Most of us are unaware of modern geology's fundamental axiom holding that there was never a worldwide flood. It turns out that 'no flood, ever' has influenced science and associated world views for nearly 200 years.

Perhaps paradoxically, flood stories are found in cultures from around the planet. Rather than treating them as valid, eye-witness accounts, the stories are instead ascribed as myths or vastly distorted, fantastic accounts of local events. We discount the stories because of geology: 'no flood' is an integral part of science, and it affects all that we believe and think that we know. As a consequence, most scholars treat anyone thinking there might have been a flood as an unserious person, a rube, and certainly not an academic.

As a consequence of 'no flood, ever' we must believe that ancients from around the planet paddled their canoes thousands of miles to some centralized myth-making conference where they conjured the fabulous flood story to confuse the thinking of future generations, that after attaining consensus on the story they paddled their canoes back to their homelands, and upon return they convinced their kinsfolk to accept and propagate the story for hundreds of generations.

Which is the more absurd, that the conference was a success or that there was a flood? Put another way: ought not the many worldwide flood accounts have us questioning geologists and their fundamental belief? Could there exist an error in the science?

I approached the matter from another angle as I did not know about the ubiquity of flood stories when I first delved into geology's 'no flood, ever' paradigm. Instead, my interest in the matter has a scientific origin that began with relatively new data, Google Maps (satellite view) and Google Earth that allowed me to view the California coastline off Monterey. At the time, the maps were relatively new, I had just moved to the area, and I thought that a map reconnaissance might help me to better understand my surroundings. I've included a non-Google image of the Monterey Canyon region on Figure 1, below. [One can obtain a very similar map by turning on Google Earth; however, I cannot include a Google image as the company would not allow the use of their maps in my book. Evan Applegate re-created them for me.]

