

Comet means 'long haired star' in Greek | Samson's long hair (strength hidden) | Coma, stream or tail | Coma Berenices: hidden behind hair | His tail drew a third of the stars | Is Revelation 8:8 Hawaii (and the stored chemicals)

Sabine Vlaming <sabinevlaming@gmail.com>
 Aan: Sabine Vlaming <sabinevlaming@gmail.com>

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Van: **Sabine Vlaming** <sabinevlaming@gmail.com>

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Subject: Comet means 'long haired star' in Greek | Samson's long hair (strength hidden) | Coma, stream or tail | Coma Berenices: hidden behind hair | His tail drew a third of the stars | Is Revelation 8:8 Hawaii (and the stored chemicals)

To:

Comet | 'Long haired' star | Another association with samson | Nudge to Coma Berenices too

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the astronomical objects. For other uses, see Comet (disambiguation).

A **comet** is an icy small Solar System body that, when passing close to the Sun, warms and begins to release gases, a process called **outgassing**. This produces a visible atmosphere or **coma**, and sometimes also a tail. These phenomena are due to the effects of **solar radiation** and the **solar wind** acting upon the nucleus of the comet. Comet nuclei range from a few hundred metres to tens of kilometres across and are composed of loose collections of ice, dust, and small rocky particles. The coma may be up to 15 times the Earth's diameter, while the tail may stretch one **astronomical unit**. If sufficiently bright, a comet may be seen from the Earth without the aid of a telescope and may subtend an arc of 30° (60 Moons) across the sky. Comets have been observed and recorded since ancient times by many cultures.

.....

Comets are distinguished from **asteroids** by the presence of an extended, gravitationally unbound atmosphere surrounding their central nucleus. This atmosphere has parts termed the **coma** (the central part immediately surrounding the nucleus) and the **tail** (a typically linear section consisting of dust or gas blown out from the coma by the Sun's light pressure or



outstreaming solar wind plasma). However, extinct comets that have passed close to the Sun many times have lost nearly all of their volatile ices and dust and may come to resemble small asteroids.^[2] Asteroids are thought to have a different origin from comets, having formed inside the orbit of Jupiter rather than in the outer Solar System.^{[3][4]} The discovery of main-belt comets and active centaur minor planets has blurred the distinction between asteroids and comets.

Comets – nucleus, coma and tail:

- Top: 9P/Tempel (impactor collision: *Deep Impact*), 67P/Churyumov–Gerasimenko (*Rosetta*)
- Middle: 17P/Holmes and its blue ionized tail, and 81P/Wild (Wild 2) visited by *Stardust*
- Bottom: Hale–Bopp seen from Earth in 1997, and C/2011 W3 (Lovejoy) imaged from Earth orbit

Etymology [edit]

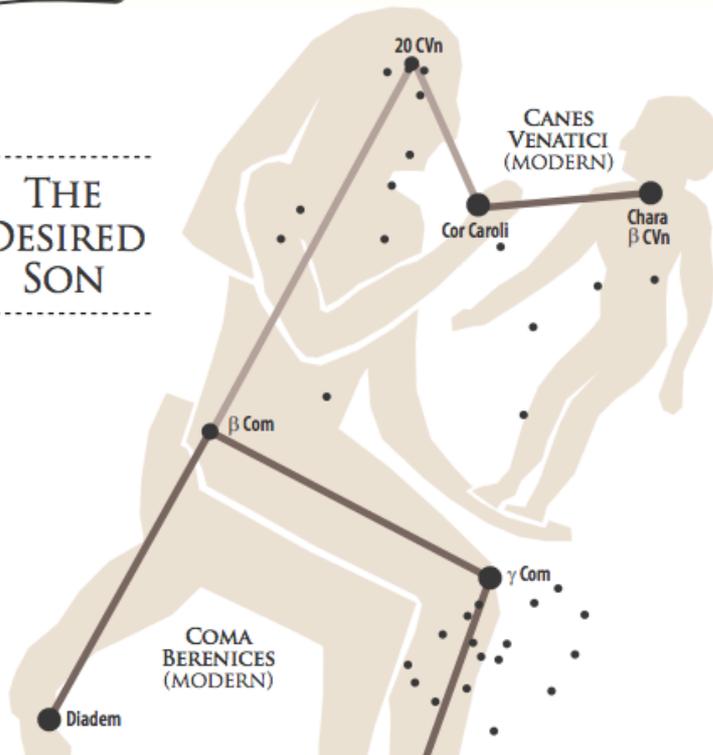
The word *comet* derives from the Old English *cometa* from the Latin *comēta* or *comētēs*. That, in turn, is a latinisation of the Greek κομήτης ("wearing long hair"), and the *Oxford English Dictionary* notes that the term (ἀστὴρ) κομήτης already meant "long-haired star, comet" in Greek. Κομήτης was derived from κομᾶν ("to wear the hair long"), which was itself derived from κόμη ("the hair of the head") and was used to mean "the tail of a comet".^{[10][11]}

