

INTRODUCTION TO  
CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

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In the last chapter, the processes by which continents are formed was examined. But let us ask a very interesting question. How do we go about locating the first continent which was created upon this Earth: that continent which was created on Day Three of the Creation week?

To even begin to answer the above question, there must first be a clear understanding of the true structural nature of the first continent which was formed upon this Earth. Only with the proper knowledge can the researcher know what type of continental evidence they are looking for. Then, they can proceed to see if they are able to find this evidence upon the face of the Earth. If they are able to clearly find this evidence, then it appears that the Earth's first continent (or the remains of it) has been located. In this chapter is noted special problems which may be associated with determining the true location of this original continent, in relation to the face of the whole Earth. Indeed, the evidence proves that the continental masses have moved around since the Creation of this Earth.

This chapter begins with a discussion of the true nature of that first continent which was formed upon the Earth at the beginning of Day Three. In the pages ahead is also found a discussion on the chemistry which produced that layer of limestone: the one which appears to have originally covered the foundational structures of the original continent which God formed. It appears that this limestone layer was originally a somewhat worldwide layer.

This chapter ends with a small discussion on just a few of those natural phenomena which can rapidly alter the face of the Earth upon which we live. May this discussion serve to give us a greater respect for God the Father, who created all things by Jesus Christ.

## Chapter 23: THE FIRST CONTINENT

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### THE CREATOR SPEAKS



The Lord God Almighty has given many instructions to His people. We find these instructions throughout His very Word. At one time He spoke (through the mouth of His prophet) to His people regarding all those wicked acts of the heathen people which dwelt in the land of Canaan, before they began to possess it. Then God gave a great warning.

The Lord God proclaimed: *“Defile not ye yourselves in any of these things: for in all these the nations are defiled which I cast out before you: and the land is defiled: therefore I do visit the iniquity thereof upon it, **and the land itself vomiteth out her inhabitants.**”*

*“Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and my judgments, and shall not commit any of these abominations; neither any of your own nation, nor any stranger that sojourneth among you: (for all these abominations have the men of the land done, which were before you, and the land is defiled;) **that the land spue not you out also, when ye defile it, as it spued out the nations that were before you.**”*

*“For whosoever shall commit any of these abominations, even the souls that commit them shall be cut off from among their people. Therefore shall ye keep mine ordinance, that ye commit not any one of these abominable customs, which were committed before you, and that ye defile not yourselves therein: I am the LORD your God.”<sup>1</sup>*

The inhabitants of Canaan had committed horrid abominations against the true way of God. They committed acts against the Creator of all Heaven and Earth. For this reason, the land itself vomited out the inhabitants thereof. Friend, with this knowledge, let us now change our direction. Let us begin our search for the nature of that special land upon which lived the first inhabitants of this Earth.

### THE SEARCH BEGINS



Friend, if we want to know where the original landmass is which first existed on this Earth, where are we to look? What clues are there which would reveal this special piece of land, or possibly the current location for the fragmented remnants of this first continent?

If we are looking for the first land which existed upon this Earth (that land upon which Adam and Eve truly lived), then we must look for the oldest, most ancient continental remnants. Friend, what are the oldest pieces of continental material to be found upon this Earth?

## FIRST CLUES

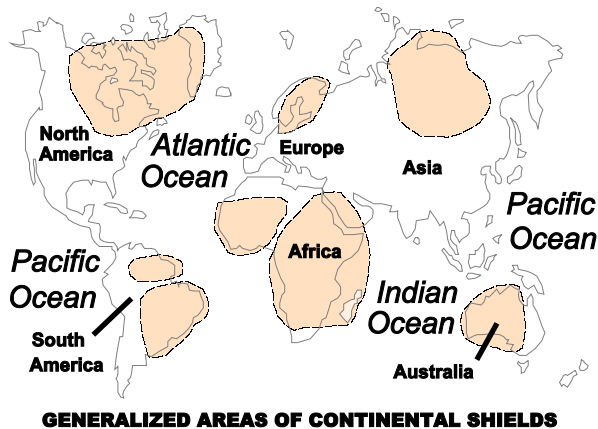
The previous chapter examined the geologic process which God Almighty set in motion to create the original, relatively stable continental base. This very stable base was composed of relatively lightweight, granitic materials. These materials rose very rapidly upward from deep within the Earth. As these granitic materials reached the surface of the Earth and flowed outward, they solidified on top of the basalt. The basalt was the floor of the original, ancient, worldwide ocean.<sup>2</sup>

## SOLID EVIDENCE

Beneath the continents of this Earth reside vast geologic structures called continental shields. These continental shields often encompass a large area. The shields are composed of the most ancient, crystalline rock.<sup>3</sup> The scientists believe that these shields were created in that time-period shortly after the formation of the basic Earth.<sup>4</sup> Please let us not forget this very important point!

The rocks which make up the continental shields were originally formed by the powerful upwelling of lightweight materials for deep within the Earth. The surface of most of these shields lies at a relatively low elevation. The topography of the shield surface is generally rather subdued. However, the central portions of a few of these ancient shields rise to an elevation of a little more than 3,300 feet (1,000 m).<sup>5</sup>

## GRAND TOTAL



The map to the left shows the general location of the major continental shields. The shield portion for the continent of Antarctica is not shown on this map.<sup>6</sup>

One source indicates that there are a total of 11 known continental shields scattered across the face of this Earth.<sup>7</sup> The map to the left shows 8 of these shields. The shields have remained as relatively stable geologic structures since the time of their initial formation:<sup>8</sup> truly, since Creation.

