

## Geologic column

John Woodmorappe (The geologic column: does it exist? *CEN Tech. J.* 13(2):77–82) argues that the absence of Phanerozoic systems is not evidence for the validity of the geologic column. He gives neat diagrams showing field evidences for periods of erosion and non-deposition. But he has left out what I would have thought were obvious signs of erosion: ‘fossilised’ gullies and sand dunes. The absence of these would help to prove his point.

It is my understanding that these features are very seldom apparent between rock layers. This observation would support Deluge-based geologic models in that almost all deposition in those models would have taken place entirely underwater. The only gully-like formations expected would be shallow, irregular and overlaid by turbidites and the like. Dunes would be formed as much from clay and other substances as from sand.

I would also expect that in Deluge conditions, land would sometimes be exposed during periods of significant hydraulic activity (such as awesomely large waves). So the presence of occasional gullies in a set of layers would fit Deluge models. It might prove fruitful to look for signs that these gullies formed either rapidly or in a few discrete continuous episodes of erosion.

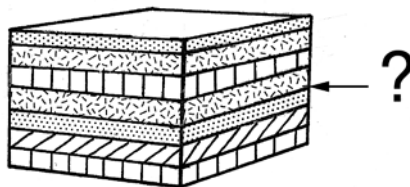
My reasoning for this is based on ‘lenses’ of leaf matter I observed in my youth buried in dry creek beds in Northwest Australia. I would expect ‘lenses’ of more transportable material such as organic debris to form in the lee of firmer geologic features, and perhaps be trapped there when a sand or silt-laden surge passed over the area.

We should therefore look for some correlation between the structures around the many ‘geologic column’ stack sites and the structures around isolated ‘lenses’ full of fossils. If such were found the creation case would have the beginnings of a model for the formation of those stacks, and a reason

for the many places where the stacks are in the ‘wrong’ order.

Leon Brooks  
Mount Claremont,  
Western Australia  
AUSTRALIA

Courtesy John Woodmorappe



*The paraconformity where no discordance of bedding is noticeable. Paraconformities are proposed between strata for the sole reason that appropriate index fossils are absent from the intervening geologic system. Paraconformities usually show no evidence of subaerial exposure or the supposed millions of years of erosion between strata.*

## John Woodmorappe replies:

The writer makes some good points. Inferred periods of erosion, euphemistically called paraconformities, often or usually show NO independent evidence of erosion at the contact. This has been known in creationist studies for a long time. For example, see the discussion on paraconformities in ‘*The Genesis Flood*’<sup>1</sup> along with the citations on this topic.

The writer correctly notes that there are erosional gullies all over the stratigraphic record. For example, in my book, ‘*Studies in Flood Geology*’,<sup>2</sup> I document the erosional gullies within coal-bearing strata.

Overall, the erosional gullies tend to be local and regional phenomena. Therefore I doubt if they could be made to infer large-scale Flood-related patterns on an intercontinental or continental scale.

John Woodmorappe  
Chicago, Illinois  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## References

1. Whitcomb, J.C. and Morris, H.M., *The Genesis Flood*, The Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Company, Phillipsburg, 1961.
2. Woodmorappe, J., *Studies in Flood Geology*, 2nd Edition, Institute for Creation Research, El Cajon, 1999.

## Humphreys’ cosmology

After reading the latest volleys in the ongoing debate over Dr Humphreys’ ‘white hole cosmology’ in *CEN Tech. J.* 13(1), I have a few comments that might be of use to the Christian community.

First, whatever the merits of his work, one ought to remember that the conceptual door to the use of relativistic physics in constructing young earth models is now open, as Dr Ross has noted. This development should cheer Christians of all positions. Other models than Dr Humphreys’ might be conceived.

Second, I suggest that young-earth models would be more promising if they decoupled Earth’s history from that of the bulk of the universe until some time in day 4, while admitting the standard homogenous Friedmann-Robertson-Walker-type behavior for the rest of the universe. Earth would do its own thing for the first few days, not aging much in comparison to the rest of the universe, until, say, it passed through a wormhole, or a change of topology occurred in a trousers-like space-time, and Earth joined the rest of the universe. (I mention these examples to illustrate the proposal, not to assert that they are technically viable.)

This special treatment for Earth along with standard behavior for the rest of the universe contrasts with the white hole cosmology, in which cosmic-scale differences from the standard model exist (at least as Dr Humphreys intends it). Thus, given