

of historical geology, that of uniformitarianism, however valid it may be for the study of deposits formed *since* the Deluge, can therefore not legitimately be applied before that time.

Never since the world was formed could there ever have been such extensive erosion of soil and rock beds, on a global scale, as during the Genesis Flood. And the materials that were eroded must eventually have been deposited somewhere, and necessarily in stratified layers, such as we find everywhere around the world today in the great sedimentary rock systems.

-- Henry H. Morris and John C. Whitcomb, Jr., *The Genesis Flood* (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1961), pp. 123-124, 170.

Flood Geology holds that the first period of the Flood destroyed the old earth, the waters rising to carry in suspension both earth and the remains of living things. The last period of the Flood found the waters receding and in a constant state of flux and reflux, thus effecting the deposition of the matter floating upon or suspended in them, and thus forming the strata of the new earth.

One of the most important features of the Deluge theory is that of the assorting power of water to sort the sediments which they carry, both inorganic and organic; the inorganic according to their relative weights, the organic according to their weight and size. Thus as tidal waves carrying differing sediments traveled over various areas of the earth, they deposited their load, the heavier objects and sediments falling first, the lighter later. Strata were therefore being laid in different places at different times. It is even probable, says the flood geologist, that while one part of the world was being severely subjected to tidal actions, another far away was not even covered with water, for while the Scripture says that all the high places of the earth were covered, it does not say they were all covered at the same time.

Thus one flood geology proponent explains the data in the following fashion:

It is, of course, to be granted that, in general, the remains of the simpler forms of organic life are found buried today in the lower strata of the earth's stratified surface, and that, in general, the more complex forms of organic life are found in the upper strata. The lower strata of the earth, on the whole, contain the remains of shell-creatures and other simply constructed marine forms, while the upper strata, on the whole, contain the remains of four-footed animals and other complexly constructed land forms. This situation is, seemingly, in accordance with the modern evolutionary theory of geology. But is it