

## THERE REALLY WAS AN ICE AGE

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### ABSTRACT

This paper maintains that the "ice age" is an historic event. Evidence from all over the world can readily be found for a post-Flood Ice Age. The normal biblical chronology is maintained.

### INTRODUCTION

An exceedingly healthy aspect of Creation studies today is the International Creation Conference. It is healthy for Creation studies because it helps creationists to see where they are lagging behind in their own theoretical studies and research while giving them opportunity to share with other creationists their own areas of specialization. Creation studies travels forward much like an amoeba. It moves by surges, with one part or another leading the way, then pulling the rest of its loosely linked body after it. Our creation publications are a second valuable tool for the exploration of new areas of thought and for the explanation of areas of research vital to Christianity.

### THE EVIDENCE

One of the areas where creationists often have fallen into the rearguard of research and theorization is in the study of the ice "age." Regrettably, not many of us have given careful consideration of the field evidences which require us to recognize that earth has been subjected to an icy catastrophe of some type. While many "have considered the pros and cons of the matter" and have concluded: "There never was an ice age," few have actually collected field evidence on the matter. For a Creation scientist or for an interested Christian to reach such a conclusion without field study is simply fruitless and utterly out of contact with the facts. These, in many parts of the world, lie right at one's door whether he may live in New York, Detroit, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Seattle, yes, or even in St. Louis or San Francisco. Each of us has almost at his fingertips overwhelming physical evidence of the icy catastrophe that glaciated the northern half of our continent and violently eroded the southern half.

For a creationist, such an approach is not unlike that of the scientist who ignores the nearly universally remaining evidence of a universal flood and yet dogmatizes: "There never was a universal flood." Yet, depending upon where he lives and works, he spends 50% to 95% of his life walking on or in near contact with its vast layers of rubble. Without thinking, he uses natural gas which largely comes from its deposits. He uses electricity produced by burning the coal which, for the most part, was deposited by the retreating waves of that flood. He marvels as he discovers along the upper part of the Kaibab trail in the Grand Canyon the lifeforms which it buried.

Admittedly, the physical evidence for an icy, post-flood catastrophe is more obvious to the inexperienced eye in some locations. But they are present far and wide upon this earth on which we live. As a field researching creationist, I want to share some of the evidences for an icy catastrophe which I have been able to examine in my travels. Perhaps this will help some to understand why I insist that, after the Noahic flood had retreated and the human race had multiplied for at least five generations and had scattered from Babel, there came a catastrophe which swiftly affected climates worldwide.

I have examined the scratches, gouges and polished surfaces, the great U-shaped valleys, the glacial tills and moraines which even now are being left by the moving ice of living glaciers in many places. I have observed that these same instruments have scoured the

slopes of post-flood volcanoes, grinding down their sub-atmospheric ash and lava deposits. These deposits are classified as recent and thus are called "Cenozoic" in current studies. (I consider the Cenozoic deposits to be the deposits of the last 4,000 to 4,500 years.) These volcanic deposits may be seen to overlie Mesozoic and Paleozoic deposits in many places where erosion has exposed these underlying layers.

I consider the Paleozoic deposits to be the layers left by the Noahic flood. They alone contain evidences of the universal climate which existed from Adam to Noah. The debris from that period is entombed in the universal flood deposits of the Paleozoic and these are found on every continent. I understand the Mesozoic to continue the retreat of the Noahic flood. This retreat actually begins in the late Devonian section of the Paleozoic. It deposits floating debris from the pre-flood world in the Carboniferous periods on the newly emerging low profile of land, burying it to become coal (Gen. 8:1-3). The deposits of the Permian period plainly record the beginning of the great wind that was sent to dry up the earth. The Mesozoic deposits continue to record the massive tidal action generated by the formation of new ocean basins and the wind that deposited vast sand dunes during the long period while earth was drying out after the flood. By now it should be obvious to the reader that I am not using these terms in the normal chronological framework which accompanies their usage by uniformitarian scientists but rather am using them within the framework of normal, Biblical chronology.