## TO DISPEL CONFUSION

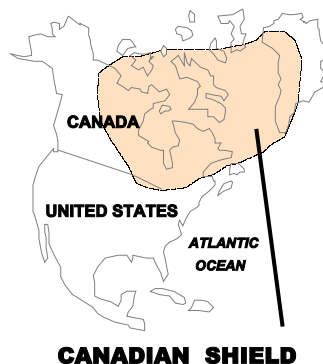
If these shield structures are the original continental foundations, then why are they scattered across the face of this Earth? Should not they all be together in one large shield?

The truth is, it appears that the shields which we find today scattered across the face of this Earth were originally all together as one large continental-unit at the time of Creation. During the Noahic Flood, the original, single large shield was virtually ripped apart. This ripping apart happened during the unprecedented, massive Earth-convulsions which occurred at the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep. For more specific details on that which occurred during this devastating time period, they will be found in Volume Two (*Listen to the Earth: From Adam thru Noah*).

Once the individual shield fragments were separated during the time of the Noahic Flood, more molten materials came from deep in the Earth and filled in the areas of void between these pieces. The ancient shields (along with the new continental filler material) became what is now classed as a new, extremely large supercontinent.

In the days of Peleg (who lived in the fifth generation after Noah), that latest, large supercontinent was also violently ripped apart by the Hand of Almighty God. The individual parts of the continent were then sent (again by the mighty Hand of God) on their relatively rapid voyages across the oceans of this Earth.<sup>9</sup> For true scientific details on that which occurred during this specific period of time, they will be found in Volume Three (*Listen to the Earth: The Days of Peleg*).

## A LARGE SHIELD



In the eastern part of Canada is located the vast Canadian Shield. It is a perfect example of a continental shield. This great shield covers an area of about 1,864,000 square miles (4,828,000 sq km). It is believed to contain some of the oldest rocks which exist on the face of this Earth.<sup>10</sup>

One source claims that the Canadian Shield is composed mainly of igneous rocks.<sup>11</sup> Igneous rocks are those types which are formed by the solidification of molten magmas. These magmas have been forcefully injected into the upper strata, from deep within the Earth.<sup>12</sup>

## NORTHERN EXPOSURE

As the writer researched the Canadian Shield, an interesting aerial photograph was discovered in a source book. This photograph shows an exposed portion of the Canadian Shield which is located in the vicinity of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. The photograph shows only the marginal portion of an extremely large, intrusive granitic batholith which was instrumental in creating the shield. The area surrounding the large batholith is composed mainly of ancient metamorphic rocks.<sup>13</sup> These metamorphic shield-rocks indicate that during their formative stage, they were buried deeply under the ground.<sup>14</sup>

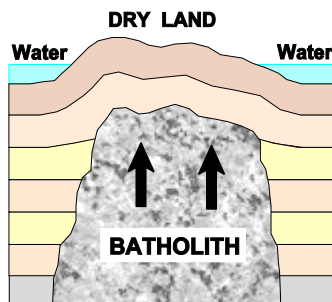
## THE BATHOLITH

A batholith is classed as a major intrusion of magmatic materials from deep within the Earth. It is formed, generally, by volcanic processes in which the molten medium is usually a granitic fluid. After forceful injection, this fluid cools rather slowly within the protection of the Earth's strata. This slow cooling process causes the rocky mass to contain rather coarse (or large) mineral grains.<sup>15</sup>

A batholith is a large rocky mass which has an exposed area (near the surface of the Earth) which is greater than 40 square miles (103.6 sq km). One example in this class of geologic features is the Idaho batholith, located in central Idaho. This particular batholith has an exposed area of about 16,000 square miles (41,440 sq km). But the Idaho batholith is small compared to the one within the Coast Range of western Canada and Alaska. This immense batholith is more than 1,000 miles (1,609 km) long, by a minimum of 25 miles wide, and up to 100 miles wide.<sup>16</sup>

The sides of a batholith (those sides which contact the surrounding country rock) dip steeply into the interior of the Earth. A batholithic structure is extremely large, and continues downward into the bowels of this Earth, with no apparent lower floor.<sup>17</sup> How deep into the Earth these batholiths go, no one seems to know for sure. Friend, no man knows for sure; but God knows!

In a batholith, the granitic lava normally forces aside the surrounding rock materials as it penetrates upward. At times, these rock materials are absorbed into the lava, and alter its composition. The giant body of lava then solidifies into an irregular and unpredictably shaped mass.<sup>18</sup>



When the magmatic materials of a batholith penetrate upward through the strata of the Earth, they cause changes in the existing country rock. The hydraulic forces involved with the molten materials may lift large areas of the rock materials which are bedded above them.<sup>19</sup> In this process, the ground layers above the batholith are deformed upward, forming an irregularly shaped mound on the outer surface of the Earth.

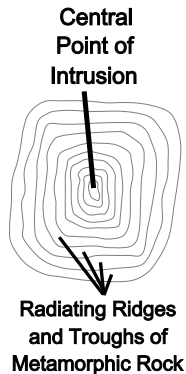
Friend, the above process was involved when God Almighty caused the dry land to appear above the waters of the Earth. This is part of the process which created the vast continental shields of the Earth. It all occurred on the third day of Creation!