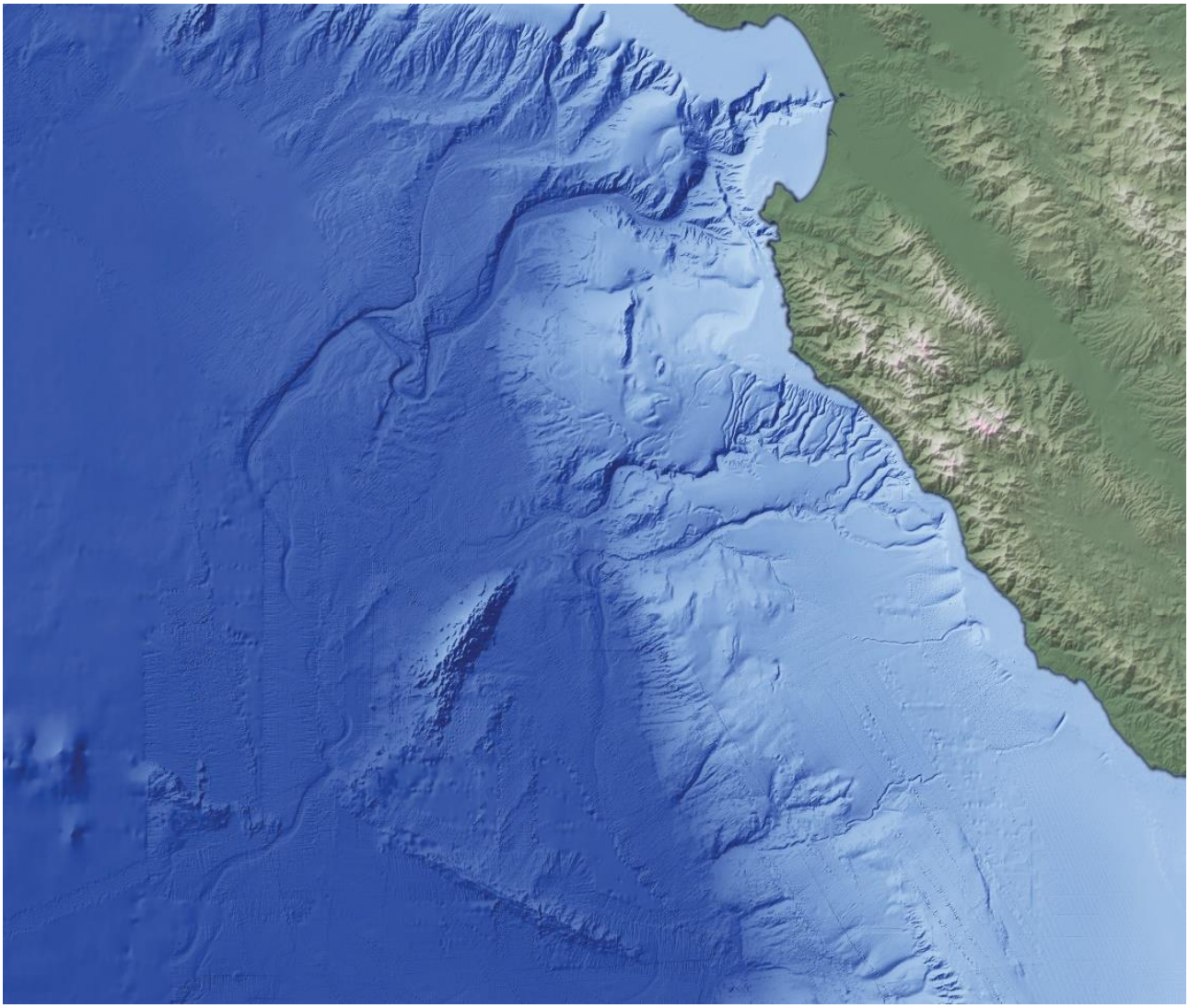

Figure 1. Monterey Canyon and the Big Sur drainages off the coast of Central California. The combined river system ends in the lower left, approximately 250 km from its origin near what is now known as Moss Landing, California.

When I first saw the submerged features off the coast my reaction was: how did that drainage system become submerged in so much water (more than three kilometers, or two miles)? I have studied fluid dynamics, so I know that concentrated subsurface flows could not persist over the distances involved to carve the structures, particularly so because some of the structures coursed through abyssal plains where there could not exist sufficient gravitational potentials to create forceful, focused, subsurface flows.

I was perplexed, and I wondered: what known process and what associated source of energy would cause subsurface flows to focus, especially over the distances involved? How could there exist meanders and oxbows when any gravitational flow would travel straight and down-

gradient? Are we to accept that submerged flows behave exactly as subaerial flows? If not, then how could these structures have formed subsurface? What gives?

My curiosity caused me to delve into why geologists believe that there was never a worldwide flood. What I found is a simple explanation that is easily summarized. It goes like this: In the early decades of the 1800s geologists set about Europe searching for remnants of the worldwide flood. They could not find evidence of an expected, common layer of materials deposited by the supposed flood waters, and so they concluded that there was never a worldwide flood. It was a celebrated event, and to this day it remains exulted as the triumph of science over religion (a misnomer, as it more correctly should have been labeled the triumph of science over the human narrative tradition).

Interestingly, today's lettered geologists staffing the science's premier journals do not know the source of their fundamental 'no flood, ever' tenet. They simply accept it as an article of their faith, and they immediately discount anyone thinking otherwise. I know this because I have dealt with them. Many of them. I have found that the very few aware of the history are wholly uncritical of the conclusion relative to its supporting evidence.

It turns out that the celebrated, pervasive 'no flood, ever' finding is the source of our collective amnesia and all cognitive dissonances regarding our past, for the early geologists' conclusion is indisputably wrong. From the evidence, they could only have concluded that *where we are now was never flooded*, something that is undeniably true yet wholly different from the tenet holding that there was never a worldwide flood. Unfortunately for us and for all of modern science, the early geologists passed judgment on vast, submerged landscapes that they could not observe; they assumed that all of Earth's waters have been with us since the beginning. It was an historic blunder.

Geology's incorrect finding has persisted for two reasons: (1) there was little contradictory evidence on presently exposed landscapes that would call into question the prevailing theory, and (2) we could not see into the bathymetry to observe submerged landscapes until only recently. Today, however, the new maps allow us to observe the topography of ocean floors where we find former rivers. The new maps unequivocally reveal well-preserved drainages under more than two miles of water, and they are ubiquitous. Their existence implies that there must have been a worldwide flood.

