

Publishing Co., Philadelphia, 1964.

B. Ramm, The Christian View of Science and Scripture, Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, 1954.

G. G. Cohen, "Hermeneutical Principles and Creation Theories," Grace Journal, Grace Theological Seminary, Winona Lake, Indiana, v. 5, no. 3, 1964, p. 17-29.

15. Two of his best known books were The New Geology (1923), and The Modern Flood Theory of Geology (1935).

16. See Footnote no. 15 above.

17. See Appendix I.

18. J. C. Whitcomb, Jr., The Early Earth, Baker Book House Co., 1972, p. 58-59.

19. See Appendix IV, "The Problem of Death Before the Fall of Man."

20. See Chapter 10 for numerous evidences for greater age which were cited by conservative theologians and geology professors during the 19th century.

21. This belief contains a subtle danger for those who wish to be true to the Scripture. Many sedimentary deposits show unmistakable evidence of having been laid down long before there were any vertebrate animals or human beings on the earth, and at least many hundreds of thousands of years ago. These deposits include such as the lower parts of the Eniwetok atoll, the deeper parts of the Bahama Banks, and the underground coral reefs of Canada. In each case the covering layers above show that they could not have been produced as a result of a destructive flood, and that hundreds of thousands of years were required for applying them. (See Chapters 3 to 7.) To attribute such sedimentary structures to the Biblical Flood implies that Noah and his family lived at a time far earlier than the Biblical account seems to indicate. There is nothing wrong with accepting a worldwide flood, but to make it the means of forming all the time indicators which are described in the previous chapters of this book, is both illogical and impossible. See Chapter 4 for some further discussion of the effects of the Flood.

22. Both of these statements have been very easily refuted many times over by field studies, and can be disproved even by an amateur paleontologist in the field. Hundreds of ancient, extinct species of brachiopods and of mollusks are found only in the lower, older strata, even though they have counterpart, more recent species of similar sizes and densities in the higher strata. Also, the lower strata show no trace of any vertebrate fossils. (See Chapter 4 for further information on this subject.) As for present-day formation of fossils, one has only to dig into a modern coral reef to find numerous kinds of marine animal and plant skeletons in various stages of fossilization.