Please first read part one: [http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf](http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf)

I will update this very document when I have new ideas or discoveries, so please check it every once in a while.

Last updates:
2021-02-22: flood deposits on Mars, imaged during Perseverance’s descent
2020-12-02: addition to Atlantis section, Göbekli Tepe, minor corrections
2020-09-13: added Baalbek
2020-09-12: added Wales
2020-09-10: more images of Australia’s west coast and Burckle Crater
2020-09-09: edited pyramid section

Please watch:
- The Bizarre Behavior of Rotating Bodies, Explained [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1VPlZ_XzisU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1VPlZ_XzisU)
- Solid Body Rotation
- Rigid Body Simulation: Stable and Unstable Axes of Rotation [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aeLZviGqiOE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aeLZviGqiOE)
- Unbalanced rotor behaviour (HR: shows nutation) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2hO--TlijA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2hO--TlijA)
- You Won’t Believe What’s Buried Under the Sahara…Hidden Lost Ancient Civilizations [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0_Of0WGkEs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0_Of0WGkEs)

Next is a detail of the image on page 33 in [http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf](http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf):

Do you see what’s to the left of the lake? And do you see the larger structure at the lower right, further land inward than the sand-coloured flood marks?
Next few images are not about flooding, but interesting. We are in southern Argentina.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-50.7571713,-71.9174369,233274m/data=!3m1!1e3

What are all these specks?
They all look elliptical and more or less aligned in the same direction.
And there are more such specks outside of this image, to the northeast.
Ever heard of the Carolina Bays (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carolina_bays) in the USA? Many people think those are caused by impacts of ejecta from a meteorite impact in the Laurentide ice sheet. Because of the elliptic shape I think those ejecta were not single pieces of solid ice, they must have been large balls of smaller chunks of ice or even liquid water, since solid impactors in one piece practically always create circular craters, even if the impact is oblique. This is due to the Huygens-Fresnel Principle (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huygens%E2%80%93Fresnel_principle), which says every oscillation on itself is a new source of a circular wave.

These Argentina Bays as I'll call them are more or less lined up with the Carolina Bays, taking Earth's rotation into account during the half an hour flight of these secondary impactors (which themselves would be the ejecta of a primary impact) around roughly one third of the globe.
Doesn't this look like the ocean did something terrible? And look at the elliptical lakes.

This is Tierra del Fuego.
Back to Africa.

Western Sahara & north of Mauritania.
Doesn't it show a huge flood deposit, hardly covered by sand?
It appears to have come from the West, so it must then have been the Atlantic.

The same structure, seen from the East.
Did a large flow come straight from the North? Has it merged with another one from the East?

Could it be that all, I say all, of Morocco exists of superimposed flood deposits?

The structure in the southern part seems to have come from the West.
The same structure in southern Morocco, seen from the East.

Looking North East from above it.
South East of Spain, seen from the North West, towards Algeria. Do you seen the long pattern coming from Murcia, right towards us? Was it a reflection wave of a flow from the eastern Mediterranean?

Spain once again, north of Cadiz, west of Gibraltar. Look at the patterns in the entire image, not only the sand coloured ones. Clearly caused by flooding.
Same area in Spain. Do you see the plain in the lower half of the image is also caused by flooding? Please follow the hyperlink and zoom in on Google Maps. Both flood marks are perpendicular to one another.

South America once again:

Western (Pacific) coast of South America. OK, elevation is quite high at some points. This may well be no flood deposit at all, but doesn’t it look like such? What is that structure near the mouse cursor (lower left). Please keep in mind this area is a subduction zone, which is the most probable cause of the ripples below the bright area.
The meteorite that killed the dinosaurs produced lots of so called ejecta, stuff that was thrown away when the resulting Chicxulub crater was formed. This impact was some 66 million years ago, so far older than the Younger Drias. The maps below shows sites where those ejecta were found. It is the so called Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) boundary. OK, some of those sites are on the presumably flooded continents of South America and Northern Africa, and even on Madagascar, but most of them are in non-flooded areas of the world, i.e. North America and Europe, which actually hardly existed yet.

Text on this site: Global database of Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (KTB) sections studied to date plotted on the paleomap of 66 Ma. Red-circled yellow dots mark sections discussed in this review. MORS—mid-ocean ridges.
The Madagascar sites are marked "incomplete or no data available", as are most sites in presumably flooded regions like South America, with one exception in NE Brasil.

