

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE FOR A GLOBAL FLOOD (PART 1)

June 4, 2017

Since there will be an informational meeting following services this morning concerning a trip to the Creation Museum and Ark Encounter, I thought the following article would be timely.

A few months ago our bulletin article was concerning the topic of “Uniformitarianism” which is the cornerstone of evolutionary beliefs. We noted the motive for suggesting a regional flood, if not out of total disbelief, is based solely upon a bias toward evolutionary philosophy for nowhere in scripture could one find a hint suggesting it. The reader might refer back to those sources if unsure the importance of this article.

Many geological findings that are interpreted to suggest an age for the earth of billions of years are called “proof” when they are only “interpretations” of the data. There are other interpretations that are in harmony with both science and the Biblical account. This article is based upon the findings of geological engineer and president for the Institute for Creation Research (ICR) and geologist, Dr. Steven A. Austin. In his book titled, *Footprints in the Ash*, he noted the following data retrieved at Mount St. Helens.

May 18, 1980, Mount St. Helens erupted with the energy of 20 million tons of TNT. The eruption had been threatening for decades but six weeks prior, evidence was abundant for an eminent eruption. Geologists from many countries were on the scene for the predicted event. The eruption of Mount St. Helens was the most studied volcanic eruption in history, having been recorded by direct observation, aerial photos, satellite images, seismographs, laser-survey devices, and radar readouts. The data collected suggests a catastrophe, like the flood of Noah’s day, to be a better scientific answer for the geological data we see today than the belief most commonly held of billions of years. Among the many discoveries the following five serve as a summary.

The first discovery was quickly formed stratification. Before Mount St. Helens eruption, geologists considered models of strata formation within uniformitarian constraints - that is, they formed through very slow sedimentation. Mount St. Helens provided a living laboratory for the rapid formation for strata. Strata were deposited from glowing rivers of volcanic ash moving at speeds of 100 miles per hour, mudflows and river flooding. In the upper 60 ft. of one 600 ft. deposit three distinct layers can be seen: the first, from the airborne deposits from the May 18, 1980 eruption; the second, a pyroclastic flow deposit, June 12, 1980; the third, a mudflow deposit, March 19, 1982. It was generally believed that mudflows and the like would leave behind a layer of mixed-up sediment types, but instead it seems the denser materials sank to the bottom, whereas the lighter ones rose to the top, leaving the appearance of layers. These stratifications resemble strata which are supposed to require thousands to millions of years to form.

The second discovery was rapidly eroded canyons. A new system of canyons, eroded

through solid rock, form the drainage for the North Fork and Toutle River. In a single day, March 19, 1982, a small eruption melted a snowcap causing a twenty-mile-long mudflow, it produced a 140 foot deep canyon that has been called “The Little Grand Canyon” because it appears to be a one-fortieth scale model of the Grand Canyon. At the bottom of the canyons flow small streams which to the uninformed might be seen as the cause of the canyon during thousands of years of erosion.

To be continued...

Works Sited:

Footprints In The Ash, Dr. Stephen A. Austin.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE FOR A GLOBAL FLOOD (PART 2)

June 11, 2017

The third discovery was upright logs deposited in Spirit Lake. As soon as the debris cleared investigators found at Spirit Lake, a floating mat of over one million logs from the devastation of the nearby forests. Over the next twenty years, an estimated one-half million of the waterlogged trees had sank to the bottom of the lake. As sediment continually flows into the lake, and because the root end of the trees tend to waterlog first, the trees settle to the bottom and are buried on the bottom as if they grew there. According to the geologic layers, it would appear as if these trees were remains of thousands or millions of years successive forests. But in reality these trees were uprooted the same day from miles of forest around Spirit Lake.

The fourth discovery was a rapidly formed peat layer in the bottom of Spirit Lake. Geologists have long suspected that coal is formed from the altered remains of organic deposits known as peat. However coal is notoriously contaminated with volcanic ash and or clay. One theory about the formation of coal has been that it is formed in fresh water peat bogs over millions of years. However, no coal is being formed today anywhere in fresh water peat bogs – if the present is key to the past we ought to be seeing them. In recent years, numerous laboratory experiments have been devised in which coal is formed in a matter of minutes, hours, or days. Heat is the primary requirement for the process but the process is accelerated with the presence of volcanic clay known as montmorillinite or kaolinite each which catalyzes the process. Divers found underneath the floating log mat at Spirit Lake a deposit of peat at least three feet thick, remnants of bark, leaves, branches and other debris. Another eruption of Mount St. Helens could easily cover this layer and provide the heat to finish the transformation into coal. It is probable, that during the deluge, large scale log mats and plant debris were covered over in

the terraforming process of the earth, thus providing the abundance of earth's coal.

The fifth discovery was a quick recovery of the ecosystem in the blast zone. Early predictions were that it would be over one hundred years before life could re-establish itself in the poisonous ash which covered everything. Strangely enough, the elk that previously gave birth to one calf every two to three years were witnessed bearing twins or triplets each year in the years following the eruption. Scientists suggest lack of competition for food, wide open spaces, and few predators as possible causes - these conditions existed after the deluge as well. The extraordinary response of living things to catastrophe has caused textbooks on ecosystem to be rewritten.

The last big explosion of Yellowstone has been suggested to have been 2000 times the explosive power of Mount St. Helens. It is not hard to imagine the consequences to such an event geologically in comparison to what was recorded at Mount St. Helens. That of course would not even be comparable to the Biblical description of "*all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened*" Gen. 7:11. On the surface, there are approximately 1500 volcanoes, and another estimated 10,000 underwater. The eruption of Mount St. Helens was the result of a steam explosion, as the combination of subterranean waters under pressure reacted with magma. When the fountains of the deep met with the falling vapor cloud from above the catastrophe that followed can be better envisioned by a survey of the eruption of Mount St. Helens.

The End.

Works Sited:

Footprints In The Ash, Dr. Stephen A. Austin.