## ANCIENT PROCESS

The metamorphic rocks of the Canadian Shield were formed by the great heat and pressure which was exerted upon the preexisting strata.<sup>20</sup> This heat and pressure transformed the former strata materials into the current metamorphic rock. The heat and pressure resulted from the powerful, hydraulic upwelling of granitic magmas which formed the batholith.

Within the area of these metamorphic rocks (in the Canadian Shield) are exposed relatively small areas of intrusive granitic rock. These smaller intrusive masses are believed to be joined to the main batholith somewhere below the surface of the Earth.<sup>21</sup>

### FURTHER EXAMINATION



The graphic to the left illustrates that which is observed in another aerial photograph found in a source book. The photograph is from another interesting portion of the Canadian Shield which is located somewhere to the north of Great Slave Lake, in the Northwest Territories of Canada.<sup>22</sup>

The metamorphic rock is formed into radiating waves of ridges and troughs. These ridges and troughs were formed as the ancient country rock was forced outward by the great pressure created by a submerged, rapidly rising granitic intrusion in ancient times.

### GOOD EXAMPLE

The Canadian Shield is one of the best examples of this type of geologic structure to be found anywhere on the face of the Earth. Of all the Earth's shields, this particular shield contains the largest area of exposed ancient rock. Within the topography of this shield may readily be examined those processes which took place at its formation.

### SIMPLE DEDUCTION

Friend, those processes which formed the Canadian Shield were the same processes which formed all the other shields. Even the studies of the scientists indicate that all the shields were formed during the same time period.<sup>23</sup>



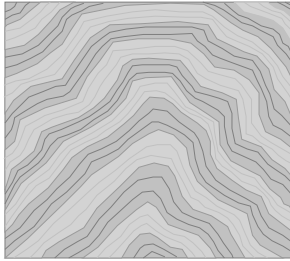
It is relatively easy to explain why all of the shields on this Earth were formed during the same time period. It is because God formed them all on the third day of Creation, as one large unit. During this third day, there were numerous, massive upwellings of magmatic fluids from deep within the Earth.

### GENERAL COMPOSITION

One source states that the metamorphic rock in most shields is composed of gneiss. Intermingled in the gneiss are belts of greenstone. This greenstone is similar to basalt in composition.<sup>24</sup>

## ALTERED GRANITE

Granitic magmas contain an abundance of silica, alumina, potash, and soda. They usually are deficient in calcium, iron, and magnesia. There may also be other materials present within these magmas. Solidified granite is normally a massive, homogeneous, granular type of rock, without any layering or banding. If granite becomes layered or banded (with folded layers of alternating light and dark colored materials<sup>25</sup>) it is then called granite gneiss.<sup>26 and 27</sup>



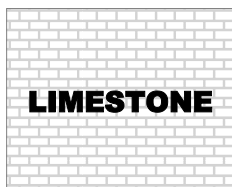
Gneiss is usually formed by the application of intense pressure upon a rock material (in a particular direction), along with great heat. This process initially breaks down the rock, by totally fragmenting it. The fragments are then compressed into poorly-developed leaf-like layers. The compression may further cause the material to be deformed by shearing and folding. The heat and pressure then, rather rudely, fuses the fragmented materials all together into one mass.<sup>28 and 29</sup>

## SHIELD FORMATION

Friend, the creation of gneiss is basically a metamorphic process. It appears that during the formation of the continental shields, there was an injection of granitic magma to the surface of the Earth. While this initial, relatively small injection of material was cooling and in a somewhat solid state, there was another injection of magma through the central core, which transformed the first material into gneiss.

Friend, let us put all of the above information into very simple terms. At the formation of the continental shields, the first load (or loads) of granite had begun to solidify.<sup>30</sup> Then the later injections of granitic magma literally mashed the preexisting granite into gneiss.<sup>31</sup> This gneiss is the metamorphic rock which surrounds the granitic batholith in the exposed Canadian Shield.

## A COVERING



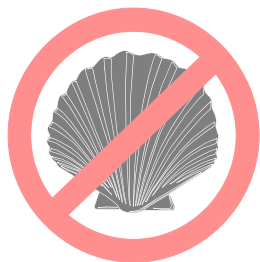
It appears (from the findings of the scientists) that the complete Canadian Shield region was formerly covered by a vast, thick layer of limestone. Underlying the Hudson Bay Lowland are found remnants of this limestone layer.<sup>32</sup> The region comprising the Canadian Shield is not the only place on this Earth where it appears that a vast layer of limestone existed.

When scientists drilled into the Chicxulub Crater (in the Yucatan Peninsula region of Mexico) they found the presence of carbonates and sulfate rocks.<sup>33</sup> The carbonates are in the form of marine limestone.<sup>34</sup> It appears that a limestone layer shows up in many places on the face of this Earth.

In 1964 (to the amazement of many), kimberlite was discovered in the state of Colorado. Of special note is the following fact. There are large blocks of limestone trapped within this kimberlite. It is believed that a layer of limestone once covered this area also. The forces which produced the kimberlite brutally assaulted this area, literally shattering the limestone, and engulfing it within the molten material.<sup>35 and 36</sup>

In the mountainous region of southeastern China flows the Lei River (or Li River). Near the city of Guilin (in eastern Guizhou) is found a region of tall (up to about 656 feet or 200 meters high), spectacular limestone pinnacles and pillar-like peaks which are surrounded by relatively flat expanses of sedimentary deposits.<sup>37 and 38</sup> Friend, limestone is mainly a compound of calcium and carbon. What caused all of this limestone to form? Why do we find so much of it worldwide?

