

canyon is without a doubt from volcanic action. All the lithography on the mountain is igneous. This is supported not only by field geology but also through satellite imagery. John Baumgardner of Los Alamos National Laboratory visited the mountain on several occasions and it was his opinion that the mountain rose after the Flood.

Using water volumes and altitudes can be a rather slippery form of evidence. The Flood itself probably was so catastrophic that mountains may have been pushed up and conceivably some worn down. In other words, we cannot use present day altitudes to calculate water depth.

The Ice Age and ancient maps

I had the pleasure of attending the Creation 2001 conference near Cincinnati. After listening to Michael Oard's presentation 'Whatever Happened to the Woolly Mammoth',¹ I realized his ice age model also solved an ancient map mystery.

I was intrigued by the first chapter of Graham Hancock's book, *Fingerprints of the Gods*,² published in 1995. This book contains some fascinating information about some ancient maps, such as the Admiral Piri Re's map of 1513. The Admiral himself created this map, though it is important to note that he references other ancient map sources. It centers on the South Atlantic showing Africa, South America, and most interestingly, the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land Antarctica. According to the history books, the continent of Antarctica was discovered in 1840 by the Wilkes expedition. That's right, Antarctica appeared on the map of Piri Re's 327 years before it was 'discovered'. This enigma only became apparent after the mapping of the coastline in 1949 with the aid of modern seismic technology to 'see'

through about a mile of ice which covers this area today. Mr Hancock's book includes information about the evaluation of the Piri Re's map, by the United States Airforce in 1960, for Professor Charles H. Hapgood of Keene College, New Hampshire. I quote from the USAF letter, 'We have no idea how the data on this map can be reconciled with the supposed state of geographical knowledge in 1513.'

We must conclude that a civilization existed, and considered ancient during the admiral's time, with the means to map Antarctica. The question is, did they have a technology to acquire topographical data through the ice sheet? Or did they map the coastline before the ice covered it? The most probable explanation is that it was mapped while ice free. Hancock proposes a theory to explain how there was no ice on the Antarctic continent at the time these ancient source maps were created.

Michael Oard's ice age model is an excellent solution to the frozen mammoth mystery. His theory gains credibility from Alexander V. Lalomov's findings,³ published in this journal. I suggest Oard's ice age model also solves the map mystery. A key element in his theory is an elevated ocean temperature. While the higher elevations are heavily glaciated, the warm ocean produces a sub-tropic climate near the coast and at lower elevations. This allows for the needed vegetation and conditions for the many warm weather animals whose remains are found in the sediments with the mammoths. The mechanism in which the ocean temperature is elevated is global, and is a result of the Flood catastrophe. It seems a reasonable proposal that while mammoths were roaming the coastal areas of the Arctic on the other side of the world, humans mapped the 'ice-free' coast of Antarctica. The existence of ancient maps showing the ice-free coastline of Antarctica serves as evidence in support of Michael Oard's model.

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References

1. Hancock, G. and Santha Faiia (photographer), *Fingerprints of the Gods*, Crown Pub., May, 1995.
2. Oard, M.J., The extinction of the woolly mammoth: was it a quick freeze? *CEN Tech. J.* **14**(3):24-34, 2000.
3. Lalomov, A.V., The extinction of the woolly mammoth, *TJ* **15**(2):50, 2001.



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Michael Oard replies:

I am glad that Jeff Van Dyke thought of a solution to the puzzle of some ancient maps while listening to one of my talks at Creation 2001. There are a number of maps from the Middle Ages that show the Southern Hemisphere, even the coast of Antarctica. These maps are considered by some to have been drawn in ancient times.

In my post-Flood Ice Age model, warm water would surround Antarctica for quite a while during the Ice Age.¹ Such warm water immediately after the Flood adjacent to Antarctica would result in rapid glaciation, starting in the mountains and inland. Over the next five hundred years, as the atmosphere and ocean cooled, the East and West Antarctic Ice Sheets would grow, coalesce, and eventually move out across the adjacent continental shelves and ocean. There would

be time for some ancient explorers to map Antarctica without sea ice or ice shelves and portions of the Southern Hemisphere while the woolly mammoths lived in the ice-free lowlands of Siberia, Alaska and the Yukon.

Although the idea of an ancient people who spread out and increased from the Tower of Babel and became seafarers who mapped the Antarctica coast is plausible, I am cautious on the original data. As a result I have not made up my mind on the idea and remain open. The reason for my reticence is because I noted upon reading Charles Hapgood's book on the topic,² that the maps, not only of Piri Re'is but of others, were accurate in some areas but quite wrong in other areas. The Piri Re'is map, for instance, joins the southern tip of Africa through 'Antarctica' to South America without the intervening ocean, the southern portion of South America or the southern South Atlantic Ocean.³ The Oronteus Finaeus Map of 1532, however, is more impressive in showing the general outline of the coast of Antarctica.⁴

Could mariners from the Middle Ages have produced these maps? I don't know. It is only a hypothesis that the maps are more ancient than the Middle Ages. Is it possible that Medieval mariners could have mapped Antarctica? It is possible when you consider that there was supposed to be a warm spell, called the Medieval Warm Period, which could have caused ice shelves to break up, making the coast more accessible to map. Regardless, I believe we need more research on the original maps.

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References

1. Oard, M.J., *An Ice Age Caused by the Genesis Flood*, Institute for Creation Research, El Cajon, California, 1990.
2. Hapgood, C., *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings—Evidence for Advanced Civilization in the Ice Age*, Adventures Unlimited Press,

Kempton, Illinois, 1966.

3. Hapgood, Ref. 2, pp. 20–21.
4. Hapgood, Ref. 2, pp. 80–82.

The year 1000

The Norman's Domesday survey of 1086 listed no less than 38 vineyards in England, with Ely marking the most northerly spot, seventy miles northeast of London. It was a warmer world. Archaeological evidence indicates that the years 950 to 1300 were marked by noticeably warmer temperatures than we experience today, even in the age of 'global warming.' Meteorologists describe this medieval warm epoch as the 'Little Optimum', and they site it as the explanation of such phenomena as the Viking explosion into Russia, France, Iceland, and the northwestern Atlantic.

The northerly retreat of icebergs and pack-ice under the impact of warmer temperatures is a plausible explanation of why Lief Eriksson was able to sail round the top of the Atlantic as far as Newfoundland in or about the year 1000, and why he found vines there. During the 'Little Optimum', Edinburgh enjoyed the climate of London, while London enjoyed the climate of the Loire valley in France, a difference of 2 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit—the equivalent in modern American terms of San Fransisco's climate moving north to Seattle.

Robert Lacey and Danny Danziger
The Year 1000
Little, Brown and Company
Great Britain, 1999, p. 139.