From the same document:

Figure 2. Depositional environment of Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary sites. Marine environments dominate by far; terrestrial sections are only conspicuous in North America.
But the abstract of https://geoweb.princeton.edu/research/keller/pubs/Gertsch_et_all_2013_Brazil.pdf (B. Gertsch, G. Keller, T. Adatte & Z. Berner: "The Cretaceous–Tertiary boundary (KTB) transition in NE Brazil", Journal of the Geological Society, London, Vol. 170, 2013, pp. 249 –262. doi: 10.1144/jgs2012-029.) starts with: At 7800 km from Yucatan the Cretaceous–Tertiary boundary (KTB) transition of the Poty Quarry, NE Brazil, is the most distant locality with published accounts of Chicxulub impact–tsunami deposits, impact spherules and Ir anomaly. New investigations based on sedimentology, biostratigraphy, mineralogy and geochemistry fail to confirm these reports. Then the main text starts with: Cretaceous–Tertiary boundary (KTB) sequences are rare in South America (...) So this paper says this site in Brasil (the Poty quarry) is the most distant from the impact location with published Chicxulub deposits, and the earlier results cannot be confirmed by new investigations. To me the latter seems logical, since any possible ejecta have been buried by the worldwide flood that must have occurred, probably when the Younger Drias ended.
Any signs of this 66 million years old K-T boundary more or less on top of or inside the 11.5 thousand years old apparent flood deposits would contradict such a flood, but altogether such contradictive evidence seems not or hardly to exist. Therefore it seems evident to me that nearly all of South America, Northern Africa, Madagascar, Somalia, Arabia (, India?), Myanmar, and Australia have been attacked by a 2 or 3 kilometers high flood (!) which must have been like a seiche that struck several times, every time leaving smaller deposits on top of the prior and less far on land, until the ocean finally came to rest as if nothing happened. The ocean itself must have gone over these regions at nearly its full depth, thereby at many places temporarily clearing the ocean floor, i.e. exposing it to the atmosphere, as presumed in my other document: http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf, and there might be whales buried at a depth of several hundreds of metres in the midst of Brasil.

Great pyramid of Giza (edited 2020-09-09)

As mentioned in the other document, the reason of the nearly perfect North-East-South-West orientation of the great pyramid of Giza could be the desire to mark the orientation of Earth's axis. The old orientation was lost due to the earth crust displacement, which of course also relocated all stars in the sky, and they may have felt the need to mark the new alignment in case another shift would occur in their (far) future.
As can be found on Wikipedia, the original height was 280 Egyptian Royal cubits $\approx 146.72$ metres and its base is 440 cb $\approx 230.56$ m (using a cubit of 0.524 m). The ratio of half the base circumference to the height then equals $\frac{2 \times 440}{280} = \frac{22}{7}$. Isn't that a familiar number, found by some Archimedes? Apparently it was known by the Egyptians...

You may already know that the constellation of Orion is reflected in the relative positioning of the pyramids.

Besides this accurate alignment with the wind directions, it also resides at a northern latitude of almost exactly 30°, so the celestial north pole is at an altitude of 60°. That is exactly $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle, a circle fits exactly 6 times around itself.

The circumference of its base is $4 \times 230.4 = 922.24$ metres. Multiplied by 12 × 60 × 60 this equals 39 840.768 km. Earth's meridional circumference (measured around the poles) equals 40 008 km. The difference is $\sim 167$ km $\approx 0.4\%$.

Some more interesting facts about the great pyramid

The base circumference nearly exactly equals $2\pi$ times the pyramid's height. I'll call it a quadratic hemispheroidal pyramid or quamispheramid.

A nice mathematical aspect thereof is that it quite accurately contains a pair of Kepler triangles in its median plane through the bases' midpoints. A Kepler triangle has sides in the ratio of $\varphi$:$\sqrt{\varphi}$:1, where $\varphi$ is the golden ratio. It is rectangular, which follows from Pythagoras' theorem: $\varphi^2 = 1^2 + \sqrt{\varphi^2} = 1 + \varphi$, together with the definition of the golden ratio: $1: \varphi = \varphi:(1 + \varphi)$, yielding $\varphi^2 = 1 + \varphi$. I'll call such a pyramid a golden pyramid.
For a *quamispheramid* we find:

\[ 2\pi h = 4b_q \]

and for a *golden pyramid* we have:

\[ h = \frac{1}{2} b_g \sqrt{\varphi} \]

yielding:

\[ \frac{b_g}{b_q} = \frac{2h/\sqrt{\varphi}}{2\pi h/4} = \frac{4}{\pi \sqrt{\varphi}} = 1.000\,959\,022\,308\,78 \]

so a *golden pyramid* has a slightly greater circumference than a *quamispheramid*, with a difference of less than 1‰. With the *height* of the great pyramid, the *bases* would differ by ~22 centimetres. This near equality is a mathematical coincidence and nothing special. If you build one of them you’ll get the other for free.

