

DECISION TIME: HOW DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

SCANNING WELL OVER ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE DIRECT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE PHYSICAL RECORD OF THE ROCKS AND THE BIBLICAL RECORD

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The record found in the rocks and the Biblical record of five great catastrophes of a geological nature remarkably fall, both chronologically and logically, in the same order. This strongly implies that the geological record of the rocks is nothing more than the record of these five great Biblical events and must be so interpreted. Who really created the earth and all of its hosts? Jehovah God or the old Greek gods, Time and Chance?

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*“In the Beginning God Created out of nothingness
the heavens and the earth” (Gen. 1:1)*

1. The initial point of departure in both reports of earth's early events is the origin of the heavens.
2. According to astronomers the origin of the earth follows the origin of the universe. And that is precisely the order found in Genesis 1:1 and in Psalm 104:1-5.

THE ARCHAEOZOIC (ARCHEAN) DEPOSITS

“You covered the earth with the deep as with a garment” (Psa. 104:6)

3. Earth came to be completely covered with water and lay waste and desolate. Three Scripture passages clearly speak of this event after the creation of the earth. They are Genesis 1:2-8, Psalm 104:1-6 and Job 38:4-9. It was this outpouring of the first universal flood that deposited the lifeless Archaeozoic deposits. Genesis 1:2 in the original text turns from the creation of both the heavens and the earth to focus upon that which the Creator now brought upon the earth in order to prepare it for earth's teeming floral and faunal life. It says: **“But the earth, it was in a state of being waste and desolate, and darkness was upon the face of the ocean, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters.”** It is obvious from that which happens in Genesis 1:9-10 that this pre-Adamic universal flood was forced to retreat to the newly limiting shores of the great single continent (**“The waters were gathered unto one place”**) as the Creator continued His creative work on the surface of the earth and in the sea. In Job 38:9-11 the Creator Himself, counselling Job, describes the outpouring of that pre-Adamic universal flood in this way, assuring us that we have not missed the point in interpreting Genesis 1:2. After He describes His work of founding the earth, He says this. **“Or Who shut up the sea with doors when it had burst forth and had issued out of the womb, when I made the clouds its garment and thick darkness its swaddling band when I fixed My boundary for it and established bars and doors, when I said [to the sea], ‘You may come this far but no farther, and your proud waves must stop here’”** Psalm 104 describes the event series in this way. **“You laid the foundations of the earth so that it would not come to be moved until the most distant times. With the ocean You covered it [the earth] as with a garment. The waters came to stand over the mountains”** (vvs. 5-6). Joe Meert ignores the evidence of a marine environment found in the Archaeozoic deposits in his scornful rejection of the existence of the pre-Adamic flood. In criticism of my harmonization model that is based upon a fragmentary presentation of my model, he says: **“The existence of a Pre-Adamic flood is based solely on a loose interpretation of Genesis.”**¹ Apparently he was ignorant of the above references. Furthermore he had no idea of the real meaning of the original Hebrew text that so desperately has been mangled by so many of its translators that refused to accept its obvious meaning. Surely he was unaware that in the last 50 years I had studied, worked in and

¹ Meert, Joe, ¡Error!Marcador no definido., 8/24/99, p. 2.

then taught the Hebrew language, covering the Hebrew text of Genesis 1-8 well over a score of times with my graduate Seminary students.

4. Earth had no atmosphere at the beginning. That is strongly suggested by Genesis 1:3-8. The atmosphere [the firmament in KJV] developed within the first and second solar day after the creation of the earth allowing the observance to the first solar day by the Divine Author Who recorded these events from earth's perspective.
5. Earth began to develop an atmosphere. In both Genesis 1:3-8 and Job 38:4-9 the establishment of the atmosphere accompanies the covering of the deep with the first universal sea.
6. Geologists long have debated whether there are volcanic materials in the Vishnu Schist at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. Garrels says: "The rocks assigned to the Archean, the most ancient era, are almost without exception so highly metamorphosed that in many cases it is even impossible to determine whether the original rock was igneous or sedimentary. It must be remembered that these rocks have been subjected in many places to intense folding during the Archean and to subsequent folding in later eras. ...Sufficient work has been done to show that the sequence of events during Archean time was similar to those of later eras. There were times of submergence and deposition of sediments, followed by times of folding, intrusion, uplift, and erosion. In some places there are indications that Archean time was accompanied by more active intrusion and volcanism than is common during later eras; but even this is open to considerable doubt..."² While I am confident that most of the Archeozoic deposits are of marine origin, I would have no hesitation at admitting the presence of continental volcanism. Indeed, I would expect that any disturbance of earth's crust that would produce the great fountains of the deep outpouring the pre-Adamic flood also would be accompanied by volcanism on the crust of the newly created earth.
7. Pangaea erected out of the sea. This is exactly what is described in Genesis 1:9 and in Job 38:10-11.
8. Sea level came to be established. This is certainly found in the Psalm 104:7-8 passage as well as in Job 38:10-11. Both texts describe the Creator's command that produced this stabilization of the sea.
9. Enormous compressive forces of that uplift distorted and refoliated the sea bottom deposits like the Vishnu Schist in the bottom of the Grand Canyon that I have visited repeatedly. The only possible source of these pressures is the abrupt uplift of the great single continent (Gen. 1:9). This massive uplift is described briefly in Psalm 104:6-10. While mistranslated in most versions, the verse describes the uplift of the mountains and the depression of the valleys that permitted the drainage of the continent. **"With the ocean You covered it [the newly created earth] as with a garment. The waters came to stand above the mountains. From Your rebuke they [the waters] began to flee. From the voice of Your thunder they [the waters] proceeded to hurry away. The mountains began to become higher. Valleys went down to the place that you had established for them. You established a boundary so that they should not come back, so that they should not return to cover the earth."** (See the Hebrew text and the NASB translation of them, the best rendering of those verses that I know).

THE PROTEROZOIC DEPOSITS

*"At Your rebuke the waters fled away.
At the voice of Your thunder they hurried away" (PSA. 104:7)*

10. Waters drained off of the single continent into its littoral zone. This drainage of the continent onto the continental shelf that surrounded the single continent produced much of the Proterozoic deposits.
11. Geologists also point to evidence that the early Proterozoic deposits contain continental volcanic eruptive materials. Meert continues to hope to win the conflict for the fragment based hypothesis of evolution over the challenging view by overtone and inuendo. He says: "Northrup seemingly ignores (considering that he is not a geologist) the fact that there are Archean and early Proterozoic continental deposits including sub-areally [sic] deposited

² Garrels, Robert M., A Textbook of Geology. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951, pp. 293-294.

volcanic rocks of Archean age.”³ Again I would expect that any crustal movement violent enough to erect a continent out of the sea would also produce continental volcanism that probably would be washed into the sea by the violence of the waters draining off of the continent. Meert is unaware that, while indeed I do not belong to any geological society, my ongoing geological research and observations while ministering since my geological studies, have taken me repeatedly into all of the continents except Australia and Antarctica. Repeatedly I have been in India checking new Bible translation work, with several contacts with Asia, into the Philippines twice, a year and a half in Hawaii, into Alaska, across Canada coast to coast, to Puerto Rico twice, to the coast and highlands of Peru, to the southern coast of Brazil, to several European countries including England, France, Holland, Portugal, Greece, along the western and some of the southern coast of Turkey and deep into Syria. I have travelled twice through much of Jordan, repeatedly in Israel, by land from Israel into Egypt as far south as Karnak. I have traveled in western Africa twice while checking new translation work in Niger. This was accompanied with visits to Ivory Coast, Nigeria, then south by plane and across the continent to Kenya for further ministry. While there I was able to explore some of the African Rift Valley from Lake Navaisha south. I have returned to Tchad repeatedly working with Bible translators. Repeatedly I have flown over the great fossil lakebed that once was the greater Lake Tchad. True, I am not a registered geologist, and yet my field experience certainly gives me a broad base for drawing important geological conclusions as I have examined the field sources of conclusions about historical geology. It has been astonishing to see these lying completely parallel to the record of the deposition of the record of the rocks in Biblical revelation. Perhaps it should be remembered that Darwin, so greatly honored by evolutionists, trained as a theological student. Furthermore, several of the other greatly respected students of geology of the past had little or no formal theological geological training, yet they are recognized for their contributions. I cannot help but see the relevance to the time and chance hypothesis of earth’s history in Brook’s fascinating reference to theories that are “patently impossible and vain.”⁴ The hypothesis succeeds in accomplishing only two things: 1. It leads the devotee to the feet of two ancient Greek gods, “Time” and “Chance. 2. It evades any sense of responsibility to the One Who actually created all things.

