Earth or Milky Way Galaxy Centered Universe:
The Most Marginalized Theory in Modern Cosmology

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Abstract

For most of human history our world sat at the centre of everything. Modern cosmology has spent a century insisting on the opposite, that we occupy no special place at all. In this paper I revisit a marginalized minority position that still exists even in the scientific community, the galactocentric model, which holds that the Milky Way lies at or near the centre of a finite, bounded universe. I trace the idea from Edwin Hubble's own uneasy words, through the claim that galaxy redshifts are "quantized" into concentric shells centred on us, to the great redshift surveys that were supposed to settle the matter for good. My aim is not to declare victory. It is to give the strongest honest version of the case, and to be equally honest about where it is contested, and about the one place where its own leading advocate has conceded ground.

Keywords: *galactocentric universe, Cosmological Principle, redshift quantization, concentric galaxy shells, Sloan Digital Sky Survey, large-scale structure, cosmic microwave background, Axis of Evil.*

1. From a Central Earth to "No Special Place"

For much of world history, people believed that the Earth was the centre of the known universe. Not only that, they believed that everything above us, every one of the heavenly bodies, revolved around us. It was an intuitive picture, and for a long time it was the only picture.

Then came Galileo Galilei. Building on Copernicus, he argued that the Sun, not the Earth, sits at the centre of the solar system, with the Earth and the other planets moving around it. That was the beginning of a long shift toward what we now call the Copernican Principle: the idea that our planet occupies no privileged location, that we are just an ordinary speck in an ordinary place.

In the early twentieth century, with the rise of giant telescopes, Edwin Hubble noticed that the faint oblong smudges once thought to be gas clouds inside our own Milky Way were in fact whole galaxies of their own. In one stroke the universe became vastly larger than anyone had imagined. As Hubble kept watching those galaxies, he found something stranger still. The more distant a galaxy, the faster it appeared to be racing away from us, its light stretched, or redshifted, toward longer wavelengths. Fainter meant farther, and farther meant faster, and it was happening in every direction we looked

When you trace back the expansion of these galaxies as they speed away from our own, you come back to where? Our galaxy. This means the universe is expanding. This also strongly suggests that our galaxy is at the center of the universe. Although there were potentially other explanations to this phenomenon, this was the one which caught everybody's attention.

2. Hubble's Reluctant Words

Here is the part that rarely makes it into the textbooks. When Hubble followed his own data to its plainest conclusion, he did not celebrate. He was shocked and recoiled. In his 1937 book *The Observational Approach to Cosmology*, he wrote of the picture his redshifts seemed to paint:

> *"Such a condition would imply that we occupy a unique position in the universe... But the unwelcome supposition of a favoured location must be avoided at all costs... it is intolerable... moreover, it represents a discrepancy with the theory because the theory postulates homogeneity."* (Hubble, 1937)

Read that last clause slowly, because it is the whole game. The favoured location is "*intolerable*" not because the data forbid it, but because it is a *discrepancy with the theory*, and *the theory postulates homogeneity*. In other words, the assumption that we are nowhere special is not a conclusion Hubble drew from observation. It is a premise he decided to choose based on consensus at the time. He said as much: the possibility *"cannot be rejected by any available evidence,"* yet, based on the majority views as of now, it *"would be only accepted as a last resort."*

Edwin Hubble was an agnostic. That's why it's hard for him to accept any evidence suggesting we occupy a special place in the universe, because if our location is special, then it's no accident, God must have put us there. Because of that he never fully committed to the idea that the universe is expanding at all, and by some accounts he still had not accepted it when he died in 1953. That caution actually sharpens my point rather than blunting it. The man whose name is attached to cosmic expansion looked at a universe that seemed to place us at its centre, judged that no evidence ruled it out, and set it aside anyway because a rival assumption was more comfortable.

