recorded encounters with

Polystrate fossil

Article Talk

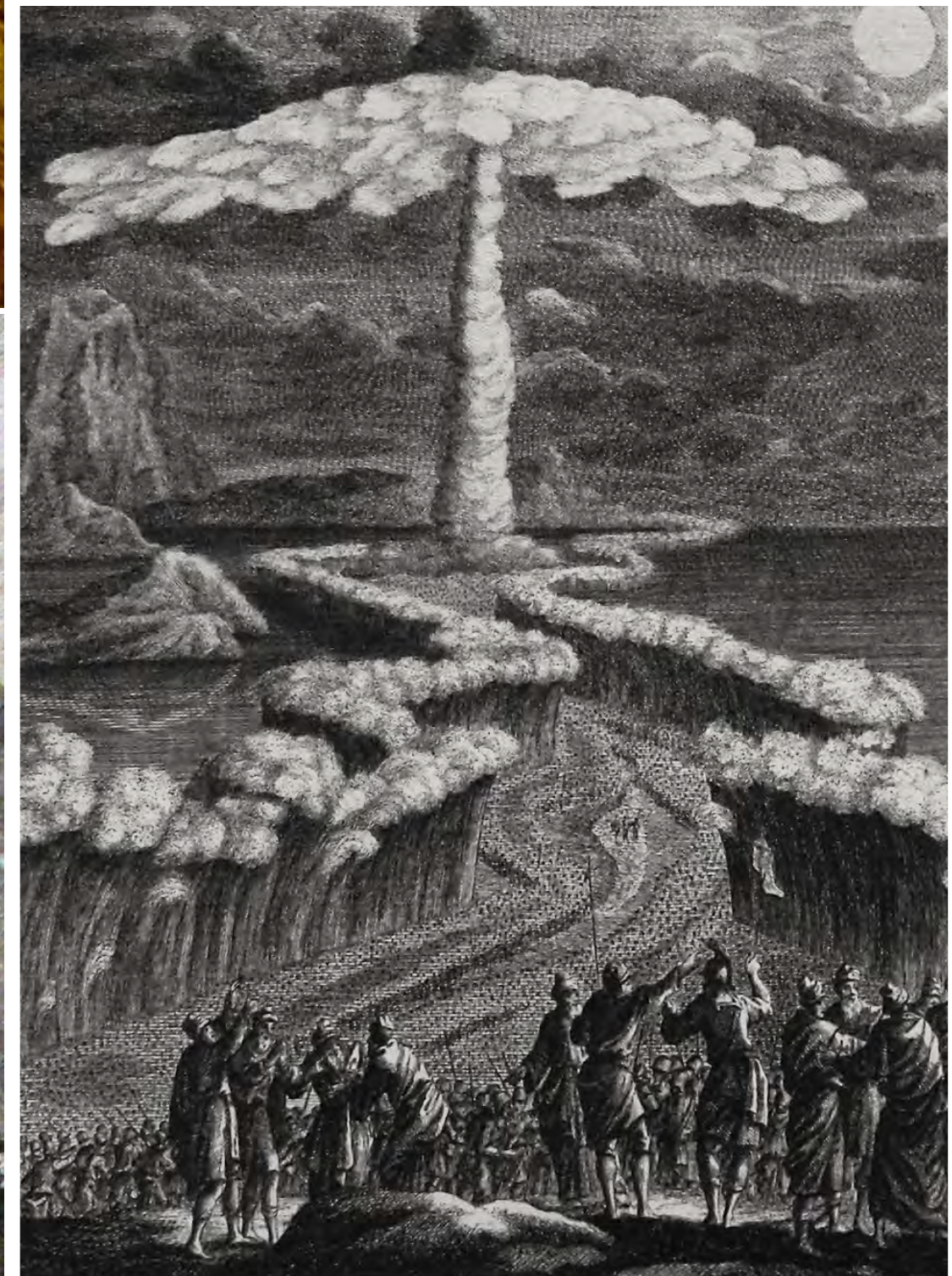
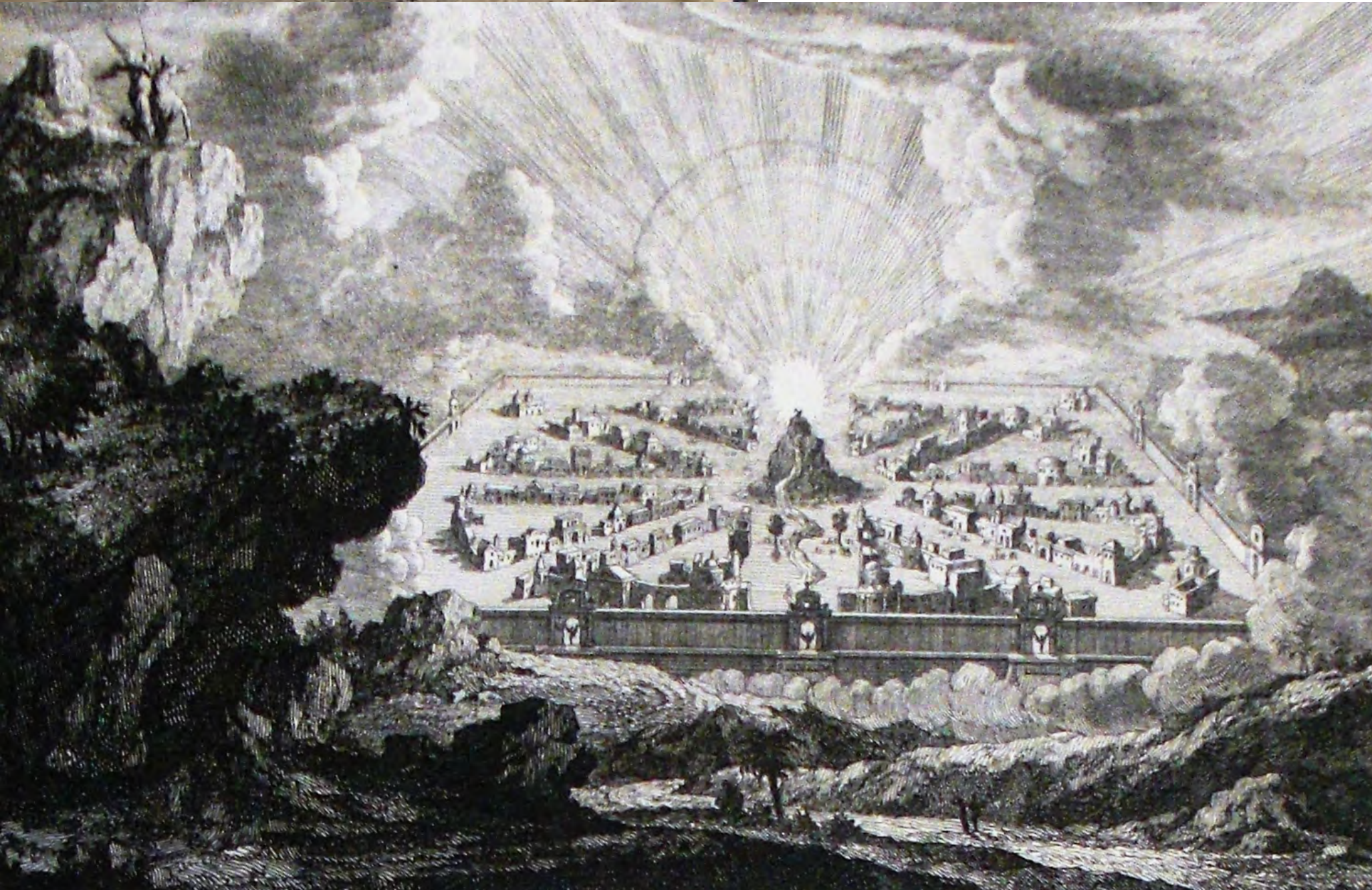
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **polystrate fossil** is a [fossil](#) of a single organism (such as a [tree trunk](#)) that extends through more than one geological [stratum](#).^[1] The word *polystrate* is not a standard [geological](#) term. This term is typically found in [creationist](#) publications.^{[1][2]}