12. The formation of earth’s atmosphere in Archeozoic/Proterozoic time long has intrigued the climatologist and geologist. Years ago I heard a geologist named Singer lecture at a great conclave of geologists in San Francisco. He attempted to explain earth’s seas and atmosphere as a result of either prograde or retrograde capture of the moon. This, he suggested, produced the outwelling of the seas and the gasses that then formed the atmosphere. Earth’s atmosphere (the firmament in KJV) separated the canopy from the sea and then from the continent. The sea was “**down underneath**” the canopy and the canopy was “**up over the top of**” the atmosphere. (Note three Hebrew prepositions in each case). The canopy was some form of water elevated above the atmosphere from the second day of creation until its collapse early in the Noahic flood.
13. Time passed and some fossil lifeforms are found in the Proterozoic deposits, providing grist for the evolutionist’s mill. The few fossil traces in the Proterozoic are followed by a depositional break on which, in the Paleozoic deposits, there is a veritable explosion of lifeforms. The Proterozoic marine shelf deposits represent the continentally derived drainage deposits that resulted from the uplift of the great single continent. One learns very little about the lifeforms on the earth in the Proterozoic deposits or that existed during the great depositional interval between the third day of creation and the Noahic flood. That information is found later, buried in the Paleozoic deposits left by the great universal Noahic flood. Some important evidence also can be found in Genesis 1:11-7:10.
14. The littoral deposits of the Proterozoic extend westward from the Grand Canyon. They are found only in a few places in the world. These offshore, continental deposits only can be expected to be found in areas that once were the continental shelf of the single continent. That littoral zone has been broken up and scattered by the Mesozoic separation of the continental plates.

³ Meert, Op. Cit.

⁴ Brooks, C.E.P., Climate through The Ages, 2nd revised edition. New York, Dover Publications, Inc. p. 7.

15. Meert⁵ describes late Proterozoic/Cambrian shallow water limestones in Namibia that are covered with the Cambrian Fish River subgroup. He points to this as evidence eroding the five catastrophe harmonization model and its description of the beginning of the Noahic flood. The problem appears to be that, if the flood is imagined to have leaped to universality almost immediately, this physical evidence would be impossible. I already have pointed out that the evidence for the expansion of the Noahic flood before its universal stage extends beyond the lower boundary of the Devonian deposits. It is obvious that from the collapse of the canopy until the universal stage of the Noahic flood took some time. In that time an enormous deluge was falling upon the still exposed landmass and continental deposits must be expected in that interval.
16. An extended period of time passed before the Paleozoic deposits began to be deposited. It is represented in the geological column by the Great Unconformity. "The long interval of erosion between the Cambrian and the Pre-Cambrian is referred to as the *Lipalian* interval."⁶ The wildest of religiously philosophical guesses, without any scientific basis whatsoever, have attached millions of years of years to this period of time when there were no depositional connections whatsoever between the Proterozoic deposits and the Paleozoic deposits. This falls in precisely the right place in the geological column to harmonize with the period between the creation of Adam and the Noahic flood.

THE PALEOZOIC DEPOSITS

*"The fountains of the great deep were opened up
And the windows of the heavens were opened" (Gen. 7:11)*

17. The Paleozoic deposits lie unconformably on the Proterozoic surfaces wherever both exist. According to Genesis 5-7, the Noahic flood event series was preceded by an interval of between 1,500 years (Heb.) and 2,000 years (LXX) between the creation week and the flood. The great unconformity represents this quiet period of Biblical history.
18. The Cambrian Tapeats deposits at the bottom of the Paleozoic deposit series displays fierce disturbance of the ocean bottom deposits. The Tapeats Sandstone at the Grand Canyon is very coarse. This speaks of the great violence in the ocean bottoms when the fountains of the deep were opened (Gen.7:11). The Noahic flood had begun in the ocean bottoms. A climatologist once told me that, if all of the water in the atmosphere today fell at once, it would amount to about _ an inch of rainfall worldwide. Some months later he wrote to revise that estimate to about 1 inch. But one is wasting his time attempting to read present information about the water content of the atmosphere and the impossibility of its producing a universal flood by mere rainfall. In the first place there were two sources for its water for the Noahic flood. The first was the fountains of the great deep. the second was the collapse of the canopy, that great water layer that had been **elevated "up over the top of"** the atmosphere on the second day of creation.
19. The Cambrian deposits are filled with calcium deposits. These are the deposits left quietly lying on the ocean bottom during the 1,500 to 2,000 years (LXX) of the life and death of boundless numbers of marine calcium gathering creatures that lived in the sea between Adam and Noah.
20. The Cambrian deposits and those of the immediately following periods suddenly display an enormous leap in number and variety of marine life forms in comparison to the few found in the Proterozoic deposits. To the evolutionist this indicates that life in the sea suddenly exploded by evolution into different kinds and species. That in itself contradicts the danse macabre, the inchworm slow pace imagined for the evolution of life. Again this points to the great multiplication of marine life in the millennium and one half to two millenia [LXX] between creation and the Noahic flood.
21. Bottom, rather immobile life forms dominate the Cambrian deposits. The creationist should expect this, for these are the first creatures overwhelmed in the very beginning of the Noahic flood by the violence of the eruption of the fountains of the deep (Gen.7:11).
22. There are indications of glaciation found in some continental Ordovician deposits. Indeed, Brooks says: "There have been at least four major ice-ages, in the early Proterozoic, in the late Proterozoic or Algonkian, in the Upper Carboniferous [Pennsylvanian] and in the

⁵ Op. Cit., p. 3.

⁶ Garrels, p. 294.

Pleistocene-Recent periods. Of the first two of these we know little, but that little suggests that they were entirely analogous to the Quaternary. The Upper Carboniferous glaciation, on the other hand, was highly abnormal, in that the greatest ice-sheets developed in regions which are now not far from the equator. It seems that there was another great period of mountain-building at the close of the Cretaceous, which developed in such a way that the distribution of land and sea, and of mountain ranges, was not favorable for extensive glaciation.”⁷ This is precisely what should be expected by the creationist. The second source of the Noahic flood is described in Genesis 7:1 as “...**the windows of heaven were opened.**” Careful consideration will provide both geological and Biblical evidences that indicate that the earth had a universal climate throughout the Proterozoic deposits following the elevation of the canopy in Genesis 1:3-5. That was caused by the great layer of water in some form “**up over the top of**” (Heb.) the atmosphere which lay below it and above the sea and then land that was “**down underneath it**” (Heb. Gen. 1:7). The abrupt collapse of the canopy as the second source of the universal flood was initiated would have brought about drastic climatic changes and rapid cooling of temperatures in regions of the single continent that rapidly became “temperate” and “polar” regions. Heavy snow and icing conditions would have been inevitable.

23. A great abundance of fossil life suddenly is found in the deposits at the beginning of the Paleozoic “Era.” Flora and faunal life during the more than a millennium and one half under the canopy between Genesis 1:9 and Genesis 7:11 provide evidences for the assumed great leap in evolution [uniformitarianism??] that is seen at the Proterozoic/Paleozoic boundary.
24. The overlying Bright Angel Shale and Muav Limestone are much lighter deposits than the Tapeats Sandstone at the bottom of the Cambrian deposits. As the Noahic flood expanded, lighter calcium materials remained in suspension longer. These now began to precipitate out of the water and provided the materials for these formations.
25. The Paleozoic marine deposits entomb fossil evidence of a remarkably universal climate. This is a testimony concerning the remarkably different climate of the Proterozoic, antediluvian world. That climate was produced by the presence of the canopy that was elevated “**up over the top of**” the atmosphere as described in Genesis and that greatly affected life here on earth from Genesis 1:3-7:11. Evidence of its protection and effect on mankind in that it protected him from aging solar radiation can be studied in the record of slow maturity and greatly extended life spans of the antediluvians in Genesis 5.
26. Meert’s attempt to use the Old Red Sandstone as a terrestrial Devonian deposit that sinks the proposal of a Noahic flood in the Paleozoic⁸ actually supports my five catastrophe harmonization model. It appears that the Noahic flood only reached its universal stage and fully quieted later in the Mississippian stage. At that time its quieting and cooling waters resulting from polar and sub-polar ice (the product of the collapse of the canopy in higher latitudes) dumped vast quantities of marine calcium. It is well known that rapid cooling of a solution results in rapid precipitation of suspended particles in that solution.
27. There is an exceedingly strong dominance of fishes in the Paleozoic marine deposits. Once again this is precisely what the creationist should expect. The warm seas under the canopy in the Proterozoic, pre-Noahic flood should have produced a booming marine population. That is precisely what is found buried in the Paleozoic, Noahic flood debris.
28. As the Paleozoic sedimentation continued, a researcher begins to find some materials of a continental source. Land plants and then some land creatures begin to appear in the deposits. The researcher now is examining the debris that is coming off of or is being buried on the continent under the fierce downpours of the collapsing canopy.
29. There is an exceedingly strong dominance of gymnosperm plant debris in the Paleozoic land flora. The great layer of water (in vapor form?) that had been elevated above the atmosphere served as a great radiation filter. That greatly affected the development of flora and fauna in those times and gave an ideal environment for the gymnosperms.
30. From the middle to the upper part of the Paleozoic deposits the dominant land creatures were amphibians.
31. Entire ecozones were buried by waters in the Paleozoic “Era.” While the description of the consequences to life on the high and dry continent and its shorelines clearly primarily affected

⁷ Brooks, p. 6.