Please note that we are applying the scientific method: new data (maps) caused us to review theory. And what we find immediately is that geology's 'no flood, ever' paradigm is erroneous. The new data should evoke new thinking, which in our case would involve the restoration of the belief that the Earth suffered a devastating flood. That geologists have failed to review their

fundamental belief in the presence of this new data is powerful testament to the constraining effect that 'no flood, ever' holds over science, related disciplines, and rational thought.

Our only task, then, is to identify the source of so much water. It should be obvious that such a volume as to cover the submerged structures in more than two miles could not be stored at Earth's poles; the source must be cosmic. And this brings us to the Younger-Dryas event wherein geologists recognize incredible ecosystem changes induced by a cosmic impact roughly 13,000 years before present. They have yet to find the cosmic impact, though they presume that some comet struck an ice sheet somewhere in North America and projected chunks several hundred to more than a thousand miles (and outside the atmosphere!) thereby creating the Carolina Bays and other craters found in North America. Such a forceful impact would have created a crater, no? Since the impact was only 13,000 years before present then its crater could not have eroded away…. Well, then, where is it?! (Answer: not in North America.)

Interestingly, but as yet unrecognized by geologists, thousands of similar impact craters are found along the entire length of South America – we can identify them on Google Earth. Some are shown on Figure 2; a list of example craters found in North and South America is provided in Appendix B of my book.

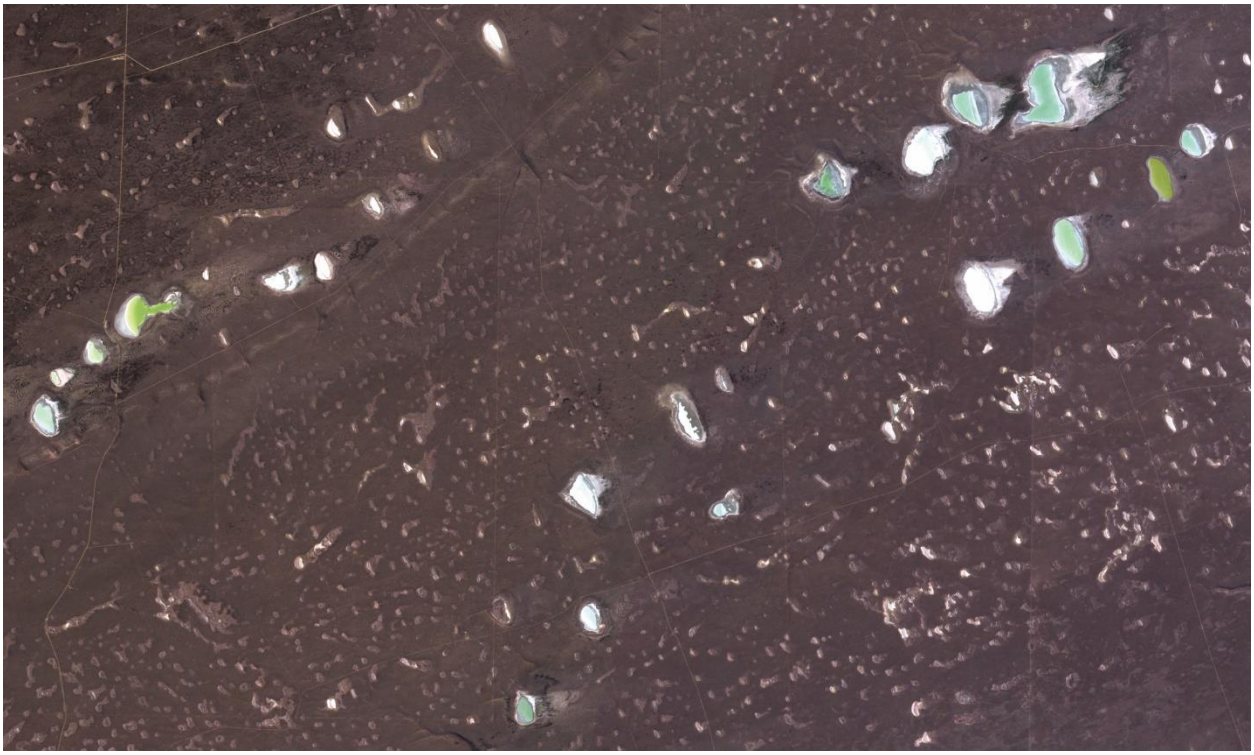

Figure 2. Several hundred IO fragment-created craters of various sizes are shown in this map. The long axes of the larger craters measure approximately one kilometer whereas the smaller craters are one-tenth that size.