This term is typically applied to "fossil forests" of upright [fossil tree trunks](#) and stumps that have been found worldwide, i.e. in the Eastern [United States](#), Eastern [Canada](#), [England](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), and [Australia](#), typically associated with coal-bearing strata.^[3] Within [Carboniferous](#) coal-bearing strata, it is also very common to find what are called *Stigmaria* (root stocks) within the same stratum. [Stigmaria](#) are completely



20 million years old Fossil Tree in National Fossil Wood Park in Thiruvakkarai Tiruvakkarai near Puducherry Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, South India Stock Phot... [Visit](#)





Outcrop of a coal seam in Antarctica



Salt Mine in Sicily



Shiprock, NM



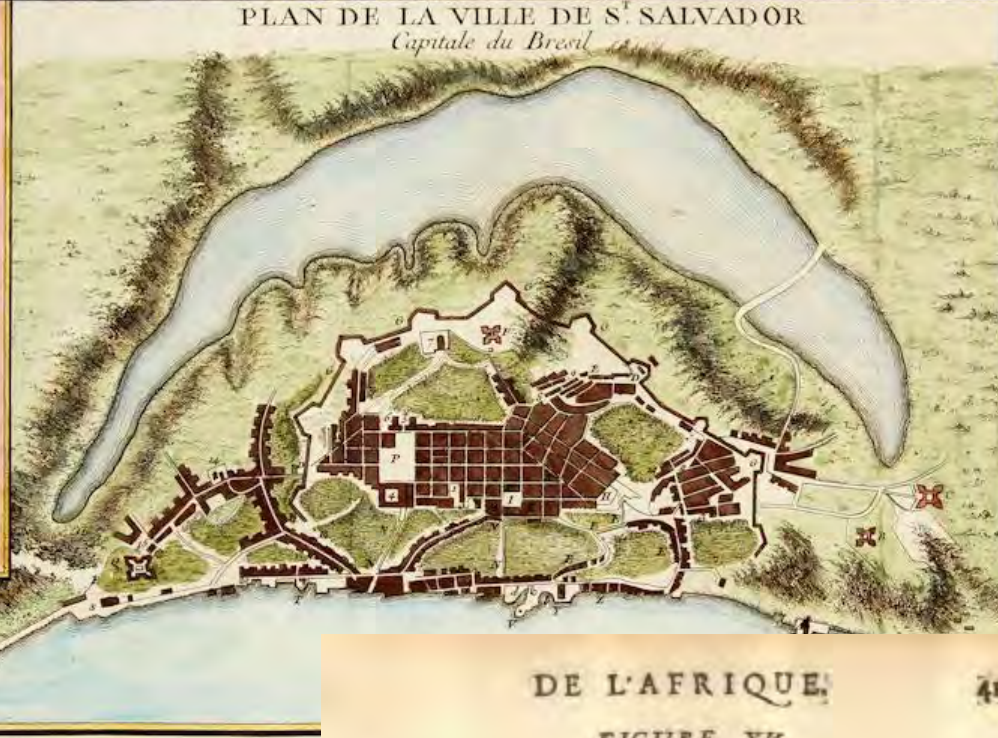


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SA-HSOI



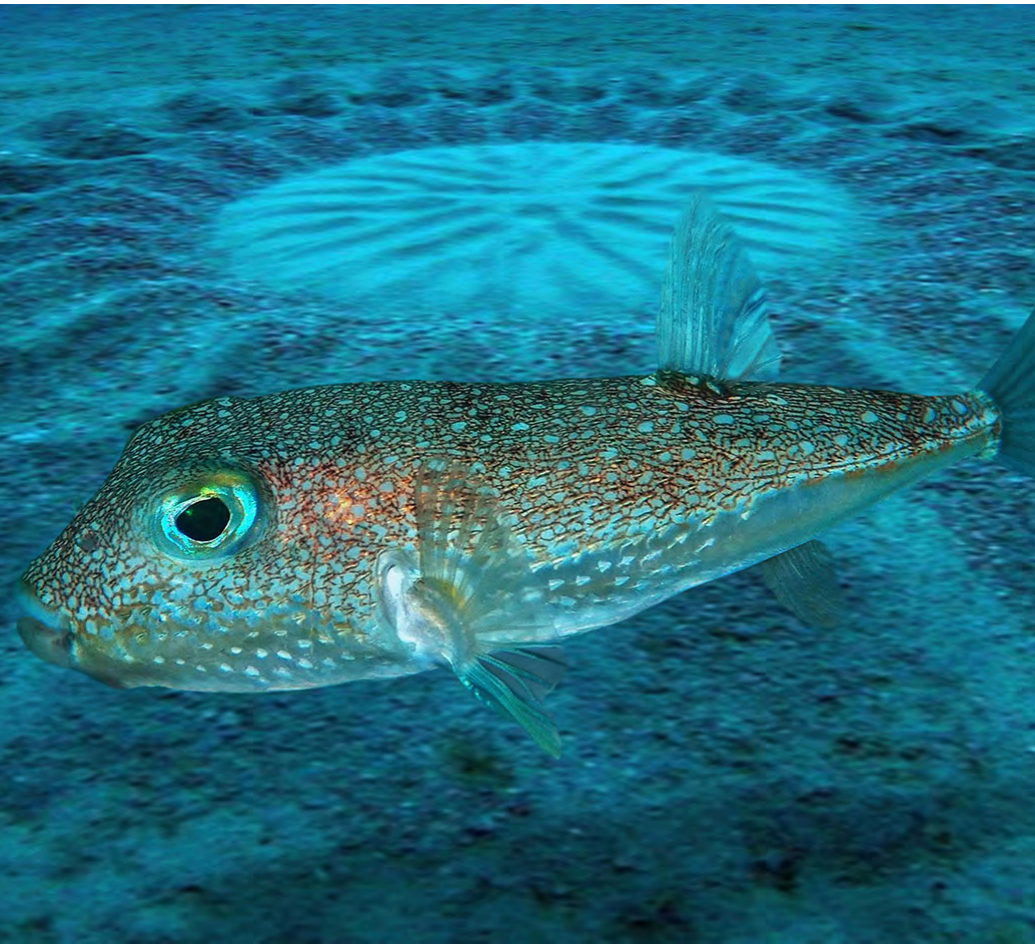
- Renvoy
1. la Cathédrale
 2. la Moerivorde