⁸ Meert, p. 3.

land creatures, there can be no question but that many groups of sea creatures that were ill fitted for the violence in the sea during the flood died to enter the lithosphere as fossils. One must recognize that air breathing marine creatures and shoreline reptiles specifically are omitted from the list of the creatures that were destroyed off of the face of the ground in Genesis 7:21-23. At the same time it must be recognized that verse 21 does not end, saying **“All flesh died.”**

32. The predominance of calcium deposits continue to dominate the Paleozoic Devonian deposits. Wherever I have been able to examine the Devonian deposits, I have found strong indication of quieting waters that displayed considerable evidence of quiet oscillation. This seemed to be very characteristic of those seen in New York and Pennsylvania. I insist that this represents deposits laid down near the middle of the 150 days of universality of the Noahic flood as described in Genesis 7:18-24.
33. In the middle Paleozoic times in a period called Mississippian, a far more complete stabilization of the waters brought about the deposit of great limestone layers that are preserved in many places, usually with only minor bedding planes. The violence of the universal submergence of the land in Genesis 7:18-24 was followed by its stabilization in the later part of the one hundred fifty days of sedimentary precipitation. In this quieting stage the Noahic waters quietly deposited the pre-flood ocean's calcium rich life forms and debris from destroyed life forms. There are numerous marine life forms preserved in this great band of lower Mississippian limestone. It is fascinating to see the Redwall Limestone on the north rim trail of the Grand Canyon alternately interbedding several times with the overlying formation. What a slow danse macabre this requires in the uniformitarian interpretation! This limestone is actually a great marine deposit that has been richly stained by the iron oxides from the Supai Assemblage above it.
34. The Paleozoic marine deposits are found on most of earth's surfaces. An evolutionary writer that I have read marvels that they are unable to find continental deposits of this period in Europe. But this is precisely what should be expected in the universal stage of the Noahic flood. I read: “Large parts of Idaho were submerged under shallow sea water during long intervals of Paleozoic time...Paleozoic sedimentary rocks exist in all parts of Idaho except the Snake River Plain....”⁹ And they themselves would admit that the drainage of fossil Great Salt Lake eroded away the Paleozoic deposits in that drainage.
35. The Grand Canyon displays a clear record of the initiation of oscillating waters that advance and retreat in the Supai Assemblage of the upper Mississippian “epoch.” This corresponds with the initiation of the flood's retreat in Genesis 8:1-3. That describes the waters as **“going and returning repeatedly”** (Heb.).
36. Raindrop prints and mud cracks on the shores left by the oscillating Supai Assemblage also point to the initiation of the early retreat stage of the waters. This formation plainly records the aeolian deposition of the iron oxide stained materials in a humid, oscillating, shoreline environment. These materials fell in or near the water, to be sorted by the many fairly quiet marine intrusions that mark its layers. This also corresponds with Genesis 8:1-3. Deposits of fine dust that was filled with rich iron oxide stains in the Supai Assemblage and Hermit shale indicate a very humid, oxidizing atmosphere with wind transporting these materials that fell in water to become shales. This further confirms the initiation of the retreat of the Noahic flood.
37. The Supai Assemblage clearly contains some continental plant materials mixed with other flora from a marine origin. This accords with the fact that much of the land and marine plant debris that had been ripped up by the Noahic flood waters still were floating when this debris began to be grounded by the retreating flood waters.
38. Great wind dunes sweeping up to 45 degrees characterize the Coconino Sandstone in the early Permian deposits of the Paleozoic. This agrees with Genesis 8:1, **“And God sent a wind to dry up the earth....”** These are not underwater dunes for these can only deposit sand up to about a 22 degree slope before it collapses.
39. The Coconino wind dunes repeatedly were intruded by waves that would retreat and leave a water soaked sand surface. The formation thus is marked by great wind dunes that sweep steeply upward, but also marked by the evidence of repeated intrusions of waves into the dunes. This agrees with Genesis 8:3 that emphatically describes the waters going and returning

⁹ (Alt, David D. and Donald W. Hyndman, Roadside Geology of Idaho. P. 15.

repeatedly. In the campground at the junction of the Green and Yampa Rivers in northwestern Colorado, northern tributaries of the Colorado River, I have counted at least 30 marine intrusions in the wind deposits on the great sandstone cliffs above the campground. This should remind the creationist of the scene drawn in the early verses of Genesis 8.

40. These wet, temporary beach surfaces in the Coconino wind dunes are covered with fossil tracks of smaller amphibians and reptiles. A careful study of Genesis 7:21-23 will indicate that marine/shoreline creatures very clearly are excluded from those creatures that were killed in the Noahic flood. They now were coming ashore.
41. A major characteristic of the Pennsylvanian "Epoch" in many places is its great coal beds. In 1968 I proposed the "vegetation raft theory of coal deposit," suggesting that great rafts of antediluvian vegetation carried on the Noahic flood waters began to be driven ashore and buried by the powerful tsunamis of the retreating Noahic flood waters. My friend Dr. Steven Austin later developed this thesis as broadly as he could under the uniformitarian eye of his professors in his doctoral dissertation in the geology department at the U. of Pennsylvania.
42. The Pennsylvanian coal deposits continually lie in alternating bands, interspersed by "boney" or continentally derived, sedimentary materials. "Coal beds are commonly found interbedded with sandy or shaly strata of continental origin. ... They vary in thickness from a fraction of an inch to several tens of feet locally, and some are known to be continuous laterally over areas of many thousand square miles."¹⁰ This precisely agrees with the scene described in Genesis 8:3 where the retreating Noahic flood waters are described as oscillating continually. See below for explanation.
43. "An important feature of Pennsylvanian sections in many regions is the repeated occurrence of persistent thin marine layers between continental deposits and of extensive thin sheets of continental sediments between the relatively thick marine strata."¹¹ The researcher needs to compare this statement with the explicit description of the major oscillations of the slowly retreating Noahic flood waters found in Genesis 8:3. I seek to bring out the emphasis of two infinitives absolute following the main verb when I translate the verse in this way. "**Then the waters [of the retreating Noahic flood] continued to return from off of the earth, going and returning repeatedly.**" Here is found the source of these alternating series of Pennsylvanian marine/shoreline deposits.
44. There was an initial but temporary, incomplete stage of continental separation in late Paleozoic times. Geologists have recognized evidence that the initial stages of the separation of portions of the great single continent began in late Paleozoic time. This movement later ceased, leaving large, new sea basins. This coincides with and probably is the cause of the retreat of the Noahic flood.
45. "The widespread rich vegetation of the Pennsylvanian Period strongly suggests warm, moist climatic conditions. [The] occurrence of plants of subtropic type in high latitudes indicates mild, equable temperatures in these regions."¹² This does not mean that earth's climate actually was universal in Paleozoic times. The fossil record on which these statements are made for the most part do not record the climate under which much of this life lived. It records the universality of the climate of the canopied earth during and after the deposition of that material which is called Proterozoic. It is obvious that, in Paleozoic time, earth had lost the universal climate of Proterozoic times that is recorded in the remarkable distribution of flora and fauna fossils and of those creatures that survived into Paleozoic time from that period, lifeforms that came to be buried in the violence of the Paleozoic marine catastrophe described in Genesis 7:11-8:14. Moore, in the same paragraph, says: "Glacial deposits such as those well known in the Permian of the Southern Hemisphere are found also in the Pennsylvanian succession of southeastern Australia..., thus indicating that the climate was not universally warm in this part of earth history."¹³ While the Bible does not say much about the effects of the transformation of the climate following the Noahic flood, this passage is very suggestive of that which is found in the record of the rocks of that period when the flood still was retreating. "**While the earth remains, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat,**

¹⁰ Moore, Raymond C., Introduction to Historical Geology, 2nd edition. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1958.p. 235.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Moore, p. 247.

¹³ Ibid.

winder and summer, and day and night will not cease” (Gen. 8:22). I suggest that the atmosphere that had been filled with moisture as the wind was drying up the earth (Gen. 8:1) rapidly was chilled at and near the poles, soon producing the glacial evidences that have been found.