#### NORTH AMERICA

Near Mt. Lassen in California this phenomenon of the late volcanic deposits overlying recent erosion products from the mountain uplift, overlying the extensive retreat of flood deposits of the Mesozoic and also the extensive Noahic flood deposits of the Paleozoic is very obvious. There it is possible to see the eroded ends of Paleozoic and Mesozoic structures uptilted by the orogeny which produced the Sierras. They are overlain on the west by the vast quantities of debris which washed out of the Sierras and filled the trench which became the Great Valley of California. The volcanics associated with the northern end of the Sierras and the southern end of the Klamath Mountains have covered these most recent Great Basin river deposits in many places along the edge of Mt. Lassen in the same way that they have covered Paleozoic and Mesozoic remnants with ash and lava flows. A climb up Mt. Lassen, one of the few active volcanoes in the United States, will plainly demonstrate that the ice came last. The trail actually follows the path of a glacier as one ascends the south side of the volcano. The gouged, scratched, polished and shaped valley where the trail begins testifies to the order of events. This, of course, does not deny that the volcano, even after the ice had scoured its shoulders, remained active. The evidence of its most recent explosive activity leaves scars all along the north slope of the mountain.

We as creationists, if we are in any way logical in our approach, must admit that both the glaciers and the sub-aerial volcanics which they erode must be post-flood. There are no universal flood deposits which succeed them. Instead, the flood deposits always precede them (except in rare areas where violent, abrupt upheaval of soft ocean bottom muds has allowed slumping and overriding of older materials. This phenomenon is regularly found along the eastern edge of the northern Rockies in Wyoming, Montana and Alberta). The Cenozoic glaciated volcanics are the upper layers, among the most recent deposits on the earth's crust.

In many other places the evidences of ice movement on the surface are separated from the underlying evidences of the Noahic flood and retreat of flood deposits by great layers of waterborne gravels and muds. This is common in our Rockies. It testifies to the fact that, during the long retreat of the Noahic flood, extensive mountain uplift began as a result of post-flood continental movement. This uplift is the product of the first post-flood Biblical catastrophe which in turn caused the second, the icy catastrophe which is named the "Pleistocene ice age" by scientists. Maroon Bells near Aspen, Colorado is an awesome exhibit of the post-flood uplift and deposit from the consequent erosion that carved the newly forming Rockies. This took place even before temperatures plunged to fill valleys with ice and to cover vast northern plains with an ice sheet. The efficient tool of glacial erosion has removed any remaining trace of intervening deposits from the Mesozoic and earlier Cenozoic times. As a result, the glacial basin now sits in and against the deposits left by the early Noahic flood retreat and uplift.

In many places, however, glacial erosion descending from mountain valleys has carved its way down into and has deposited its debris upon intervening Mesozoic formations which clearly are younger than the underlying Paleozoic formations. This is true along the Front Range behind Denver where both late Paleozoic (Noahic flood) and Mesozoic (retreat of Flood) deposits are upturned to 45 degrees by the post-flood rise of the Rockies. Throughout the Central Rockies and the Northern Rockies of Montana and Idaho as well

as in the Canadian Rockies this vast uplift that post-dates the Noahic flood has broken, uplifted and tilted the enormous layers left by the Noahic flood in its universal stage and in its long retreat. Everywhere in these pendant formations and in the valleys below them may be found the unmistakable evidence that this event series was followed by nearly unbelievable glacial activities.