 3. l'Evêché
 4. les Jézaros
 5. S^t François
 6. Chapelle du Très Ordre
 7. S^t Claire
 8. Notre Dame de Palme
 9. Notre Dame du Rosaire
 10. S^t Benoît
 11. S^t Pierre
 12. les Capucins
 13. S^t Thérèse
 14. Notre Dame du Carmel
 15. S^t Antoine
 16. les Jacobins
 17. Notre Dame de la Conception
 18. S^t Elme
 19. S^t Barbe
 20. Notre Dame de Pile
- Echelle de 300 Toises
- 200 200 300



- A. Fort Praya
- B. Fort Diego
- C. Fort Neuf
- D. Corps de Garde
- E. Casernes
- F. Magasin à Poudre
- G. Rempart de T...
- H. Batterie de Cha...
- I. Place du Palai...
- J. le Palais
- K. l'Audience
- L. la Monnaie
- M. Machines pour...
- N. les Marchands
- O. Place de la Cat...
- P. Place des Jouis...
- Q. Fort S^t Antoine
- R. Batterie neuve
- S. Aiguade
- T. Batterie de S^t F...
- V. Batterie du Por...
- X. Patis
- Y. Batterie de l'A...
- Z. Batterie projeté...
- a. Arsenal
- b. Port de Chalou...
- c. Atcher de la Co...
- d. Cale de la Con...
- e. Chemins pour m...