46. “The Coconino [Permian Sandstone in the Grand Canyon] is thought to be composed of desert sands, perhaps wafted into the Permian sea much as sands are today blown from the western Sahara into the Atlantic.”¹⁴ With this I disagree. In spite of the flood geologists’ insistence that the dunes of the Coconino are water deposited, that is impossible. The dunes in this formation often reach a 45 degree slope, something unattainable beneath the sea because of slumping. Furthermore, these wind dunes clearly were deposited along the side of the oscillating sea shore for the evidence that waves of the sea repeatedly have swept in before further aeolian deposition of dry sand covered the wet beach.
47. The once wet surfaces of the Coconino shorelines are littered with the tracks of amphibians and smaller reptiles. These are preserved where they were made in the wet sandy slope because they immediately were covered by wind blown sands before the next wave came in. The scene precisely correlates with the description of the wind that was sent to dry up the newly exposed surface of the landmass (Gen. 8:1) and with the very strong implication of an oscillating shoreline in Genesis 8:3.
48. The Toroweap Formation of the mid/upper Permian “Epoch” above the Coconino wind dunes is rich in sand and limestone. I suggest that the formation records the temporary return of the sea to cover the Coconino Sandstone so that the wind drops its supply of sands from the sea shore just to the west in these waters to mingle this with the calcium deposits of marine creatures of the area.
49. The flora preserved in the Paleozoic deposits indicate that gymnosperm plants almost totally dominate it. This does not indicate that gymnosperms evolved before angiosperms but rather that the former were far better adapted to the environment under the canopy in the prediluvian world.
50. Angiosperm plants in the Paleozoic deposits are rare, suggesting to the evolutionist that this kind of plant evolved later. In reality, it again points to the character of the antediluvian climate that would have been so humid that these plants did not flourish. The finding of pine and oak pollens in the Proterozoic Hakatai Shale utterly contradicts the evolutionary interpretation.
51. The fauna preserved in the Paleozoic deposits indicate that fishes and amphibians dominate in that time. In reality this again points to the canopied environment of the pre-flood world. Genesis 5 indicates that mammals lived longer but reproduced very slowly before the collapse of the canopy in the flood. When evidence that contradicts the evolutionary interpretation is found it is hidden away and ignored as an accidental intrusion from a later time.
52. The remarkable spurt of angiosperm flora into dominance shortly after the Paleozoic/Mesozoic transition is used as an indicator of the process of evolution. In reality it indicates that the angiosperms, present but ill fitted for multiplication in the Proterozoic, antediluvian materials, now leaped into dominance under the open sunshine after the canopy had collapsed.
53. In many places the Permian deposits are rich in iron oxides and evaporites. “The outstanding characteristic of the Permian, clastic sediments is that they are commonly red. Although caution is properly exercised in correlating red sediments invariably with arid climatic origins, the prevalence of such coloration, when associated with other evidence of desert environment, may be considered to indicate that aridity was general during the period of accumulation. The other evidence in the case of the Permian is the remarkable development of **evaporites** in the period. The term evaporites is used to designate beds of relatively pure minerals resulting from chemical precipitation due to evaporation of the water in which the minerals were dissolved.”¹⁵ The problem of the presence of these oxide stained clastic sediments and evaporites simply evaporates for the creationist when he recognizes that these Permian deposits come from the retreat of the Noahic flood when the Creator sent a great wind to dry up the earth (Gen. 8:1). Indeed, these deposits are precisely what the creationist should expect to find in these deposits. However, rather than representing severely arid

¹⁴ von Engel O.D. and Kenneth E. Caster, *Geology*. 1952, McGraw-Hill, pp. 538, 540.

¹⁵ Op. Cit., p. 538.

conditions, the iron oxides in these Permian deposits should be identified as evidence of very humid conditions in which the oxides transmit their stains to the individual grains of continental materials exposed to the great wind.

54. "In the Southern Hemisphere (and India) the Permian is largely represented by conglomerates (tillites) and other strata of glacial or interglacial origin. In Southern Africa the **Dwyka conglomerate** is composed of typical morainic material, striated pebbles and boulders of great range in size in a clayey matrix, the whole now consolidated to strong rock. This conglomerate is spread across territory nearly 1,000 square miles in extent. In the southeastern quadrant of Australia and in Tasmania, tillites are interbedded with some 2,000 feet of Permian sediments, partly marine, partly continental in origin, which include, also, a bed of coal. The South American deposits of Permo-Carboniferous glacial origin (Itarare'-Tubarao beds of Brazil), although not so thick as those of South Africa, parallel them perfectly in character and sequence. In India, a thick conglomerate, the **Talchir**, appears in the northwestern Punjab region at the base of The Himalaya. Equivalent deposits are found in the lower Ganges region and the mid-part of the Indian Peninsula. It may be presumed that the deposit was originally continuous but was removed by erosion from over the wide intervening areas. As the ice moved southward in Africa and northward in India, it is strongly indicated that its center was somewhere along the equatorial belt."¹⁶ Von Engel & Caster refer to the glaciation in Gondwana, the southern part of the great single continent, in Permian time. "Most important then, Gondwana land intact, with the continental glaciers, could then, in Permian time, have been situated in the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere. Thus the difficulty of a continental glacialization centered over the equatorial regions is overcome. All that may be said with assurance in regard to these interpretations is that they provide a plausible explanation for a challenging assemblage of geological phenomena."¹⁷ When the macrochronology, so necessary to the theory of evolution, is temporarily set aside and the evidence is examined within the framework of the close of the third Biblical/geological catastrophe, the Noahic flood, these evidences do not seem strange at all. I can identify at least two scenarios that would produce glaciation at higher latitudes. Evidences of glaciation have been identified in formations that I identify with the effects of the collapse of the canopy in the higher latitudes.
55. Chronic says of Paleozoic times: "There seems to have been no volcanism at all in Paleozoic time, nor were any new intrusions formed. A quiet, flat world, where small changes in sea level brought great changes in the width of the submerged shelf, and where there was no greater violence than waves surging against the shelving shore."¹⁸

THE MESOZOIC DEPOSITS

"He has determined the boundaries of mankind's habitation" (Acts 17:26)

56. The remarkable dominance of reptile fossils in Mesozoic deposits again is interpreted as a stage of evolution by the uniformitarian. Genesis 7:21-24 and 8:1-3 give evidence requiring the creationist to expect the dominance of these creatures that are marine/shoreline reptiles, exempted from the catastrophe that destroyed all creatures of the "high and dry, well drained landmass." In reality this dominance of reptiles after the Paleozoic/Mesozoic transition points to fact of the survival through the 150 days of the universality of the Noahic flood waters by these marine/shoreline creatures and to their inability to adapt to the severe change in atmospheric conditions under the radiant sun on a drying earth. I insist that the Mesozoic "Era" is the "age of the Reptiles" only because it is the period of earth's history when these survivors of the Noahic flood from the time of their creation met with the post-flood environment that now was utterly hostile to these great marine/shoreline creatures. Their creation is related in Genesis 1 and their presence is mentioned several times in later books of the Old Testament. **"As a result God created great sea monsters (*taniniym g'holiym*) and every living thing that moves, with which the waters abounded, according to their kinds. And God observed that it was good"** (1:21). They are mentioned along with

¹⁶ Op. Cit., p. 537.

¹⁷ Op. Cit., p. 536.

¹⁸ Chronic, Halka, Roadside Geology of Arizona. Missoula, MT, Mountain Press Publishing Co. 6th printing, 1989, p. 30.

Leviathan, another sea creature, in Psalm 74 as being killed by the Creator when he divided the sea and the establishing of the borders of the earth. “...**You broke the heads of the sea monsters (*taninim*) in the waters. You broke the heads of Leviathan in pieces, and You gave him to be food for the people that inhabit the wilderness**” (Psa. 74:13-14). It is obvious that this describes the catastrophic deposition of this great marine creature that is described in Job 41 upon the high and dry, well drained landmass far from its normal habitat. Because the immediately following context in verse 17 refers to the Lord establishing all of the borders of the earth, I think that it is inescapable that the reference is to continental division and that this is not a poetic description of the death of the Egyptians at the Red Sea.