While I have not examined even an infinitesimal part of earth's vast store of evidence which requires us to recognize a post-flood icy catastrophe, I have had extensive opportunities which have proven valuable. I have examined it in North America from coast to coast both in continental United States and in Canada. The shorelines of New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey bear the unmistakable evidence of a sheet of ice moving into the sea. Along the lovely islands and rocky fiords of Maine the sea occasionally removes the overlying blanket of sand and soil to display glacial tools and their marks on the hard schist that are as fresh as the day that they were made by the ice. Along the northern coast of California in the vicinity of the Trinity Alps, along the rocky ridge of the Klamaths of Oregon and on into the great Cascades of Washington may be found the characteristic ice-shaped valleys that yet are being carved at higher elevations in the same areas. Along the picturesque inland channel that begins below the straits of Juan de Fuca and presses northwest between Vancouver Island and the mainland of Canada one may find innumerable testimonies of that catastrophic period of earth's history when Adam's offspring were forced to find shelter in caves. Even the islands of Puget Sound bear the grinding scars which tell of a day when ice from the Cascades ventured far beyond my home on Fidalgo Island to cover all of the channels where my father worked as a commercial fisherman decades ago. From that point on northward one may examine the giant fiords carved by vast mountain glaciers which once reached into the sea and even yet fill the mountain valleys with enormous rivers of ice. The coast of Alaska and its spectacular inland passage bears precisely the same testimony and it is present everywhere. This I observed while working with my father in the panhandle of Alaska on a commercial salmon troller.

I have also had much time and opportunity for meditation about the effects of the glacial period on central, midwestern, western and southwestern United States. In lower altitudes where snowfall did not pack to the point of forming glaciers, its presence and the presence of violent rainstorms may nonetheless readily be observed. The icy catastrophe filled newly formed mountain lake basins that had no drainage with unbelievable quantities of erosion products washed from the rising mountain ranges. One of the largest of these lakes was Lake Bonneville which now lies northwest of Salt Lake City as a fossil, Great Salt Lake. Lakes also filled many trapped basins which lay to the west as far as Reno and Carson City. The abrupt, partial drainage of Lake Bonneville through a pass to the north carved the Snake River and Columbia River gorges and modified much of the intermountain basin topography of Washington and Oregon (to the dismay of uniformitarian geologists of a past generation). To the south, Imperial Valley and Death Valley were giant lakes along which man's artifacts bear testimony to his presence.

In Wyoming, the Green River Basin was trapped by the rise of the Uintas to the south and Wind River Range to the north. These ice age waters escaped into the Colorado drainage by carving the Green River gorge across the eastern rise of the Uintas. In the process, they carved through the late Mesozoic uplift of Mesozoic dinosaur-bearing strata east of Vernal, Utah. They filled the Uinta basin to its south. In a road cut far in the eastern end of this fossil lakebed I found an ancient firepit. It was more than 15 feet below the top of the sand dunes which lay along the shoreline. The firepit was surrounded by flint chips worked by man. Nearby lay the remainder of their meal, the ankle bones that I thought may have belonged to a sheep or mountain goat.

The waters of this ice age lake played an important role in the exposure of the present marvelous display of the sequence of geological history at the Grand Canyon. Eventually these waters drained on into the Colorado, joining the waters of the Yampa, the Green, the Colorado and the San Juan together to fill the Kapairowitz basin. This large lake was held back from its journey to the sea (which then lay in the Barstow Basin in western Arizona and eastern California). The obstacle in the way was the Colorado Plateau. This great uplift, covered with Mesozoic sands from the wind which God had sent to dry up the earth (Gen. 8:1), was badly cracked in its interior from that and previous uplifts. Here, as at Lake Bonneville, the lake level eventually reached sufficient depth to overrun the plateau. When this occurred, the force of trillions of cubic yards of trapped water began to escape by running across the Mesozoic sands to the west. The remnants of the old beach terraces of Lake Kapairowitz lie well over 9,000 feet high to the east of Grand Canyon. Younger beaches fill the scene above the present water level of Lake Powell east of page, Arizona and into Utah.

The escaping head of water raced across the Mesozoic sands, incising a channel very quickly to allow the drainage of the great glacial lake. The power of the moving water increased as the depth of the cut increased. Soon the surface sands were completely swept off of the Coconino plateau to the south and the Kaibab plateau to the north. Great remnants of these may yet be seen at Cedar Mountain on the east end of the Canyon, in the Echo Cliffs across the basin to the east, and in Vermillion cliffs to the Northeast. These sands continue to the West, North and East where they were not removed by these racing waters. Now the excavating power of the racing waters surpassed any power known to mankind apart from the rending of the atom. Swiftly they sought the fault-weakened structures that underlay the surface. The Kaibab limestones probably had been indurating with their limestone cements for well over a millennium. Yet they were swept away like the lightly cemented grains of sand that had been covering them. The crisscross faulted structures that told of fracture under the strain of doming uplift in previous generations now became the racecourse for the waters as they spilled mightily toward the western sea. The waters were filled with tools of destruction: sands, boulders, and blocks of stone much larger than the Empire State Building. There was no meandering of the stream for this is the product of a slow moving stream that approaches a level place. Rather, the stream followed the course of least resistance as it sought the lower elevations. That was the criss-cross fracture pattern that is everywhere evident in the side canyons and in the main canyon.