3. The Cosmological Principle: Derived Law, or Rescuing Assumption?

So true to his words, he and other astronomers at their time proposed this alternative idea, one which doesn't refute his original findings that we're at the center. In short they set the original idea aside and proposed what is now known as the 'balloon analogy', which later became known as the cosmological principle. The friendly classroom version is the "balloon analogy": ink dots on an inflating balloon all rush apart, and every dot sees the same thing, so no dot is the centre. Trace the recession backward, we are told, and you do not arrive at a place. You arrive at a time. It states that on the largest scales the universe is homogeneous (the same everywhere) and isotropic (the same in every direction). No centre, no edge, no preferred direction. A purely secular concept.

But notice what Hubble already told us: the theory *postulates* homogeneity. A postulate is an assumption, and an assumption adopted partly to avoid an unwelcome conclusion deserves to be examined rather than saluted. My argument in this paper is that the Cosmological Principle functions, at least in part, as a rescuing device: a rule adopted in advance to ensure that the data can never be allowed to say we are special. That is a philosophical commitment dressed as an empirical result, and it is fair to ask the data whether it earns its keep. This secular view has become their baseline, their assumption when studying all of astronomy, that's why most discoveries today seem to fit this non-theistic idea.

4. Quantized Redshifts and the Concentric Shells

That brings us to the most provocative claim in this whole story. The rise of the modern young earth creationist movement noticed this bias in the scientific community. So they did their own research and resurrected the original idea of Edwin Hubble, which was the Earth or Milky Way centered universe, which he resisted.

Beginning in the 1970s, the astronomer William Tifft reported that galaxy redshifts do not vary smoothly, as a random scatter of velocities would predict. Instead they seem to cluster around preferred, evenly spaced values, as if galaxies were sorted into steps rather than smeared across a continuum. Tifft and Cocke (1984) called it redshift quantization. Napier and Guthrie (1997), analyzing their own galaxy samples, reported the same effect, and stated the crucial detail plainly: the periodicity showed up most cleanly once the measurements were referred to the centre of our own galaxy, the galactocentric frame.

The creationist physicist PhD Dr. Russell Humphreys drew out the geometry (Humphreys, 1994, 2002). If redshift tracks distance through Hubble's law, then evenly spaced redshifts mean evenly spaced *distances*, and if galaxies favour certain distances from us in every direction, they are effectively arranged in concentric spherical shells around the Milky Way, on the order of a few million light-years apart. Humphreys argued from simple geometry that such a bullseye pattern would only be visible from at or very near its centre. From anywhere else the shells would smear into a blur. His conclusion was that the universe has a centre, and that we are sitting close to it, a picture he named the galactocentric model to distinguish it sharply from old-style geocentrism.

PhD astrophysicist Dr. John Hartnett (2004), a friend of Humphreys, took the same view and pressed it further. Hartnett provided yet another incredible discovery to support the evidence by Dr. Russell Humphreys. This one is something we can see with our very eyes. He asked us to look at the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, it's a map of the observable universe. And if you look closely at the maps below (Figure 1), you will notice concentric shell structures of super massive galaxy clusters surrounding our own galaxy. That's how Dr. Hartnett interprets the map. And if he's correct, that means that we are at or near the center of the universe.

Now, please take a look and focus closely on these images below where I show the survey image taken from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. Then I put indicators and markers in order to show you where those massive galaxy arcs and concentric shells are.