Tom. XIV

San Salvador



Valletta

racetrack connection?



The hamlet of Vivian in southeastern Manitoba has become ground zero in the fervent debate over the Prairie province's place in a green economy. On one side: a Calgary-based junior mining company hoping to tap the region's rare, **pure silica sand resource — a key raw material for an increasingly green future, buried in an underground aquifer.** On the other: an organized group of Manitobans who fear their drinking water — and their way of life — hang in the balance.

This debate is a microcosm for a tension poised to play out many times over as Canada, and the world, moves toward a clean energy future dependent on rapidly expanded electrification. Silica sand is increasingly seen by governments around the world as an essential component of clean energy technologies and has been dubbed a "critical mineral" by the European Union, Australia and Japan. By 2026, the International Energy Agency **forecasts** global renewable electricity capacity will rise more than 60 per cent over 2020 levels, meaning more critical minerals will be needed than ever before.

But meeting that demand requires more mining, and more debate over how to balance it with a growing pressure to protect the land.

Manitoba silica sand mine sparks fear and debate on green energy | The Narwhal

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Sio Silica believes the sand it's found in Manitoba is among the purest in the world. The sand mine and processing plant, they say, is only the beginning of Manitoba's potential. Photos: Mikaela Mackenzie / Winnipeg Free Press

The Manitoba government has been **pushing for greater investment in mining** in recent years, particularly of critical minerals. And Sio Silica's team has been lobbying the federal government to pay closer attention to the value of silica sand as a critical mineral.

Aquifer

[51 languages](#)

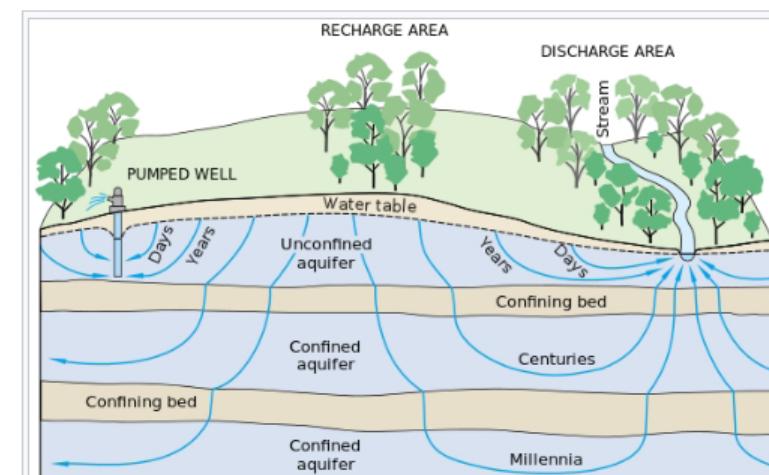
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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An **aquifer** is an underground layer of **water-bearing**, **permeable rock**, rock fractures, or unconsolidated materials (**gravel**, **sand**, or **silt**). **Groundwater** from aquifers can be extracted using a water **well**. Water from aquifers can be sustainably harvested through the use of **qanats**.^[1] Aquifers vary greatly in their characteristics. The study of water flow in aquifers and the characterization of aquifers is called **hydrogeology**. Related terms include **aquitard**, which is a bed of low permeability along an aquifer, and **aquiclude** (or **aquifuge**), which is a solid, impermeable area underlying or overlying an aquifer, the pressure of which could lead to the formation of a confined aquifer. The classification of aquifers is as follows: Saturated versus unsaturated; aquifers versus aquitards; confined versus unconfined; isotropic versus anisotropic; porous, karst, or fractured; transboundary aquifer.

Challenges for using groundwater include: **overdrafting** (extracting groundwater beyond the **equilibrium** yield of the aquifer), **groundwater-related subsidence** of land, groundwater becoming saline, **groundwater pollution**.