## LIMESTONE FORMATION



Organic processes (like the deposition of seashells) are not the only process by which limestone deposits are formed. In water, limestone deposits may also be formed by chemical reactions between the individual components of which limestone is composed.

When there is a chemical reaction between calcium and carbon, a new compound is formed. This new compound may be insoluble in water, therefore it precipitates out of solution to begin forming a layer of sediments.<sup>39</sup> This layer of precipitated matter can build to a considerable thickness. Under the proper circumstances, this sedimentary material will turn into limestone.

Friend, let us now examine a very logical process by which God Almighty created a number of extremely thick layers of limestone, which layers appear to have formerly covered a great portion of the original landmasses of this Earth. The real truth of those methods which God used is of far greater beauty and magnitude than all the fiction which may be found in modern science!<sup>40</sup>

## THE CHART

On the next page is a portion of the Periodic Table. This chart is included as an aid in the continuing discussion on those thick layers of limestone which are found scattered upon the face of this Earth. The specific gravity for each element is also shown. As this examination continues, it will soon become apparent why a knowledge of the specific gravities is of such great importance. On the 'Complete Chart' which follows, the specific gravity of all solids are given in relation to water, water having a specific gravity of 1.000 at 70°F (21°C). The specific gravity of the gases are given in relation to air, air having a specific gravity of 1.000 at 70°F (21°C).



## COMPLETE CHART

Atomic No.	Element	Symbol	Atomic Weight	Specific Gravity
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
01	Hydrogen	H	1.0079	(gas - .089)
02	Helium	He	4.00260	(gas - .1664)
03	Lithium	Li	6.941	0.53
04	Beryllium	Be	9.01218	1.85
05	Boron	B	10.81	2.35
<b>06</b>	<b>Carbon</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>12.011</b>	<b>3.52</b>
07	Nitrogen	N	14.0067	(gas - 1.251)
08	Oxygen	O	15.9994	(gas - 1.429)
09	Fluorine	F	18.998403	(gas - 1.51)
10	Neon	Ne	20.179	(gas - 0.6959)
11	Sodium	Na	22.98977	0.97
12	Magnesium	Mg	24.305	1.74
13	Aluminum	Al	26.98154	2.7
14	Silicon	Si	28.0855	2.33
15	Phosphorus	P	30.97376	2.34
16	Sulfur	S	32.06	2.06
17	Chlorine	Cl	35.453	(gas -1.41)
18	Argon	Ar	39.948	(gas - 1.379)
19	Potassium	K	39.0983	0.86
<b>20</b>	<b>Calcium</b>	<b>Ca</b>	<b>40.08</b>	<b>1.54</b>

## MODIFIED CHART

The following chart (at the top of the next page) is a modification of the above portion of the Periodic Table. In the following chart, the gaseous elements are completely eliminated, as are all of the atomic numbers and weights. The elements are then reorganized according to specific gravity only.

The lightest weight elements (by specific gravity) appear at the top of each chart, and the heaviest elements are at the bottom. Important comments which may relate to our present discussion are also added in the right-hand column. The specific gravities of all included elements are relative to that of water.

It should be noted that reorganizing the above portion of the Periodic Table, by specific gravity alone, appears to reveal some very important clues to that which occurred at Creation. By this method, the truth is revealed as to how the Lord God created the extremely thick layers of limestone.

<b>Element</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Lithium	Li	0.53	Reactive metal
Potassium	K	0.86	Reactive metal
Sodium	Na	0.97	Highly reactive metal
<b>Calcium</b>	<b>Ca</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>Reactive metal</b>
Magnesium	Mg	1.74	Reactive metal
Beryllium	Be	1.85	Reactive metal
Sulfur	S	2.06	Often forms compounds
Silicon	Si	2.33	Compounds in nature
Phosphorus	P	2.34	Reactive, forms compounds
Boron	B	2.35	Compounds in nature
Aluminum	Al	2.7	Compounds in nature
<b>Carbon</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>Stable and compounds</b>

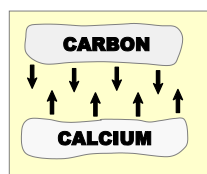
### SIMPLE REMINDER

In this study (once again) the Earth is shown being formed in a great series of nuclear fissions and decay chains. The initial, plasmatic Earth was rapidly grown from a 'seed.' This superheated Earth was grown element by element, layer by layer, from the radioactive core, outward.

With the above thought in mind, let us now continue with our discussion. Let us examine the obvious reactions which would have readily occurred at the time of Creation. These reactions formed the extremely thick layer of limestone upon this Earth. (Please refer to the above charts as needed.)

### BASIC ANALYSIS

The element calcium, when it is in its atomic state, is of a heavier atomic weight than the element carbon. For this reason, the calcium should have originally been trapped below the carbon layer as the Earth was in the nuclear stage of Creation. As the process of nuclear reaction passed outward and beyond these elemental layers, they began to convert into their molecular forms. When this change occurred, the laws of specific gravity began to take effect.



