

The Wave - page 182

Return to [Book 02 - Chapter 16 - Expressions of Gravitation and Radiation - The Wave](#)

of the energy of the concept against the inertial plane."

All motion appears in mass and disappears in plane.

This is the process of evolution and devolution in its utmost simplicity.

The appearance of motion in mass is by way of the [positive](#) tones of the wave and its disappearance into plane is by way of the [negative](#) tones of the wave.

An impact of a stone upon the surface of the water transfers both its positive, gravitative actions and its negative, radiative reactions simultaneously upon the entire surface of the water.

Near the point of impact small harmonic circles become the contracted bases of opposing cones of high altitudes.

Near the point of impact short high waves of [power-time](#) dimension simultaneously pile themselves up in sequential stages.

Ten miles or a thousand miles away harmonic circles of increasingly larger bases, which become the expanded bases of cones of low altitudes, are simultaneously marked off on the inertial plane of the water's surface.

These are the expanding radiative cones of lessening generative energy which are dissipating the energy of the impact into its equivalent in speed.

These opposing forces simultaneously proceed in opposite directions from the harmonic reproductions of the impact on the water's surface.

The generative cones are ever seeking [contracted gravitational centers](#) to continue their appearance as form, and the radiative cones are ever seeking the expansion of equilibrium in inertia to dissipate their appearance as form, into plane from which all form is evolved.

Each wave is, therefore, built up simultaneously in sequential stages in sequential preponderance of opposite dimensions.

Waves are not those parts which are either wholly above or wholly below their axes. One wave of any dimension is that portion of the sequence which is bounded by the turning point of one crest and the next trough.

The inertial plane of the wave coincides with the line of axis of the wave.

A wave begins at the inertial plane and extends in both directions from the inertial plane to its repetitive point at trough and crest.

The popular concept that light travels along undulating waves is not in conformity with the laws of motion. Waves are constructed in sequential stages until they meet at their [overtone positions](#) in trough and crest.

No state of motion travels beyond the boundaries of its own wave mass. It is reproduced by union with its opposite effect at every inertial plane which divides masses in motion in the universe of dimension.

Neither is the wave in one plane.

The wave is a [spiral](#).

The wave is not simply a curved line. The line of the wave is the moving vortex line of the maximum high pressure of the [opposed cones](#) of the wave.

The axis of the wave is in the inertial plane of birth of the wave.

A wave is not a single unit. It is a series of [two opposed units](#).

A wave is not simply a line.

A wave is mass in opposition.

The wave is a series of two opposed volumes, the forms of which are cones.

The moving line of the wave is a spiral record of the variable instability of motion.

The wave is too complex a subject to more than touch upon in this volume. In the second volume it will be charted in all of its complexities while considering the structure of the atom.

A study of the various wave charts will assist in visualizing the structure of the wave and its changing planes.