57. Much of the Triassic deposits (early Mesozoic) are brilliantly rich with iron oxides. A Canadian describes the scene on Canada’s east coast. “Tens of millions of years passed. Rivers draining from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during this time spread thick deposits of red sands and gravels over the entire Fundy basin. In New Brunswick, these deposits are preserved chiefly as the red cliffs at St. Martins [which I have seen] and, to a lesser extent, at Red Head and Point Lepreau.”¹⁹
58. The Triassic deposits in Connecticut, like many other places, are filled with large dinosaur tracks made in successive layers of the retreating, oscillating shoreline. These are marine, shoreline reptiles that were not destroyed by the Noahic flood that now are coming ashore to lay their eggs. I also have been able to examine the red, shoreline Triassic deposits in Connecticut that are so rich in large dinosaur tracks. At Rockhill, Connecticut these are impressed on successive layers of shoreline muds where these large shoreline creatures apparently were just departing from the oscillating waters of the sea after surviving well beyond the five months of the universal stage of the Noahic flood (Gen. 8:24).
59. Dinosaur fossils are found by researchers in later Mesozoic fossil environments that clearly exhibit desert conditions that are characterized by wind dunes. This contradicts the creationist who claims that most of the dinosaurs died out in the Noahic flood. It also points once again to the transformation of the environment as the waters were going and returning and the great wind was blowing as the Noahic flood waters continued to retreat. These creatures were coming ashore on the shallow profile of the newly emerging landmass, only to find themselves in an environment that was hostile to them. I suggest that the large group of various kinds of dinosaurs that are found in the Dinosaur Quarry near Vernal, Utah were gathered around a source of water after being stranded by the wave of a tsunami. The area immediately above the Quarry to the north is covered with loose, windblown sands that contain belemnites. This indicates strong tidal intrusions stranding marine creatures. Again this correlates with the description of greatly oscillating shorelines as the flood continued to retreat. Genesis 8:3 is stated far more powerfully in the Hebrew text than it is in any of the translations. I translate the verse in this way. “**And the waters continued to return from off of the earth going and returning continually. And the waters continued to decrease after the one hundred fifty days.**”
60. I have seen a dinosaur fossil in a great museum in New York City that was found desiccated in wind-blown sands. I consider the specimen to have been stranded by the oscillating shoreline and exposed to the direct sunlight and violently blown sands. Unable to enter the water to prevent its overheating, since as a reptile it was a cold blood creature, it died and was buried by the winds of Genesis 8:1.
61. At Dinosaur National Park the skeleton of a hadrosaur has been found with conifer materials that it had eaten. Rather than suggesting that this was the normal diet of these creatures, it points to the difficult straits of these creatures as the flood waters retreated, leaving them stranded to eat whatever they could find. Apparently that had not been a problem while these creatures were in the Noahic seas. The plant eaters had available to them great rafts of antediluvian vegetation. Most of this eventually was driven ashore to become great coal beds in Pennsylvanian time and even in Mississippian time in some locations. The meat eaters, at least at first, found a bountiful supply of floating carcasses on which to feed. But after being cast ashore, these great creatures were thrust into a totally different environment.
62. The evidence of the passage of time between the Paleozoic/Mesozoic transition and diastrophism that began in Jurassic times is interpreted as the passage of many millennia by the evolutionist. In reality this evidence points to the interval that lies between the

¹⁹ Gordon, A. J., Geology Tour of Saint John. Saint John, N.B., the New Brunswick Museum, 1978. p. 8.

permanent exposure of part of the landmass after the flood and the fourth Biblical catastrophe, the division of the continents (Gen. 10:25) five generations after the Noahic family left the safety of the ark. This division of the landmass occurred between two and three generations after the Tower of Babel and the division of the languages of that time (Gen. 10:5, 20, with careful work on the Hamite family).

63. The great continental plates of the present began separating in earnest in Jurassic (mid-Mesozoic) time. The birth of **Peleg** [**“utterly divided by water”**] records the reaction of the descendants of Shem to this great event. The Hebrew root **PLG** and its relatives (**PLD, PLH, PLM, PLTS, PL’**) all have something to do with division. That fact that the changing of the final consonant in some way changes the kind of division described by the verb form in which these roots are found strongly suggests that the antediluvian language before it was divided at Babel in Genesis 10:5, 20 and 11:1-9 was bi-radically based instead of tri-radically as in the Hebrew language of the Shemites. It is an amazing fact that there are 18 nouns in classical Greek (from the time of Homer) that use the root **PLG**. Even more amazing is the fact that everyone of these nouns has reference to the ocean in some way.²⁰ And the phenomenon occurs in other languages of the Mediterranean and to the east.
64. The evolutionist cannot even imagine that human beings existed when continental division occurred. Yet the line of Shem after that event contains an entire series of catastrophic names that strongly imply how difficult a time that was for human beings.
65. The evolution ignores human traditions that actually describe continental division. Plato’s “Timaeus” and “Critias” plainly describe the separation and disappearance of a large landmass west of the Gates of Hercules at the entrance of the Mediterranean. The Leni Lenapi Indian tribe preserves a legend of having been on a moving block of land far out in the Atlantic. From it a couple escaped to found the tribe on the northeast coast of our continent.
66. The presence of a few mammals in the Mesozoic deposits is interpreted as indicating that the mammals now were evolving. In reality the expansion of the mammalian population to dominance in the post-flood world is precisely what the creationist should expect to find as the mammals spread abroad from the Ark.
67. Many areas that now are continental remained below sea level well into Mesozoic times as waters slowly retreated. With this agrees Genesis 11:1 which strongly suggests that Noah’s family followed highlands as the flood retreated before entering the Mesopotamian plains from the east instead of the northwest.
68. The two major characteristics of the Mesozoic deposits are wind and tidal wave deposits. This perfectly meshes with Genesis 8:1-3.
69. East and north of the Grand Canyon there are giant beds of windblown sands in the Vermillion Cliffs and the Echo Cliffs and north that have been deposited both above and below sea level in Mesozoic times. Again this parallels the retreat described in Genesis 8:1-3.
70. The Triassic deposits are brilliantly stained with iron oxides, indicating that they were deposited in a very humid environment. “The conspicuous feature of Triassic non-marine deposits, wherever these appear, is the dominantly red color of the beds. Although red sediments of themselves do not necessarily imply desert environments as their source areas (they might also be derived from laterite weathering), the color does signify high temperatures. And when the red beds are associated with wind-drift structures (suggesting dune accumulations), scarcity of fossils, salt and gypsum deposits, phenomena common to Triassic formations in all parts of the world, the evidence of prevalent aridity is quite conclusive.”²¹ I have examined much red laterite weathering in Tchad. That is different. This harmonizes with the extended period in which the continent dried after the flood.
71. The Jurassic deposits that overlie the Triassic are more often a warm buff color. Now the continent was slowly drying as the flood waters continued their slow retreat and as the wind (Gen.8:1) dried up the earth’s surface.
72. The Cretaceous layers, the uppermost of the Mesozoic deposits, tend to display creamy to white sand layers. It appears that the great wind that had dried the surface of the earth no longer blew a very humid wind as the earth continued to dry.

²⁰ Northrup, Bernard E., Continental Drift and the Fossil Record. Minneapolis: Central Bible Quarterly, Vol. 22, # 4, Winter 1979, pp. 2-27.

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73. Multitudes of Ammonites were grounded in many places that then were coastlands and the class became extinct. Again this points to the slow retreat of the Noahic flood. The Great Valley of California was a huge inland sea that eventually drained as the coast uplifted as a result of plate movement following mid-Mesozoic times.
74. Dinosaur fossils of many kinds dominate the research of uniformitarians in Mesozoic deposits with the result that this is called "the age of the Dinosaurs." In reality the dinosaurs that had been perfectly adapted to life under the antediluvian canopy are so plentiful in the fossil record because the post-flood environment was utterly hostile to these great cold blooded creatures. Many were stranded far from water by the great tidal waves produced by continental division. Others were buried by great landslides where they were attempting to lay their eggs and reproduce. The Mesozoic is "the time when the dinosaurs died!" The great Lewis overthrust provided just such a mud/landslide that destroyed the nesting beds of the dinosaurs and killed many of these creatures in a post-Noahic flood deposit near Choteau, Mt.
75. An arm of the retreating sea extended far up the great valley now followed by the Colorado River. It was into that arm that the great mass of pulverized debris resulting from the abrupt erosion of the Grand Canyon was dumped.
76. That sea was flooded with massive erosion debris from the erosion of the Grand Canyon, depositing the sands of the Barstow and Yuma Deserts.
77. A great bed of brachiopods and other marine shell creatures lies southwest of the Salton Sea near the Mexican border displays a violent environment in which these creatures died and were buried. I believe that the north end of the Gulf of California covered this area when the vast debris from the Grand Canyon swept into that sea. That buried these marine creatures abruptly.
78. The ocean bottom research of the Glomar Challenger clearly indicates that there are no Paleozoic deposits on the Atlantic ocean bottom. This simply is a clear indicator that there was no Atlantic Ocean between Europe and North and South America at the time of the Noahic flood. That ocean bottom is the surface left by the separation of these great plates.
79. Biologists of the past have attempted to account for parallels between plant life and animal life similarities in similar latitudes in Africa and South America, as well as those in Europe and North America. Most now admit that they were wrong in describing former land bridges between the continents for the Glomar Challenger has proven that these never existed. The plant and animal life that had been preserved by Noah and his family had about five long generations (accepting the testimony of Luke and the Septuagint) to scatter abroad before the rupture of the separation of Gondwana Land and Laurasia out of Pangaea and the isolation of ecozones on opposite sides of the ocean.
80. That the separation of the great crustal plates really happened is supported, not only by regional correspondence of flora and fauna but also by remarkable structural correspondence. The physical evidence of the correspondence of the plates on opposite sides of the Atlantic point directly to that which happened in Genesis 10:25.
81. The separation of the major continental plates is placed in Jurassic (mid-Mesozoic) time because of the mounting evidence of major diastrophism beginning at that point. By this time mankind had spread far abroad and was being carried on the moving continental plates. I have examined the enormous uplift of the Andes in the area of Cuzco, Peru. There man was working dense clay now at 12,000 ft., shaping fortresses out of its blocks, carving altars on its heights. In many places this work has been enormously damaged by the earthquakes that attended continental division. A great earthquake broke off an altar that had been carved in the dense clay on a little peak above Saxawaman. It skidded down the slope, leaving a great groove that now is solid rock. It stopped its journey upside down in what appears to have been a counsel ring far below. Its staircase now is upside down.
82. The coast of Peru is full of evidence that the area has been uplifted out of the sea. In some places there are huge pillow lavas that have formed beneath the sea. In other places there are giant barcans where the wind, in an extremely arid area, almost perpetually is moving sand and redepositing it. The sands are not red because the humidity is far too low for the oxides to form. The coast of Peru, and I am sure the coast of Chile, provides a fabulous place to study the effects of the leading edge of a continental plate, the direct result of the Biblical catastrophe in the days of Peleg.
83. The mid-Mesozoic separation of the continental plates not only triggered the Laramide Revolution, uplifting the world's great mountains, but established the present configuration of