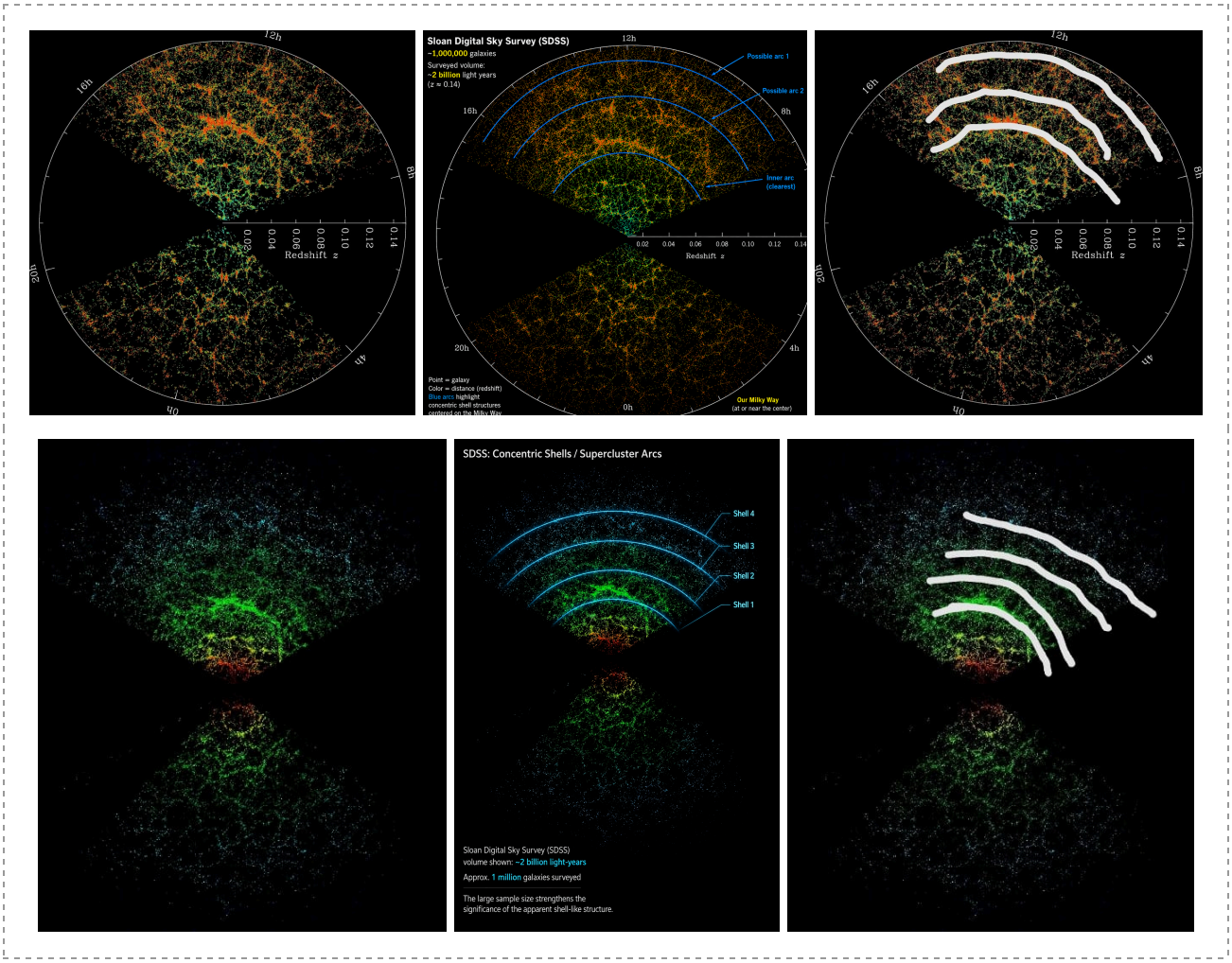


Figure 1. A polar slice through the Sloan Digital Sky Survey galaxy-redshift map, with the observer located at the center and radial position representing increasing redshift. The highlighted curves identify several visually apparent large-scale galaxy walls that are approximately arc-shaped around the observer. This illustrates the geometry expected if galaxy number counts possessed preferred radial or redshift intervals: preferred redshifts would project as concentric arcs in a thin survey slice and as approximately spherical shells in three dimensions. The far left is the clean version followed by the middle which gives a close proximity with details and the final image on the far right is the author's direct location of these curves.