I knew to look for ice chunk-created impact craters in South America because I had located the flood-inducing impact site in the Southern Ocean. It is shown on Figure 3. Note what appear to be parallel central scrapes. They are the sides of a lengthy trough that was carved by the solid, central nucleus of the impacting object (IO) immediately after it hit. This trough indicates the direction of travel taken by the IO, and back-propagating the trough's direction indicates to us that the object overflew North America and South America immediately prior to impact. Along the way its ice fragments rained down and created the many craters that we can find on the new maps.

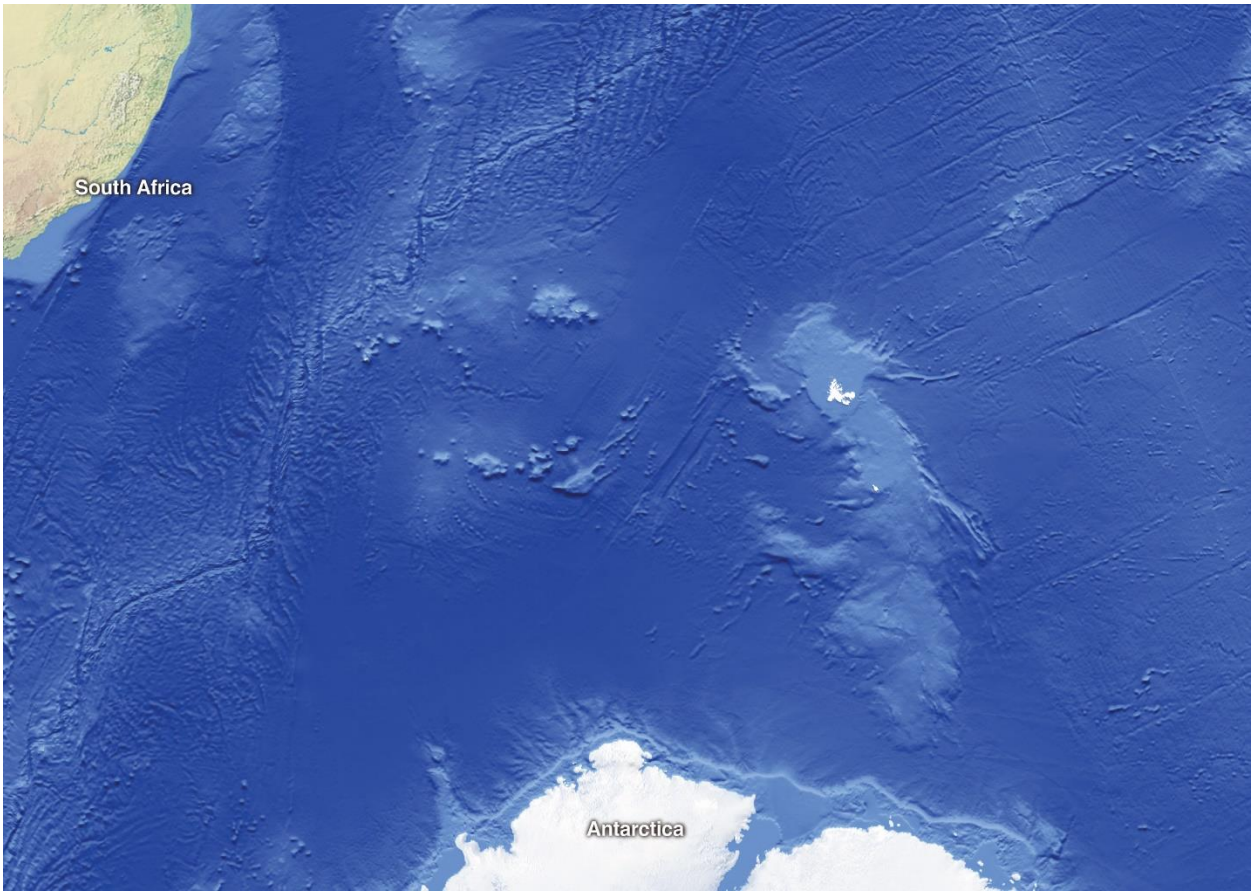

Figure 3. The IO impact crescent is found in the Southern Ocean. The parallel central scrapes delineate the trough carved by its solid nucleus that served as the gravitational attractor in the Oort Cloud where the IO formed. Minerals and other debris delivered by the IO are found in deposit mounds interior to the crescent. The gap in the crescent was caused by IO fragmentation on its Earth approach; impact velocities and associated forces strew minerals and other debris nearly 1000 miles to the northeast through the gap.