All four bases of the great pyramid are indented by roughly 60 cm:

Of course this indentation equals half of the difference between base and mid-base diameter. Could it reflect the difference between the *golden pyramid* and the *quamispheramid*?

We find:

\[ i = \frac{b_g-b_q}{2} = \frac{2h/\sqrt{\varphi}}{4} \frac{2\pi h/4}{2} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{\varphi}} - \frac{\pi h}{4} \]

With "exact" values of \( \pi \) and \( \varphi \) this yields 11 cm (half of the aforementioned 22 cm), which obviously does not match the actual value. With \( \pi = \frac{22}{7} \) and \( \varphi = \frac{8}{5} \) however, we obtain 71 cm. Therefore I dare to presume they indentedly intended uh, indentedly indented the bases in order to reflect both.

*Update 2020-12-02*: Please also read [http://henk-reints.nl/Pyramid-geometry.pdf](http://henk-reints.nl/Pyramid-geometry.pdf) and check [http://henk-reints.nl/pyramidsAnalysis.html](http://henk-reints.nl/pyramidsAnalysis.html).
And could the Giza plateau actually be a flood deposit?

Height of the plateau with respect to the Desert Park (the green area): ca. 40 metres.

To my opinion the red triangle as an extension of the Cheops pyramid is a false assumption.
In part 1 of this document, http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf, I showed next image:

In the Atlantic ocean, just above the red arrow, we find the islands of Cabo Verde. Let's have a closer look at three of them:
Next is Boa Vista, please draw your own conclusion:

From the northeast:
Next is Sal, please draw your own conclusion:

From the northeast:
Next is Santa Luzia, please draw your own conclusion:

The eastern half of Santa Luzia, seen from the northeast. Please take notice of what must have happened just above (my) mouse pointer.

Look at the northern face of the mountain near the top centre. Is that a deposit?
Might a flood have gone up the mountain, calved away parts of it and deposited the stuff whilst flowing back?

Next is the western half of Santa Luzia, seen from the north.

Do you see the deposit?
Might it be that part of the mountain ridge to the left was calved away?
Atlantis

In Timaios, Plato wrote (among other things):

- You and other peoples reinvented the script and everything else that is needed in a state over and over, and then again, after the usual number of years, the inevitable deluge erupted which swallowed everything up anew, and only the illiterate and undeveloped remained so that you were back in it as a child, without knowing anything of what happened in this country in times past.
- First of all, you remember just one flood, when there have been so many before (...)
- I will briefly tell you about the citizens who lived nine thousand years ago (...)
- There was an island in front of the strait that you now call the Pillars of Heracles [HR: strait of Gibraltar]. That island was larger than Libya [HR: entire northern part of Africa] and Asia Minor [HR: Anatolia or Asian Turkey] combined, and travellers of the time could cross from there to the other islands and thus to the entire opposite continent that enclosed that ocean. The sea here [HR: around Greece] is within the strait we are talking about and is actually more of a port with close access, but the other one is really a sea and the land around it can rightly be called a continent.
- Later there were unprecedented earthquakes and floods, and then came the horrible day in which all your warriors were suddenly swallowed up by the earth. The island of Atlantis has also been swallowed up by the sea and disappeared. That is why the sea is still inaccessible there. There is a lot of mud in the way. The island threw it up when it sank.

And in Kritias we read (among a load of other things):

- (...) of the island of Atlantis which, as we said, used to be bigger than Libya and Asia Minor combined. Today it has sunk as a result of earthquakes and is now only an impenetrable mud mass and an obstacle for ships that want to go to the open sea from here.

Some people think the Richat structure (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richat_Structure) might have been Atlantis. In the image below, it is near the upper right corner. It has an elevation above current sea level of approximately 120 metres (400 feet). I cannot confirm nor reject this assumption, but I do indeed think Plato described the northwest coast of Africa. Maybe Atlantis is fully covered with flood deposits nearer to the coast than this Richat structure.

