# The Scientific Truth about Fossils and the Geological Column.

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## The Facts

First, let us examine what facts we have about the fossils and the the geology of the Earth, remember, truth is variable, facts are set in stone, in this case literally.

- Fact: There are virtually no fossils in the pre-Cambrian levels of strata other than that of an occasional algae, but then so do rocks retrieved from Mars (allegedly).
- Fact: that the lowest strata, the Cambrian layers, contains a variety of creatures from every phylum, and they have complicated internal structures, with over 1,500 different species,
- Fact: Below the Cambrian level there are NO intermediate life-forms, just as there are no intermediate life-forms elsewhere in the fossil record. Logically, there was either/or, no life before the Cambrian layers or no death before the Cambrian.
- Fact: Every fossil can be classified in its family and are fully formed complex life-forms (e.g. the various trilobites with the extremely complex and advanced optical systems).
- Fact: Many fossils are identical to their living ancestors, with only slight changes within the DNA range of variation.
- Fact: The fossil record includes many hundreds of creatures now extinct (e.g. Dinosaurs).
- Fact: The lower levels of the Cambrian also contain anomalies; such as occasional human tools and footprints, and fossils that should occur in the higher levels.
- Fact: The Cambrian levels contain billions of fossils, maybe even trillions, yet the concentration of fossils peters out in the upper levels, after the Tertiary, becoming sporadic in later layers.
- Fact: The fossil record includes billions of plant and tree impressions and polystrates (mineralised organic matter), many on-site or ventricle, which demands very rapid engulfment.
- Fact: Human fossils have been found in many different levels, and human footprints have been found in seven of the lower Cambrian levels.
- The Earth's geology is not the same across the land's surface, so we cannot expect the same rock layers to appear.
- There is nowhere on the planet's surface where the accepted geological layers appear the same or in the same order.
- There is nowhere on the planet's surface where the so called 'fossil record actually appears as it does in the secular charts and illustrations.
- This is not an exhaustive list, but these are indisputable facts, all of which support a theory of a world wide catastrophe.

## Pre-Cambrian Geology

As I understand it, and as a logical deduction, which could be wrong, there would certainly be layers below the Cambrian. Firstly, ALL the surface was under water for a period of time at the start of the creation week. and those waters would almost certainly have been turbulent, possibly with underwater volcanic eruptions spewing nutrients and minerals into the water. This would have formed a layer, with enough nutrients for the first plants to grow in later, and possibly account for the fossils of algae found in the pre-Cambrian strata.. There was certainly enough water around to feed four great rivers (Genesis 2:10-14), and where there is water, there is sediment, even the mist that watered the ground would cause sedimentary layers, and the detritus of seventeen-hundred years would also be substantial. Here in Britain, the Romans left some seventeen-hundred years ago and often the archaeology that they left behind is buried under up to three, even four, meters of sedimentary soil. So we would expect to find some archaeology, and possibly two to four distinct layers in specific areas, and maybe the odd fossil, within the transition between pre-Cambrian and Cambrian.

However much of these layers will most likely have been washed away by the action of the flood, rainwater surging down from higher land and of course the action of the fountains of the deep, which, I believe, started the break up of the single super-continent. I would still expect that in isolated local areas, we could find evidence in pre-Cambrian layers, where the weight of the water compressed the sediment into rock layers, possibly, even with archaeology, the trick is to find them.

## Cohesive Sediment Suspension Deposition and Consolidation Mechanisms

Added to this we have the issue of sedimentary suspension. Cohesive sediment suspension deposition and consolidation mechanisms depend on a whole host of factors, size of the sedimentary particle, density/mass, shape of the particle and prevailing currents in the suspension medium (water), and even the salt content level of the water (SAE). Again this is a whole different discipline of science that we must investigate. Whilst the waters were turbulent, the less dense particles will remain in suspension whilst the high mass particles, although being affected by the currents and the specific density (SAE) of the water, will sink more quickly. Once on the floor the currents continue to have an effect and here the shape of the particle also plays a role, particles that can tessellate will be less open to current movement than ones that are random or irregular in shape. Smaller particles will tend to settle through the larger ones leaving a coarser sediment atop, consisting of larger particles, such as sand and gravel. Subsequent shaking by seismic activity will increase this 'sorting' process.

Once the water is removed the upper layers will consolidate quickly using finer particles as a cement, producing conglomerations such as pudding-stone. The weight on these upper layers and the protective nature of the layers delay the lower and finer layers from drying our or consolidating, but the high pressure will cause heat aiding the consolidation. During this process when the lower layers remain plastic, the pressure and faults in the upper layers cause clastic extrusions, which are very telling of a huge flood event.

## The Brazil-nut Effect

After the land has dried out we then have something called, 'The Brazil-nut Effect', a principle of physics that has yet to be explained fully, where larger and heavier objects tent to move to the top. (http://www.nytimes.com/1987/03/24/science/sometimes-heavier-

objects-go-to-the-top-here-s-why.html)
These two principles, ('Cohesive Sediment Suspension, Deposition and Consolidation Mechanisms' and 'The Brazil-nut Principle') both ignored by secular geologists, go a long way to explain the mix of fossils found in the fossil record and the properties of of the rock that make up the various layers deposited during the flood. These principles are important evidence against the evolutionary evidence of the fossil record and the geologic layers taking millions or billions of years to consolidate.

## Footprints

Obviously human footprints in the lower levels can be explained by being from pre-flood activity, or human activity during the early part of the flood year. However as footprints have been found in different layers, it is more difficult to explain how these occurred if the whole geological column was laid down during one flood. Until, that is, you factor in that the footprints have been found in different layers in different locations. Once we realise that different areas have very different land/soil properties (sand, loam, gravel, etc.). I believe there is only one place on the Earth where the accepted geologic column has been found as in the accepted charts. Once we accept this we can see how these footprints can occur in different layers.

Even after consolidation the Brazil-nut Effect is not finished, vibrations, such as seismic activity continue to take effect and raise larger objects toward the surface. Farmers who have cleared their fields of rocks very often need to re-clear the field on a regular basis when rocks large and small continue to surface. When we had horses back in Greece, we had our garden cleared of rocks and stones for riding and training our two horses, we didn't want a horse to turn its hoof and damage its ankle. As the horses continually galloped around the paddock more and more rocks (and some archaeology) found their way to the surface. In the same way larger fossils will tend toward the surface over time, particularly those of larger animals (dinosaur, human, mammoth, Wools Rhino, etc.). Strangely also, heavier objects will also tend to rise toward the surface. We can easily demonstrate this principle for ourselves, get a bucket and half fill it with a mixture of sand, stones and gravel, start shaking the bucket and you will see the larger pieces of gravel and stones rise to the surface. In this way the smaller fossils of lower life-forms will be left in lower strata, and the larger, supposedly more developed or evolved life-forms will rise toward the surface, thus explaining the the erroneous fossil record proposed by secular science and the evolutionist.