The astronomical symbol for comets is  (in Unicode U+2604), consisting of a small disc with three hairlike extensions.^[12]

Note Coma Berenices, the Desired Son, hidden behind a distortion of hair (remember Pele's golden hair)

Notes COMA BERENICES

THE DESIRED SON



The ancient name of this constellation is *Comah: the desired, or the longed for.*

The Hebrew name was *Koman (desired)* (from Hebrew *kamahh* - "to pine after", Psalm 63:1; akin to *chamdah*- "delight/desire", Haggai 2:7).

The Greek word for hair was *Co-me*. Conon, the astronomer of Alexandria (3 BC) originally altered it to represent hair. However, the ancient zodiacs (such as the Egyptian Dendera) pictured this constellation as a woman with a child in her arms. The Egyptian name was *Shes-nu: the desired son.*

Albumazar (or Abu Masher), c. AD 850 Arabian astronomer, also testified of the constellation with a virgin nourishing an infant - whose signification was Christ.

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The astronomer John Pratt has well suggested that it previously involved the nearby modern constellation of Canes Venatici (the Hunting Dogs). It was one of those two stars which was listed in the ancient Greek catalog as not belonging to any constellation. This is a reasonable suggestion, as Pratt noted, because stars associated with the Messiah are of the higher magnitudes (Regulus, Spica, etc.). This would put the brightest star there (Cor Caroli) in the general area where the infant would be.

Other theories, about the makeup of the ancient constellation, sometimes depict Coma Berenices parallel to Virgo. However, combining it with the stars of Canes Venatici better depicts a woman sitting on a square throne, as depicted in the Dendera art.



Since the virgin Mary was of the royal line of David (via Nathan), and was betrothed to Joseph (royal line of David via Solomon), the constellation truly depicts how the Prince - the Messiah, and son of David - would be born of royalty, from the tribe of Judah!

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"...I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come..."

- Haggai 2:7



The ancient constellation is depicted as a woman (of royalty), sitting on a throne, nursing an infant. Since the constellation is a division of Virgo, the woman is also identified with Virgo.



The constellation itself (on modern star maps) is depicted as only two lines. Overall, the star group is peculiar in that it has no single very bright star; most of them are of the 4th and 5th magnitudes. The exact ancient depiction of Coma Berenices is unsure; just that it was in this area.

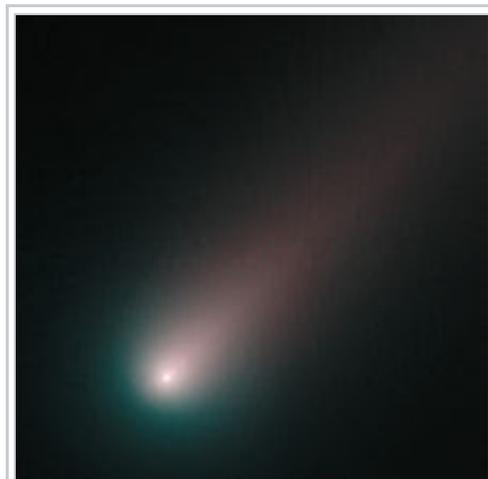
Wiki continues on the coma | Streams or tail

Coma [edit]

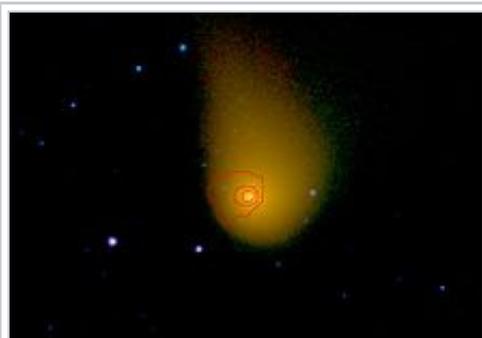
Main article: Coma (cometary)

The streams of dust and gas thus released form a huge and extremely thin atmosphere around the comet called the "coma". The force exerted on the coma by the Sun's radiation pressure and solar wind cause an enormous "tail" to form pointing away from the Sun.^[46]