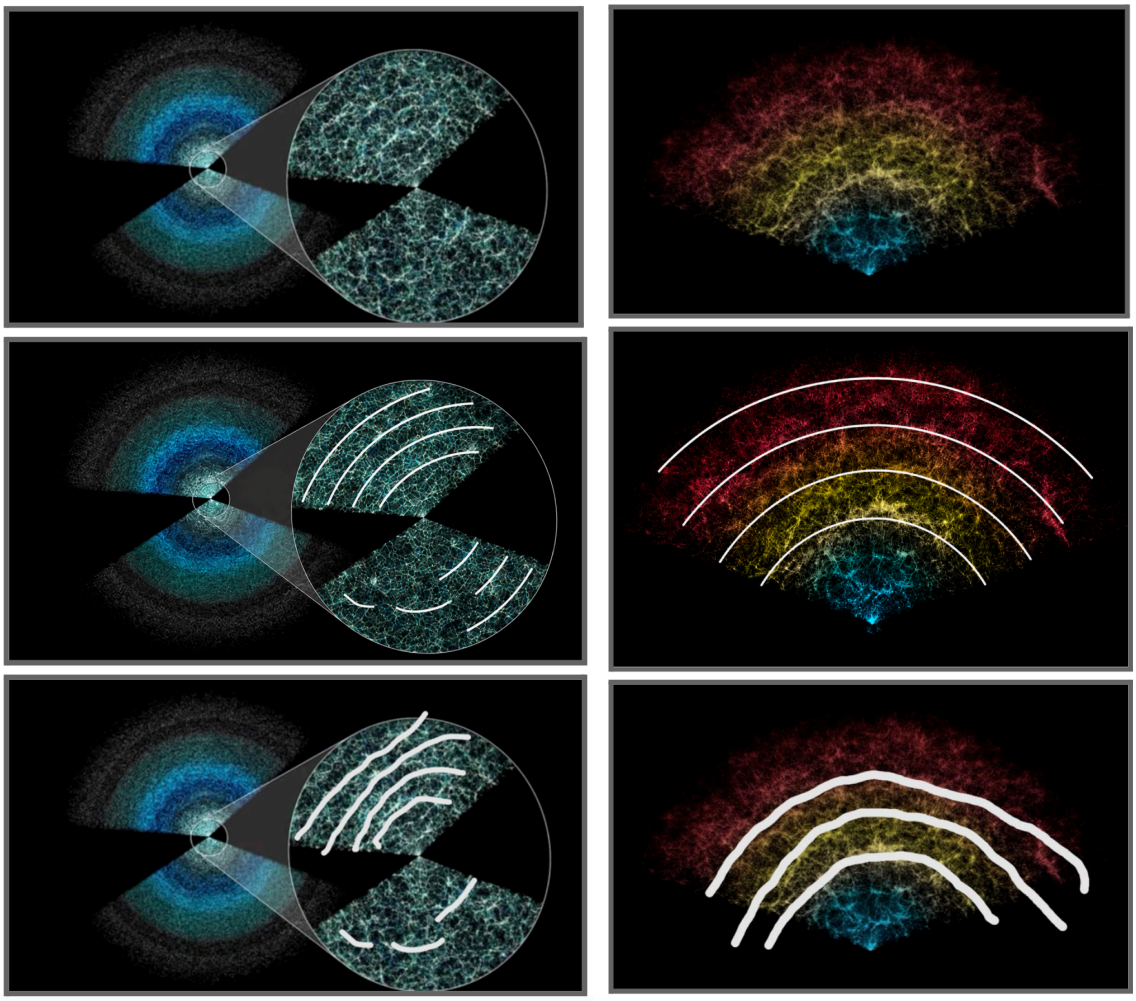
These arcs illustrate the geometry behind Humphreys's argument:

1. Redshift determines the radial plotting position.
2. Preferred redshift values would create preferred radial distances.
3. Preferred radial distances would appear as concentric arcs in this thin slice.
4. In three dimensions, those arcs would correspond to portions of spherical shells centered approximately on the observer.

The visible arcs identified are more accurately called: large-scale galaxy walls or supercluster arcs approximately concentric with the observer. If galaxy counts peak at preferred redshifts, the corresponding preferred distances would project as concentric arcs in this two-dimensional survey slice and as spherical shells in three dimensions. This is what I believe we see and can recognize in the images above.