Schematic of an aquifer showing confined zones, groundwater travel times, a spring and a well

silica sand

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About 26,400,000 results (0,44 seconds)

Shaw Resources
<https://shawresources.ca/what-is-silica-sand>

What Is Silica Sand & How Is It Different From Regular ...

Silica sand, also known as quartz, white, or industrial sand, is made up of two main elements: silica and oxygen, specifically, silicon dioxide (SiO₂).




People also ask :

- What is silica sand used for?
 - Is silica the same as beach sand?
 - Is sand 100% silica?
 - How is silica sand made?
- Feedback

Images for silica sand :

quartz glass foundry aquarium filter fine



Does elevated CO2 alter silica uptake in trees? - Frontiers

Search for: Do trees contain silicon?

How does silicon exist in nature?

Silicon makes up 27.7% of the Earth's crust by mass and is the second most abundant element (oxygen is the first). It does not occur uncombined in nature but occurs chiefly as the oxide (silica) and as silicates.

rsc.org
<https://www.rsc.org/periodic-table/element/silicon>

Silicon - Element information, properties and uses | Periodic Table

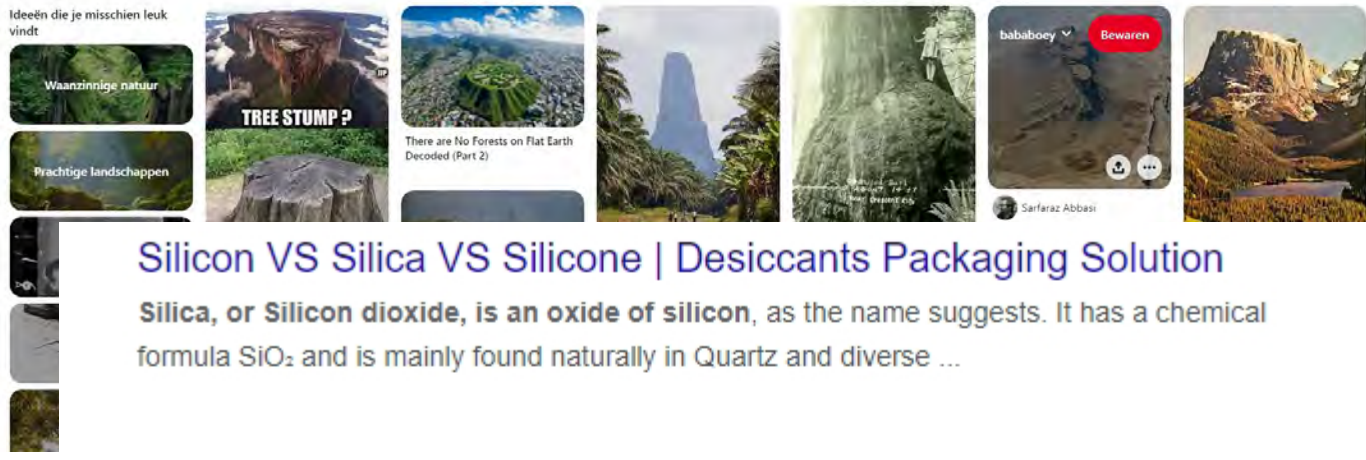
Search for: How does silicon exist in nature?

What is plant silicon?

Giant Silicon trees ...