Update 2020-12-02: I think the mentioned continent cannot be anything else then America and after I read Plato's text once again it came into my mind that Atlantis might also very well have been located somewhere in the north east of Brazil, which presumably has been buried by over a kilometer of flood deposits (see http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf), which could be the "mud" Plato writes about.
The Richat structure. Don't those mountains look like a deposit?

Please also have a look at [http://henk-reints.nl/HR-Cheops.pdf](http://henk-reints.nl/HR-Cheops.pdf) which contains quite some maths and formulas about pyramids, but near the end you'll find a number of images that suggest the Giza plateau may well be a flood deposit.

And have a look at [https://mariobuildreps.com/](https://mariobuildreps.com/) which I consider a great site. It shows strong evidence of several past pole shifts that must have occurred, which is in agreement with the first citation of Plato above. The last pole shift mentioned there nearly perfectly matches what I wrote in [http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf](http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf).
Update 2020-08-27:

On page 14 I wrote: "there might be whales buried at a depth of several hundreds of metres in the midst of Brasil". And recently I encountered next YouTube video.

In [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AO6xiQp3aa8&start=770](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AO6xiQp3aa8&start=770) ("Deutschlands Supervulkan, größer als gedacht!", 2011-09-22) at 12:50, we hear "conrebbi" say (in German, see below for translation):


> It might be possible that the Stone Age hunters did not succeed in eradicating hares. The fact that such small animals were also exterminated closely indicates that another event must have been responsible, and you can see that in the caves, for example in Chapada Diamantina. This is an area in eastern Brazil, a mountain range. These caves are several kilometers deep, are permanently under water, and there are the bones of the animals of the megafauna. Between wood. How does wood get into a cave? This wood lies at the bottom of the cave, several kilometers deep in the cave, and the cave has always been under water.

A bit further, at 13:50, he mentions Homo Floresiensis, which got extinct 12 000 year ago.

**QUOTE:** Climatologist created next map showing Earth about 18 000 years ago. It would have been very cold in Siberia, so there should have been ice over there. A large amount of ice.

But next map was created by geologists, who are very well capable of proving icing. Some rubble etc. should have been deposited somewhere, like terminal moraines. In eastern Siberia that cannot be determined at the climax of the last ice age. The climatologists are wrong in their assumption that there would have been cold temperatures in eastern Siberia at that time. Instead, Canada in North America was largely covered in ice, as well as Europe. This indicates Earth's axis must have been different from what scienctists nowadays presume.

**UNQUOTE.**
Added 2020-09-10:
I missed Australia's west coast in my first document, so here it is:

https://www.google.nl/maps/@-30.676099,115.3288927,88346m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-30.1336327,115.1796712,88258m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-29.3913172,115.0625725,88359m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-28.7270844,114.6598382,88374m/data=!3m1!1e3
https://www.google.nl/maps/@-27.9900223,114.2445541,88349m/data=!3m1!1e3
Nearly everything on Australia's west coast came straight from the south, which definitely is not the direction coming from the presumed Burckle Crater.

Let's connect Madagascar and Australia and do some measurements.

Total distance: 6786 km. Google's distance measuring tool apparently correctly follows a so called great circle (geodesic). It misses the "official" location of Burckle Crater (30.865°S 61.365°E) by over 50 km:
B.C. is at say 1735 km from Madagascar, so 5061 from the Australian floodmark. Ratio = 1 : 2.9.

Longest Madagascar floodmark: 29 km
Longest Australian floodmark: 8 km

Ratio = 1 : 3.6.

According to [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burckle_Crater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burckle_Crater) its position was found by triangulation. Hail, Jupiter and Osiris and the whole lot of them! Congratulations! Triangulation from two points 6786 kilometres apart in practically opposite directions, read: along a single line. Wikipedia gives the location with 3 fractional digits of a degree, suggesting an error margin of plus or minus half of a thousandth of a degree, which is roughly ±56 metres. Along this single line, that is.

Do you know what I think? Nude gi. They just picked a location on a great circle at a distance ratio corresponding to the sizes of the chevrons. The above ratios are of course just indicative, I do not know what they actually measured. And they probably did it using a calculator, which always gives way too many digits.
I see nothing that reminds me of an impact crater at the presumed location. But on close inspection I see some type of fish swimming overthere. It seems a herring. **What colour would it be?**

The "official" location of Burkle Crater as given on Wikipedia: 30.865°S 61.365°E.

The distance measure just shows the crater size of 29 km, as given there.

And please ignore the silly photographs Google Maps thinks are appropriate...