the continents with reference to each other. Acts 17:26 appears to be referring to the work of the Creator when he supplemented the linguistic catastrophe of Babel by isolating the nations of mankind. It says that He “...**determined their times previously appointed and He has determined the bounds of their habitation.**”

84. The Alps in Europe and the Atlas Mountains in North Africa provide inescapable evidence that these plates collided before separating to produce the Mediterranean Sea Basin. I repeatedly have flown over both mountain chains while travelling into western, central and eastern Africa. The great compression folds and overthrusts inescapably are there. Considerable material in the book of Job alludes to the great disturbance of the Mediterranean and the Levant while this was taking place.
85. The shorelines of the Mediterranean display evidence of massive attacks by tsunami generated by the expansion of that sea. I have traveled much of the northern and eastern shorelines and have seen the beaches and hard rock cliffs where these waves did their work during continental division (Gen. 10:25).
86. The tracks of several different kinds of dinosaurs are found in the Cretaceous (late Mesozoic) lowland deposits of the Paluxy River in Texas and in western Montana. These trackbeds are a serious problem for the evolutionist for human footprints appear to be present with the dinosaur tracks. Apparently mankind already was present in south central and northwestern United States as early as the Cretaceous.
87. Mesozoic dinosaur nesting beds east and south of Glacier National Park in Montana have been extensively studied by Jack Horner. I have concluded from my studies there that these creatures, survivors of the flood, were nesting on an arm of the sea before the elevation of the Canadian Rockies. The abrupt crushing and elevation of western sea bottom by continental plate movement generated a great tidal wave of mud and water that buried this site. There is no breccia at the Proterozoic overthrust in Glacier National Park because the overthrust was a layer of ocean mud.
88. North of Cody, Wyoming, Hart Mountain broke away from Rattlesnake Mountain to the west and overrode the western edge of a large lake basin. The area is a rich source of dinosaur stomach stones. I have found crushed dinosaur bones between the overthrust's origin and Hart Mountain. The movement of the continental plate resulting from the Genesis 10:25 disruption generated this overthrust that buried this dinosaur material.
89. The rich dinosaur fossil bed at Dinosaur National Monument now is tilted beyond 45 degrees with the uplift of Green Mountain and the Uintas. It lies in a long series of hinge faults and uplifts. This also is the direct result of the compressive forces of continental plate movement in Genesis 10:25.
90. One of the fascinating marine deposits that has resulted from the North American plate's long move westward over the Pacific plate is the great Sisquoc diatomite fossil bed. This has long been described as the result of the slow rain of dead diatoms falling to the bottom of the sea, entombing millions of shallow water marine and shoreline specimens. Actually the deposit is a great testimony to catastrophism. The diatoms that had lived and died during the Proterozoic, antediluvian period, had indeed fallen to the ocean bottom. The violence resulting from plate movement swept up a great marine fog of these microscopic, silica shells, with the tsunamis sweeping them into the shallow water along the coast of that time. As a result, millions of shallow water fishes were smothered and trapped in the slurry of silica. Even whales, sea lions and sea birds were overcome as the great mass of silica swept into shallow water and either then or later was lifted out of the sea to provide man with one of the finest sources of pure silica.²²

THE CENOZOIC DEPOSITS

*“God is wise in heart and mighty in strength. ...
He is the One Who has overturned the mountains,
And they did not know when He overturned them in His anger.
He is the One Who has shaken the earth out of its place
And its pillars trembled, The One Who spoke to the sun,
And it did not rise. ... He in the One Who stretched out the heavens....*

²² Northrup, The Sisquoc Diatomite Fossil Beds, in Speak to the Earth, Creation Studies in Geoscience, George F. Howe, ed. 1975, Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., pp. 1-15.

***He is the One Who has made the Bear, Orion and the Pleiades,
And the chambers of the south. He has done great things
Past finding out, yes, wonders without number” (Job 9:4-10)***

91. Various kinds of dinosaurs continued to dominate the macrofossil record even to the conclusion of the Cretaceous section of the Mesozoic deposits. Indeed, the book of Job refers at least three times to reptiles that survived into Cenozoic times even to late Pleistocene times when Job lived in the Levant on the eastern Mediterranean (Job 7:12; 40:15-24; 41:1-34). If I am correct that Job is the Jobab of Genesis 10, then the Cenozoic “Era,” rather than being 60 million years long, actually is one of the shortest of the geological time periods. The legends of St George and the dragon on the coast of Israel, of Grendel the dragon and Beowulf in Europe are a few of mankind’s records of man’s contacts with these creatures.²³ Leakey discovered areas west of Nairobi, Kenya where early man lived in the African Rift Valley and manufactured hundreds of digging tools that were buried by large volcanic explosions in the Rift Valley. I have examined this and other sites where tools are found, concluding that Hamitic people, still migrating south and west from the Tower of Babel during the Pleistocene icy catastrophe described by the book of Job, found the rift valley to be a much warmer passage at a time when central Africa was being pounded with torrential rainfall. The valley still was volcanically active even while they were travelling south.
92. The pigmies of the Kahlari Desert farther south and west have a legend of having traveled southward from a great blue sea. This is but one of the legends of mankind that preserve references to travel in the days after the peoples of the earth were divided by the Tower of Babel.
93. The Leni Lenapi tribe on the northeast coast of our continent have a legend of having once lived on a great island far out in the Atlantic. They describe how their god drove them to one end of the island, then broke that away, leaving them to drift on that fragment in the sea. After most had died, two escaped in a canoe and came ashore where the tribe resulting now lives. This undoubtedly is a description of the horrors of migrating man being caught in the fierceness of the great catastrophe of the dividing of the crust of the earth (Gen.10:25).
94. The Leni Lenapi tribe also has a legend indicating that some of the original members of the tribe left a land that was smoking with fire and brimstone, traveled across the hard water into a land not fit for raising crops, and continued traveling until they settled where the tribe is now. Again, this undoubtedly describes migration of some of the peoples who came across the Bering Straits when the great temperature drop of the atmosphere, resulting from plate movement heat and its steam and volcanic ash changed the reflectivity of the atmosphere. Furthermore, the two legends undoubtedly describe the merging to two strains of post-Babel migration.
95. Plato, in Timaeus and Critias, describes information that came out of Egypt about Atlantis. Most researchers seek Atlantis in the Mediterranean while some search the Atlantic ocean bottom. Others look to the New World for evidence. I insist that the description of the disappearance of Atlantis refers to the separation of the continents in Genesis 10:25.
96. Plato also reports the violence of the Mediterranean Sea as the cause for the stripping of the land of Greece of much of its fertile soils. The several references to tidal waves in the book of Job point to the conclusion that the Mediterranean Sea was violently disturbed by plate movement.
97. The rocky shorelines of the Mediterranean Sea in many places preserve clear evidence that the shorelines at one time were pounded by tsunamis. I have examined a considerable portion of the Eastern Mediterranean shoreline. Tarsus in Southern Turkey is a classic example of this, although evidences also are well preserved in parts of Greece and Israel. Note the references to tsunami in the book of Job.
98. The Atlas Mountains in North Africa and the long chain of the Alps contain powerful evidence of plate collision before the separation of Africa and Europe formed the Mediterranean Sea. Ancient beaches were obvious to me as I often flew from Paris into western and central Africa. Again one should be reminded of the references to tsunami in the book of Job. I consider it very likely that Job (*Iyob*) is Jobab (*Yobab*), the 13th son of Joktan, the brother of Peleg in whose days the earth was divided, and that, according to the violence

²³ Cooper, Bill, After the Flood. Chichester, West Sussex, England, New Wine Press.1995.

described in his book, he lived in the latter days of the Pleistocene “Epoch.” I have suggested that the vaporization of the *aleph* (represented by the ‘) normally would result in the doubling of the second consonant of the bi-consonantal noun that would be left.