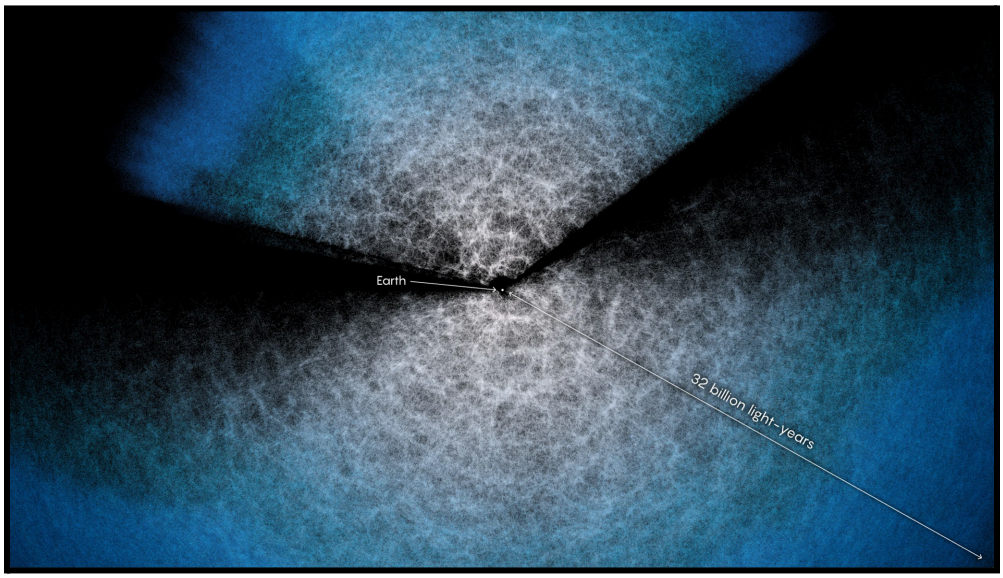
5. New Discovery Confirms Creationist Predictions

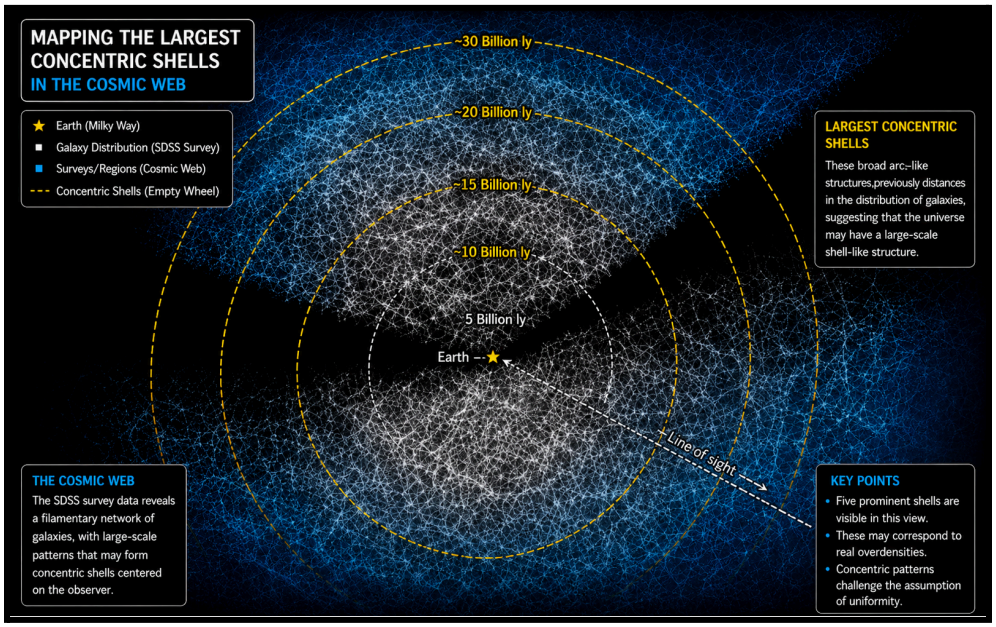
This new data is expanded from the prior study of 1 million galaxies(SDSS) to 47 million from the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) recently in 2026. Although this isn't completely done yet, a huge portion of its discovery or 75% of its mapping of the sky is concluded. Below are the different images generated as a result of the findings. Again, I encourage you to look closely, take time and focus, in order for you to see the concentric shells or arcs.