Among its many names, the IO is known in various cultures as Phaeton, Set, and Satan, and it was one of a class of objects from which smaller comets are but fragments. It was loosely packed (as are its fragments that we call comets) due to small gravitational accelerations

induced by its dense nucleus as the object formed in the Oort Cloud, far from gravitational effects from our sun and other stars. The IO impact crescent measures roughly 2500 km (~1500 miles) in diameter, and the width of its central trough measures somewhat less than 100 km (~60 miles) in diameter. The IO's loosely packed nature likens its Earth-impact to a huge, porous ice-ball with a rock in the middle hitting a brick wall.

We know about comet composition from NASA's Deep Impact mission, and so we can estimate the volume of water delivered by the IO's melted ice. From the IO's radius, we can calculate the volume of water it contained, and once we have that number we divide it by the surface area of the oceans. This calculation yields average depth, which in this case comes out to be a bit more than two miles. This is a nearly incomprehensible amount of water, and its addition to the Earth ecosystem forever changed the planet. The IO's waters flooded the planet, and they did so from the abyss upward – they did not inundate presently exposed landscapes. In addition, the IO's impact created the recently discovered nano-diamond layer, and its ecological influences are known as the Younger-Dryas effects. The IO's waters ushered in a new geologic era that I call the Post-Diluvian. The newly-introduced waters nearly killed our species.

It is interesting to consider pre-flood Earth, a model for which is shown on Figure 4. It was created in ArcGIS by removing an estimated average depth of two miles from the present sea level. Humans evolved in the dark tan regions; we are not out of Africa. Human civilizations such as Lemuria (Mu) and Atlantis were destroyed by the flood waters. The canals of Atlantis are observable in NOAA maps, and I am confident that they will be investigated one day, hopefully soon.

With the removal of so much water, the atmosphere would have covered the former abyss. Thus, the dark tan areas on Fig. 4 experienced increased atmospheric pressure which would have led to higher temperatures. We are furless as a consequence. Who knows what it was like down there, but it is nearly certain that we did not struggle for food – we were adapted to that ecosystem. I do not mention this in my book, but it is very possible that the variety in human skin pigmentation is due to the depth above the former abyss at which various peoples adapted. Those from the greatest depths would be of lightest skin pigmentation due to highest atmospheric attenuation of ultraviolet rays; those of darker pigmentation are likely from higher elevations where they adapted to greater UV exposure.