R
 ROSEMARY S.
 8 volgers
 Delen

Ideën die je misschien leuk vindt



Silicon VS Silica VS Silicone | Desiccants Packaging Solution

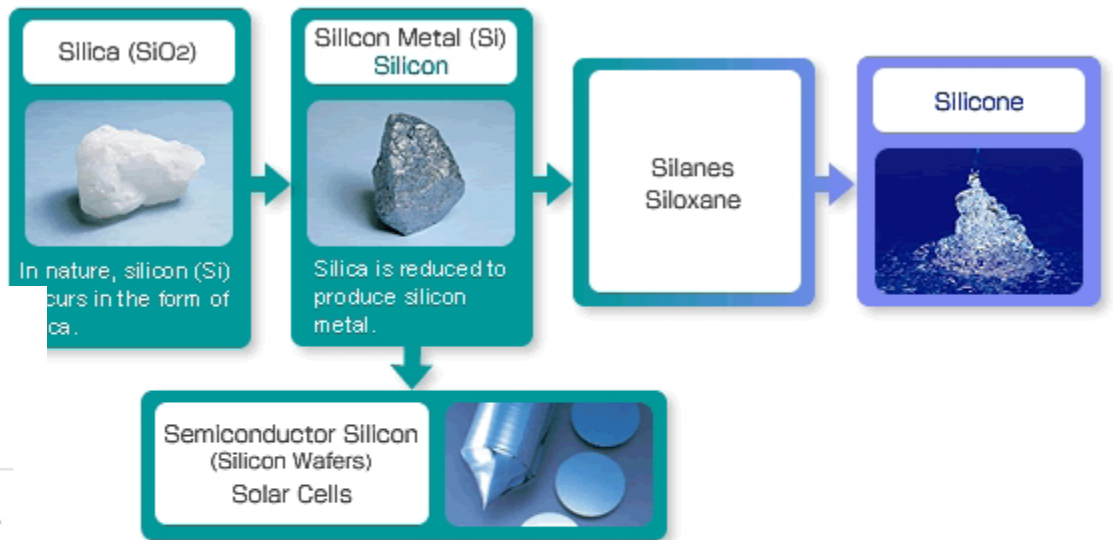
Silica, or Silicon dioxide, is an oxide of silicon, as the name suggests. It has a chemical formula SiO₂ and is mainly found naturally in Quartz and diverse ...

People also ask :

Are silica and silicon the same?

Summary: Silica is another name for the chemical compound composed of silicon and oxygen with the chemical formula SiO₂, or silicon dioxide. There are many forms of silica. All silica forms are identical in chemical composition, but have different atom arrangements.

cdc.gov



Silicone vs. Silicon

Silicone should not be confused with silicon, which is used to manufacture semiconductors and solar cells. The term "silicone" refers to a family of manmade compounds, of which silicon (Si) is a key element. Shin-Etsu Handotai (part of the

24 OCT 2017 SAVE ARTICLE



An ancient tree, unrelated to this recent discovery. Image: HelloRF Zcool/Shutterstock

Fossils from the oldest known trees, dating back hundreds of millions of years ago, reveal a complex biology.

Just as our earliest ancestors looked considerably different to us today, the world's oldest trees were equally as alien to what we see around us.



612 x 413

TREES ARE AMONG EARTH'S OLDEST LIVING ORGANISMS – Evolution is a Myth

Visit

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Jesus as the Root/Shoot/Branch of Jesse

Posted on December 18, 2015 by Victoria Emily Jones

The Tree of Jesse—a representation of Jesus's genealogy in the form of a tree—was a popular subject in medieval Christian art. Its name derives from the messianic prophecy of [Isaiah 11:1 and 10](#): **“There shall come forth a shoot from the stump of Jesse, and a branch from his roots shall bear fruit. . . . In that day the root of Jesse, who shall stand as a signal for the peoples—of him shall the nations inquire, and his resting place shall be glorious.”**

Paul paraphrases this passage in [Romans 15](#), linking it explicitly to Christ: “For I tell you that Christ became a servant to the circumcised to show God's truthfulness, in order to confirm the promises given to the patriarchs, and in order that the Gentiles might glorify God for his mercy. . . . Isaiah says, ‘The root of Jesse will come, even he who arises to rule the Gentiles; in him will the Gentiles hope’” (vv. 8–9a, 12). Here Paul drives home the plural *peoples* and *nations* that Isaiah uses: the messiah has come not just for the Jews but for the whole world.

Biblical bonus

Jesus is referred to within the same passage as root, shoot/stem/rod (depends on the translation), and branch. Which part of the tree is he?

One of the rules of writing that I've heard since grammar school is don't mix your metaphors—that is, don't use different metaphors in relation to the same subject, at least not close together, because doing so creates visual confusion. Mixed metaphors, however, are common in ancient Hebrew literature, where they are often used very intentionally, sometimes to establish [synonymous parallelism](#).