The side canyons at that time were being strongly supplied with precipitation waters which forcefully carved their way down the fractures which became the side canyons. Testimony of the power of these waters which drained off the plateaus (even while the main canyon was being eroded by the giant stream) is found in great cobblestone debris piles that lie in protected places between joining canyons. That the canyon was cut swiftly rather than in a "dance largo choreography" finds confirmation in the sidewalls of the main canyon and of the side canyons. There is no stream polish visible anywhere except in the very bottom of the canyons in areas where the stream even now is working nearby. A common theme found in uniformitarian treatments of the Grand Canyon is this: "Quantitative measurements conclusively prove that the Grand Canyon was not cut in 6,000 years." Well, that conclusion certainly is the truth! But one does not measure the power of destruction and erosion of the waters that cut this canyon by the pitiful little stream that batters its way through this remarkable testimony to the power of the entrapped ice age waters of Biblical times.

On the northeast of the Wind River Range in Wyoming, the Wind River Basin and the Bighorn Basin similarly were deep in waters from the rain, snow and glacial melt of the mountains surrounding them. Those waters in the Wind River Basin actually backed up to the point that they ran over the top of the Owl Creek Mountains, carving a remarkable canyon for the Bow River and filling the Bighorn Basin around Thermopolis. The terraces of this lake are obvious on the eastern slopes of the Owl Creek Mountains. These waters eventually drained to the north, cutting across the western edge of the Bighorn Mountains to join with Yellowstone River as it rampaged across the high plains to join the Missouri and later, the Mississippi. It is not easy to say: "There never has been an ice age" after a careful examination of these erosion scars left by its waters.

## EUROPE

Precisely the same kind of testimony may be found in Europe. I have viewed from the air the massive evidence for post-flood glaciation in the Alps, having crossed them several times and, on another occasion, having flown along their southern face. Anyone who has doubts about the glacial period should make a trip to Switzerland. To fly within a few thousand feet of Mt. Blanc, then suddenly to cross the rocky mountain ridge and view the enormous U-shaped glacial valley which lies at its foot, is absolutely breathtaking. The remnants of the glacial ice yet lies in hundreds of crevasses and nooks in the heights of this remarkable upthrust. These are still doing today exactly what the ice did in far greater magnitude during Biblical times. They are carving U-shaped glaciers, using rocks, gripped in the ice to shape the bottom and sides of the valleys. They are depositing lateral moraines along the leading sides of glacial movement. Terminal moraines are being left by their leading edges when they retreat. They are excavating cirques behind them as the newly formed ice at the upper end of the glacier rips rock out of the head of the basin within which the ice lies.

## ASIA MINOR

My opportunities for investigation in Asia Minor have been restricted to the southern coast from Mersin eastward to Iskenderun and then southward into Israel, and the western section of the continent from Istanbul south into the area around Ephesus. I also had opportunity to observe the center of the continent from the air from east to west in a

flight from Amman, Jordan to Istanbul). In the interior of the continent there are many trapped basins that now have drained as streams have developed. These show clear evidence of a time when greatly heightened participation filled these basins with water and erosion debris. This is evidence of the ice age. Furthermore, the coastline itself appears to be evidence which supports the existence of the period of Cenozoic time which geologists call Pleistocene. This, of course, is the period of the ice age. The rifting of the Jordan Valley/African Rift can readily be established to have taken place during Pleistocene times. This conclusion is reached on the basis of the materials that have been rifted apart and by the way that its own vast precipitation deposits overlies earlier deposits. The south coast of Turkey is a narrow shelf that has been carved by the ferocity of the tidal waves generated in the Mediterranean Sea by continental movements. That movement has uplifted the continent sufficiently in the last 4,000 years so that its southern shelf is well exposed to the farmer and prepared for his tilling by the smashing seismic tidal waves produced by the Biblical, yet Pleistocene rifts. A check of Roman history will show that Cleopatra sailed her barge up the river to Tarsus to visit Anthony. That is utterly impossible today because the area has continued to uplift and the river channel is now well above sea level.

