

Creation News Update

Proclaiming the TRUTH of the Bible starting at Genesis 1:1

PRICE: Free
VALUE: Eternal

Vol. 23, #2 - Spring 2026 (#92)

But Jesus answered, "I tell you, if these (his followers) become silent, the stones will cry out!" **Luke 19:40**

We must speak for silence would shame us, and the rocks themselves would cry out... You, O Lord Christ Jesus, must be praised for who You are in the world You have made.

Hello! The latest science is full of new findings that show that God, in the person of Jesus, is Creator of the universe, you and us. Thank you for joining us in learning the Good News.



Guy & Cindy Forsythe

Published Quarterly in Sedona, AZ by:



PO Box 2526
Sedona, AZ 86339

Hello@CryingRocks.org

If you would like to further the cause of our Lord Christ Jesus by supporting Crying Rocks Ministry, we invite you to send a donation of any size. Please send check or money order, not cash. All donations are tax-deductible, will be acknowledged, and a year end statement will be sent after the first of each year. Your prayers are especially appreciated. *Thanks!*

Postal Customer

NON-PROFIT
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SEDONA, AZ
PERMIT NO. 201
CAR-RT-SORT

Sedona Geology Series

Part 5 - The Latest Discoveries in Sedona Geology

While researching the Coconino, some amazing discoveries were made in the entire geological column in Sedona. Geological features never before mentioned in any papers or books, not even Sedona Through Time, by Wayne Ranney, were discovered by the author. **In This Final part, we will show you amazing data that requires a short world-wide flood to explain. - it's all recently discovered. We're still having fun!**

Introduction

The past four issues have dealt with the Coconino Formation and an earthquake in Sedona (and elsewhere). Materialist/atheist geologists believe that the rock around Sedona was deposited over many millions of years. Of course, that means it could not have been deposited during Noah's Flood... which lasted less than a year. We showed that the supposed data supporting their narrative is, in fact, not supportive of their narrative. In this issue we deal with three more geological situations that are not as well known as the processes discussed in the previous four issues.

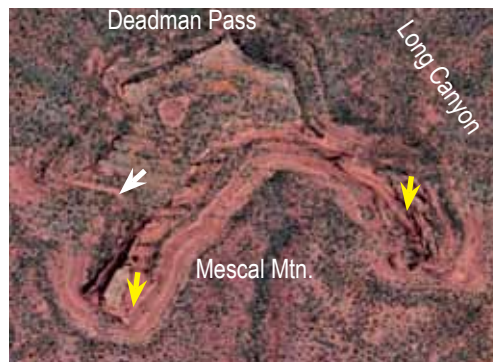
Amphitheaters

Amphitheaters are very strong evidence for Noah's Flood. They are found around the world but especially in the southwest and most especially along the Green River and the Colorado Rivers in Utah and Arizona.

The process that results in amphitheaters can also result in long narrow valleys. There are many places in Sedona that show evidence of the amphitheater-creating processes but the features are not as well defined. The photo below shows the best example of an amphitheater in Sedona. That is Mescal Mountain. The white arrow points to a small amphitheater. The yellow arrows point to the end-

points of a large amphitheater.

At the Grand Canyon and Canyonlands National Park in Moab, UT the amphitheaters are extremely well defined. Here are a few of them at Canyonlands:

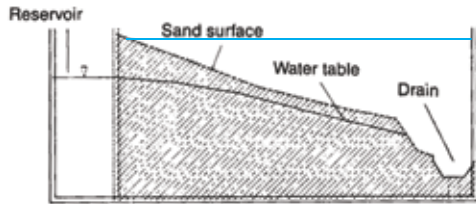


If you go to Canyonlands and read the explanation, you will read about small cracks, water, freeze and thaw cycles... The usual explanation for erosion. Those elements are present in a lot of erosion. But, if you read published papers on these amphitheaters, that explanation is not given. The secular science narrative requires that freeze/thaw cycles be at the root of amphitheaters because the actual expla-

nation is, I think, THE best evidence of Noah's Flood found in geology.

Extensive research in this matter was conducted by Alan D. Howard in the 1980s. Here is how these beautiful, nearly semi-circle-shaped, amphitheatres formed.

This is a cross-section of the apparatus in which he did the simulations:



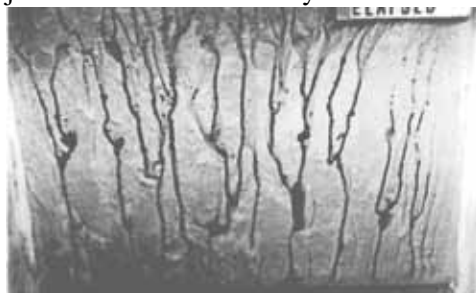
The blue line shows the original thickness of the sand sediment. The reservoir is where Howard poured water to create groundwater. There is a screen between the reservoir and the sand. The water starts out with the top of the water at the blue line.

Water catastrophically cuts a canyon through the wet sediment. Howard calls the canyon the **Drain**. Gravity drains the water and sediment on the left into the moving water flowing in the drain. We have a link to his extensive experiments on our web home page. The paper is full of pictures and illustrations. Read Chapters 5 and 6.