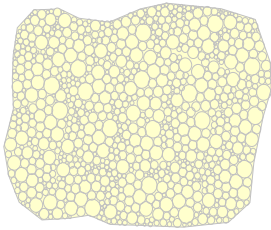
During Creation, the calcium, being of a lighter specific gravity than carbon, floated upward in the molten mass. The heavier carbon sunk downward. Somewhere in the middle of this transit, the superheated and highly reactive calcium intermingled with the superheated carbon. At that moment, a chemical reaction took place. The final result was a very thick layer of calcium carbonate.

## UNDER THE SEA

The scientists have given names to various layers or depths within the oceans of this Earth. One of these is called “the calcium carbonate compensation zone.” The upper boundary of this zone appears to occur at a depth of about 2 miles (3.2 km) below the water surface. Below this boundary, within the zone itself, calcium-based sediments are normally dissolved by the seawater. Oddly enough, a ‘pavement’ of limestone is found at depths which are well within this zone.<sup>41</sup>

Under the Atlantic Ocean is found a relatively thin layer of limestone. It is found in core samples taken from below the abyssal plains near the base of the continental shelves. This is well below the boundary of the calcium carbonate compensation zone. This limestone is bedded upon the underlying layers of hard volcanic-type rocks. What has protected this layer of limestone from complete destruction is a thick layer of red clay.<sup>42</sup> So we see that a ‘pavement’ of limestone is not found only upon the continental landmasses, but also deep under the waters of the current oceans.<sup>43</sup>

## SPECIAL LIMESTONE



There are two notable forms of limestone which are not created from the skeletal or shell fragments of marine life. One of these forms is called oolitic limestone, and the other is called pisolitic limestone. The color of these limestones may be white, yellow, brown, or red, depending on what other elements may be included in the stone.<sup>44</sup>

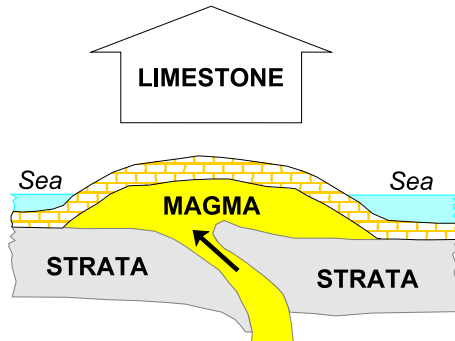
Even today, oolitic materials are forming in certain warmer parts of the Sea. One notable example is the Bahamas Banks in the Atlantic Ocean. The waters where ooliths are formed are normally shallow, and the water is strongly agitated.<sup>45</sup>

## GENERAL NOTE

At the Creation of this Earth, the waters of the worldwide ocean were definitely warm. In fact, they were boiling vigorously. They were in a “rolling” boil. As a result of this vigorous boiling, these worldwide waters were being strongly agitated and intermixed. These waters remained in this agitated state for at least the first day of Creation, and possibly for the second day also. Under these conditions, the ocean waters do not have to be shallow to produce ooliths.

All that is necessary to precipitate limestone-forming carbonate sediments solely from the waters of the ocean, is for the water to be supersaturated with the materials which produce limestone.<sup>46</sup> With the initial worldwide ocean in a superheated state, its waters could have held a considerable amount of limestone-forming minerals in solution. As these waters rapidly cooled, there would have been an immense precipitation of these materials for ultimate limestone formation.

## THE UPRISING



As the granitic fluids which formed the continental shields penetrated upward through the strata of the Earth (on the third day of Creation), they came into contact with the layer of limestone. The granitic fluids spread outward beneath the limestone, and by hydraulic pressure, raised the vast limestone layer upward.

This limestone layer became the “cap rock” which then covered the complete continental shield. At that time, the layer of limestone became the base upon which God formed the next very important layer. This was the layer of soil in which God would place all the vegetation which He would create later on this same day.

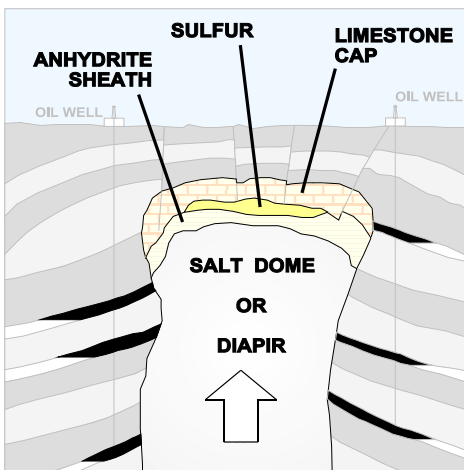
## LAY OF THE LAND

Let us now examine a few more facts about that first continent which existed upon this Earth. The continental shields, if all were put together, should, to some degree give a representation of the total size of that original landmass upon which the first humans, Adam and Eve, walked. But there is one more thing to consider. Where was the location of this large landmass in relation to the face of this Earth, as we know it today?