### **SOUTH AMERICA**

I have also had the opportunity to examine ice age evidences on two continents below the equator. Usually the Southern Hemisphere is overlooked by creationists as a possible location for finding glacial evidences. But how can one ignore a hemisphere which contains over 11,000 feet of ice on the south polar cap? Several years ago I flew from a ministry in Puerto Rico to Lima, Peru to begin a period of ministry with a former student who serves with Baptist Mid-Missions. We travelled much of the length of the coast of Peru under the shadow of the great Andean peaks. Though they are only a few hundred miles south of the equator, enormous glaciers lie entrenched in their high mountain valleys. The barren desert along the coast is broken only where the glacial rivers penetrate the coastal ranges and bring their life giving stream to enrich the coastal valleys. After ministry along the coast, we travelled south to Nazca where the fabled Nazca lines enchant the spinner of ethnic tales and astral evolutionary fantasies. From there we spent a hard three days struggling upward (and downward) across the high ranges on our way to Cuzco, the ancient Incan capital of the Andes. At 8,000 feet we were sure that we were viewing ancient beaches that somehow had survived the uplift that built the Cordilleran ranges. At 10,000 feet and almost within sight of the sea we were confident that we were travelling through a rounded valley that had been shaped by moving ice. It was our access to higher pampas that sloped seaward for many miles until we dipped downward to cross a V-shaped river canyon that drained to the South.

After crossing another 13,000 feet high plain we were treated to spectacular views of peaks that towered upward to over 20,000 feet. They were richly spotted with great masses of glacial ice. Then we struggled downward to cross a great tributary of the Amazon River. In the plane trip from the north I had been able to view great valleys filled with ice that was moving down from the high peaks. Some of these glaciers were miles across. They are not many scores of miles from the great Amazon Basin to the east. Always the upper reaches of these valleys below the glaciers were U-shaped. Below at lower altitudes they assumed the classic precipitation erosion pattern of V-shaped canyons. At Macchu Pichu on the eastern slope of the Andes where the great river roared down through canyons several thousand feet deep there was no trace in its valley of the glacially cut U-shape that was evident everywhere at higher altitude. Yes, South America has had its share of ice, and in some places, is still in the weakening grip of the ice age.

### **AFRICA**

More recently I had the privilege of assisting missionaries inland from the West Coast of Africa in Niger in their work of translating the Old Testament into the Zerma language. They needed my facility in Hebrew on many problem passages. As I flew into Niger from Paris, I was able to observe from 33,000 feet many results of the Biblical ice age. I did not recognize any direct results of ice movement there, but there was, nonetheless, vast evidence of an earlier time of greatly heightened rainfall and erosion. On one high plateau north of the Sahara I was able to recognize evidences of man's farming and tillage patterns where this would be impossible today because of extreme aridity. The patterns of ancient great rivers still may be traced among the Atlas Mountains and on to the south where streams once flowed powerfully. There were hints of these in the vast wastes of the Sahara below us as we flew farther south.

When we landed at Niamey, Niger, we approached over the Niger River. Even from the air I saw evidences which I later checked on the ground that showed that the broad, slow stream flowing in the river valley was only a trickle compared to the flood of river water which once drained this region. The high banks of that river in many places are more than half a mile away on both sides from the present stream. This area is the Sahel, the southern fringe that lies below the great Sahara.

