

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Proposed Stellar Metamorphosis in 1783

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Abstract: With some investigation, it has been discovered that the author's theory of stellar metamorphosis had somewhat of a forgotten beginning back in the 1700's. The man who invented the math, calculus, proposed the very theory that the author is developing. A screen shot of the proof is provided.

For those who are new, stellar metamorphosis is the theory that explains the discovery which states stellar evolution is planet formation (stars are planets). They only appear different because they are in vastly different stages of metamorphosis as separated by eons (hundreds of millions of years). This vast separation of time between the stars gives them the appearance of being different types of objects, as is accepted and taught by the current astronomers on Earth, even in the year 2020. Below is a snip of the proof that Leibniz and George Louis Leclerc-Buffon both knew of the idea that Earth and the planets, were fixed stars, luminous of themselves. Of course there are others before and after which presented this idea, so it has been around for a very, very long time, but none actually worked on it as much as I have. This means I have grown quite attached to the idea because it makes so much sense, as well, it means I genuinely love it when forgotten documentation is brought to the public eye. It also shows the idea to have been alive far longer than I have or anybody on Earth for that matter. I am an American, so the idea itself has been around at least as long as the United States has been an independent country. That's old!

of calcined metal and mountains composed of amalgamas of different metals.

This is sufficient to shew the system which M. Bourguet meditated; to divine in this manner the past, and predict the future, nearly as others have predicted, does not appear to me to be an effort of judgment: this author however had more erudition than sound and general views: he appears to be deficient in that capaciousness of ideas necessary to follow the extent of the subject, and enable him to comprehend the chain of causes and effects.

In the acts of Leipsic, in 1783 p. 40, the famous Leibnitz published a scheme of quite a different system, under the title of *Protogaea*. The earth, according to Bourguet and others, must end by fire; according to Leibnitz it began by it, and has suffered many more changes and revolutions than is imagined. The greatest part of the terrestrial matter was surrounded by violent flames at the time when Moses says light was divided from darkness. The planets, as well as the earth, were fixed stars, luminous of themselves. After having burnt a long time, he pretends that they were extinguished for want of combustible matter, and are become opaque bodies. The fire, by melting the mat-
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ter, produced a vitrified crust, and the basis of all the matter which composes the globe is glass, of which sand and gravel are only fragments. The other kinds of earth are formed from a mixture of this sand, with fixed salts and water, and when the crust cooled, the humid particles, which were raised in form of vapours, subsided, and formed the seas. They at first covered the whole surface of the globe, and even surmounted the highest mountains. According to this author, the shells and other wrecks of the sea, which are every where to be found, positively prove that the sea has covered the whole earth; and the great quantity of fixed salts, sand, and other melted and calcined matters, which are included in the bowels of the earth, prove that the conflagration had been general, and that it preceded the existence of the sea. Although these opinions are void of proofs, they are evidently the produce of a powerful mind. The ideas have connection, the hypotheses are not absolutely impossible, and the consequences that may be drawn from them are not contradictory: but the grand defect of this theory is, that it is not applicable to the present state of the earth; it is the past which it explains, and this past is so far back, and has left us so few remains, that we may say what