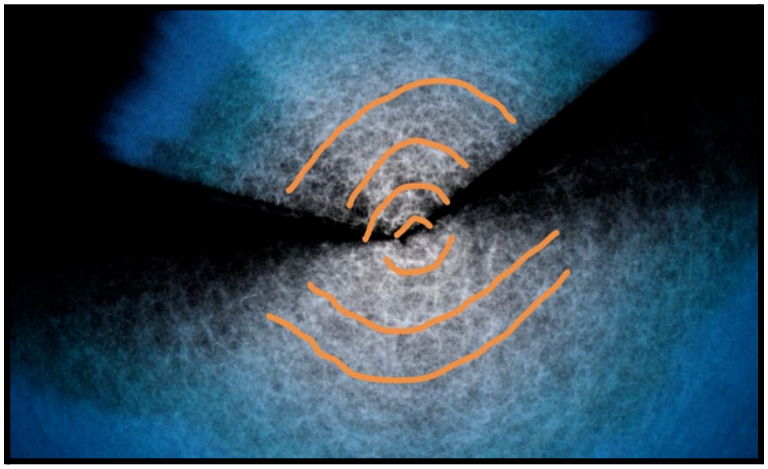


Those three images above are smaller portions of the sky surveyed, those galaxies closer to us. While the images below are in fact the entire observable universe. Usually my first images (top) are the originals. In the second image I asked AI to look for the arc (middle). Third images (bottom), my detecting the concentric shells and arcs visually then I identified them by using my finger to draw them for you to see, and to direct you on where to look.

The same pattern applies below, the top image is the original. The middle is AI's detection followed by my own detection outlines. DESI's new map includes 15 million galaxies spanning 32 billion light-years of space.







So the initial and preliminary evidences provided by Humphreys and Hartnett is now supported by these new findings recently.

6. Into the Big Surveys: From A Million to 47 Million Galaxies

A pattern claimed from small, hand-picked samples has to face the great modern redshift surveys, the 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and the recent Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI). Hawkins, Maddox and Merrifield (2002) tested the claimed periodicity against 2dF data with roughly eight times more galaxy-quasar pairs than the earlier work, and concluded that the previously reported signal arose from the combination of noise and the survey's window function. A novice or non-scientifically curious person might stop there and quietly drop the subject. I will not, because the story is genuinely unsettled. Napier and Burbidge (2003) fired back that the noise-removal used to erase the periodicity amounted to excessive smoothing that could bury a real signal, and they published an alternative method that preserved it. Halton Arp's group kept defending intrinsic redshifts in the same survey data for years afterward (see Fulton, Arp, & Hartnett, 2018). This is a live dispute, not a closed case.

And there is a result the skeptics rarely mention. Hartnett and Hirano (2008) ran a Fourier analysis of galaxy number counts, how many galaxies sit at each redshift, using the SDSS *and* the 2dF surveys directly, the very datasets that were supposed to kill the idea. They reported preferred periodic spacings at redshift intervals of about Δz = 0.0102, 0.0246, and 0.0448, consistent between the two independent surveys, which in the galactocentric reading corresponds to galaxies preferentially sitting on concentric shells. So the minority case does not merely hide from the big surveys. At the level of galaxy counts, it claims a foothold inside them. And now with the DESI generated images, there seems to be no more doubt that these super massive concentric shell structures of galaxy superclusters exists.

Now it's reasonable to say that the original idea in which Edwin Hubble resisted, is corroborated. Furthermore, I expect significant objections from skeptics regarding the images and interpretation of the images. Such objections I anticipate are gravitational lensing effects, not looking at the map using 3D, imagining the arcs, cherry picking the images for the paper's gain, and that big bang physics can create arc shaped galaxy super clusters. All these can be explained away and with converging evidences of a galactocentric universe, making these objections insignificant.

