

observation of a continuity between the most recent (upper) fossil deposits and the living animal and plant populations on the earth. In other words, the fossil record is continuous on into the present time, with many of the more recent fossils being very similar to species which are still living.<sup>32</sup> And when the entire paleontologic record was compared to the Mosaic account, Miller saw a satisfactory resemblance between the two. The vast quantities of fossilized plant life of the Carboniferous Period, he took to represent the climax of the third day of creation. The Cretaceous Period with its great number of large reptiles seemed to him to be the climax of the fifth creative day. The first strata containing mammals, and all the succeeding strata deposited, up to the creation of man, he viewed as belonging to the sixth day.<sup>33</sup> Miller reminds his readers that the Mosaic account does not mention nearly all the types of plants and animals which we find on the earth, so there seems to be no reason for great concern over some apparent discrepancies between the Biblical and fossil records. His explanation of this is as follows:

I have referred in my brief survey to extended periods. It is probable, however, that the prophetic vision of creation, if such was its character, consisted of only single representative scenes, embracing each but a point of time; it was, let us suppose, a diorama, over whose shifting pictures the curtain rose and fell six times in succession,--once during the Azolic period, once during the earlier or middle Paleozoic period, once during the Carboniferous period, once during the Permian or Triassic period, once during the Oolitic or Cretaceous period, and finally once during the Tertiary period.<sup>34</sup>

Miller found abundant evidence demanding that each of the great eras of life on the earth be recognized as far older than the human race. This evidence was seen especially in the fact that many kinds of animals and plants have a distinct beginning in the fossil record, show an extended duration, and finally come to a distinct end, with no more of them appearing above that level in the strata. There are many specific examples of marine shell animals which, in the paleontologic record, appeared, flourished, and then became extinct, after which they were replaced by other types.<sup>35</sup>

The idea of <sup>an</sup> evolutionary origin of the various lines of animal and plant life was, in Miller's eyes, particularly objectionable and without real scientific support. A great deal of his time and effort were spent in combating the hypotheses of "development" (evolution) which had been set forth by Lamarck and popularized by Chambers.<sup>36</sup> Miller visualized the numerous lines of organisms as having come into existence directly by "the creative fiat" during the successive days of creation, climaxed by the creation of man by means of a further creative fiat on the sixth day.<sup>37</sup>

A. McCaul

The Rev. A. McCaul, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis at King's College in London, was the author of an essay entitled "The Mosaic Record of Creation." This was the fifth of nine conservative theological essays prepared by mid-19th century clergymen of