My inclination as a reader of scripture is to try to reconcile all the incompatible metaphors it gives me. I think, *Well, if Jesse's the root, then Jesus is the shoot; but Jesus is also called “root,” so then where on the tree does that place the the rest of the family line? And what of Mary—maybe she's the shoot, and Jesus the fruit-bearing branch . . . ?* The thing is, the metaphors aren't meant to be reconciled. Each one is supposed to give us just a little glimpse of some aspect of its subject, not to suggest that A is like B in every way and can never be not-B.

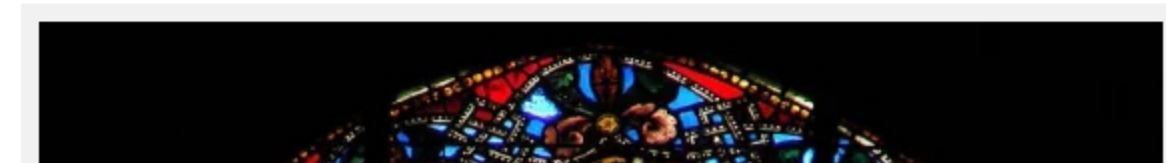
Thus Jesus can be root, shoot, and branch—all three. (Isaiah mixes the root and shoot metaphors again, in reference to Christ, in [Isaiah 53:2](#).)

I already discussed Jesus's “rootness” above.

Jesus is a tree trunk—a “shoot,” or some translations have “stem”—in the sense that he sprang up from Jesse, bringing the Davidic dynasty to new heights.

Artists, though, most commonly show Jesus as branch—the highest-reaching branch of the tree (cf. [Isaiah 4:2](#); [Jeremiah 33:14–16](#)). In the Tree of Jesse, he is usually shown as an infant in the arms of Mary, with the crown of the tree fanning out behind him, reinforcing his kingship. Jesse, on the other hand—who is called both stump and root in Isaiah 11:1—is traditionally shown at the base of the tree, while the lineage in between makes up the trunk.

Whichever tree part you prefer to picture Jesus as, the main idea is that he came through the royal line of David as *the* messiah Israel was waiting for.





11 The tree grew large and strong and its top touched the sky; it was visible to the ends of the earth.

12 Its leaves were beautiful, its fruit abundant, and on it was food for all. Under it the wild animals found shelter, and the birds lived in its branches; from it every creature was fed.

13 "In the visions I saw while lying in bed, I looked, and there before me was a holy one, a messenger, coming down from heaven.

14 He called in a loud voice: 'Cut down the tree and trim off its branches; strip off its leaves and scatter its fruit. Let the animals flee from under it and the birds from its branches.

15 But let the stump and its roots, bound with iron and bronze, remain in the ground, in the grass of the field. " 'Let him be drenched with the dew of heaven, and let him live with the animals among the plants of the earth.

16 Let his mind be changed from that of a man and let him be given the mind of an animal, till seven times pass by for him.

17 " 'The decision is announced by messengers, the holy ones declare the verdict, so that the living may know that the Most High is sovereign over all kingdoms on earth and gives them to anyone he wishes and sets over them the lowliest of people.'

18 "This is the dream that I, King Nebuchadnezzar, had. Now, Belshazzar, tell me what it means, for none of the wise men in my kingdom can interpret it for me. But you can, because the spirit of the holy gods is in you."

Amazon UK

Daniel

4:11

The tree grew large and strong and its top touched the sky; it was visible to the ends of the earth.

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NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S TREE DREAM WHAT IT TEACHES US ABOUT GOD'S KINGDOM

THE PROPHECY

A large tree
(Daniel 4:10, 11)



"Chop down the tree"
(Daniel 4:14)



"Let seven times
pass"
(Daniel 4:16)



"Your kingdom
will be yours again"
(Daniel 4:26)





to be continued



Challenge for a Civilized Society