**Impact crater?**

Well, maybe some craterish shape left of my mouse cursor? Or below it? Or farther to its left, west of those two long north-south valleys? But all of those are roughly 100 kilometres away from the "official" location, which, as mentioned before, should be accurate to within ±56 metres. I think these last patterns I suggested are simply caused by blurring due to a lack of detailed information, cf. the "face" on Mars which in fact is just a mountain with some specific shade over it.

**This is an impact crater.**
(Copernicus on the moon)

And so is this.
(Barringer crater, Arizona)

_Zigackly!_
2020-09-12:
I stumbled upon a document\(^1\) that made me take a look at the location they mention in Wales:

![Google Maps Screenshot](https://www.google.nl/maps/@53.1932392,-4.4588194,3145m/data=!3m1!1e3)

Please notice the entire structure, up to the upper edge of the image.

\(^1\) [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/30389416_Evidence_for_historic_coastal_high-energy_wave_impact_tsunami_in_North_Wales_United_Kingdom](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/30389416_Evidence_for_historic_coastal_high-energy_wave_impact_tsunami_in_North_Wales_United_Kingdom)
The same, but now in a 3D view.

If this is not a flood mark then what is it? We are looking to the south west, straight to the Atlantic, which is quite far away from here. It is nearly parallel to the crust shift along the 47° W meridian, as suggested by https://mariobuildreps.com/, so it might well have been caused by the very first wave as soon as the crust started shifting. When the earth surface shifted southward along that meridian, then some 42° east of it the water suddenly came to the north east.

Next is maybe less evident, but to me it is a flood mark, a bit to the east of the prior image.

https://www.google.nl/maps/@53.1993863,-4.4419971,864a,35y,216.38h,65.89t/data=!3m1!1e3

https://www.google.nl/maps/@53.1803261,-4.3247627,2028a,35y,199.88h,68.82t/data=!3m1!1e3

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Baalbek, Lebanon:

Marked location: 34°.0074864, 36°.2030826

Southern point of distance measuring line: 34°.0064184, 36°.2033732

Yielding a cardinality of: \( \alpha = \text{atan2}(30826 - 33732, 74864 - 64184) = -15°.22 \) which is west of north. According to https://mariobuildreps.com/ the last poleshift was 14°, which would be the rotation as observed at the intersection of the old and new equator. In Baalbek, which is not near the old or new equator, but roughly halfway to both the old and the new pole, the cardinality change would be greater. Because of this cardinality, which is also found in Göbekli Tepe, I am convinced both Baalbek and Göbekli Tepe predate the earth crust shift at the end of the Younger Dryas.
Update 2020-12-02:

Cardinality of Göbekli Tepe, as on https://mariobuildreps.com/gobekli-tepe-true-age/

(I find his claim that it would be over 250 000 years old not convincing):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enclosure</th>
<th>azimuth w.r.t. south</th>
<th>north</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A:</td>
<td>132°</td>
<td>−45°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B:</td>
<td>157°</td>
<td>−21°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:</td>
<td>165°</td>
<td>−16°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR: matches the flood-causing pole shift</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D:</td>
<td>173°</td>
<td>−9°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Update 2021-02-22:

On [https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/jpl/hirise-captured-perseverance-during-descent-to-mars](https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/jpl/hirise-captured-perseverance-during-descent-to-mars) next image is shown of Perseverance's descent on 2021-02-18. The text on that web page says:

*The descent stage holding NASA's Perseverance rover can be seen falling through the Martian atmosphere, its parachute trailing behind, in this image taken on Feb. 18, 2021, by the High Resolution Imaging Experiment (HiRISE) camera aboard the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter. The ancient river delta, which is the target of the Perseverance mission, can be seen entering Jezero Crater from the left.*

If NASA says Perseverance's target is an *ancient river delta*, then what we see is a flood deposit on Mars. Please compare them with the other images of flood deposits contained in this very document as well as in [http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf](http://henk-reints.nl/HR-the-flood.pdf).

![Image showing descent stage and ancient river delta](https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/thumbnails/image/perseverance_descent.jpg)

This is how flood deposits on Mars look like.

Do you now still dare to deny that Earth has flood deposits all around?
Next is another image of Mars:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/26/PIA21136_Scalloped_Terrain_Led_to_Finding_of_Buried_Ice_on_Mars.jpg

Please search for *flood deposit Mars* on Google Images and find many more like this one.

Yet another flood deposit...
(by a teeny weeny tsunami with the not so very impressive height of merely 25 metres or thereabout).