Here is a photo from Howard's paper showing the amazing amphitheatres that result.



The next photo shows that long, deep canyons can also result from the sapping. This is significant! These long canyons often have amphitheater headwalls just like thousands of canyons.



Having studied the photos, videos and paper, it appears that the deeper the drain, the more likely the creation of amphitheatres and the more shallow the drain, the more likely long narrow canyons will form.

Next to notice is the vertical canyon side walls and the amphitheater walls. When a canyon forms through drainage of a stream or river, as the water cuts deeper, the sidewalls cave in, resulting in sloped walls. If you find a river with vertical walls, you can be sure that the river was, most likely, originally a drain for sapping.

The photo above is of the Grand Canyon. The white arrowheads point to amphitheaters in the Redwall Limestone. There are literally hundreds of amphitheaters in the Redwall Limestone layer of the Grand Canyon. There are also sapping-formed canyons. The entire Redwall Limestone layer appears to have been sculpted via sapping!

The yellow arrowheads point to amphitheatres formed in the lowest layer of the Grand Canyon, the Tapeats Sandstone.

Naturalists are stymied. They cannot explain the amphitheatres. Here is why. Using naturalists' timing, the Redwall Limestone was deposited about 330 million years ago. Over many millions of years another 7000 feet of sediment were deposited on top of the Redwall Limestone (2000 to the top of the Grand Canyon plus another 5000+ feet above that). Naturalists and creationists agree on the 7000+ foot thickness of material above. Naturalists believe that a few million years ago, the Grand Canyon was carved. So the Redwall Limestone was

under thousands of feet of sediment for almost 330 million years. It would have turned to solid rock well before 300 million years in the past. This type of sapping does not work on hard rock, only water-saturated sediment.

This means that the Grand Canyon strata had to be deposited and then eroded within a very short time period, a few months at most, or the sediments would have hardened and no sapping would have occurred.

Naturalists are in denial of reality. In order for sapping to occur, sediment has to be deposited by water. That water has to remain in place and the sediment remain un lithified (soft/unhardened). Then a drain forms due to flowing water and sediment has to flow into the water moving in the drain. The time between deposition and erosion has to be very short. If the time is long, the water will be squeezed out of the sediment and the sediments will solidify into hard rock.

Naturalists claim that nearly 300 million years passed between the deposition of the sediment and the erosion of the sediment at the Grand Canyon. It would have been over 200 million years in Sedona.

BUT the data says the time between deposition and erosion was short. Exactly how short cannot be determined, but a reasonable estimate, based on what we know about sapping, is a few years at most. Most likely, it was a few months.

Sapping had to happen **FAST**. Only Noah's Flood can account for sapping structures. You can trust the Bible to be accurate in all it proclaims. It is THE accurate history book.

Checkerboarding

Checkerboard Mesa, near the east entrance to Zion National Park, is rather famous among geology lovers. Here is a photo:



Notice how there are the usual horizontal strata lines, but also vertical lines that look like strata lines. Checkerboarding is rather rare but can be found in other locations. Other examples of checkerboarding fall flat compared to Checkerboard Mesa, except for the examples in... You guessed it... Sedona, AZ.

No formal research has been done on checkerboarding. Many sites simply repeat the same information. That information is very broad. One fact and one speculation is given about checkerboarding. The fact that is that checkerboarding appears only on the north side of the mesa. It is then speculated that the north side would experience more stress, and therefore cracks, resulting in the unusual erosion.

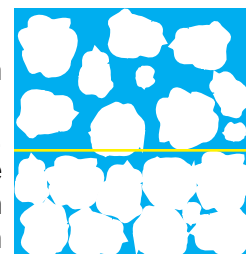
Checkerboarding is found in several locations in Sedona. The surfaces can be found on the north, east, south and west surfaces plus on a horizontal surface. That would indicate that the surface orientation is irrelevant.



Here are a few examples of checkerboarding in Sedona. The learning point in this example is that the vertical lines are not necessarily vertical, but are perpendicular to the strata lines. On the Bear Mountain trail, you walk on the checkerboarding below a south-facing surface and an east-facing surface of checkerboarding. You can look to the

Evulsion

The process of evulsion is similar to your cereal settling in the box so it takes up less room. In the graphic to the right, the particles below the yellow line have settled together. The yellow line represents a pause in sedimentation. The weight of the particles has squeezed the water out from between the particles and they have interlocked with each other, forming a rather flat top to the layer. Above the yellow line, particles have begun again, falling through the water. They will drop down onto the bottom layer, but will not be able to interlock with the particles because there are no gaps for the particles to settle into. A stratum line will form at the yellow line because the sediment is weaker there.



south and see the checkerboarding on a north-facing surface. Every example I have found in the Sedona area is in the Coconino formation. Here is the horizontal surface and the east-facing surface at one location. Notice, in



the bottom photo that the vertical line on the vertical surface continues down onto a sloping surface and then onto the horizontal surface.