99. The Colorado Rockies appear to result from the North American plate having settled over a hot plume of materials deep within the crust. They are greatly uplifted, tilting the Paleozoic and early Mesozoic materials upwards along their front ranges. Most of this material has been eroded away at higher elevations and redeposited as Cenozoic debris but pendant formations remain, uplifted to high altitude after Mesozoic time.
100. Southwest of Denver there are dinosaur tracks in Mesozoic materials that have been uplifted and tilted to nearly 45 degrees. It is clear that these were deposited in material that now is the eastern Front Range of the Rockies when that material was at or near level. Again, the uplift of the Rockies is the direct result of the division of the continents in Genesis 10:25.
101. At Berlin, Nevada many ichthyosaurs have been swept by powerful wave action into the west facing canyons of a horst that was being produced by plate movement. The presence of these marine creatures demonstrates that at least most of that area of Nevada still was undersea when some catastrophe to the south buried them at more than 30 sites with violent waves. There seems to be some evidence of a large meteor strike to the south of that area. I suspect that it was a huge bolide strike, brought on some part of the world by the Lord, that triggered the separation of the plates in the first place.
102. It is obvious that California and other West Coast states have been undersea until late Mesozoic or early Cenozoic uplift resulting from the plate overriding the Pacific plate began its elevation out of the sea.
103. The Coast Range of California contains an enormous deposit of sharply ground, unpolished materials in the Franciscan Formation.²⁴ This is material that has been ground by the plate overriding the Pacific Ocean plate. It then has been uplifted on the leading edge of the continent. Genesis 10:25 again.²⁵ The Bulletin, “Franciscan and Related Rocks...” reports this startling fact. There is enough graywacke (very fine grained, dirty, unsorted, high matrix sandstone) available, “...sufficient sand to cover the State of California to a depth of 10,000 feet.” I have read estimates of the present depth of this great pile of debris that are far greater than this figure.
104. The leading edge of the plate of South America is enormously buckled and uplifted. The leading edge of the plate dove into the great Humboldt Trench, melted and intruded and extruded into the great folds of the Andes. Once again, Genesis 10:25. I have examined man carved structures high above Cusco, Peru that have been violently damaged and rifted by earthquakes that were continuing long after mankind had entered the plate that became South America. This material strongly points to migration and probably transportation of mankind on the moving plate even as it separated from Africa.
105. Lake Florissant is a fossil lake bed in the mountains west of Pike’s Peak. It contains much fossil insect and vegetation material. A large redwood stump is there that came to be trapped in the lake when it was formed by the uplift of the Rockies and by the great rains and ice melts of Pleistocene time. It is only partially turned to stone. To me this suggests the recency of the fossilization process.
106. The entire west coasts of Mexico, the United States, Canada and Alaska are shattered, uplifted, tilted and broken by plate movement. Many of the world’s great volcanoes are found between Tierra del Fuego (Land of Fire) and the Behring Straits as a result of the pressures of plate movement. This is the direct result of the Lord’s deliberate division of the continents to complement the division of languages that, according to Genesis 10:5 and 20, occurred a good 2 generations before the division of the crust of the earth which is later in the text in Genesis 11:1-9.
107. The Mesozoic “Era” and its large shoreline, reptilian life appear to end dramatically with the catastrophic explosion of a large bolide strike in the Yucatan Peninsula. This proposal by a historical geologist should not alarm the creationist for this indeed is possible. Alan Kelly has

²⁴ Bailey, Edgar H., William P. Irwin & David L. Jones, Franciscan and Related Rocks, and Their Significance in the Geology of Western California. Bulletin 183, San Francisco. California Division of Mines and Geology. 1964.

²⁵ Northrup, Bernard E., Book Review, Franciscan and Related Rocks, and Their Significance in the Geology of Western California. (See above). Creation Research Quarterly, March 1970, pp. 161-171.

suggested that the James Bay region of Hudson Bay is a great ice age impact site. I think that it is highly possible that a larger bolide collision in the western Indian Ocean drove the Indian Plate into the southern edge of the Asian plate to produce the Himalayas. I have had much opportunity to examine the shattered and uplifted Front Range of the Himalayas on a number of trips into northern India. This area lies south of the great 26,000 to 29,000 foot uplift of the Himalayas and their great, uptilted sedimentary layers which are plainly visible from many miles away.

108. The coast of the Gulf of Mexico in the United States is rich with oil that is buried far below the surface under great layers of pure, unfossiliferous rock salt. More than three decades ago Alan Kelly proposed that the Gulf of Mexico itself could be an enormous impact site near the Mesozoic/Cenozoic boundary. He suggested that the oils came from the billions of microscopic and larger marine lifeforms that would have been vaporized anywhere near the impact site. The oils, surviving the purple plasma of gasses that screamed upward, and the salts of the vaporized sea water were flung toward the edge of the crater to be deposited and covered by the resulting tidal waves which, I suggest, may have swept northward as far as Nebraska.
109. The Cenozoic ‘Era’ was a time of enormous diastrophism that continued on a worldwide scale. This great series of mountain uplifts is the direct result of the division of the continents in Peleg’s day (Gen. 10:25). One must remember that these things are mentioned as occurring in the Levant where Job lived at the very time that he lived. The evidence is in 1:16; 2:19-20; 8:15; 9:5-6; 12:22-25; 14:18-19; 16:28 and 28:5-9. Undoubtedly Job lived in the closing days of the Pleistocene icy catastrophe according to much other evidence in his book.
110. Microfossil studies in the Arctic have proven that temperatures were dropping steadily throughout the Cenozoic, climaxing in the Pleistocene ice “epoch” that gripped the whole world in one way or another. The uniformitarian with his greatly expanded chronology of earth’s history fails to see the connection between the violent, abrupt division of the continents, the filling of the atmosphere with ash and untold quadrillions of gallons of steam and the resulting rapid drop of atmospheric temperatures. This resulted in the transformation of the albedo (the reflectivity) of the atmosphere, reflecting the solar energy that normally would maintain its temperatures. That in turn resulted in the steady drop of temperatures, bringing about the atmospheric conditions referred to in the book of Job.
111. The Cenozoic “Era” was a time of great precipitation and great crustal erosion. This is precisely what one would predict, as a result of the loading of the atmosphere with vast quantities of steam and ash resulting from the rapid movement of the continental plates and the thousands of resulting volcanic vents. The misinterpretation of the chronology of the record of the rocks by the uniformitarian utterly obscures the relationship between that catastrophe which began in Peleg’s day and the transformation of earth’s climate during Cenozoic times. Once again the book of Job provides a wealth of information. Catastrophic weather is mentioned in Job 4:9; 6:15-18; 9:17; 12:15; 14:18-19; 22:9-14; 26:8-10; 27:20-22; 28:9-11; 30:21-22; 37:9-11 and 38:22-30. Evidences of the enormous humidity that prevailed in most of Cenozoic times is found all over the world. The Nazca lines on the Pampas of Peru, which I have examined, were inscribed on the elevated and by then dried deltas of great stream beds that had the precipitous mountains that lie directly to the east. I have seen glacial valleys as low as 10,000 feet on the road from Nazca to Cuzco. Melt waters from the great glacial ice cap produced the wonderfully rich soils of Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and North and South Dakota as the Biblical icy catastrophe began its retreat.
112. The Sahara Desert has been found to have a great store of water underneath its sands. The artwork of mankind near the desert demonstrates that animals that cannot possibly live in those areas today once lived there. Once again this points to the migration of African man southward from the tower of Babel even as late as Pleistocene times during Job’s day.
113. In the African Rift Valley west of Nairobi, Kenya fossil beaches show that Lake Naivasha was hundreds of feet deeper than it is today. I have studied man’s tools found in the debris of a flash flood from the eastern escarpment that buried these tools on the eastern edge of the fossil lake. Again, this evidence points to man’s migration from Babel that began in Genesis 10:5 and 20 as recorded in the genealogies of Japheth and Ham.