The coma is generally made of H₂O and dust, with water making up to 90% of the volatiles that outflow from the nucleus when the comet is within 3 to 4 astronomical units (450,000,000 to 600,000,000 km; 280,000,000 to 370,000,000 mi) of the Sun.^[47] The H₂O parent molecule is destroyed primarily through photodissociation and to a much smaller extent photoionization, with the solar wind playing a minor role in the destruction of water compared to photochemistry.^[47] Larger dust particles are left along the comet's orbital path whereas smaller particles are pushed away from the Sun into the comet's tail by light pressure.^[48]



Hubble image of Comet ISON shortly before perihelion.^[45]



C/2006 W3 (Chistensen) emitting carbon gas (IR image)

Although the solid nucleus of comets is generally less than 60 kilometres (37 mi) across, the coma may be thousands or millions of kilometres across, sometimes becoming larger than the Sun.^[49] For example, about a month after an outburst in October 2007, comet 17P/Holmes briefly had a tenuous dust atmosphere larger than the Sun.^[50] The Great Comet of 1811 also had a coma roughly the diameter of the Sun.^[51] Even though the coma can become quite large, its size can decrease about the time it crosses the orbit of Mars around 1.5 astronomical units (220,000,000 km; 140,000,000 mi) from the Sun.^[51] At this distance the solar wind becomes strong enough to blow the gas and dust away from the coma,

and in doing so enlarging the tail.^[51] Ion tails have been observed to extend one astronomical unit (150 million km) or more.^[50]

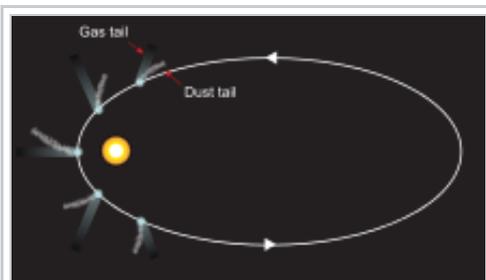
Both the coma and tail are illuminated by the Sun and may become visible when a comet passes through the inner Solar System, the dust reflects Sunlight directly while the gases glow from ionisation.^[52] Most comets are too faint to be visible without the aid of a telescope, but a few each decade become bright enough to be visible to the naked eye.^[53] Occasionally a comet may experience a huge and sudden outburst of gas and dust, during which the size of the coma greatly increases for a period of time. This happened in 2007 to Comet Holmes.^[54]

In 1996, comets were found to emit X-rays.^[55] This greatly surprised astronomers because X-ray emission is usually associated with very high-temperature bodies. The X-rays are generated by the interaction between comets and the solar wind: when highly charged solar wind ions fly through a cometary atmosphere, they collide with cometary atoms and molecules, "stealing" one or more electrons from the atom in a process called "charge exchange". This exchange or transfer of an electron to the solar wind ion is followed by its de-excitation into the ground state of the ion by the emission of X-rays and far ultraviolet photons.^[56]

Tails [edit]

Main article: Comet tail

In the outer Solar System, comets remain frozen and inactive and are extremely difficult or impossible to detect from Earth due to their small size. Statistical detections of inactive comet nuclei in the Kuiper belt have been reported from observations by the Hubble Space Telescope^{[57][58]} but these detections have been questioned.^{[59][60]} As a comet approaches the inner Solar System, solar radiation causes the volatile materials within the comet to vaporize and stream out of the nucleus, carrying dust away with them.



Typical direction of tails over a comet's orbit near the Sun

The streams of dust and gas each form their own distinct tail, pointing in slightly different directions. The tail of dust is left behind in the comet's orbit in such a manner that it often forms a curved tail called the type II or dust tail.^[52] At the same time, the ion or type I tail, made of gases, always points directly away from the Sun because this gas is

more strongly affected by the solar wind than is dust, following magnetic field lines rather than an orbital trajectory.^[61] On occasions - such as when the Earth passes through a comet's orbital plane, a tail pointing in the opposite direction to the ion and dust tails called the antitail may be seen.^[62]

The observation of antitails contributed significantly to the discovery of solar wind.^[63] The ion tail is formed as a result of the ionisation by solar ultra-violet radiation of particles in the coma. Once the particles have been ionized, they attain a net positive electrical charge, which in turn gives rise to an "induced magnetosphere" around the comet. The comet and its induced magnetic field form an obstacle to outward flowing solar wind particles. Because the relative orbital speed of the comet and the solar wind is supersonic, a bow shock is formed upstream of the comet in the flow direction of the solar wind. In this bow shock, large concentrations of cometary ions (called "pick-up ions") congregate and act to "load" the solar magnetic field with plasma, such that the field lines "drape" around the comet forming the ion tail.^[64]

If the ion tail loading is sufficient, the magnetic field lines are squeezed together to the point where, at some