The last issue of *Creation News Update* focused on water escape features. Checkerboarding is similar to the water escape features discussed in the last issue. But there

is an important point of difference. In water escape features there is a definite crack up to 2" wide that goes deep back into the rock. That indicates that the crack of missing material was created by the escaping water eroding the material away and through the crack.

In checkerboarding the shallow cracks are of limited width. They are widest at the surface of the rock face and get thinner as they penetrate into the rock wall.

Interpret that to indicate that the water in a water escape crack is flowing in a definite direction while the water in checkerboarding is trapped and doesn't actually go anywhere.

Here is how water escape and the checkerboarding form. The sediment is fully saturated in water. No lithification (hardening) has occurred. For both water escape and checkerboarding, the trigger, or source of energy, is an earthquake. In water escape, the water is able to move along a line of relatively low resistance (compared to the material not being eroded). In checkerboarding, the water is not able to flow. It just shakes back and forth in one place.

Above is a description of evulsion. When shaking occurs but the sediment cannot be eroded (or move to a new location) evulsion occurs. Think of shaking a box of cereal. The flakes stay in one place but the contents of the entire box settle and lock together.

The sediment gets compressed and some of the water is separated from the sediment. The result is evulsion occurring vertically rather than horizontally. The horizontal strata lines formed during the original deposition of the formation... just a few minutes before the earthquake hit. The vertical joints form for the same reason that horizontal strata lines form. Evulsion occurs.



In the photo above notice how the vertical lines of the checkerboarding go through multiple layers of horizontal beds.

The checkerboarding in the Coconino Formation on Bear Mountain goes from the very bottom of the Coconino for almost 700 feet up to the top of the Coconino. From what we know of checkerboarding, the entire thickness of the Coconino had to be deposited AND an earthquake occur before the first of the sediment at the bottom of the Coconino had undergone evulsion. That could take up to a few weeks or as little as a few minutes. One thing for sure, it could not take 5 to 10 million years as naturalists propose. Over a span of more than a few years, checkerboarding simply could not occur.

PRF in the Supai

In the far west and far east areas of Sedona, the Supai formation can be observed. Along Dry Creek, a little north of the Pipeline Trail and beside the original Girdner Trail, you can find a parabolic recumbent fold (PRF). We covered PRFs in the second issue of this series as there are many in the Coconino Formation in the Sedona area.



This is evidence that this three foot layer was deposited at once, a far cry for the naturalists' description of thousands of years.

Summary

Five issues, including this one, have shown how the geology of Sedona is strong evidence of Noah's Flood. I find it so amazing that there are so many rare geological features found in Sedona.

The first issue, Spring 2025, dealt primarily with the fact that the naturalists' view of the Coconino Formation is based entirely upon assumptions that simply are not true. Even when a naturalist pointed out that the assumptions were untrue, the other naturalists stuck to their assumption because it is more import to them to try to disprove the Bible than it is to accurately describe reality. This newsletter showed photographs that creationists took of Coconino features that naturalists had never seen because they didn't want to risk finding out the truth and losing the battle over the Coconino.

The Coconino has been a battleground for decades between naturalists and creationists. It turns out we creationists were correct and the naturalists were incorrect. I am happy to say that as a result of my group's published paper, naturalists (the non-rabid, non-anti-Jesus ones) have backed off of the claims. BUT they have not admitted the errors.

The second issue, Summer 2025, completed our analysis of the Coconino including the PRFs I discovered in over 20 locations around Sedona. The important aspect of PRFs is that they are formed in water as the sediment is deposited. There is simply no other possible explanation. PRFs cannot occur in dry sand or at any other time than during water deposition.

The third installment, Fall 2025, dealt with thick layers of earthquake disturbed sediment. Once gain, the seismites show that thick layers of sediment, up to 20 and 30 feet thick, had to be deposited in just a few minutes and then the earthquake occurred.

In the third installment, water pipes were discussed. Water pipes are columns of sediment deposited when an earthquake forces the watery fluid to move vertically through many layers of unlithified sediment. Both the sediment that is moved and the sediment that the water pipe passes vertically through must be completely unlithified. Earthquake seismites and various overlapping altitudes show that the sediment had to be deposited at virtually the same time.

Installment 4, Winter 2026, explained horizontal water pipes. Normally an earthquake creates vertical water pipes because the pipes follow the path of least resistance. You would expect that the least resistance would be vertically as unlithified sediment should have little sediment above the location of the water pipe. Thus the watery sediment should move upward. But these pipes move horizontally! How much sediment must be above the location of the water pipe that the path of least resistance is horizontal instead of up?

Conclusion

How do the naturalists deal with this Hdata? They don't... Because they can't without abandoning their philosophical position. They call them anomalies that don't need to be considered. The problem is that these anomalies falsify the naturalists explanation of slow buildup of rock layers over millions of years.

God in the person Jesus is the creator of the universe, you, and me. I hear naturalists state that if the earth is young, why did God make it look old? The reason it looks old to them is that they have interpreted data (that fits) according to their desired assumptions. Then they proclaim that their position is upheld by facts when it hasn't been upheld. They simply called their assumptions the data. The Bible describes reality because Jesus is the way, the **truth** and the light. Follow Him for the truth of eternal life in His presence. CRM