

9. White, p. 220.
 10. A. C. Custance, Without Form and Void, 1970, p. 25-26.
 11. Ibid., p. 21.
 12. Ibid., p. 21-24. Custance also cites references from early Jewish literature, and from the Christian scholar Origen of the third century A. D., showing that belief in an early period of indefinite length seemed to be fairly common in Jewish and Christian circles (p. 11-18 and 120-121).
 13. J. R. Moore, "Charles Lyell and the Noachian Deluge," Journal of the American Scientific Affiliation, v. 22 (1970), p. 108-109.
 14. Buckland's best known work setting forth this position is his Reliquiae Diluvianae, published in 1823.
 15. C. C. Gillespie, Genesis and Geology, 1951, p. 101.
 16. F. C. Haber, The Age of the World: Moses to Darwin, 1959, p. 221-222.
 17. The uniformitarian view, as set forth by Hutton and Lyell, held that all of the geologic features now present upon the earth were formed by physical forces of the same type, and essentially the same intensity, as those now in operation upon the earth. This view was somewhat modified in later years by geologists, as they began to recognize evidence of certain events in the past which at least approached catastrophic proportions. For example, it is readily recognized by sedimentary geologists that the rate of deposition of sediment, and the rate of erosion, in a given locality are increased manyfold during severe storms, earthquakes, and floods.
- See Kenneth L. Currie's treatment of the development of the science of geology, and the place of uniformitarian views in it, on pages 46-51 of the book Rock Strata and the Bible Record, by Paul A. Zimmerman, editor, Concordia Publishing House, 1970.
18. Haber, p. 220-222.
 19. White, p. 223 and 232. Compare Haber, p. 246.
 20. William Buckland, Geology and Mineralogy Considered with Reference to Natural Theology, London, 1836, I, p. 8-9. (as cited in Haber, p. 221.)
 21. As cited in Gillispie, p. 165.
 22. Gillispie, p. 166.
 23. As cited in Gillispie, p. 167.
 24. Haber, p. 219-225 and 237-257.