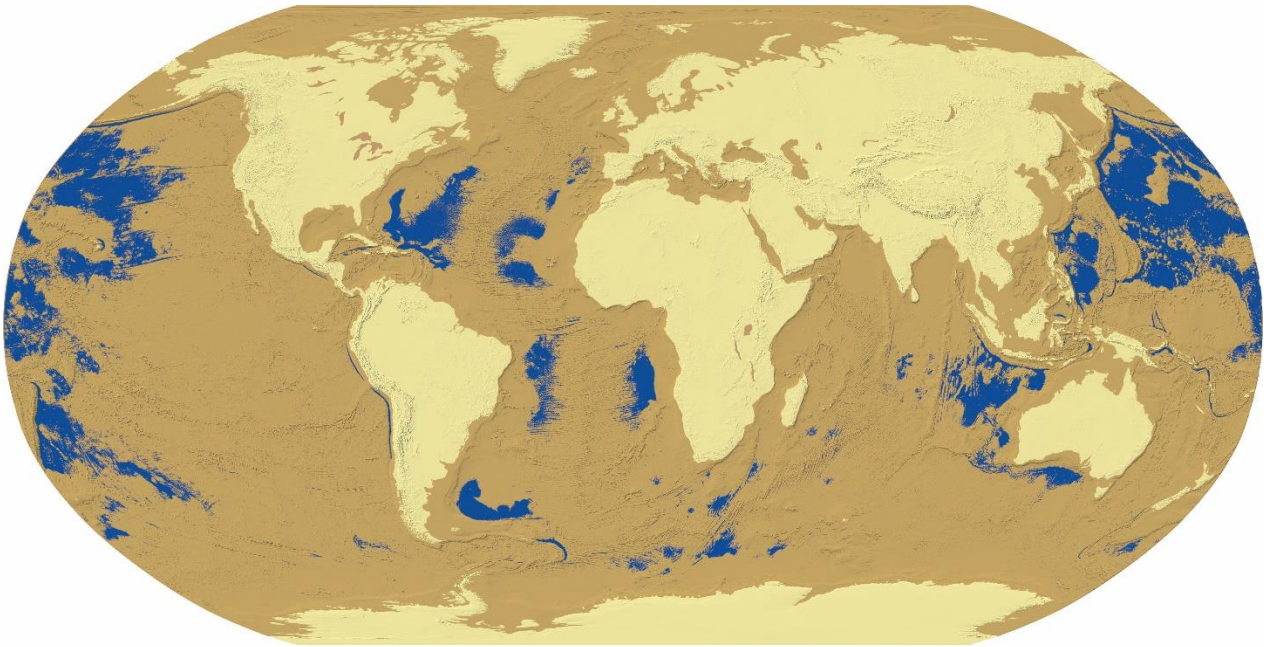

Figure 4. With more than 3 km of water graphically removed, a model of land and sea distributions in pre-flood Earth shows previously exposed but now-submerged landscapes (tan), presently exposed landscapes (beige), and former oceans and seas (blue).

What is now coastal California would have been more than two miles above the former sea level, and winds uplifted by the nearly vertical continental shelf condensed to create persistent rainfall that eroded and rounded the hills. The Salinas Valley was once an inland lake, and it drained to the northwest and then down the nearly vertical slope where its waters acquired sufficient kinetic energy to carve what we now call Monterey Canyon. (Pay attention to the coastal region's rounded hills and drainages the next time you fly from LA to Monterey – ask for a seat on the right side of the craft.)

Imagine how the IO appeared to the ancients as it neared Earth. At 10,000 times the surface area of Halley's comet and 1,000,000 times its volume, the IO would have had a fiery appearance and an incredibly lengthy tail. It would have dominated the sky, particularly as it neared impact. Its post-impact effects account for the tradition that comets are harbingers of change. The Chinese New Year dragon, a fiery serpent above the clouds with water emanating from its mouth, is a commemoration of the IO. The story of Adam and Eve is but another flood story: naked humans were evicted from their natural environment by the serpent (imagine my "Aha!" moment when I found that the IO was known as Satan), and having to adapt to a new environment changed their nature; they and their ancestors struggle to survive. Nomadic humans sought habitable regions as the Earth transformed from its pre-flood state to the present ecosystem.

We find evidence of pre-flood human activity nearly exclusively in tropical latitudes because, at more than two miles above the former sea level, most of the yellow regions on Fig. 4 were too cold for human activity. I'll leave it to the professionals to put all they know about human pre-history into the correct context that there was a worldwide flood, but I am confident that the map on Fig. 4 will help in reconciling narrative traditions and other knowledge.

Meantime, let us all recognize that geology's 'no flood, ever' paradigm is an immense mistake: two branches of science, geology and anthropology, are fundamentally incorrect. This renders Google Earth as the historic equivalent to Galileo's telescope – each 'device' revealed data that led to overturning incorrect scientific paradigms.

But how do we get geologists to recognize their error? Should we treat them with derision? Do we mock them for adhering to an incorrect tenet as if it were religious dogma? I am not sure, but this much is certain – they must recognize their error. They must be asked: *Why do you believe there was never a flood?* and *Do you not recognize the logical error committed by your predecessors?* We must make them reform.

Let us all realize that there was a worldwide flood, and let us carry out the task of correcting the most profound error in the history of science.

More on this matter, as well as greater detail, can be found in my book, *The Worldwide Flood*. It can be ordered through Amazon.