Slope Types:

Enter Coast of United States to 1000 fathoms

(1) Canyons off the Northeast United States New York to Washington D.C. depth of canyons is 2000 - 4000 fathoms. 15 canyons covered with mud mostly except in New England with rocky outcrops Miocene rocks.

(2) Terrand Slopes of Cape Hattera and Gulf Stream - divided by the Blake Plateau from Florida to Cape Haltras North Carolina. Bottom is either rock or Calcareous deposits- Microcene.

Why:

1. High velocity of Gulf Stream (6 knots) fastest current in worlds

2. Faulting

(3) West Florida Escapement - No Earthquakes recorded (500 miles long)

(4) Basin and Hill slopes of Texas and Louisiana (West of Mississippi River) - slope may be caused by valley and something blocked then (30 mile iceberg + 1500 fathoms) slope could be caused also by landslides (but only 1 degree slope). Salt domes on outer shelf could have pushed up portions of slope not stark escapement enough to suggest faults

(5) Southern California Slopes - 150 miles long - (4000 fathoms deep 10-20 miles of lakes) Escapements appear to be caused by faulting analogous to San Andreas fault

(6) Westward moving Continental Slope: 20 feet off with 1905 Quake

(7) Aleutian Slopes: South side 4000 fathoms - many valleys (Attitude & Kisusa narrators) fault scape

Aleutian Trench 15 degrees slope arch volcanic and seismic again

Slope degree

60+ = mud

25+ == sand

5 shells & ooze

Origin & Presentation of Canyons (150)

Complication a: origin

Corisca - drowned valley ok

(1) All other sub canyons have no adjacent land valleys

(2) Majority of canyons off of straight coasts

(3) Land not sinking

(4) Sub canyons have stupor gradient than land areas

(5) Sub canyons go all way doing slope & as a valley

(6) Canyons are world apart

Other Discrediting Hypothesis

(1) Run excoriations

(2) Faulting of floor/ blooms dropped (valleys winds) (don't in block topography)
(3) Currents: these flow to sea h2O up-willing has little force, tsunami effective only in shallow water

(4) Collapse of waves would give uneven and topography

(5) Currents - these flow contrary to sea h20

Sand and gravel carried large way when much mud & h20 in suspension.

Maurice Erring shard much sand in deposits around fans of sub canyons

Helzen & Erring re: Cable breaks as 60 mph currents caused by earthquakes

Brake steel cable than can cut granite (maximum speed measure in artificial lake at 1 mph

Kari Terzaghi: progressui lign fracture of slope sediment - slow speed - break caused by pressure on cable

Currents appear to transport but not erode (velocity)

(6) Lowering of sea leveling remote time - H20 never so low as to allow for age of fossils on sea mounts - (not with glacial epoch)

(7) Sediment can move from quake (16 feet in cold if coral La Jolta)

Possible Solution: Ancient rare cutting and slow substance and

Trenches: long narrow and setup sides greatest depths of oceans here Atlantic (4 trenches)

West Indies (2)

1. Puerto Rico Trench

2. Cuba

Romancher Deep (each of mid - Atlantic /Equator)

Antarctic (In west Sandust)

Deep (Weddell Sea)