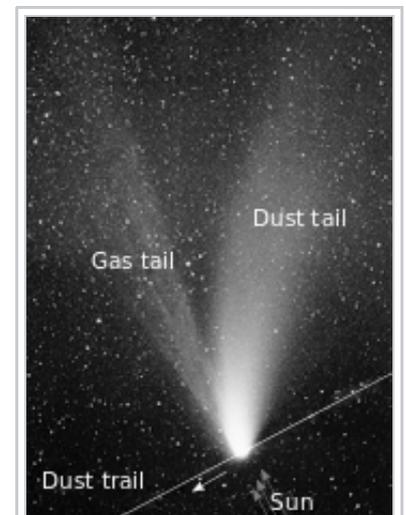


Diagram of a comet showing the dust trail (or antitail), the dust tail, and the ion gas tail, which is formed by the solar wind flow.

distance along the ion tail, magnetic reconnection occurs. This leads to a "tail disconnection event".^[64] This has been observed on a number of occasions, one notable event being recorded on 20 April 2007, when the ion tail of Encke's Comet was completely severed while the comet passed through a coronal mass ejection.

Samson's strength was in hidden underneath the outward manifestation of his hair

<http://www.biblestudy.org/question/was-samson-strong-due-to-hair.html>

Jesus' hair

<https://www.gotquestions.org/Jesus-long-hair.html>

Wormwood Strong's

Is the number #3939

And is the Hebrew word: La Anah or El enin

Meaning: From the unused root meaning TO CURSE. Poisonous, Noxious herb..

Mentioned 8 times in these scriptures | The theme for this word is a Curse for those who turn away from the Lord.

Deut. 29:18

“Let there should be a man you man or woman or family or tribe, whose heart turneth away this day from the Lord our God to go and serve the gods of these nations, lest there should be among you a root of beareth gall and wormwood.”

Bitterness and Gall is associated with this word too.

The sorcerer who wanted to receive the Holy Spirit by buying it from Paul, Remember?

The sorcerer's/ False Teachers of Jude and 2 Peter and Revelation? Also known as the False Prophets/Fallen Angels and Locusts of Joel 2 and Rev. 9!

Proverbs 5:4 Re: the STRANGE WOMAN “ But her end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a twoedged sword.”

Also known as Isis, goddess of Sirius

Now consider the scripture in Rev. 10:9 about the little book that was sweet as honey but turned bitter in the belly. Honey is the Hebrew word identified with ungodly entities/gods/fallen angels/Nephilim. The Honey is made of bee's who are a very organized group, who do things in order (feminine) and have a leader, just like clockwork, or as a 'zombie' the walking dead. Samson ate honey out of the carcass of a lion. A Dead Lion in other words. Is this another indication of these entities/ false prophets? These entities will be prophets to Israel in their time of visitation.

Jer. 9:15

“Therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel Behold, I will feed them, even this people, (Israel because of their turning away from the Lord of Hosts) with wormwood, and give them water of gall to drink.”

Lam. 3:15

“ He hath filled me with bitterness, he hath made me drunken with wormwood.”

The Chief CupBearer/ Pharaoh/ RabShekah, also the Assyrian

Sirius the star the Masons/illuminati worship aka Osiris, Isis(the STRANGE WOMAN in all of Proverbs.)

Wormwood | Debris

Although the word wormwood appears several times in the Old Testament, translated from the Hebrew term לענה (la'anah), its only clear reference as a named entity occurs in the New Testament, in the book of Revelation: "The third angel blew his trumpet, and a great star fell from heaven, blazing like a torch, and it fell on a third of the rivers and on the springs of water. The name of the star is Wormwood. A third of the waters became wormwood, and many died from the water, because it was made bitter."

The verse above seems to point to a single meteor or comet (a great star), but how could one meteor even if it's miles wide fall on 1/3 of all rivers? Doesn't seem to read that it has an effect on 1/3 of all rivers, but that it falls on 1/3 of them. Is it one star that breaks up into millions of pieces falling all over the world? Or maybe it's the debris field of a comet? There is another part of Revelation that mentions "a mountain burning with fire" being thrown into the sea just prior to Wormwood cast down. Early, but this could be Hawaii related.

8 And the second angel sounded, and as it were a great mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea: and the third part of the sea became blood; **9** And the third part of the creatures which were in the sea, and had life, died; and the third part of the ships were destroyed.

10 And the third angel sounded, and there fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters; **11** And the name of the star is called Wormwood: and the third part of the waters became wormwood; and many men died of the waters, because they were made bitter

Thus far!

Hug.