After the work in Niger I flew by way of Upper Volta down to the coast at Abidjan, Ivory Coast. A day later I flew on down the coast and crossed the continent by way of Brazzaville. I was travelling to Nairobi, Kenya not far from the east coast of the continent. I visited there for a week's Bible Conference Ministry in Grace Independent Baptist Bible College. This great city lies just east of the great African Rift, a crack that extends from far to the south on the coast of Tanzania on to the north as far as Mount Ararat in Turkey. The Jordan valley is part of this 6,000 mile rift in the earth's crust, a crack plainly visible to the astronauts as they approached earth from the moon.

This valley is the direct result of violent, abrupt continental separation that began in Genesis 10. Here I was able to see that Adam's descendants were still migrating westward and southward into Africa from Babel even as this rift valley was still very active. This valley was 3,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level west of the present site of Nairobi. Great lakes like Lake Naivasha formed in the valley to hold the powerful rainfall of the Biblical Ice Age times. Great volcanoes like Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Kenya, and in the rift, Mts. Longonot, Eburru and a host of others were still extremely active during the Biblical Ice Age, spewing out lava and ashes. I was keenly interested in the massive evidences for post-Noahic flood vulcanism in this area. I found that in the rim of the great rift valley, the Paleozoic (flood strata) and Mesozoic (retreat of flood strata) have been violently pulled apart. The vulcanism which developed on the rim of the rift and in the rift floor has blanketed the entire area with a great blanket of volcanic ash. Many of the buildings in the Nairobi area are built from welded tuff (ash so hot that it bonded together as it fell). This is mined by hand northwest of the city where it lies just below the surface on the slope of a volcano. It clearly postdates universal flood strata.

Within the rift valley around the lakes there are very obvious archaeological remains left by man. At one site there are about 1,000 hand tools, diggers and bolo stones that have been fashioned from volcanic materials. These were at one time covered with a blanket of over 200 feet of volcanic ash which also had filled the lake. Apparently the site had been evacuated in time to escape for no human remains have been found. On the fossil shoreline of Lake Naivasha a site has been discovered where there are also numerous stone tools. These were buried by a flash flood that poured down the rift valley wall into the lake. I have suggested that migrating man, having scattered from Babel, found that this valley surrounded by the heat of very active volcanoes and dotted with lakes, provided a comfortable place to live and hunt until tragic explosions forced evacuation. Archaeology clearly has proved that man and tropical animals were able to live in areas that now are far too arid to support the animals which man drew on cliff walls at that time. Yes, all of Africa adds its testimony to the fact that there was a time in man's history when the climate of Africa was totally different than today. That time was the Biblical ice age.

#### JORDAN RIFT

Along the northern end of that great African rift lies the Jordan Valley in Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey. The physical evidence in that area clearly follows that found in Africa. It is clear that, after the land mass of the Levant (the eastern boundary of the Mediterranean) arose from the sea some few generations after the Noahic flood, it became subjected to violent rainfall and precipitation erosion in such amounts as would be totally out of character today. Many of the areas in the south and east of Palestine receive from 1/2 inch to four inches of rainfall a year today. Yet it is obvious that, at one time, powerful erosive forces sliced down through the rocky limestone ridge and carved through massive sandstones in areas like Petra. One must avoid the Creationist's own trap of trying to explain these by the Noahic flood. Rather, post-flood Pleistocene precipitation waters have carved their way through retreat of flood marine deposits and sub-aerial wind deposits, following the newly established gradients produced by the plate shift rifting of those deposits.

Here in Palestine it is just as clear as it is anywhere else in the world that the flood had retreated, uplift had erected the rocky ridge of Palestine even while the Mediterranean was being fashioned, and wind deposition had lain down great dunes before the rifting of the Jordan valley. And finally, it is clear that these events were followed by the enormous rainfall of the Pleistocene period of Cenozoic time, the Biblical ice age. The

power of violent running waters has carved canyons like the Zohar at the south end of the Dead Sea and a multitude of others on each side of that fossil lake, the Dead Sea. This near sterial basin is all that is left of the lake which once filled the rift valley from far north of the sea of Galilee to the very edge of the Red Sea. The entire valley north of the Dead Sea is surfaced with the lime deposits of that larger sea. Qumran, where the Dead Sea scrolls were found, is built upon a delta of that marl where a powerful stream leaped down the side of the rift, draining the area near Jerusalem. It entered the sea and droppd its deposits which are so rich in lime that they are often grey-white. South east of the Dead Sea the beautiful citadel of Petra was carved in the wind driven Mesozoic deposits by Pleistocene waters that were racing down the eastern slopes of the great Jordan rift into the body of water that then filled that recently formed rift valley.

The Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee are remnants of that sea which geologists call Lake Lisan (after the Arabic name for the "tongue" of land on the east side of the Dead Sea). Its fossil beaches are rather evident to the trained eye along the sides of the Jordan valley where hard strata retains them. While I need to check this more closely, they also seem to appear on the hills that lie to the southeast of Galilee and possibly on the hills south of Tiberius near sea level. (Remember that Galilee is 590 feet below sea level and that the heights of Masada are near sea level.) I consider it an outside possibility that Beth Shean was founded by the sea going Philistines when the area was still accessible by ship from the south through the Jordan Rift. The great plains of Armageddon, the plain of Esdraelon, appear to be a shallow flood plain where the Mediterranean once intruded below the foot of Tel Megiddo. Agitated waters have leveled the plain, reworking debris washed into the shallow basin by Pleistocene precipitation on the hills of Nazareth and to the south. The River Kishon now drains the basin. The entire coastal plain up to the Shephelah and the plain of Asher to the north of Carmel bears the marks of the agitated waters of the Mediterranean.

The Jordan Rift is a broad valley as it pases through Lebanon and southern Turkey. Around Baalbek, Antioch and east of Iskenderun is as far north in the rift as I have travelled. The west wall of the rift west of Baalbek is steep. On the eastern side of the valley approaching Damascus great masses of limestone, Paleozoic flood deposits, I believe, are uptilted. The rift valley floor in this area is, in many places, almost level, providing excellent farming. Indeed, this warm valley once was called by the Romans, "the breadbasket of the Roman Empire." The great archaeological ruins of Baalbek lie against the western side of this valley with the nearly level valley floor stretching westward. This fertile floor is the result of the ice age. The enormous erosion of the powerful rain storms coupled with melting snow and ice in the Lebanons and Anti-Lebanons have carved great valleys in the Paleozoic and Mesozoic limestones of the area. This in turn has filled the valley floor and made it rich. The backward farmers of the area till the soil, plant their grapes (allowing them to sprawl on the ground, and put in their grain crops without ever recognizing the rich testimony which their valley gives to the ice age. But so it is all over the world. Some men yet say: "There never had been an ice age. The Noahic flood left all of those marks." Others, with dark areas in their scientific billiance, even deny the existence of that catastrophe!

#### SUMMARY

We have been briefly surveying a smattering of the physial evidence for the ice age that I have been able to examine. I have tried to demonstrate that the Pleistocene ice age is not something cooked up in the head of a mad geologist. The world is covered by evidences requiring its recognition. At the same time, I have sought briefly to imply that this material is not to be thought of as extraneous to the Word of God nor contradictory to its message. I have suggested an interpretation which requires the recognition of two Biblical catastrophes which are subsequent to the great universal Noahic flood. I do not teach that these catastrophes occurred in order to conform to the dictum of the evolutionists or to agree partially with his interpretation of the physical evidence. Rather, these physical evidences which I have widely examined require me to reach this conclusion. Furthermore, I conclude that the geological evidence entirely and totally is evidence that harmonizes precisely with the Biblical Revelation where both have been read and interpreted correctly.

By now the student of the Bible should be saying: "If all of this is true, why isn't there anything about it in the Bible?" That is precisely the question that I asked myself in the early months of 1972. Immediately a flood of passages in the Word of God began to fill my mind. I began an area of Biblical research which has continued to the present. It drove me to the conclusion that there actually is a book in the Bible that was written during the Pleistocene ice age by a man who had survived its most fierce attacks on Palestine. During that time, he had used the riches that the Lord had given him to help many to survive. It was a time, according to his book, when men were forced to live in

caves and to survive by eating roots. That book is the book of Job. But the consideration of that requires another article.