The evidence, which is shown in more detail in Volume Three (*Listen to the Earth: The Days of Peleg*), indicates that the continent of Africa appears to have remained relatively stationary, in relation to the Earth’s crust. Furthermore, the geologic evidence indicates that all the other landmasses moved away from the African continent. But when attempting to determine the exact location of the original, large landmass in ancient times, another factor must be considered. Let us look back to Chapter 15. It shows that the outer crustal unit of the Earth is capable of independent movement, in relation to the core of the Earth.<sup>47</sup>

Even before the days of Peleg, there was independent movement of the original continental pieces as they were first broken apart during the Noachic flood.<sup>48</sup> These individual pieces were then moved even further apart in the days of Peleg. (Please note that Peleg lived in the fifth generation after Noah.) When all factors are considered, there appears to be a method by which the position of the first continent could be very generally established. The orientation of the magnetic fields within the rock-mass of the continental shields only, (not of any surrounding rock,) could be examined. The results of the magnetic survey may be able to establish the location of the original landmass in relation to the north and south magnetic poles of this Earth.<sup>49 and 50</sup>

## FINAL CONSIDERATION



Earlier in this chapter was shown the chemical combination of calcium and carbon to form a layer of calcium carbonate (limestone) within the Earth. Let us explore this matter further by examining a common feature found today. The illustration to the left shows a typical salt dome. These geologic structures are common in many oil fields.<sup>51</sup>

The upward movement of a salt dome (or diapir) produces a geologic structure called a diapir fold. The stacked layers of neighboring rock curve or fold upward around the rising salt core, as it pierces through the strata of the Earth.<sup>52</sup>

Please note, in the above illustration, the materials which cap the typical salt dome. The layer directly on top of the dome is an anhydrite sheath. Anhydrite (chemical formula  $\text{CaSO}_4$ ) is sometimes used as a source from which to produce sulfuric acid (chemical formula  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). Anhydrite is a calcium-sulfate which is in the same group as gypsum.<sup>53</sup> Anhydrite differs from gypsum in its chemical makeup in that the former contains no water. If the anhydrite is hydrated, it converts into gypsum (which has the chemical formula of  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ).<sup>54 and 55</sup>

The uppermost cap on the salt dome is made of limestone. When hot sulfuric acid attacks limestone, it is converted into gypsum. The sulfuric acid is also a very powerful desiccating agent. It dries the moisture out of other materials.<sup>56</sup> The gypsum (which is formed by the attack of the sulfuric acid upon the limestone) is quickly dried out by the properties of the acid, thus forming anhydrite. Between the anhydrite and the limestone cap remains a deposit of sulfur. It appears that the sequence of cap materials found on salt domes tells a story of that which is occurring, and has occurred, deep within this Earth. (It also indicates the layering within the upper portion of the Earth.) Please also bear in mind that the limestone on top of a salt dome is attacked from beneath by the acid.

## POTENTIAL PROCESS

Whenever water and sulfuric acid are mixed, a great amount of heat is suddenly released. If water is added to a supply of this acid, the intense heat generated may instantly flash-boil the water into superheated steam. In an ordinary container, this expanding steam may blast hot acid out of the container.<sup>57</sup> Within the confines of the Earth it appears that there is a reservoir of sulfuric acid. When water penetrates into this reservoir from above or below, the chemical reaction produces an intense pressure of superheated acidic steam. This superheated mixture begins to rapidly work (or rapidly melt) its way upward, toward the surface of the Earth. In its upward travel, the acidic mixture may soon contact the bottom of one of the vast, deep-seated salt layers.

## **FINAL REACTIONS**

At the ordinary temperatures found on the surface of this Earth, salt is considered to be impervious to liquids and gases. For this reason, mankind often creates chambers within salt deposits for storage of various materials.<sup>58</sup> At first, this may all sound good, but at a temperature of about 1,479°F (804°C), common salt begins to melt. At a slightly higher temperature, it starts to vaporize.<sup>59</sup> As the vast quantity of superheated acidic steam from deep within the Earth impacts the bottom of a salt layer, it instantly vaporizes this layer and causes it to locally expand many times in volume. The gasified salt and acid mixture then rushes upward and violently blasts a hole through the limestone layer which resides above it.<sup>60</sup> As the salt expands greatly upon gasification, it has a cooling effect on the acidic gas, allowing it to condense into a liquid.

A block of limestone is blasted upward on top of the rising salt dome. The heated sulfuric acid mixture begins to attack this limestone layer from below, during its upward voyage. First gypsum is produced, and then anhydrite, as the acid eats its way upward. If the sulfuric acid becomes diluted and spent rather rapidly, then a cap of limestone will remain on top of the salt dome (as shown in the illustration on the preceding page). If the acidic mixture is powerful enough, the acid may work its way all the way through the limestone cap, leaving simply a cap of anhydrite and sulfur. It appears that the hot acidic mixture fills up the gaseous void within the salt dome, and is neutralized rather quickly. As the dome solidifies, it reseals the protective layer. The water is squeezed out in a manner similar to a quartz vein being squeezed out of a cooling mass of granite. Any steam created during this process may filter through to condense in the Earth strata above as pure water.

## **FINAL DEDUCTIONS**

Friend, the cap-rock on salt domes is proof of a deep-seated layer of limestone which resides above the salt layer somewhere below the surface of the Earth. The layer of limestone is that one which God Almighty, and His Son, Jesus Christ, formed by a chemical reaction during the initial Creation of this Earth. Furthermore, the process which creates the salt dome shows the great wisdom of God. It shows His protective hand toward the first continent which He provided for mankind to live upon. It also shows His protective hand toward us who live on the fragments of the original world, which was shattered because of sin. If the acidic mixture from deep within the Earth were allowed to freely spew forth upon the face of this Earth, it would very likely destroy most or all forms of life.