114. Bill Cooper has collected a great amount of evidence concerning the descendants of Japheth that populated Europe.²⁶ He has researched surviving documents that greatly enlighten one's interpretation of the archaeology of man in Europe and demonstrates that those who ignore this evidence read their presuppositions into Europe's early history.
115. The Archaeologists long have used cave men as part of their evidence in support for their interpretations of the evolving of mankind. A fascinating fact found in the book of Job reveals that the fathers of Job's three very vocal and intelligent critics had been cave men (Job 30:1-15). I consider this passage to be strong evidence that the pressures of the ice age were rapidly retreating at the time when the events of the book took place. Already I have pointed to Jobab, the 13th son of Peleg's brother, Joktan as a man who would have been living at the time of the icy catastrophe. Personally I, though I have my doctor's degree in Old Testament and Semitic Languages, hold that the Septuagint Chronology of Genesis 11 is far more likely to be accurate than is the abbreviated chronology of the Hebrew text. The LXX provides more than 500 years between Shem and Peleg, in whose days the earth was divided. In any case, both chronologies demonstrate a log curve of deterioration in the life span of mankind after the Noahic flood. This still would probably provide upwards of 200 years between the birth of Peleg and that of his 13th nephew who well may be Job.
116. Archaeologists have found caves that have been inhabited by mankind just above the original level of the Great Salt Lake far above its present level. The beach of that lake level is etched high above central Salt Lake City on the western slopes of the Wasatch Mountains. It is preserved far to the north and around to the west in the highlands of that area. Man had migrated this far west on the North American Plate (or more likely this far south) by the time that the icy Pleistocene catastrophe was providing waters that covered much of the valleys of Utah at that time. The beaches of other lakes lie above Interstate 80 almost all of the way west to the foothills of the Sierras.
117. Fossil lakes, found in many parts of the world, resulted from the great pluvial stage of Pleistocene times in lower latitudes and where later melt waters from great glaciers temporarily ponded. These fossil lakes and the timing of their existence are easily misunderstood in a macrochronological framework. Lake Tchad, over which I have flown several times, covered a great expanse of the country of Tchad in central Africa. Its beaches testify to the violence of rainfall in this area south of the equator. Indeed, the entire Sahara Desert and its surroundings preserve indications of this great rainfall that occurred as a direct result of the separation of the continental plates.
118. Fossil stream beds found all over the world indicate the former, grand pluvial stage that exceeded present world rainfall by many times. The Niger River that now drains through a desperately arid country lies in a giant stream bed that was eroded during the mighty downpours of the Biblical icy catastrophe that directly resulted from the abrupt separation of the continents. Its fossil stream banks often are about one half a mile apart. I have seen at Niamey, Niger the six foot long skull of a giant crocodile that once lived in that stream.
119. "Quantitative measurements conclusively prove that the Grand Canyon was not cut in 6,000 years."²⁷ Few creationists understand that the Grand Canyon was carved, not by the retreating Noahic flood but by the waters that came from melt waters of several drainage systems as the icy catastrophe retreated centuries later. Years ago I recognized that these waters ponded behind part of the Vermillion Cliffs and the Echo Cliffs upstream from Page, Arizona, temporarily forming a giant lake that left great beaches hundreds of feet above the surface of present Lake Powell in the wind blown and water sorted sands of the cliffs that still remain there (Gen. 8:1-3). Some of these waters came from another fossil lake that filled the Green River Basin in Wyoming as melt waters from the Wind River Range and other mountains farther east. When that basin filled to overflowing, it sliced across the eastern end of the Uinta Range through Flaming Gorge to join other waters coming out of the mountains of Colorado, slicing through the northern slopes of Green Mountain, later joining the Colorado before this massive head of waters ponded near Page, Arizona. When these waters broke through the uplift on the east side of the Kapirowits Basin, they quickly stripped that area and the Coconino/Kaibab uplift of its great burden of loose Mesozoic sands. Quickly the racing

²⁶ Cooper, Bill, After the Flood, The early post-flood history of Europe traced back to Noah. West Sussex, England, New Wine Press. 1995. 256 pp.

²⁷ Caster, Kenneth E. and O.D. von Engel, Geology. McGraw Hill, 1952.

waters found the many crisscross faults that had been fractured in the already indurated, upper Noahic flood deposits that had been deposited at least six generations (more than 600 years following the LXX) before. Swiftly with enormous cavitation power these waters wrenched away great blocks of strata and beat them into sands as it bore them rapidly westward into an arm of the sea that still lay in what now is the Colorado River Drainage below Las Vegas, Nevada. These waters tore downward along the fracture lines left in the mostly indurated rock, leaving great vertical cliffs and fossil waterfalls as a testimony of its power and of the fact that some time had passed after the deposition of the Canyon's many formations. As a result, it left one of the world's finest testimonies found in the record of the rocks concerning the great, catastrophic event series that had deposited these great layers. It not only sliced through all of the Mesozoic wind blown sands, many of which had been deposited in the sea from the evidence at Vermillion Cliffs (Gen. 8:1) but carved its way through the Noahic flood deposits that now are called Paleozoic. It carved its way through the evidences of the birth of the Noahic flood in the Cambrian deposits and slashed its way through the disturbed layers of the Proterozoic deposits above the dark, indurated materials that wrongly honor a pagan god of India by being called "the Vishnu Schist."

120. The inner gorge of the Grand Canyon in the Vishnu Schist displays no evidence whatsoever of the slow passage of its erosion in the form of stream polish except in the stream bed itself and where side tributaries flow into the Colorado River. This is clear evidence that the canyon is the product of the abrupt release of ice age melt waters from the fossil dam near Page, Arizona.
121. Fossil ocean beaches can be found in deposits from mid-Mesozoic time until late Pleistocene time in much of the world where they are preserved in hard rock. Job's allusions to tidal waves in Job 7:12; 12:15; possibly 28:4; 30:12-14 and 38:25 identify the time when continental movement had been generating great tsunami waves that carved these fossil beaches. The reference in 38:25 to the rapid rifting of the plates and the covering of the space between them with water actually uses the root PLG which supplies the name "Peleg" to describe the catastrophic event. **"Who has split apart (pillag—PLG) a channel for the overflowing of a waterflood, or a way for the lightening of the thunder?"** (Job 38:25).
122. For generations archaeologists have explained artifacts and remains of men living who lived in caves during the icy catastrophe of Pleistocene times as evidence pointing to early ancestors of modern man. Yet I have heard that evidence found in a cave in Israel indicates that Neanderthal and modern man came together, cohabited and brought forth normal offspring. Job's angry put down of his three critics as the sons of men that had been forced to live in caves during the icy catastrophe indicates that those who had been forced to live in caves during the violent stage of that catastrophe actually were modern men. The clarity of thought of his three critics, even though they continually were using misguided arguments, shows that these children of cave men were not dumb brutes but rather intelligent men.
123. Cave paintings have been found indicating that those who lived in caves during Pleistocene times were artistic. An elk horn has been found on which a record of the changing phases of the moon were being kept. Pollens found in burials show that cave men were not brutish but rather displayed evidence of love for the deceased. It seems to me that these things point directly to the conclusion that normal mankind, caught in the icy catastrophe in latitudes and elevations where precipitation was in the form of nearly continual snowfall, were actually Noahic migrants that had been caught in the results of the rapid separation of the continental plates, the Biblical icy catastrophe.
124. In Siberia, in Alaska and on the islands of the Bering Straits mammoths and other creatures have been found in various stages of preservation with preserved food, normally found in lower latitudes, in their stomachs. Rather than this evidence supporting a macrochronological interpretation of the find, it strongly suggests a violent and very abrupt disturbance of the atmosphere resulting in a very abrupt plunge of temperatures in the higher latitudes to below 250 degrees below zero. Otherwise these creatures would not be as well preserved as some are. Alan Kelly points to the James Bay area of Hudson Bay as evidence of a large meteor strike in the ice cap, rupturing the atmosphere above polar regions and sending a great shock wave westward that was followed by super cold from the stratosphere above the impact site. Otherwise it would have been impossible for these large creatures to have been so well preserved. It has been suggested that, because some of the mammoths have been found with shattered hind quarters, they had been so injured by the great shock wave.

CONCLUSION

This material is only a fragment of the evidence that shows that the record of the rocks very plainly displays evidence that it has been sorely misunderstood by the macrochronologist. He unwittingly worships the ancient Greek gods of "Time" and "Chance" as the creators of all things in order to maintain his evolutionary interpretation of the physical evidence and to avoid recognition of his responsibility before the One Who actually created all things. The odds against this great series of parallels occurring between the record of the rocks and the Biblical statements concerning earth's catastrophic event series that produced them makes it a wild, groundless and very dangerous gamble to adopt or persist in maintaining the faith of the evolutionist..

**"The heavens declare the glory of God
and the atmosphere [and all things within it] clearly display His handiwork"** (Psa. 19:1).

**"Be mindful..., knowing this first that scoffers will come in the last days,
Walking in their own lusts and saying: 'Where is the promise of His coming?
Because since the fathers fell asleep, everything continues just as they have since the beginning of
creation.'**

**The reason is because they willfully forget that by the WORD OF GOD
The heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of water and in the water,
By which the world that then was perished, being flooded with water"** (2 Pet. 3:2-4).

**"Now hear my reasoning and listen to the pleadings of my lips.
Will you speak wickedly about God and talk deceitfully about Him?
... Will You contend with God? Will it be well when He searches you out?
Or can you mock Him as one mocks a man? He surely will rebuke you"** (Job 13:6-10).

"Now ask the beasts and they will teach you.

Or speak to the earth, and it will teach you

And the fish of the seas will explain it to you.

**Who among all of these does not know that the hand of the Eternal Lord has done this,
In Whose hand lies the life of every living thing, even the breath of all mankind?"** (Job 12:10).