Book Review

Carved in Stone
–Geological Evidence of the Worldwide Flood

By Timothy Clarey,
Dallas TX: Institute for Creation Research,
2020, 492 pages, hardcover, $39.99.

Almost every textbook that is used for biology, earth science, and geology classes begins with an illustration of the geologic column and the claim that this column traces world history back 500 million years. In our daily lives we are regularly confronted with "deep time" (millions of years) claims, such as "Dinosaurs went extinct 65 million years ago." Yet we know for certain—from Scripture—that the world is only thousands of years old.

Timothy Clarey (Ph.D. in Geology, Master in Geology, and Master in Hydrogeology) worked for eight years as an exploration geologist at Chevron USA, and for 17 years as a Full Professor and Geosciences Chair at a public college.

Dr. Clarey shows how data collected from three continents reflects quick deposition during the biblical Flood—not 500 million years of slow deposition as claimed by the evolution narrative. He examines data from cores drilled for oil wells. That data is then used to correlate rock strata between multiple continents, something old-earth geologists have never done (page 23). His model "utilizes nearly 2,000 stratigraphic columns across North America, South America, and Africa, including the Middle East and parts of western Europe" (page 25).

Instead of examining the geologic column by its twelve "periods" (Cambrian, Jurassic, etc.), he bases his study of the column on its six "megasequences," a concept developed by geologists exploring for petroleum. Megasequences have "become the preferred method of studying

sedimentary deposits" (page 48). Megasequences are defined "as discrete packages of sedimentary rock that are bounded top and bottom by inter-regional erosional surfaces and are traceable on a continental scale" (page 48). Clarey demonstrates how each of the six megasequences is a stage of the flood year.

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The book first describes megasequences and then explains why they are a valid way to look at our world. It also reviews radiometric dating and why we can reject the "deep time" dates made to conform with evolutionary assumptions. Chapters on fossils and plate tectonics explain how the data from these sources is much better aligned with the scriptural Flood than with evolutionary explanations.

Clarey starts his discussion of megasequences at the lowest rock layer, which he says is pre-flood. This is the Precambrian rock layer which rests beneath the twelve layers of the geologic column. It is also called pre-Sauk, because it comes before the first megasequence, the Sauk Megasequence.

Clarey says that the Sauk Megasequence was laid down during the first 40 days of the flood. Fossils found in the Sauk are primarily marine creatures. It represents the initial flooding that took place in low lying areas.

The next megasequence is the Tippecanoe. It also took place during the first 40 days. It is very similar to the Sauk but can be differentiated by the types of fossils it contains.

As the waters continue to rise, the Kaskaskia Megasequence begins. At this point there was considerable rain and many earthquakes. Those who could flee to higher ground did so while those that could not

perished—and some fossilized.

Clarey describes the next megasequence, the Absaroka, as things going from bad to worse. The first 40 days are completed. The Earth's tectonic plates are moving rapidly. There is still a little dry land, but it is disappearing. At roughly 100 days since the start of the flood, the Zuni Megasequence begins. Any remaining dry land is flooded. The pre-flood continent continued to break apart.

The final megasequence is the Tejas. This is the time in which waters are receding. This is the end of the flood. It is followed by a single ice age that is a consequence of the drying of flood water.

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While much of the material in the book was previously published in technical journals, this puts all the information in a single place. The book is profusely illustrated, such as with maps showing locations for each megasequence on North America, South America, and Africa.

I hope that this review has prompted your interest. The book has nearly 500 pages of data and helpful information. I recommend it to all who teach biology, earth science, or geology. It gives a clear alternative to standard secular textbooks. It also states where more research is needed.

Clarey has stated that he is currently working on a companion volume which studies similar data from Europe, Asia, and Australia. I look forward to reading that book too.

James A. Sehloff