The writer believes that if the rising superheated acidic mixture penetrates through the strata of the Earth's crust at a location where the salt layer is lacking, then another effect will be produced. In such a case a volcano may be the result, rather than the salt dome shown in the preceding example. It should be noted that volcanos normally occur along major fault-lines in the crust of the Earth. In the area of the fractured crust, the protective salt layer may be compromised and does not provide an effective seal for the acidic mixtures from below. The violence of a volcano may depend on the state of the salt seal at that locale, and the amount of water (plus the nature of that water) which initially leaks into the great acid reservoir.

## TO GOD BE THE GLORY

Friend, the Lord God Almighty has done many marvelous works upon this Earth. He has also done many marvelous works in the Heavens above. It is beautiful to see the relative simplicity, yet awesome power with which He works. He truly deserves our total devotion, honor, and obedience! As all things in the Word of God are examined, a special truth is found. This truth proclaims that there is only one acceptable manner in which to honor God the Father. The only way in which to honor Him is to walk in faithful and willing obedience to Him, through the power of the Lord Jesus Christ! As we willingly walk in this true way, the Lord God certainly deserves our total praise and worship for all of the many wonderful things which He has done!

## DUE HONOR

The psalmist cries: *“Praise ye the LORD. Praise God in his sanctuary: praise him in the firmament of his power. Praise him for his mighty acts: praise him according to his excellent greatness.*

*“Praise him with the sound of the trumpet: praise him with the psaltery and harp. Praise him with the timbrel and dance: praise him with stringed instruments and organs.*

*“Praise him upon the loud cymbals: praise him upon the high sounding cymbals. Let every thing that hath breath praise the LORD. Praise ye the LORD.”<sup>61</sup>*

The apostle proclaims that the people of God are to be *“filled with the Spirit; speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ...”<sup>62</sup> “By him [by Christ, and His true way] therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to his name.”<sup>63</sup> Amen, and amen! May it always be thus among those that call themselves the children of God!*

Friend, so ends another Chapter in this FIRST EDITION of  
*Listen To The Earth, Volume One, THE CREATION*, by *David E. Sakrison and Friends*  
in 34 Chapters, plus README, Preview, Start, and End files  
with References following each Chapter



## REFERENCES

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1. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Leviticus, chapter 18, verses 24-30.
2. Indeed, the floors of the oceans are paved with basalt. All of this basalt originally flowed from cracks and 'wounds' in the crust of the Earth. Basalt is normally laid down under water, for it was used to seal the numerous cracks which developed in the outer surface of the forming Earth: the surface of which was buried under a deep layer of water.  
Basalt flows like water in all directions. It fills in voids and valleys in the surface of the Earth's crust, as it flows outward. There it often many separate lava flows in one basalt formation. Because of the rapid cooling which the basalt receives from the overlying waters, it is structurally composed of a fine-grained material.  
Because basalt flows outward in a manner similar to water (because of its highly fluid nature), the final surface of a basalt formation is relatively level (or of equidistance from the center of the Earth). This characteristic of basalt allowed the Earth to take on its final round form, as the numerous cracks and major 'wounds' in its surface were 'healed.' Friend, it appears that basalt acts to a 'wound' in this Earth, as blood acts to a wound in the outer surface of the human body. In the case of the Earth, because of the force of gravity drawing toward the center of the Earth, the numerous, immense basaltic 'scabs' took on a curved nature. It was curved to produce the beautiful ball of the Earth, upon which the later landmasses were constructed.
3. *The Story of the Earth*, Cattermole and Moore, 1985, page 82.
4. See: *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Continental Shield."
5. See: *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Continental Shield."
6. Some of the confusion in the world of modern science must now be addressed. There are many 'reputable' books in print which have graphics to show the size and location of the continental shields of this Earth. The writer has found that these various resource materials do not necessarily agree as to the size and location of these shields. Therefore, do not be surprised if our illustration does not agree with those which you have seen before. The writer has done the best he could with the resources which are readily available.
7. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Canadian Shield."
8. *Nature*; September 1, 1988; "The Fossil Roots of Continents;" Peter Shearer, page 11.
9. The appearance of these landmasses was altered greatly during their rapid and extremely turbulent voyages across the seas. This major event is all detailed to a greater degree in Volume Three (*Listen to the Earth: The Days of Peleg*).
10. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Canadian Shield."
11. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Canadian Shield."
12. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, pages 652 and 653.
13. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, see photograph, pages 486-487.
14. *The Story of the Earth*, Cattermole and Moore, 1985, page 80.
15. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, pages 488-495 and 656, "Plutonic Igneous Rock."
16. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, page 495.
17. *The Larousse Guide to Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils*, Hamilton/Woolley/Bishop, 1982 Edition, page 148.
18. *Geology*, Chamberlin and Salisbury, 1909, volume 1, page 500.
19. *Geology*, Chamberlin and Salisbury, 1909, volume 1, page 394.
20. This preexisting strata may have existed for a very short time at Creation. It may have been only hours old. But with the cooling processes that occurred during the early part of Creation, these rock masses may have easily cooled enough to be broken and crushed during the process which converted them into metamorphic rock.
21. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, see photograph, pages 486-487.

22. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, see photograph, page 39.
23. See: *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Continental Shield."
24. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, "Continental Shield."
25. The alternating light and dark colored banding in gneiss tells a very big story: it is a similar story to that which is told in the 'banding' or rings within a tree. The banding in gneiss speaks of multiple injections of granitic materials, with a short space of time between injections.
26. *Geology*, Chamberlin and Salisbury, 1909, volume 1, page 415.
27. *The Larousse Guide to Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils*, Hamilton/Woolley/Bishop, 1982 Edition, pages 154 and 190-191.
28. *Geology*, Chamberlin and Salisbury, 1909, volume 1, pages 443-446.
29. *Minerals of the World*, Charles A. Sorrell, 1973, page 10.
30. The first solidification of the initial granitic intrusions may have been in their outer 'crust:' that portion which was adjacent to the adjoining, relatively cool, pre-existing country rock. The initial intrusions may have been relatively small in diameter, and the 'crust' formed rather quickly on the surface residing against the country rock. It appears that these areas of gneiss may have been created using a pulsed-type of 'pumping' action. As the pulsing of the injections continued, large areas of gneiss were formed. The grand finale was the injection of an immense volume of granitic fluid. This granite then formed the mass of the shield, with surrounding areas of gneiss.
31. See: *Geology*, Chamberlin and Salisbury, 1909, volume 1, page 446.
32. See: *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "Ontario (province, Canada)."
33. *Seattle Times*, December 18, 2000, "New asteroid theory: Toxic air did in dinosaurs," Matthew Fordahl, page A4.
34. *Science*, April 23, 1999, "Giant lava flows, mass extinctions, and mantle plumes;" Paul Olsen, pages 604-605.
35. *Rocks and Minerals*, September/October 2000, "Colorado Diamonds: An Update," Jack Murphy, pages 350-352+.
36. The natural process which shattered the limestone layer is explained in some detail in Volume Three (*Listen to the Earth: The Days of Peleg*).
37. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, "China."
38. *The Blue Planet*, Skinner/Porter/Botkin, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1999, page 209.
39. *Geology*, Chamberlin and Salisbury, 1909, volume 1, page 375.
40. It should be noted that limestone may be dissolved by acidic fluids. In this situation, the dissolved limestone may be transported for great distances, and then (as the chemistry of the transporting fluid changes) be redeposited in another location. As the limestone is redeposited, the bodies of fish and other living creatures may become imbedded within the deposit. That is why fossils of fish and other creatures may be found in limestone deposits.
41. See: *Plate Tectonics: Unraveling the Mysteries of the Earth*, Jon Erickson, 1992, page 89.
42. *Plate Tectonics: Unraveling the Mysteries of the Earth*, Jon Erickson, 1992, page 89.
43. It appears that some of the processes in action during the Noahic flood may have dissolved a certain amount of the original limestone layer, and redeposited it over both the ocean bottoms and the landmasses which were submerged below the waters of the flood.
44. *The Larousse Guide to Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils*, Hamilton/Woolley/Bishop, 1982 Edition, page 200.
45. *The Larousse Guide to Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils*, Hamilton/Woolley/Bishop, 1982 Edition, page 200.
46. See: *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, pages 10, 339, and 626.

47. Let us also note a special passage within the Word of God, and the implications of it. In the *Holy Bible*, Book of Genesis, chapter 11, verses 1-2, it is written: “*And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there.*” Please note that after the Noahic Flood, the people dispersed from the region of Mount Ararat, to the location of their new residences. What we call “Mount Ararat” is currently in a northerly direction from the land of Shinar. But in the above passage of Scripture, it indicates that the people came from the east. Friend, how far have the landmasses rotated from their ancient positions on this Earth? On the other hand, could it be that the true mountain on which the ark landed is a completely different mountain than what is claimed today to be Mount Ararat? (Note: More will be noted on this matter in *Listen to the Earth, Volume Two, From Adam thru Noah.*)
48. There may have been overall crustal movement at the time of the Noahic flood, during the mass devastation which occurred. Therefore, even the continent of Africa may not be in its original position, in relation to the north and south poles of this Earth.
49. See process in: *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, pages 42-43.
50. Please note that this process of examining the magnetic orientation of the shields should be somewhat reliable, unless something occurred at the time of Creation which warped or altered the normal magnetic field of the Earth to a great degree (such as may occur during the celestial bombardment by large objects). Nevertheless, it may still be possible to determine how the pieces of the original, massive shield continent fit together, and the true alignment of these pieces in relation to one another.
51. Note: The illustration included in this document is similar to one found in *The Story of the Earth*, by Cattermole and Moore, 1985, on page 212.
52. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Fold.”
53. *Physical Geology*, Longwell/Flint/Sanders, 1969, pages 56 and 585.
54. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Anhydrite” and “Salt Dome.”
55. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Acids and Bases” and “Sulfuric Acid.”
56. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Gypsum” and “Sulfuric Acid.”
57. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Sulfuric Acid.”
58. *The 1998 Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia*, “Salt Dome.”
59. *Microsoft Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, “Salt (compound).”
60. *The Petroleum Handbook*, by Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1959, on page 59 states that salt domes are formed when salt from deep-seated beds is forced to flow plastically under very high pressure, causing it to punch its way upward through the over-lying layers.
61. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Psalms, chapter 150, verses 1-6.
62. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Ephesians, chapter 5, verses 18-20.
63. *The Holy Bible*, Book of Hebrews, chapter 13, verse 15.