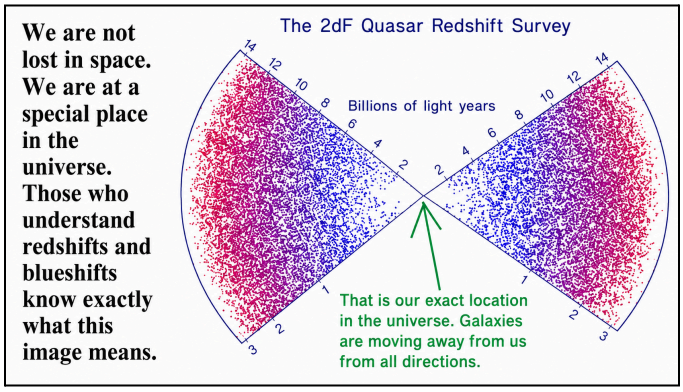


Figure 2. *Map of quasars seen from Earth in the 2dF Quasar Redshift Survey. Each dot represents a distant quasar. Earth is shown at the center because all the measurements were taken from our location. The farther a dot is from the center, the greater its redshift and estimated distance. The map shows that distant objects appear to be moving away from us in every direction, but this alone does not prove that Earth is the physical center of the universe.*

7. The Future

If the shells were the only anomaly, this would be a lonely paper. They are not. In 2005 the cosmologist João Magueijo examined the cosmic microwave background, the faint afterglow of the early universe, and found that two of its largest-scale features, the quadrupole and the octopole, are lined up with each other far more neatly than random chance should allow. João analysis rejected perfect statistical isotropy at better than 99.9 percent confidence, and reported that they could not blame the alignment on foreground contamination or known instrument errors (Land & Magueijo, 2005). The detail that should stop you cold is what this axis points at. It lies close to the plane of our own solar system, the ecliptic.

A pattern imprinted on the whole sky when the universe was young and just created and has no business knowing where Earth's orbit would eventually lie. And the name the discoverers chose tells you how unwelcome the finding was: they called it the *Axis of Evil*. It was named by João Magueijo, an openly committed atheist. The label became a political slogan of the day, but the word "evil" was chosen precisely because a preferred cosmic direction is damaging to the standard model and to the Copernican Principle it rests on. The people who found the anomaly named it after the trouble it causes in their own framework. That is telling. The Axis of Evil is a genuine, unexplained anomaly to this day and corroborates our special place in the cosmos. A future paper will be published specifically on this topic.

8. Why the Theory Is Marginalized

So why is a hypothesis with this much behind it treated as fringe? Part of the answer, I contend, is worldview. A universe with a centre, and with us near it, is a universe that looks designed and placed, and for a science that took "*no special location*" as its founding vow, that conclusion is unwelcome before the first evidence is examined. Hubble told us as much in his own words. When a framework rules out an answer in advance, it should not be surprising that the answer stays buried.

Also, not all young earth creationists accept the Earth or Milky Way Centered Universe. But some notable ones who did also suggest the idea were PhD Astrophysicist Dr. Jason Lisle and genetic entropy expert Dr. John Sanford.

9. Conclusion

In a nutshell: the idea that the Milky Way sits at the centre of a finite universe is not the absurdity that its reputation suggests. It rests on a real and reported pattern, quantized galaxy redshifts and on a real and unexplained sky-wide anomaly, the Axis of Evil, that mainstream cosmology has not put to rest; and on a founding assumption, the Cosmological Principle, that even Hubble treated as a personal chosen premise based on world view rather than an evidence based conclusion. My claim is modest and defensible: this deserves a hearing on the evidence rather than dismissal by personal emotional reflex. The largest surveys ever taken have not closed the question, and until the community engages the galaxy-count data as squarely as it engaged the quasar data, the title of this paper stands. This topic remains one of the most marginalized theories in all of modern cosmology, and marginalization is not the same thing as refutation. Consensus does not determine truth, and the Axis of Evil in particular deserves a full treatment of its own, which I intend to give it in a companion paper. The mostly evolution believing scientific community will never accept everything written on this paper of mine. They will just try to explain it away. That's why I titled my paper 'Earth or Milky Way Galaxy Centered Universe: The Most Marginalized Theory in Modern Cosmology.'

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